START

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 186, pages C131073-C131587)

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W.L.M. KING PAPERS

Memoranda and Notes

1933-1939

(M.G. 26, J 4, Volume 186)

Pages C131073-C131587

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131443

POST YOUR MAIL EARLY AND ENSURE EARLY HANDLING

150,000—1-2-33

Post Office,

No.....
IN ANY FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE ON THIS SUBJECT PLEASE QUOTE ABOVE NUMBER.

Ottawa, Ont.,
November 22nd, 1934.

Memo. for Laurier House:

The following is the latest mailing dates for Overseas countries, to reach the addressees before Christmas:

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND:

Mail matter for these countries for Christmas delivery should be posted by midnight, Friday November 30th, due at Honolulu December 12th, Suva December 21st, Auckland December 24th and Sydney December 29th.

CHINA & JAPAN:

Mail to connect with the S.S. "Empress of Russia" via Vancouver should be posted not later than 8.15 p.m. Tuesday, November 27th. Due at Yokohama December 13th, Shanghai December 17th, Hong Kong December 20th and Manila December 22nd.

Mail to connect with the S.S. "President Jackson" via Victoria should be posted not later than 8.15 p.m. Tuesday December 4th. Due Yokohama December 21st, Shanghai December 25th, Hong Kong December 28th, Manilla, December 31st.

JAPAN:

Mail to connect with the S.S. "Hiye Maru" via Vancouver should be posted not later than 8.15 p.m. Saturday, December 1st, due at Yokohama December 18th.

Mail to connect with the S.S. "Tantalus" via Vancouver should be posted not later than midnight Tuesday, December 4th due Yokohama December 24th.

INDIA.....

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C 131444

INDIA:

Letter mail to India takes approximately 20 days from London to Bombay, and allowing about eight days for the Atlantic crossing from Canada to England, I would say that letters should be mailed immediately. Parcel Post mail takes three or four days longer.

There is an Air Mail Service from London to Bombay every Saturday, making the journey in seven days. The air mail rate is 35¢ for each half ounce or fraction thereof, on letters mailed in Canada.

The S.S. "Berengaria" via New York sailing 10 p.m. December 7th and closing in Ottawa at 2.30 p.m. December 6th will arrive in Southampton Friday December 14th and air mail forwarded by this steamer would leave for India Saturday December 15th at 10.45 a.m. arriving in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon by the following Saturday. (22d.)

ADD TO GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:

Direct sailings to Italy from New York will not be available until the 26th or 27th of November.

Direct sailings to France from Halifax or New York are likewise not available until next week.

Sailings for the British Isles other than schedules already in your possession will be forwarded early next week.

H.W. Mix.

H.W. Mix,
Postmaster.

l:P

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POST YOUR MAIL EARLY AND ENSURE EARLY HANDLING **C 131445**

150,000—1-2-33

1-65

Post Office.

No.....
IN ANY FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE ON THIS SUBJECT PLEASE QUOTE ABOVE NUMBER.

Ottawa, November 23, 1934.

Memorandum for Laurier House - (Subject to change)

S.S."Duchess of Richmond" sailing from St.John, Wednesday, December 12th and Halifax Thursday December 13th. Due in Havre and Southampton December 20th.
Mail closes in Ottawa at 2.30 p.m., December 11th.

S.S."Majestic" sailing from New York Friday, December 14th, arriving in Cherbourg and Southampton Thursday, December 20th.
Specially addressed letter mails only, close in Ottawa at 2.30 p.m., Wednesday, December 12th.

Mail for the Continent will also be despatched via these steamers.

S.S."Conte di Savoia" via New York will sail about 9 a.m., Friday December 14th. Letter mail intended for this Steamer must be specially addressed and mailed in the Ottawa Post Office by 2.30 p.m., Wednesday, December 12th. This Steamer is scheduled to arrive in Naples on December 21st.

Mails for France leave London at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., via Dover, arriving in Boulougne at 3.45 p.m., 5.40 p.m., and 8.46 p.m.

Mails for Italy leave London at 11 a.m., daily, arriving in Rome at 7.05 p.m., next evening.

11th & 12th

H. W. Mix.
Postmaster.

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C 131446

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Re: Latest Mailing Dates
for Christmas Mail

Japan:

Mail closes for Japan in Ottawa at 8.15 p.m. Tuesday, December 4. (Arriving Yokohama, December 21)

Midnight, Tuesday December 4. (Arriving Yokohama, December 24).

India:

Letters by regular mail should be posted immediately. The latest date for air mail to India closes Ottawa, December 6, at 2.30 p.m. Air mail letters posted at this time would arrive in Delhi and other cities on December 22.

The air mail rate is .35¢ for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Great Britain and European Countries:

The latest mailing dates for these points will be sent by Mr. Mix next week.

EAP.

November 23, 1934

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CANADA

C 131447

1934

Birthday and Christmas Acknowledgments Sent

378 Birthday acknowledgments

752 Christmas acknowledgments (No. 1)

183 Christmas acknowledgments (No. 2)

67 Acknowledgments No. 3 - and Calling cards.

(Total - 1380)

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CANADA

C131448

1934

Birthday and Christmas Acknowledgments Ordered

380 Birthday acknowledgments

1000 Christmas acknowledgments (No. 1)

200 Christmas acknowledgments (No. 2)

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CANADA

C 131449

Birthday and Christmas Acknowledgments

1934

Birthday	-	378
Acknowledgment No. 1	-	752
Acknowledgment No. 2	-	183
Acknowledgment No. 3 (and calling card)	-	67
Total	-	1380

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C131450

FORM T.D. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED

CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

Ottawa, Dec. 23, 1934

Canadian Pacific Telegraphs,
Ottawa:

The following cables are to be charged to Mr. Mackenzie King. They are for delivery on Christmas Morning, and not earlier. The number following each address refers to the Prepared Text in the attached form of special cable greetings:

Address	No. of Text	Signature
Mr. and Mrs. A. Ross Owen, via di Villa Patrizi 26, Rome, Italy.	3	Mackenzie King
Cav. Adolfo Padovani, 16 via Pomezia, Rome, Italy.	1	"
Signora Giorgia Borra de Causandier via Giovanni Nicoteria, Rome, Italy.	7	"
Sir Eric and Lady Drummond British Embassy, Rome, Italy.	3	"
Prof. Giuseppe Guastalla, via G. Avezzana 51, Rome, Italy.	7	"
Col. and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, 55 Ovington, Cadogan Sq., London, Eng.	3	"
Nicholas Borg, Esq., Catacomb of St. Callistus, Rome, Italy	~~x~~ No. 3	"

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131451

FORM T.D. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED

CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

p. 2.

Address	No. of Text	Signature
Miss Irene Rook, 11 Weymouth St., London, Eng.	4	Rex.
Col. and Mrs. James Carruthers, Wittersham, Kent, Eng.	4	Rex.
Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, 16 Charles St., Berkley Sq., London, Eng.	10	Mackenzie King
Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Chequers, Eng.	3	"
Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin London, Eng.	3	"
Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Morpeth Mansions, London, Eng.	3	"
Rt. Hon. & Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, London. Eng.	3	"
Hon. Philippe Roy, Paris, France.	3	"
Lady Bryce, 3 Buckingham Gate, London, Engl.	~~4~~ No. 3	"
The Dowager Countess of Minto, Chelsea Park Gardens, London, Eng.	3	"
Hon. and Mde. Gabriel Hanotaux, 4 Ave. Hoche, Paris, France.	3	"
Col. and Mrs. David Carnegie, Seasalter, Whitstable, Eng.	4	"
Lord and Lady Gladstone of Hawarden, Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, Eng.	4	"

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FORM T.D. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

C 131452

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED

CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

p.3.

Address	No. of Text	Signature
Rt. Hon. Lord Hewart, Garden Hill, Totteridge, South Herts, Eng.	3	Mackenzie King
Mrs. Arthur James, Cotton House, Rugby, Eng.	3	
The Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Bedford Sq., London, Eng.	3	Mackenzie King
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rea, 6 Barton St., London, Eng.	3	"
Sir John and Lady Simon, London, Eng.	3	"
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spender Well Hill House, Kent, Eng.	3	"
Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, 35 Porchester Terrace, London, Eng.	3	"
Pierre Lenoir, Esq. 12 rue d'Auteuil, Paris, France.	7	"

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C131453

Câblogrammes de votre propre composition

Tarif réduit pour un message de bons souhaits de dix mots pour le Royaume Uni de même que pour beaucoup d'autres pays. Le tarif est moins que la moitié des charges d'une lettre de nuit.

Tarif réduit pour les messages de ville

Un message de jour de dix mots ou un message de nuit de 50 mots

POUR SEULEMENT 20 CENTINS

Les messages sont imprimés sur d'attrayantes formes de fêtes contenus dans des enveloppes du même dessin. Afin d'être sûr de la livraison de ces messages en temps voulu, veuillez vous servir des Télégraphes du Canadien Pacifique.

Pour information concernant les messages de Santa Claus consultez n'importe quel bureau des Télégraphes du Canadien Pacifique.

Bons Souhaits Par Télégraphe

VIA

Télégraphes du Canadien Pacifique

Communication directe avec
Imperial Cable · Commercial Cable

Le télégraphe et les cables servent—de plus en plus tous les ans—d'intermédiaires entre amis et associés pour échange de bons souhaits à l'occasion du jour de Noël et de la Nouvelle Année.

Messages
de bons souhaits

sur d'attrayantes formes contenus dans des enveloppes spéciales et délivrés par des messagers en uniforme sont uniques, car ils attirent immédiatement l'attention et ne sont point facilement oubliés.

Tarif réduit en force à partir du 14 Décembre, 1934, au 6 de Janvier, 1935.

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C 131452-A

Les textes préparés à l'avance (ne peuvent être changés)

Ce service est en force avec l'Autriche, Azores, Belgique, Czecho-Slovakie, Danzig, Denmark, la Finlande, France, Allemagne, Grande-Bretagne, Irlande, Hollande, Hongrie, Italie, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithunie, Luxemberg, Norvege, Pologne, Porto Rico, Portugal, Suède, Suisse, Cité Vaticane et Havane (Cuba).

ENGLISH ACCEPTED TO ALL OF ABOVE COUNTRIES

1. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.
2. Heartiest Christmas Greetings from us all.
3. All good wishes for Christmas and the New Year.
4. Love and best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.
5. Love and best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all at home.
6. Love and best wishes for Christmas and the New Year from all at home.
7. A very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you and yours.
8. We all join in sending love and holiday greetings.
9. May health and happiness be yours at Christmas and throughout the New Year.
10. I wish I might be with you to wish you in person a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.
11. May your Christmas be a merry one and the New Year happy and prosperous.
12. Many thanks for your good wishes. Reciprocate heartily.
13. Best wishes for a happy and successful New Year.
14. May the New Year bring you Health, Happiness and Prosperity.
15. Your good wishes are heartily reciprocated. May the New Year bring you all prosperity.
16. To our friends overseas we send best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a happy and successful New Year.
17. At this festive season we would express appreciation of the cordial relations between us and extend to you best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Câblogrammes de fêtes.

Personnels

Modernes

Tarif minime

pour tous

les pays

ci-haut

mentionnés

pour

$1.00

(taxes en plus)

FRENCH LANGUAGE TEXTS ACCEPTED FOR BELGIUM, FRANCE, HUNGARY, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG AND SWITZERLAND

1. Joyeux Noël et Bonne Année.
2. Meilleurs vœux de Noël de nous tous.
3. Tous nos meilleurs souhaits pour Noël et la Nouvelle Année.
4. Amitiés et meilleurs vœux pour Noël et la Nouvelle Année.
5. Amitiés et meilleurs vœux à tous pour Noël et la Nouvelle Année.
6. Amitiés et meilleurs vœux de nous tous pour Noël et la Nouvelle Année.
7. Meilleurs vœux de Joyeux Noël et d'heureuse Année pour vous et les vôtres.
8. Nous vous adressons toutes nos amitiés et nos vœux pour les fêtes.
9. Meilleurs vœux de santé et de bonheur pour Noël et pendant toute la Nouvelle Année.
10. Je voudrais être auprès de vous et vous souhaiter de vive voix un Joyeux Noël et une Heureuse Année.
11. Joyeux Noël et que la Nouvelle Année vous apporte bonheur et prospérité.
12. Mille remerciements pour vos bons souhaits. Vœux réciproqués de tout cœur.
13. Meilleurs vœux de bonheur et de prospérité pour la Nouvelle Année.
14. Puisse la Nouvelle Année vous apporter Santé. Bonheur et Prospérité.
15. De tout cœur nous vous retournons vos bons souhaits. Puisse la Nouvelle Année vous être à tous favorable.
16. A nos amis au loin nous envoyons nos meilleurs vœux pour un Joyeux Noël et pour une Nouvelle Année heureuse et prospère.
17. Au moment des fêtes nous désirons vous dire combien nous apprécions nos cordiales relations et vous adressons nos meilleurs vœux de Noël et de Nouvel An.

Pour information concernant les textes de messages de fêtes en langages étrangers, appelez Télégraphes Canadien Pacifique.

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C.D. 2E.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
COMMUNICATIONS



CANADIAN PACIFIC

W. D. NEIL, General Manager of Communications, Montreal

C 131454

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

TO _____ CHECK _____

ADDRESS _____ DATE _____ 193__

Send— **YOUR Holiday Greetings By CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS**

In this happy season Telegrams of greetings are most appropriate tokens of love and friendship.

Check your choice of the suggested telegrams or if none expresses exactly what you wish to say—write your own greetings.

Your message will be delivered on an attractive blank in a specially decorated envelope on Christmas or New Year's morning.

You may also send money gifts by wire.

Special Santa Claus Greeting Messages for the children.

Telephone for details.

1. Very Merry Christmas to you. Same old wish always new.
2. Best wishes for a Jolly Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.
3. Merry Christmas Happy New Year and love from us all.
4. Though far away our thoughts are constantly with you this Christmas season.
5. If Santa Claus would bring you down my chimney this Christmas Eve what a perfect Christmas it would be for me.
6. Sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.
7. When you gather around the Christmas Tree read this message and think of me. Love to all.
8. Seasons Greetings and heartfelt wishes for health and prosperity this coming year.
9. New Year's greetings and happy days.
10. Over the wires speeds my wish for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.
11. May the happiness of this season continue throughout the New Year for you.
12. May the chimes ring in a perfect New Year for you.
13. Flashing the seasons message of good cheer Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.
14. Thanking you for all your kindnesses, I wish you and yours a happy holiday time and a Joyous New Year.
15. Your toys are all loaded in the pack but won't leave here till you get to bed and asleep. (This to be dated North Pole and to be signed "Santa;" sent by parents as a local message).

If none of the above messages appeal to you—You may write your own here:

Price varies. According to distance

Signed _____ Charge A/c _____

The Rate for a 10 word fast telegram or a 50 word night letter within this city is 20 cents.

Yuan 1934

C 131455

Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze and Madame Sze who have just returned from the International Opium Conferences at Geneva, Switzerland, send to His Excellency W. L. Mackenzie King their compliments and cordial greetings and thank him for his kind Christmas message.

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C131456

Jan. 2, 1935

Mr. King:

You asked to have this brought to your attention in the New Year; you wish to send a cyclamen to Miss Duncan, Kenniston Apts.

EAP

Q. 1126W

Cyclamen sent Jan. 8, 1935

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Jan. 2, 1935. C 131457

470 persons attended Mr. King's New Year's reception yesterday, which was held from 3 to 6.

EAP

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The Royal Ottawa Golf Club

C 131458

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Royal Ottawa Golf Club will be held at the Clubhouse, on the Aylmer Road, on Saturday, the 9th February, 1935, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the presentation of the Annual Report of the Committee, election of officers for the ensuing year, the consideration of a new by-law, amendments to the By-laws and the transaction of General Business.

The Committee submits for confirmation the following new By-law:—

4. (a) *Intermediate Membership.*

A further class of Membership to be known as Intermediate is hereby constituted. To be eligible for Intermediate Membership the candidate must be a Junior Boy Member of the club on reaching the age of 21, at which age, if he does not desire to stand for Ordinary membership, he may at the discretion of the Committee be permitted to continue as an Intermediate Member paying a fee of $60.00 per annum for a period of five years. At the end of this five year period the Intermediate Member must either stand for election to Ordinary Membership or drop out of the club. If he is elected to Ordinary Membership $25.00 of the fee paid as an Intermediate member for each year shall be credited to his entrance fee. Should he retire from Intermediate membership before the end of the five years or not stand for election to Ordinary Membership when required or fail of election there will be no rebate of any portion of the fee.

The Committee recommends that By-law No. 6 be amended as follows:—
By striking out the words from and including "and" in the third line to the end of the paragraph and substituting the following sentence:—

"Such Honourary Member shall, for the period so elected, and without payment of any fee whatever, if a member of the Club when such Honourary membership is conferred, enjoy all the rights and privileges of his or her previous membership, and in all other cases, enjoy all the rights and privileges of a Lady Associate or Ordinary member, as the case may be, except that of voting or holding office in the Club."

and that By-law No. 19 be amended by inserting before "Privileged Members" the following:—

Intermediate Members . . . [By-law 4.(a)] . . . $60.00

and before "Casual Members" the following:—

Supernumerary (after ten days)

Gentlemen $1.00
Ladies .50 } on any day.

The new By-law and amendments are submitted in accordance with By-law No. 46.

The following nominations for officers have been received:—

President . . . . . Mr. E. R. Bremner.
Vice-President . . . . Lt. Col. C. O. Fellowes, M.C.
For the Committee . . Major W. R. Creighton.
Lt. Col. W. F. Hadley.
Mr. J. T. Wilson.

The Annual Report and Financial Statement for the past year are enclosed.

For the Committee,

W. F. HADLEY,
Honourary Secretary-Treasurer.

January, the 30th, 1935.

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

C 131459

The Country Club

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

Notice is hereby given that the following amendments to By-Laws will be moved at the Annual General Meeting of The Country Club called to meet at the Club House, Aylmer Road, on Saturday February 16th, 1935, at 3 o'clock p.m.

PROPOSED BY THE CLUB COMMITTEE

By-Law No. 28

That By-Law No. 28 as enacted at the Annual General Meeting of 18th February, 1933, be re-enacted to remain in force until the next Annual General Meeting.

By-Law No. 41

That By-Law No. 41 be repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(a) Ministers Plenipotentiary, High Commissioners, Charge d'Affaires, Consuls General of any foreign country and members of their respective staffs, as well as members of the Governor-General's staff and household, shall, in the discretion of the Club Committee, be eligible for election by the Club Committee as privileged members for such time as the Club Committee may determine. The sum payable annually by privileged members, as a subscription, shall be $50, payable in advance on or before the first day of January in each year, or at the option of any such privileged member the annual subscription may be paid in instalments of $25 each, in advance, on the first days of January and July in each year. The subscriptions of any privileged member elected after the first day of January or July, shall be four dollars and twenty cents ($4.20) per month or a fraction of a month until the next regular subscription falls due.

(b) Members of the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada, residing ordinarily at a greater distance than one hundred miles from Ottawa shall, in the discretion of the Club Committee, be eligible for election by the Club Committee as special privileged members. The sum payable annually by such special privileged members as a subscription shall be $50, payable in advance on or before the first day of March in each year.

Any members of the House of Commons or of the Senate who are now proprietory members of the Club and who, being eligible, wish to avail themselves of this By-Law in respect of the Annual Fee, may do so upon notifying the Secretary to that effect, subject to the approval of the Club Committee. Members of the Cabinet who are not permanently resident in Ottawa shall be deemed for the purposes of this By-Law to reside more than one hundred miles from Ottawa.

5th February, 1935.

T. P. MACKENZIE,
Honorary Secretary.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADA

hfe - Travel.

C131460

Ap. 6, 1935.

Mr. King:

Since the attached letter× was received and my earlier memo written, Mr. Dolan has received the further particulars by wire.

Rates: (Single Room, with bath, one person)

	European	American
Colonial Inn	$3.00	$4.00
Brandon Hall	$3.00	$42.00 (per week)
Groton	$2.50	(meals a la carte)

These are small, quiet places, not large fashionable hotels.

Weather:

The Boston weather bureau predicts warmer at the end of next week, with some rain probable. Beyond that they cannot tell just now.

Mrs. Dolan who has just returned from Boston says that the weather there is much warmer than here, although a light topcoat is being worn by most people.

E. A. P.

× - Returned to me. Ap. 8.

Ed.

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C131461

Ap. 6, 1935

Mr. King:

Mr. Race is a Vice President of the American Hotel Association and, Mr. Dolan tells me, will be glad to handle any reservations you may care to make. Mr. Dolan said this would secure for you the lowest rates obtainable. Mr. Dolan will have by this afternoon particulars as to rates.

Mr. Dolan's wife has been in Boston and is returning to the city this afternoon. If she cannot give satisfactory particulars as to weather - which part of his letter Mr. Race has not dealt with - he will wire Boston for them.

EAP

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C131462

file re proposed trip

April 9, 1935

Mr. King:

Mr. Dolan reports that the Hyannas Inn is open at Cape Cod. He understands it is on the coast. Rates: European plan, $2.50; American, $4.00, one person per day. He was advised that very few places are open at the Cape at this time of the year.

The Voking Hotel is open at Newport, and is the one recommended by his agent. Its rates are $3.00 up, European, for one person daily.

EAP

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May 16 1935

C131463

E.A.P:

Mr. King wishes you to telephone ~~Willis O'Connor~~ and ask him if he will be good enough to give the attached two copies to His Excellency, saying that Mr. King feels he will be interested in Dr. Leathem's sermon as it is an extremely good one; also that Mr. King thinks The King would be interested, as coming from the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and His Excellency may wish to send a copy to His Majesty.

Z.

Answ. May 17

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IMPORTANT

PLEASE OBTAIN TICKETS BEFORE NOON
of JUNE 13th

The Annual General Meeting

of the

Ottawa Drama League Inc.

will be preceded at six-thirty o'clock by an

INFORMAL SUPPER

at

THE CHATEAU LAURIER

at which

MR. B. K. SANDWELL, F.R.S.C., Editor "Saturday Night"
will be the speaker

All Members and their friends are cordially invited

Tickets $1.25

On sale at the Chateau Laurier on and after
Monday, June the 10th, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

PLEASE TURN OVER

C 131464

OTTAWA DRAMA LEAGUE
INCORPORATED

The Annual General Meeting

of the

Ottawa Drama League Inc.

will be held at

THE CHATEAU LAURIER
OTTAWA

on Thursday, the thirteenth day of June,
nineteen thirty-five, at eight-thirty
o'clock in the evening

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
President

DOROTHY WHITE,
Secretary

Ottawa,
June 1st, 1935

PLEASE TURN OVER

C131465

THE President and Directors, in inaugurating a Supper Party to precede the Annual General Meeting, are hopeful that the idea will be popular with the Members and widely supported. We are fortunate in having as our guest Mr. B. K. SANDWELL, the Editor of "*Saturday Night.*" MR. SANDWELL is not only a leading journalist and critic but one of the wittiest after-dinner speakers in Canada.

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C131465A.

Saturday
October 5, 1935

MR. KING:

Re: Your Father's Bust.

The bill of lading was received on Friday, but the shipment has not arrived in Ottawa as yet. It should be here early next week.

In the attached wire, you advise that the valuation is the same as that of your bust. Will not some valuation be necessary for the pedestal?

As I have used the blank cheques to pay some Kingsmere accounts, when I knew that the shipment would not be here before your return, will you please sign the attached cheque made out to the Department of National Revenue.

Z.

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Eadt

C131466

Please phone Duncan C Scott & say Mr King would much like to go to supper & meeting but on account of House in session unable to be present.

Ame.

Ed

June 10.

J. 104 [illegible]

J. 207

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C 131467

Personal

Ottawa,
April 1st, 1936.

Memorandum for Mr. King:

Mr. A. E. McGilvray, Ottawa representative of General Motors came into the Office this afternoon to say that his Company would be pleased to let you have the tires, recently supplied, with no charge, or if you did not wish to avail yourself of this offer, for their actual cost price - $71.20. I thanked Mr. McGilvray ~~and~~ but said I thought you would wish to make payment and that I would let you know of the Company's generous offer. If you make the payment, the cheque should be made out to Mr. McGilvray.

E. A. P.

EAP/MCR

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File

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C131468

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King,

Willis O'Connor asked this morning if you would care to have plants prepared in the G. H. greenhouses for removal to Kingsmere later. He said they had plenty of room available and would be glad to do this, if you think well of the suggestion. He said also that he had mentioned it to His Excellency who cordially approved.

ap. 6

OH

Spoke to Willis re-saying not to plant any specially any "left overs" [illegible]

9-4-36

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C 131469

PHONE 2-4741 OTTAWA, Dec 13th 194 6

Mr W. L. Mackenzie King
Laurier House Laurier Ave E.

Please Receive From

Union Engraving Company

GENUINE ENGRAVED COPPER PLATE, STEEL DIE
PRINTERS AND EMBOSSERS
217 SPARKS STREET

#22145

1000 vc Mr W L Mackenzie King
Net

"CUSTOMER KEEP THIS"

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George Douglas, Esq. C131470
927 Somerset Street
(President of the Young Men's
Conservative Association)

(1)
(by Mr. King)

Phoned to extend Birthday greetings

HRLH.

December 17, 1936

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C131471

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King:

Miss Juliette Gauthier telephoned this evening to convey her best wishes to you on your birthday.

(Rideau 1214)

(1)

M.C.

Dec. 17, 1936

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SAFETY FILM

C 131472

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, June 26th, 1937.

Miss Z.:

This came in the bag from England, yesterday afternoon.

M.R.

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C131473

FLORIUS

B.F. Harris Store

FILE.

Florist who supplied Mr. King during his visit to England, 1937.

Always provided beautiful flowers and was not expensive.

The Manager asked the favour of Mr. King's order, should he ever wish to send flowers to friends in England, when he himself was in Canada.

PICCADILLY
GROSVENOR 1483

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C131474

HÔTEL DE CRILLON
PARIS

PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

For Mr. Henry:

Mr. King may wish to order:

1. "The Story of Glenisla"
by David Grewar.

Publishers: Milne & Hutchison, (1926)
Aberdeen, Scotland.

2. "Also and Perhaps",
by Sir Frank Swettenham.

E.H.

June 28, 1937

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131475

Reports on Various Investigations,

Presented by

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King,

In his Capacity as Deputy Minister of Labour, etc.

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Jan. 5, 1898	Report to the Hon. the Postmaster General on the Methods adopted in Canada in the carrying out of Government Clothing Contracts.	27
May 2, 1908	Report on Mission to England to Confer with the British Authorities on the Subject of Immigration to Canada from the Orient and Immigration from India in Particular.	18
June 26, 1908	Report as Commissioner appointed to investigate into the Losses sustained by the Chinese Population on the Occasion of the Riots in Vancouver in September, 1907.	10
July 1, 1908	Report on the Need for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic in Canada.	9
July 11, 1908	Report as Commissioner appointed by the Royal Commission, to inquire into the Methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada.	3
Sept. 15, 1908	Report as Commissioner to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the Cotton Factories of the Province of Quebec.	15

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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C 131476

Reprints of

Speeches by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

In Parliament

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Dec. 6, 1909	Technical Education.	114
Apr. 12, 1910	Combines Investigation Act.	30
Jan. 19, 1911	Manufacture of White Phosphorous Matches.	44
Jan. 26, 1911	Prohibition of Opium and Other Drugs.	140
Mar. 21, 1911	The Grand Trunk Strike. - The Position of the Government with reference to the Big Industrial Dispute.	59
Mar. 16, 1920	Status of Canada as a Nation. (Bulgarian Treaty)	3
Apr. 16 and Apr. 22, 1920	The Restoration of Pensions to Grand Trunk Railway Employees.	33
Apr. 20, 1920	Speech in Reply to Misrepresentations concerning Mr. King's Services in the Adjustment of Relations between Workers and Employees in War Industries during the Period of the War.	348
Feb. 15, 1921	Address in Reply to the Governor General's Speech.	28
Mar. 13, 1922	Speech on the Address.	1
May 25, 1923	The Liberal Party and the Tariff. - A Review of Liberal Policy and Achievement outlined in a Concluding Speech on the Budget Debate.	194
Mar. 3, 1924	Progress and Achievement. - A Review of Two Years of Steady Improvement in National Finances and National Development under Liberal Administration. In Reply to the Conservative Leader in the House of Commons Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.	562

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In Parliament - Cont'd.

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
May 15, 1924	The Liberal Party and the Tariff. - A Review of the 1924 Budget Proposals and Principles underlying Liberal Policy. - Budget Debate. (45 copies of French Translation)	740
June 26, 1924	Church Union in Canada.	762
Feb. 9 and Apr. 30, 1925	Liberal Government. - A Review of the Record and Policies of the Administration since 1922; a Contrast with the Preceding Conservative Regime. Reply to the Conservative Leader in the Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, and in the Budget Debate.	24
May 18, 1926	Speech on the Budget.	33
Apr. 9, 1929	Canada's Progress under Liberal Administration. - 1921-1929 - From Gloom and Depression to Unparalleled Prosperity.	56
Mar. 14, 1930	Export of Liquor. - Refusal of Clearances to Countries where Importation Forbidden.	1
Mar. 16, 1931	Speech from the Throne, 1931, and the Imperial Economic Conference, 1930.	3
June 16, 1931	The Budget of 1931. - Finances - Tariff - Trade - Unemployment. A Contrast in Liberal and Conservative Methods and Policies. - Complete Failure of Bennett Government to Redeem Pledges made at General Elections, 1930.	39
Mar. 1, 1932	Unemployment in Canada. - A Contrast in Liberal and Conservative Methods and Policies. Complete failure of Bennett Government to Redeem Pledges made at General Elections, 1930.	29
Feb. 27, 1933	Policies of Political Parties in Canada in Relation to Present-day Needs. - The Aims and Proposals of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and of the Conservative Party, compared with those of the Liberal Party.	22

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In Parliament - Cont'd.

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Jan. 29, 1934	Loss of Confidence by Country in Bennett Administration. - Failure of Government's Policies with respect to Unemployment, Trade and Agriculture. - Contrast afforded by Liberal National Recovery Plan, - also Banking and Monetary Policies. - Restoration of Titles in Defiance of House of Commons. - Prime Minister's Campaign of Misrepresentation. - Challenge to Government's right to continue longer in Office.	128
Jan. 21, 1936	Social and Industrial Reform and the Position of the Conservative and Liberal Parties with respect thereto. - Loss of Confidence in Bennett Government. - The Changing Social Order. - Electorate deprived of its Right to a General Election. - The Meaning of Laissez-Faire and State Intervention. - Liberal Labour Legislation. - Liberal Party's Policies. - Co-operation by Liberals on Reform Measures. - Methods of Expediting Reforms.	66
June 18, 1936	The Italo-Ethiopian Conflict and the League of Nations. - Statement of Canada's Position.	28
Feb. 19, 1937	The Defence of Canada. - Proposals of the Government examined in the Light of World Situation.	25

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C-131479

Reprints of

Speeches by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Political

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Oct. 8, 1912	General Reform Association of Ontario. - Eighth Annual Meeting.	45
Nov. 28, 1913	General Reform Association for Ontario. - Ninth Annual Meeting.	46
Nov. 27, 1914	General Reform Association for Ontario. - Tenth Annual Meeting.	7
July 23, 1926	The Parliament of 1926 and the Constitutional Issue. - Campaign Speech. - Delivered at the Audirotium, Ottawa.	165
Apr. 18, 1928	Liberalism, The Principle of the Future. - Address delivered before the National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada, in Assembly at Ottawa.	78
July 31, and Aug. 5, 1935	Mr. King to the Canadian People. - (Two Radio Broadcasts delivered by Mr. King)	
	1. Political Parties and Tendencies - Democracy versus Dictatorship.	
	2. Unemployment - Canada's Most Urgent National Problem. - A Statement of Liberal Policy.	90
Sept. 17, 1935	Mr. King replies to Mr. Bennett. - The Patt, The Present, The Future, The Issue Defined. - Address delivered over the Radio, Ottawa.	93
Oct. 14, 1935	The Voice of the People. - Statement to the Press, issued by Mr. King on the night of the General Elections, 1935.	558

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Reprints of

Speeches by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Miscellaneous

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Dec. 19, 1912	The Canadian Method of Preventing Strikes and Lockouts. - Annual Dinner of Railway Business Association, - New York City.	4
Sept. 18, 1913	Industrial Peace. - Banquet, Representative Business and Labour Men of Cincinnati.	2
Mar. 13, 1919	The Four Parties to Industry. - Address Delivered before The Empire Club of Canada, King Edward Hotel, Toronto.	(Very large supply)
Aug. 4, 1925	Citizenship. - Address delivered at the Complimentary Luncheon in Mr. King's honour, on the occasion of the Old Boy's Reunion, at Kitchener, Ontario, - 1925.	225
July 1, 1927	The Message of the Carillon. - Address delivered on Parliament Hill, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	105
July 1, 1927	Confederation. - Address delivered on Parliament Hill, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	209
Aug. 2, 1927	Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. - Address delivered on the Occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	57
Aug. 2, 1927	Address of Welcome to Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, P.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Great Britain. - Address delivered on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	19
Aug. 3, 1927	1841 - Laurier - 1919. Address delivered on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on Parliament Hill, during the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	510

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Miscellaneous - Cont'd.

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Nov. 9, 1928	Address delivered at a Banquet of the League Of Nations Society in Canada, at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.	80
Nov. 22, 1928	Some Recent Developments in Canada's External Relations. - Address delivered before the Toronto Board of Trade, Hart House, Toronto.	17
May 29, 1929	The University and Leadership. - McGill Convocation, - Montreal.	1
July 26 and July 31, 1936	Message from the Prime Minister of Canada on the occasion of the Unveiling of the Memorial at Vimy, - and Address of Welcome by the Prime Minister of Canada, on the occasion of the Visit of President Roosevelt to Quebec.	206
Sept. 29, 1936	League of Nations Policies. - Address delivered at the Seventeenth Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva.	56
Nov. 11, 1936	Canadian Legion Remembrance Day Broadcast.	292
July 19, 1937	Crown and Commonwealth. - Address on the Coronation, the Imperial Conference, and Visit to the Continent of Europe, - Delivered over the National Network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.	50
Oct. 22, 1937	Principles Underlying Peace - Address delivered at the Luncheon given by the University of Toronto, York Club, in Honour of Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of U.S.	

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINIST C131482

MEMORANDUM

Mr Handy.

~~MISS DAVIDSON~~

Attached are suggested form greetings and acknowledgments for the New Year.

E. A. P.

December 6, 1937.

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C 131483

DRAFT MESSAGES OF NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

Every good wish for the New Year.

Affectionate good wishes to you both for 1938.

My thoughts are much of this New Year's Eve. May you all be greatly blessed in the New Year.

Affectionate good wishes for the New Year to you and .

To you and all of your family I send my best of wishes for the New Year.

BELL-FAST BOND

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DRAFT ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS RECEIVED

I warmly reciprocate your good wishes for the New Year.

Please accept my warmest thanks for greetings conveyed your wire. My best of wishes to you for 1938.

I warmly reciprocate kind greetings conveyed in your message received this New Year's Day.

Many thanks your greetings received this New Year's (Eve)morning. I warmly reciprocate its good wishes.

Warmest thanks your kind greetings. My best of wishes to you.

To Mrs. and yourself, I send my best of wishes for the New Year.

To Mrs. and yourself, I send my warmest thanks for kind message received this New Year's day, the good wishes of which I cordially reciprocate.

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KODAK SA•F

C 131485

MR. KING:

Mr. J. B. Kennedy,
of 332 Kent Street, telephoned
to extend his congratulations
to you, on the occasion of
your birthday anniversary.

FM.

Dec. 17, 1937

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C 131486

MR. KING:

Miss E. LeDuc, 144 Slater Street, telephoned to extend her congratulations on the occasion of your birthday anniversary.

FM.

(L)

Dec. 17, 1937

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C 131487

December 17, 1937

MR. KING:

Major-General H. A. Panet, 377 Stewart Street, called at Laurier House this afternoon to extend his congratulations to you on your birthday anniversary.

Z.

Personal Card (2)

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C131488

Birthday 1937

Associations	30
Senators	14
Members H. of C.	46
Others	223
Gifts	16
	329

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C 131489

Dec. 17, 1937

Mr. King:

MacLeod informs me that the Rev. Canon Whalley called at Laurier House and left his card.

Z.

169 Stewart

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C131490

Rev. Canon Whalley

St. Albans Rectory.

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Wishing you many
happy returns of the
day.

131491

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[1937-38] C131492

MR. KING:

You may wish to send special messages, at the Christmas Season, to the following persons who have suffered bereavements during the past year: (Suggested messages attached)

Mrs. Charles Marcil,
146 Magee Avenue,
Westboro, Ontario.

Mrs. W. H. Leathem,
46 Delaware Avenue,
O t t a w a.

Hon. James H. Spence,
32 Hawthorne Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

The Misses Sheila and Emma Stewart,
383 Frank Street,
O t t a w a.

Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Great Britain,
10 Downing Street,
London, England.

Lady Chamberlain,
58 Rutland Gate,
London, S.W.7, England.

Mrs. George Black,
615 Pender Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Lady Borden,
"Glensmere",
Wurtemburg Street,
O t t a w a.

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C 131493

Mrs. Howard Hull,
Cedarwold,
Katonah, N.Y.

Mrs. W. J. Lynch,
371 Daly Avenue,
O t t a w a.

Madame Rodolphe Lemieux,
Haddon Hall,
2150 Sherbrooke Street, West,
Montreal, P.Q.

Mrs. Robert McGregor,
74 Aylmer Avenue,
O t t a w a.

A. C. Campbell, Esq.,
24 Lisgar Street,
O t t a w a.

Mrs. D. A. Cameron,
Sydney,
Nova Scotia.

Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs,
Dominions Office,
London, England.

Mrs. Harry Carpenter,
30 Hess Street, South,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Mrs. S. H. Falkner,
Thorold,
Ontario.

Mrs. J. C. Berg,
Old England,
Manitoba.

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CANADA

C131494

Mrs. Matthew McKay,
155 O'Connor Street,
O t t a w a.

No 1 ackd. sent to Mrs. McKay in England.

J. A.C. Osborne, Esq.,
494 Lansdowne Road,
Rockcliffe,
O t t a w a.

Mrs. Geo. N. Morang,
Uxbridge,
Ontario.

Reverend Donald Bruce MacDonald,
86 Woodlawn Avenue, East,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mrs. A. D. Bickersteth,
16 New Dover Road,
Canterbury,
England.

Mrs. George Drew,
Southampton Club,
Southampton,
Long Island, N.Y.

Colonel G. C. Porter,
103 Douglas Park Road,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Leon Verville, Esq.,
St. Flavien,
Quebec.

FM.

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CANADA

C131495

[1937-38]

PERSONS TO REMEMBER BY CABLE

Reply rcd
(or message rcd)

ENGLAND:

H.M. The King,
H.M. The Queen.

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Patteson,
Vincent and Mrs. Massey.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. & Mrs. Neville Chamberlain,
Lord and Lady Baldwin,
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Eden,
Malcolm Macdonald & sisters.
His Excellency S. Yoshida,
His Excellency Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton.
Miss Lind-af-Hageby.

Lady Oxford.
Lord Stanhope.
Mrs. James Carruthers.
Yoshida

SCOTLAND:

Lady Aberdeen,
H.G. The Duke of Montrose.

Mr. & Mrs. Alex. G. Brown,
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Davidson. (writes)
Miss Buchanan

FRANCE:

Hon. Philippe & Madame Roy.
Chamberlain (premier)
Blum (Ex premier)
Senoir

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C131496

GERMANY:

Herr Hitler.

General Göring.

S.E. dem Herrn von Neurath.
Herr Hewel.
Sir Nevile Henderson.

BELGIUM:

(British Chargé d'Affaires)
Schneerson

UNITED STATES:

President Roosevelt.
Mr. Cordell Hull.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Mrs. B.H. Robb,
Madame Cantacuzene-Grant,
Mrs. Barchet.

Mrs. D. Macdougall King.

Hon. Sir Herbert & Lady Marler.

JAPAN:

Hon. Randolph Bruce.
Mr. Kato.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES:

Mr. & Madame Brugère.

Italy
Monaco

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C 131497

IN OTTAWA:

Herr Windels.

Mr. & Mrs. Armour.

(French Chargé d'Affaires).

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C131498

0 - Nothing to be sent in reply.

1 - Birthday acknowledgment.

2 - Personal Card.

3 - Photo Card.

4 - Large Personal Card with thanks and greetings.

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CANADA

KODAK SAFETY FILM

C 131499

1938

Birthday and Christmas

Mailing Record

Date	No. 1 Birthday Ack't.	No. 2 Personal Card		No. 3 Photo Card	Total
Dec. 15th.				67	67
" 16th.	4	8		337	349
" 17th.	207	1		6	214
" 18th.	50			1	51
" 19th.	52	7		34	93
" 20th.	25	3		195	223
" 21st.	39	38		193	270
" 22nd.	12	9		23	44
" 23rd.	8	2		72	82
" 24th.	5	1		40	46
" 27th.		129		9	138
" 28th.	1	93		3	97
" 29th.		131	No. 4 6		137
" 30th.		170	4	2	176
" 31st.		6	26	6	38
Jan. 1st.		8	6	1	15
2nd.	1	10	8	1	20
3rd.		3	3		6
	404	619	53	990	2066

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CANADA

C131500

Glimpses of Kingsmere

W. L. M. K.

Christmas 1938

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CANADA

C131501

[1938]

Purchased from Birks:

1. Leather (travelling) folder
   Single - $ 2.00
   (Stamped "M.G.B.")

2. 6 leather folders - single

3. 2 double leather folders
   (Stamped "Glimpses of Kingsmere")

From Photographic Stores:

1. 1000 Christmas Cards (pictures)
   (with envelopes)

2. Enlargements of pictures (six)

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CANADA

C 131502

New Year's Day
1938

MR. KING:

Mr. H. F. McLean, of Merrickville, Telephone No. 38, called this afternoon, requesting a moment's conversation with you to extend New Year greetings. He said you have been very good to him in the past and he felt sure you would wish to speak with him.

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C 131503

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

April 14, 1938

MR. HENRY:

Following Miss Moore's conversation with you regarding the Azure large size notepaper, obtained in England, I attach hereto the invoice of the original order.

There is in stock, at Laurier House, 250 sheets (2 boxes) of this large size Laurier House double notepaper. The supply of second sheets is entirely exhausted. There are 250 envelopes (1 box).

Mr. King has asked that you order a further supply of this stationery, to be paid for by the Department of External Affairs.

I also attach a sample sheet of this paper and an envelope.

Z.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C131504

MEMORANDUM

MR. ~~HENRY~~:

We are completely out of second sheets for the large blue note paper. Mr. Handy mentioned this to Mr. King today, and he said to ask you to order some, and charge it to the Government.

I have just made a complete check up of what we have in stock in the blue paper, and I list it hereunder for your information:

Large Square Note paper	2 boxes
Second Sheets	
Envelopes for " "	1 box
Large (Letter size) single sheets (L.H.)	10 boxes
Second sheets for large single sheets	4 boxes
Small single sheets (L.H.)	3 large boxes
Small single sheets (plain)	4 small boxes
Square envelopes for small single sheets and for large letter size sheets	21 boxes

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C131505

MEMORANDUM

Ottawa,
May 11, 1938

Miss McCloskey:

The Prime Minister has approved of this sample of folder, but would like to have them only wide enough to take a letter-size sheet. I have drawn a line, indicating the width. Also, if these are being made to order, will you please have the expanding marks omitted. Mr. King said there was no need for that extra work and expense.

I am loath to order too great a quantity, but if the folders are being cut especially, perhaps it would be well to obtain a supply of 300 or so.

Z.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 131506

MEMORANDUM

Dupe

MR. KING:

Mr. George McPhee, M.P., called at the office this afternoon to express his sympathy, and to send best wishes for a speedy recovery.

HH

September 7, 1938

Please thank Mr McPhee.
Sept 8/38
Done 9/9/38

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C 131507

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

December 3, 1938

MR. KING:

The following are Members of Parliament, who have been elected since Christmas of last year, to whom you asked to be reminded to send one of the photographs sent to all Members last Christmas:-

(1) J. N. Francoeur, Esq., M.P., 72½ St. Peter Street, Quebec, P.Q. — Elected Dec. 27, 1937.

(2) Joseph A. Bonnier, Esq., M.P., 2510 Jacques Hertel, Montreal, P. Q. — Elected Jan. 17, 1938.

(3) Allan G. McAvity, Esq., M.P., Saint John, New Brunswick. — Elected Feb. 28, 1938.

(4) J. Lester Douglas, Esq., M.P., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. — Elected May 2, 1938.

(5) Peter Bercovitch, Esq., M.P., ~~414 St. James St. W.~~ 486 Wood St. Montreal, P. Q. — Elected Nov. 14, 1938.

(6) J. E. Matthews, Esq., M.P., 360 - 15th Street, Brandon, Manitoba. — do.

Sent Dec. 17/38.

Z.

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With many thanks for your Christmas Greetings and best wishes for the New Year.

Birthday

C 131508

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King

Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

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C 131509

December 12, 1938

MR. KING:

In connection with the attached card, the Printing Bureau have quoted the following price:

For making plate, and engraving 300 cards ---- $ 18.00

For engraving each 100 thereafter ---------- $ 1.90

I asked for a price on 300 based on the fact that that was approximately the number sent out last year in reply to birthday greetings received.

Not ordered

Z.

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C 131510

December 12, 1938

MR. KING:

The Printing Bureau have quoted the following price in connection with the attached printed birthday acknowledgment:-

For 300,
envelopes included - $ 14.00 X

For each 100 thereafter $ 4.25.

will pay for X

Z.

12

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C131511

December 12, 1938

MR. KING:

Is it your wish to pay for the printing of your personal cards to be used as Christmas acknowledgments?

The Printing Bureau can supply this fine parchment, and have quoted a price of $23.25 for 1500. This was the number of acknowledgments sent out last year.

2000 die at Bureau?
to be paid by department.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C131512

MEMORANDUM

Ottawa,
December 12, 1938

MR. KIRK:

The Prime Minister prefers this fine parchment for his personal cards. The samples you sent did not include this quality. Can it be procured, and please ascertain the cost of 1500.

Z.

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FILM

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 131513

MEMORANDUM

Ottawa,
December 12, 1938

MR. KIRK:

The Prime Minister has asked that you ascertain if the Printing Bureau can supply a card as per attached sample, with envelopes to match, with the wording changed to read as follows:-

"Mr. Mackenzie King desires to thank you for your kind birthday greetings, and to extend to you his best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Laurier House
Ottawa

[redacted]
1938"

The printing to be the same as on the attached card.

If this quality of card is not in stock, will you please obtain samples of

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C 131514

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

what can be supplied.

If this card can be supplied, please ascertain the cost of 300, and the cost of each extra 100.

Z.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 131515

MEMORANDUM

December 13, 1938

Miss McCloskey:

Attached is a sample of the personal card which the Prime Minister has asked that 2000 be run off by the Printing Bureau, please, to be paid for by the Department of External Affairs.

Z.

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C not this one
131516

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King

Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

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this one

C131517

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King

Laurier House,
Ottawa, Canada.

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C131518

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS RECEIVED AND ACKNOWLEDGED

(December 17, 1938).

1. Colleagues - basket of roses.
2. Madame Béland - cut glass vase and roses.
3. Madame LeRoyer - Spray of flowers.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Howe - basket and flowering plant.
5. Norman and Miss Scrim - vase and small flowers.
6. Baroness Tomii - 2 dozen roses and letter.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Edwards - roses and heath.
8. Canadian Legion - a dozen Talisman roses.
9. Hugh Cleaver - dozen roses from Dale Walehouse.
10. Mother Superior of Joan of Arc Institute - Roses - snap dragon.
11. Mr. and Mrs. Pawlica - Flowering Azalea.
12. Mrs. Windels - Flowers - painting of Kingsmere and letter.
13. Senator Dennis - box of roses.
14. Mrs. J.H. King, Victoria - Box of holly.
15. Miss Madeleine Caldwell - Stamp box.
16. Senator Cairine Wilson - Luncheon set.
17. Princess Cantacuzene - Bird books and "Life of Elihu Root".
18. Jennie - Linen table cover.
19. Madame Arsene Henry - Phonograph record "Serenite".

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C131519

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Flowers C 131520

✓ Mrs Windels — flowers
painting of [illegible]

✓ box roses — Senator Dennis
100 lipsy
replied by telegram

✓ box holly — Mrs King Victoria
replied by telegram

✓ Stamp box — Chinese Squeeze
& letter
Madeleine Caldwell

✓ Mrs Senator Wilson — —
Gargoyle
Luncheon [illegible]

6.5077 woven by deaf girls
at McKay School
dog [illegible]

✓ Princess Cantacuzene — Bird books
Life of the Hoot —

✓ Junior — Linen Tower Cover —
(open mesh)

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C 131521

List of Prince Albert persons to whom the P.M. may wish to send a telegram:

1. Mr. J. W. Sanderson

2. Mr. James H. Lindsay, K. C.,
Vice-President of the Prince Albert
Liberal Association.

3. Colonel G. L. Dempster.

4. Mr. J. Cuelenaere,
President of the Saskatchewan
Young Men's Liberal Association.

5. Mr. H. J. Fraser,

6. Mr. G. E. Brock,
Mayor.

7. Dr. Thomas Robertson,
Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Regina, Sask.

8. Hon. T. C. Davis.

December 23, 1938.

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C 131522

List of Gifts Received

1938-39 Christmas Season

From:	Gift	Acknowledged
Abraham, Simon Windsor, Ontario.	Lebanese Fruits in mosaique boxes.	Letter December 28th.
Barchet, Mrs. Geo. E., Belfield Farm, Annapolis, Md.	Handkerchiefs hand embroidered and initialled.	~~Wire-Dec.-26th;~~ Letter Dec. 28th.
Best, T. Wilbur Toronto, Ontario.	Book - "Canadian Mosaic".	Wire Dec. 26th; Letter Dec. 28th.
Black, Mrs. George Vancouver, B. C.	Book - "Seventy Years".	Wire December 24th.
Blackburn, Henry Hull, Que.	1 doz. Champagne; 1 bottle Scotch.	Letter December 28th.
Buckingham, Mr. & Mrs. W., Guelph, Ontario.	Flowers.	Wire and letter December 26th.
Carnegie, Mr. & Mrs. D., Kent, England. Carruthers, Mrs. Jame-	Silk crepe Scarf. Spender's "Human Government"	Letter December 30th. Letter Jan 3 '39.
Clarke, Miss Violet A., "William Lyon Mackenzie" Chapter I.O.D.E., Toronto, Ontario.	Calendar.	Acknowledgment No. 4.
Clifford, Francis Cairo, Ontario.	Book - "India in Bondage".	Letter December 26th.
Crabtree, Harold Howard ~~Crabtree~~ Smith Chaldean Vellum Co., Toronto, Ont.	Box of Chaldean Vellum.	Letter December 26th.
Crane, Charles R., Palm Springs, Calif.	9 lbs. of Dates.	Letter December 26th.
de Gusseme, Miss M., Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.	Ivy.	Letter December 26th.
Dennis, Hon. W. H., Halifax, N. S.	Picture of Ships.	Acknowledged December 27th.
Daunt, Mrs. A. O'Neill New Westminster, B.C.	Ivy.	Acknowledgment No. 4.

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C 131523

List of Gifts Received
1938-39 Christmas Season

Name	Gift	Acknowledged
Dryden, W. A., Manager, Royal Agricultural Fair, Toronto.	Royal Winter Fair Beef.	Letter December 26th.
Eayrs, Hugh S., Toronto, Ontario.	Three volumes of Van Doren's "Benjamin Franklin".	Letter December 26th.
Fafard, J. Fernand, M.P., L'Islet, Que.	Case of Citrus Fruits.	Letter December 26th.
Fulford, Mrs. Geo. T. Sr.,	"The Christian Century" one year's subscription.	Letter January 1, 1939.
Gardiner, Hon. J. G. Plant. Gardiner, Mrs. J. C., Kirkton, Ontario.	Christmas cake; Azalea.	Letters December 27th.
Greenwood, Lady Ebgland.	Christmas Pudding.	Letter January 2, 1939.
Grothe, Raoul O., Montreal, Que.	Cigars.	Letter December 26th.
Hardy, Hon. Arthur, Ottawa.	Book - Morton's "Scotland".	Letter December 26th.
Heeney, Rev. Canon, Winnipeg, Manitoba.	Etching of Sir Walter Scott; Tug Ring for Pat.	December 27th - letter.
Howe, Hon. C. D. Plant. Holman, J. LeRoy Summerside, P.E.I.	Oysters on the half shell.	Letter December 26th.
Imperial Airways, London, England.	1939 Diary.	Acknowledgment No. 4.
Ivel, Mr. & Mrs. W.M., Vancouver, B.C.	Holly.	Wire December 26th.
Jack, Peter R., Halifax, N. S.	1939 Year Book.	Letter December 28th.
Keith, Dr. H. J., Ottawa.	Yule logs for fire-place.	Letter December 27th.
Kernahan, W. T., O'Keefes Beverages Ltd., Toronto.	Ginger Ale.	Letter December 26th.

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C 131524

List of Gifts Received
1938-39 Christmas Season

Name	Gift	Acknowledged
Kinley, J.J., M.P., Lunenburg, N. S.	Pair of Oxen with sleigh.	Wire and letter December 28th.
Kyd, James Ottawa.	Candied Fruits.	Letter December 28th.
Lambert, Mrs. H.C., New York.	Candied Sweet meats.	Letter December 27th.
Lowe, W. J., Brampton, Ontario.	Roses.	Letter December 26th.
Mackenzie, Hon. Ian, M.P.		Wire December 26th.
MacNider, Mr. & Mrs. H., Mason City, Iowa.	Flowers.	Wire December 24th.
Maloney, Miss Mary Ottawa.	Flowers.	Letter December 27th.
March, Sydney Britannia Heights, Ontario.	Portion of Rope re War Memorial fitted in Case.	Letter December 31st.
Martin, Mr. Justice A. Victoria, B. C.	Holly.	Wire December 27th.
Massey, Hon. & Mrs. V., London, England.	Coloured Engraving "Scene of Old Quebec".	Letter January 2, 1939.
Mayhew, R. W., M.P., Victoria, B. C.	Holly.	Wire December 26th.
McGeer, G. G., M.P., Vancouver, B.C.	Holly and Mistletoe; Christopher Morley's "History of an Autumn".	Wire Dec. 26th; Letter Dec. 28th.
McKee, Norman T., Ottawa.	Roneo Diary.	Letter December 26th.
McPhee, Geo. W., M.P., Ottawa.	Portrait in highland dress.	Letter December 28th.
Mills, W. H., M.P., Sparta, Ontario.	2 baskets of Apples.	Letter December 26th.
Mullins, Hon. H. A., Winnipeg, Manitoba.	Box of Citrus Fruits.	Letter December 26th.

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List of Gifts Received
1938-39 Christmas Season

C 131525

Name	Gift	Acknowledged
Mulock, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., Toronto, Ont.	Box of Spy Apples.	Letter December 26th.
Ouimet, Roger Montreal, Que.	Book - "Problems of Canadian Unity".	Letter December 26th.
Patteson, Godfroy Ottawa.	"Country Life" - one year's subscription.	
Patteson, J. C., Surrey, England.	Picture of estate.	Letter December 26th.
Robertson, Geo., Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.	6 Ducks; 1 Turkey.	Letter December 26th.
Roddick, Lady Montreal, Que.	Book "The Tommyhawk and other Poems".	Letter December 26th.
Rose, Bernard Montreal, Que.	Book - "Bernard Shaw and Karl Marx".	Letter December 31st.
Schafhausen, Mrs. H., Ottawa.	Confectionery.	Letter December 27th.
Scheuer, Edmund Toronto.	Volume - Union Prayer Book for Jewish Worship.	Letter December 28th.
Schuster, Sir George London, England.	Caddy of Lipton's Tea.	Acknowledgment No. 4.
Scott, E. R., Montreal, Que.	"The Readers Digest" - one year's subscription.	Letter December 26th.
Sims, H. J., Kitchener, Ont.	Enlarged snap.	Acknowledged by 'phone.
Southam, Gordon T., Vancouver.	Pictorial Calendar of The Vancouver Daily Province.	Letter December 27th.
Stuart, Alex. Federal District Commission, Ottawa.	2 Azaleas.	Letter December 26th.

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CANADA

KODAK SAFETY F

C 131526

List of Gifts Received

1938-39 Christmas Season

Name	Gift	Acknowledged
Taschereau, C.E.de M., Ottawa.	Photograph of War Memorial.	Letter December 31st.
Tomii, Hon. Baron Japanese Minister, Ottawa.	2 boxes "Wuesbadener"; 1 box of Marron Glace.	Letter January 1, 1939.
Weiss, Barney Ottawa, Ontario.	Jar of home-made Pass-over Canadian grape wine.	Letter December 27th.
Williamson, F.H.H.., Ottawa, Ontario.	Coloured enlargement of Waterfall on Kingsmere property.	Letter December 27th.
Windels, Dr. Erich German Consul General, Ottawa.	Cesare Santoro's book on the New Germany.	Letter December 27th.

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C 131527

LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

Friday morning.
[1939]

Dear Mr. King.

I am glad to let you know that Pat is very well, and enjoying his walks and morning exercises. We are all well at Laurier House and follow with interest the Royal trip across Canada. Wednesday's broadcast was very clear over the radio. The first lot of asparagus from Kingsmere came in on Tuesday and I gave six bunches to the following Mrs Pattison, the Joan of Arc. Miss Scism. Mrs Ball, and

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Mrs. Andrew Thompson.
Dr. Skelton.

C 131528

I am going to Kingsmere this afternoon for asparagus and Mary wants to can whatever I take in, so that she can get away for a few days rest. We are having lovely weather here since you left. Will give you the news of Kingsmere on Sunday when I write again. I hope you are feeling well, and all Members of your staff.

Kindest Regards
Your Obed Servant
C. McLeod.

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CANADA

C 131529

LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

Sunday evening.
[1939]

Dear Mr. King.

We have had a lot of rain and much cooler weather since yesterday, Pat is very well, and if the weather is warm I will have him planted by the end of the week. Dr. Mitchell is to come to Laurier House on Tuesday evening to check up on Pat. I put his name on the list for asparagus. Kingsmere is looking very nice no winter killed grass, every where nice and green. The roses are showing great promise.

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and should make a wonderful show this year. [illegible] put up her quota of asparagus. and left today for a short rest, which I hope will do her good. Janet will be leaving before you return (15th June) If all goes well she intends to be married on 1st July, so I thought as her annual holidays will soon be due she could take them from the 15th June and give her a full months pay for June.

I hope you all had a good rest at Banff, and enjoy your trip to the coast.

Kindest Regards
to Randy Nicol

Your Obed. Servant
C. McLeod

C131530

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CANADA

C 131531

Carruthers, Mrs. James
"Moon Green"
Wittersham, Kent, England.

Letter January 3, 1939,
acknowledging Christmas gift and
greetings - Volume of Spender's
"Human Government" - fyled
British Correspondence.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131532 file

LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

6th June. 1939.

Dear Mr King.

Pat was plucked yesterday, and he looks very well. He had a good romp with Davy, and enjoyed it very much. Dr Mitchell has been here twice to clean Pat's teeth, and has found him in very good shape. Tomorrow the first of the annals go out to Kingsmere from the F. D. C. Mr Stead and I are going to Kingsmere this afternoon, I hope the plants will be showing up good when you return. The iron fence at Laurier House was damaged by a car last

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C 131533

week, but fortunately police were there at the time. and obtained all particulars the insurance is to have it fixed this week.

We are all well at Laurier House and hope you and your staff are enjoying the same. I have attended to your instructions re. uniform and same goes on the train tonight.

Kindest Regards
Your Obed. Servant
A. MacLeod

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C 131534 file

LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

Wednesday.
[1939]

Dear Mr King.

Just a hurried note to let you know that Pat is well and every one at Laurier House. We are ready for the Lady's arrival any time now. We all heard your speech which came over perfectly. The King was very good. Everything will be in readiness when you arrive. Kindest Regards

Your Obt. Servant.

C. MacLeod.

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C 131535



Sept. 1939.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Waylings

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Laurier House

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 131536

MEMORANDUM October 23rd, 1939.

Personal

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Hunter called today to say that the figures in which the Prime Minister was interested have been put aside for him, and will be dealt with according to Mr. King's instructions.

A. D. P. H.

AH/R

Re: March figures depicting - North; South, East and West.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C131537

MEMORANDUM

Nov. 14, 1939

MR. KING:

The Hon. Ian Mackenzie would very much like to use the picture of Their Majesties the King and Queen, and the Prime Minister, standing on the steps of the Parliament Buildings, for his Christmas card this year.

W. L. Mackenzie King
Nov 16. 39

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM C 131538

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, November 15, 1939

Mr. King:

Mr. Welsh, Manager of Photographic Stores, Ottawa, has asked me to submit to the Prime Minister, for his consideration, four Christmas cards with pictures of the Prime Minister, which he has had specially made up for Mr. King.

EH.

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C 131539



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CANADA

K S A·F E T Y ▲ F I L M +

C 131540

Wishing you
A Merry Christmas
and happiness in the
New Year

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 186, pages C131073-C131587)

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C 131540-A



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CANADA

C 131541

Wishing you
a Merry Christmas
and happiness in the
New Year

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C131542



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CANADA

C 131543

Wishing you
A Merry Christmas
and happiness in the
New Year

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C 131544



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CANADA

C 131545

Wishing you
A Merry Christmas
and happiness in the
New Year

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 131546

MEMORANDUM

December 5, 1939

MISS McCLOSKEY:

Attached is a draft of the "Christmas" acknowledgment which the Prime Minister wishes to have a proof of. The letterhead is to be in type, as in the case of the "Birthday" acknowledgment. Will you please have these run off on the same paper as requested for the Birthday acknowledgment.

The quantity will be decided when the proof has been received and returned. The Prime Minister will be paying for this order personally.

Z.

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CANADA

C131547

Laurier House

Ottawa

Mr. Mackenzie King desires to thank you for the kind greetings he has received from you.

Mr. King extends to you his best of wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

December
1939

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131548

Laurier House

Ottawa

Mr. Mackenzie King desires to thank you for the kind greetings he has received from you.

Mr. King extends to you his best of wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

December
1939

W.L.M.

FFF.1
91646

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 131549

MEMORANDUM

December 7, 1939

MISS McCLOSKEY:

The Prime Minister has made revisions in the text of the Christmas Acknowledgment and wishes to have another proof.

Z.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C131550

December 8
1939

Miss McCloskey:

The Prime Minister has approved of the attached proof of the Christmas Acknowledgment.

The quantity to be ordered is one thousand (1,000), with envelopes to match, and having "Prime Minister" printed in the left-hand lower corner, as in the case of those ordered for the Birthday Acknowledgments.

Z.

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CANADA

C131551

Laurier House
Ottawa

December
1939

Mr. Mackenzie King desires to thank you for the kind greetings he has received from you at this Christmas season.

Mr. King extends to you his best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Christmas
1938

(2nd draft)

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

KODAK

C 131552

Laurier House
Ottawa

December
1939

Mr. Mackenzie King desires to thank you for the kind greetings he has received from you. at this Christmas Season.

Mr. King extends to you his best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Christmas
1939.

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CANADA

C131553

Laurier House

Ottawa

Mr. Mackenzie King desires to thank you for the kind greetings he has received from you.

Mr. King extends to you his best of wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

December
1939

FFF.1
91646

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131554

Laurier House
Ottawa

December
1939

Mr. Mackenzie King desires to thank you for the kind greetings he has received from you.

Mr. King extends to you his best of wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

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C131555

1939 Record of Birthday and Christmas Acknowledgments Sent out.

Date		Birthday	Christmas	Total
December	16.	24	27	51
"	18.	176		176
"	19.	108		108
"	20.	7	117	124
"	21.	2	303	305
"	22.	56	35	91
"	23.	55	221	276
"	26.		57	57
"	27.		215	215
"	28.		40	40
"	29.		49	49
"	30.		31	31
"	31.		10	10
Jan.	2.		36	36
"	3.		10	10
"	4.		7	7
"	6.		7	7
"	9.		5	5
"	11.		3	3
		428	1173	1601

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C131556

Laurier House
Ottawa

Mr. Mackenzie King desires to thank you for the kind greetings he has received from you at this Christmas Season.

Mr. King extends to you his best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Christmas
1939

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Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	X

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Tel

Ottawa, December 24, 1939

Please send message below to each of the following names:
(Night Letter, to be delivered Christmas morning)

"ON THIS CHRISTMAS EVE I SEND MY KINDEST REMEMBRANCES
AND EVERY GOOD WISH TO YOU.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING."

1. Mrs. A. MacGillivray Young,
851 University Drive,
Saskatoon, Sask.

2. Mrs. J. L. Vital Mallette,
22 Golfe Avenue,
Pointe Claire, Que.

3. Mrs. A. E. MacLean,
Summerside,
P.E.I.

Chg: Prime Minister's Office.

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Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	X

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, December 24, 1939

Please send the following message, as a night letter, to be delivered on Christmas morning to each of the addresses below:

"PLEASE ACCEPT MY EVERY GOOD WISH FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR."

W. L. MACKENZIE KING. "

1. Hon. and Mrs. T. C. Davis,
   Prince Albert, Sask.

2. Mr. and Mrs. James H. Lindsay,
   Prince Albert, Sask.

3. Col. G. L. Dempster,
   Prince Albert, Sask.

4. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fraser,
   Prince Albert, Sask.

5. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Robertson
   Prince Albert, Sask.

6. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sanderson,
   Prince Albert, Sask.

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CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Night cablegrams - deferred

Ottawa, December 24, 1939

Will you please send the following cable to each of the addresses listed below:

"EVERY GOOD WISH FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

REX."

1. Miss Irene Rooke,
   11 Weymouth Street,
   London (England).

2. Mrs. N. G. Thwaites,
   Tring,
   Herts (England).

3. Mrs. James Carruthers,
   Wittersham,
   Kent (England).

Charge: Prime Minister's Office.

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CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Night cablegrams - deferred
To be delivered on Christmas morning.

Ottawa, December 24, 1939

Will you please send the following message to each of the addresses listed below:

"EVERY GOOD WISH FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MACKENZIE KING"

1. Lady Gladstone of Hawarden,
Plas Warren,
Broughton by Chester,
Cheshire (England).

2. Lady Pentland,
18 Frognal Gardens,
Hampstead,
London (England).

3. Lord and Lady Willingdon,
Walmer Castle,
Kent (England).

4. Sir John and Lady Martin-Harvey,
Fife Road,
East Sheen,
London (England).

5. Mr. Mrs. Alexander G. Brown,
Witchhill House,
Fraserburgh, (Scotland).

6. Lady Nunburnholme,
Arthingworth Manor,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire (England).

7. Lady Katharine Seymour,
Striltington House,
Chichester, Sussex (England).

8. Lord and Lady Runciman,
Doxford,
Chathill, Northumberland (England).

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CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

-2-

9. Honourable Mrs. Ronald Greville,
16 Charles Street,
London (England)

10. Lady Oxford,
44 Bedford Square,
London (England)

11. Lord and Lady Baldwin,
69 Eaton Square,
London (England)

12. Colonel and Mrs. David Carnegie,
Whitstable,
Kent (England)

13. Duke and Duchess of Hamilton,
25 St. Edmund's Terrace,
London (England)

14. Mrs. Osborne Leonard,
Tankerton,
Kent (England)

15. Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Anthony Eden,
17 Fitzhardinge Street,
London (England)

16. Honourable Mrs. Norman Grosvenor,
2 Upper Grosvenor Street,
London (England)

17. Sir Alan F. Lascelles,
Buckingham Palace,
London (England)

18. Sir Alexander Hardinge,
Buckingham Palace,
London (England)

Card to be made

19. Captain Harold Balfour,
Andross Manor,
Ropley, Hants., (England)

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Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

- 3 -

✓ 20. His Grace
Duke of Montrose,
Brodick Castle,
Isle of Arran, (Scotland).

Card to be made ✓ 21. Duke and Duchess of Sutherland,
61 Green Street,
London (England)

Charge: Prime Minister's Office.

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Form 6102B

C 131563

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	X

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
Veuillez expedier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes

Ottawa, December 24, 1939

NIGHT LETTERS

Please send the following message to the addresses on attached list:

Lib.
22 single
3 new

"Please allow this message to bring to you my best of wishes for the Christmas Season and the New Year.

W. L. Mackenzie King."

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C 131564 Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

J. A. Bradette, Esq., M.P.
Cochrane, Ont.

Azellus Denis, Esq., M.P.,
7635 St. Hubert,
Montreal, Que.

Lucien Dubois, Esq., M.P.
Gentilly, Que.

J. E. A. Dubuc, Esq., M.P.,
Chicoutimi, Que.

The Hon. J. C. Elliott, M.P.,
514 Dundas Street,
London, Ont.

J. Fernand Fafard, Esq., M.P.,
L'Islet, Que.

R. E. Finn, Esq., M.P.,
Lord Nelson Hotel,
Halifax, N.S.

Sarto Fournier, Esq., M.P.,
1635 Aird Street,
Montreal, Que.

Hon. J. N. Francoeur, M.P.,
72½ St. Peter St.,
Quebec, Que.

Wilfred Gariepy, Esq., M.P.,
Three Rivers, Que.

Louis Gosselin, Esq., M.P.,
Notre Dame de Stanbridge,
Que.

Burton M. Hill, Esq., M.P.,
St. Stephen, N.B.

Dr. J. R. Hurtubise, M.P.,
Sudbury, Ont.

J. A. MacMillan, Esq., M.P.,
Wadena, Sask.

Angus McCallun, Esq., M.P.,
Sunbury, Ont.

Hugh A. McKenzie, Esq., M.P.,
R. R. 4, Watford,
Ont.

Malcolm McLean, Esq., M.P.,
Eldersley, Sask.

Charles Parent, Esq., M.P.,
220 Grande Allee,
Quebec, Que.

Arthur G. Slaght, Esq., M.P.,
51 Russell Hill Road,
Toronto, Ont.

Col. J. E. L. Streight, M.P.,
72 Canning Ave.,
Islington, Ont.

W. G. Weir, Esq., M.P.,
Carman, Man.

H. W. Winkler, Esq., M.P.,
Morden, Man.

Eugene Durocher, Esq., M.P.,
3775 St. Hubert St.,
Montreal, Que.

Elphege Marier, Esq., M.P.,
Pointe Claire, Que.

A. L. Thompson, Esq., M.P.,
Chatham, Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C131565

Members of the House of Commons
other than Liberals.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C131566

Form 6103. T.W.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Night Letters

Ottawa, December 24, 1939

Please send the following telegram to the addresses mentioned below:-

"Please allow this message to bring to you and to all of your family circle my best of wishes for the Christmas Season and the New Year."

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Anderson,
76 Evelyn Crescent,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Baker,
24 Glenview,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Barber,
Chilliwack, British Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. George Black,
412 Oregon Street,
Bakersfield, California.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Blackmore,
Cardston, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brooks,
Sussex, New Brunswick.

The Honourable and Mrs. C. H. Cahan,
1321 Sherbrooke St. West,
Montreal, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Clarke,
130 South Drive,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Coldwell,
131 Connaught Crescent,
Regina, Sask.

Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Douglas,
Weuburn, Saskatchewan.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Elliott,
10649 - 80th Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fair,
Paradise Valley, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Graydon,
333 Main St. North,
Brampton, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Green,
404 Rogers Bldg.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Hansell,
Vulcan, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Harris,
273 Glenmanor Dr. East,
Toronto, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hayhurst,
Vegreville, Alberta.

Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Hyndman,
Carp, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jacques,
Mirror, Alberta.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131567

Form 6103. T.W.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Cable Service to all the World

Money Transferred by Telegraph

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Night Letters

Ottawa, December 24, 1939

Please send the following telegram to the addresses mentioned below:-

"Please allow this message to bring to you and to all of your family circle my best of wishes for the Christmas Season and the New Year."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Johnston,
Three Hills, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Landeryou,
237 - 3rd Avenue N.E.,
Calgary, Alberta.

Honourable and Mrs. J. E. Lawson,
3 Rosemary Lane,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Lennard,
Dundas, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. A. Macd. Lockhart,
143 Geneva Street,
St. Catharines, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacInnis,
3544 Prince Edward Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Macneil,
Wadsley,
West Vancouver, B.C.

Honourable Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Manion,
15 Allan Place,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Marsh,
25 Cline Crescent,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Marshall,
Bashaw, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Denton Massey,
34 Alexandra Wood,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mitchell,
528 - 2nd Street,
Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Needham,
Unity, Saskatchewan.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Pelletier,
Falher, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Perley,
Wolseley,
Saskatchewan.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Poole,
1116 - 16th Avenue W.,
Calgary, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Quelch,
Morrin, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas G. Ross,
225 St. George Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy J. Rowe,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Honourable and Mrs. W. Earl Rowe,
Newton Robinson, Ontario.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C131568

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Night Letters

Ottawa, December 24, 1939

Please send the following telegram to the addresses mentioned below:-

"Please allow this message to bring to you and to all of your family circle my best of wishes for the Christmas Season and the New Year."

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Senn,
R. R. No. 3,
Caledonia, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. David Spence,
13 O'Hara Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

Honourable and Mrs. H. H. Stevens,
1903 W. 19th Avenue,
Vancouver, B. C.

Honourable and Mrs. H. A. Stewart,
97 King St. East,
Brockville, Ontario.

Honourable and Mrs. Grote Stirling,
Kelowna, British Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Thompson,
Almonte, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Tustin,
Napanee, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Walsh,
520 St. Catherine Road,
Outremont, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wermenlinger,
4485 Lasalle Blvd.,
Verdun, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. White,
465 Roslyn Avenue,
Montreal, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Woodsworth,
60 Maryland Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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Form 6103. T.W.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Night Letters

Ottawa, December 24, 1939

Please send the following telegram to the addresses mentioned below:-

"Please allow this message to bring to you my best of wishes for the Christmas Season and the New Year."

Albert A. Brown, Esq., M.P.,
21 Holton Ave. S.,
Hamilton, Ontario.

O. A. Kennedy, Esq., M.P.,
Edmonton,
Alberta.

Reverend W. G. Brown, M.P.,
Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan.

Walter F. Kuhl, Esq., M.P.,
Spruce Grove,
Alberta.

Lt. Col. A. C. Casselman, K.C., M.P.,
Prescott,
Ontario.

Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P.,
Ceylon,
Ontario.

T. L. Church, Esq., K.C., M.P.,
104 Chatsworth Drive,
Toronto, Ontario.

R. H. McGregor, Esq., M.P.,
261 Donlands Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

Col. D.G.L. Cunningham, M.P.,
Calgary,
Alberta.

A. W. Neill, Esq., M.P.,
Alberni,
British Columbia.

William K. Esling, Esq., M.P.,
Rossland,
British Columbia.

J. S. Taylor, Esq., M.P.,
Vancouver,
British Columbia.

A. A. Heaps, Esq., M.P.,
337 Burrows Avenue,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Georges H. Heon, Esq., M.P.,
Lachute,
Que.

Karl Homuth, Esq., M.P.,
441 Margaret Street,
Preston, Ontario.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADA

C 131570

Form 6102B

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Cable Service to all the World

Money Transferred by Telegraph

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	X

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED: OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
Veuillez expedier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes

Ottawa, December 24, 1939

NIGHT LETTERS

Please send the following message to the addresses on attached list:

"Please allow this message to bring to you and to all of your family circle my best of wishes for the Christmas Season and the New Year."

W. L. Mackenzie King. "

(137 married Libs.)

Chg: Prime Minister's Office.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C131571

Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired: OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Ahearn,
450 Daly Avenue
Ottawa

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Barry
King Street
Chatham, N.B.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Beaubien,
St. Jean Baptiste,
Man.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bercovitch
486 Wood Street
Montreal, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bertrand,
4342 Montrose Avenue
Montreal, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Elie O. Bertrand,
L'Orignal,
Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Black,
Aubrey,
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Blair,
Arthur
Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blais,
Amos,
Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blanchette,
Chartierville,
Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bonnier
2510 Jacques Hertel,
Montreal, Que.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C131572

Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

2.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bothwell,
Swift Current,
Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. Georges Bouchard,
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Boulanger,
19 Notre Dame Street,
Quebec, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Brasset,
Perce,
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Herve E. Brunelle,
Cap de la Madeleine,
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cameron,
29 Queen Street
Belleville, Ont.

Hon. and Mrs. P. F. Casgrain,
246 Elm Street
Montreal, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Chevrier,
Cornwall,
Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuard Murray Clark,
Harrow,
Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Clark,
Fredericton,
N. B.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Cleaver,
Burlington,
Ontario.

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C 131573 Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

3.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth J. Cochrane,
Port Greville,
Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crete,
405 St. Catherine St.,
Grand Mere, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Damude,
Fonthill,
Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Davidson,
North Hatley,
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Deachman,
216 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa.

Dr. And Mrs. Hermas Deslauriers,
1963 Fullum Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Donnelly,
430 Daly Avenue,
Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lester Douglas,
179 Grafton Street,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Duffus,
397 Reid Street,
Peterborough, Ont.

The Hon. and Mrs. C. A. Dunning,
570 Island Park Drive,
Ottawa, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131574

Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

4.

Mrs. and Mrs. Vincent Dupuis,
Laprairie,
Que.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Dussault,
54 Fraser Street
Legis, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Emmerson,
Dorchester,
N.B.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Evans,
Piapot,
Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Factor,
298 Rushton Road,
Toronto, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Farquhar,
Mindemoya,
Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fegguson,
R.R.3, Norwood,
Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ferland,
Joliette,
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Emile Ferron,
Louiseville,
Que.

Sir Eugene and Lady Fiset,
Rimouski,
Que.

5.

Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Fleming,
Humboldt,
Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Adelard Fontaine,
228 Boulevard Girouard,
St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Fournier,
195 Laurier Avenue
Hull, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fraser,
Trenton
Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Furniss,
R. R. 1,
Brechin, Ont.

Dr. and Mrs. Pierre Gauthier,
Deschambault,
Portneuf County, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gladstone,
21 Oxford St.,
Guelph, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Glen,
Russell,
Man.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Golding,
Seaforth,
Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Goulet,
Bourget,
Ontario.

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CANADA

C131575

Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

6.

Dr. and Mrs. T. V. Grant,
Montague,
P.E.I.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Gray,
119 Norman St.
Sarnia, Ont.

Col. and Mrs. H. S. Hamilton,
59 Fauquier Ave.,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Olof Hanson,
Prince Rupert, B.C.

Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Hartigan,
New Waterford,
N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Howard,
Sherbrooke, Que.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Howden,
Norwood Grove,
Man.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hushion,
4835 Westmouht Avenue,
Montreal, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon B. Isnor,
69 Gottingen St.
Halifax, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jean,
11520Notre Dame East
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Johnston,
Bladworth,
Sask.

7.

Mr. and Mr. J. J. Kinley,
Lunenburg, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kirk,
Antigonish, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Ligouri Lacombe,
St. Scholastique,
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Lacroix,
St. Georges de Beauce,
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Lacroix,
24 Mont-Carmel,
Quebec, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lalonde,
Mont Laurier,
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Lapointe,
Price,
Matane County, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leader,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leclerc,
Granby,
Que.

Dr. and Mrs. R. Leduc,
Maniwaki, Que.

Mr. andMrs. Walter Little,
Kirkland Lake,
Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 131576 Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

8.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross Macdonald,
26 Frederick St.
Brantford, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. MacKenzie,
Neepawa,
Man.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Maclean,
Sydney Mines,
N. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacLennan,
Inverness, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. MacRae,
Apple Hill, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Martin,
Windsor, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Matthews,
360-15th Street,
Brandon, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Maybank
709 South Drive
Fort Garry, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Mayhew
2551 Beach Drive,
Victoria, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mills,
Sparta, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moore,
Pickering,
Ontario.

The Hon. and Mrs. W. R. Motherwell,
Abernethy,
Sask.

9.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mullins,
Bromptonville,
Que.

Col. and Mrs. W. P. Mulock,
8 Cluny Drive,
Toronto, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Mutch,
942 Somerset Ave.,
Fort Garry, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. McAvity,
Saint John,
N.B.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. McCann
Renfrew, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. McCuaig,
Barrie, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McCulloch,
New Glasgow, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McDonald,
Boissevain, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McDonald,
Chapeau, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G.McGeer,
4812 Belmont Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. McIntosh,
North Battleford,
Nask.

Rev. and Mrs. Daniel McIvor,
211 East Brook St.
Fort William, Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

10.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. McKinnon,
Kenora, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. McLean,
14 Peter St. S.,
Orillia, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Bruce McNevin,
R.R.3, Omemee,
Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McNiven,
2245 Smith St.
Regina, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. George McPhee,
208 Clemow Avenue,
Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O'Neill,
Kamloops, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Parent,
Ste. Agathe des Monts,
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. James Patterson,
R. R. 4, Florenceville,
N. B.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Pinard,
72 Water Street
Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Plaxton,
66 Highlands Ave.
Toronto, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Pottier,
Yarmouth, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Jean Francois Pouliot,
Riviere du Loup, Que.

11.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Q. Purdy,
Truro, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxime Raymond,
443 Blvd. St. Joseph West,
Outremont, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reid,
Newton,
B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Rennie,
Tillsonburg,
Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Martial Rheaume,
120 Notre Dame,
St. Jean, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert F. Rickard,
Newcastle, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Eusebe Roberge,
Lauriervidle,
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. A. Robichaud,
Richibucto, N.B.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. D. G. Ross,
Lucan, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Ross,
63 Fairford St. E.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. St. Pere,
2042 Davidson Street,
Montreal, Que.

Maj. and Mrs. F. G. Sanderson,
St. Mary's , Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 131578

Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

12.

Mr. and Mrs. Armand Sylvestre,
Roberval, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor,
R. R. 3, Scotland,
Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Telford,
612-8th St. E.,
Owen,Sound, Ont.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Thauvette,
Vaudreuil,
Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thorson,
129 Niagara St.
Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tomlinson,
Port Elgin, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard D. Tremblay,
Ste. Malachie Station,
Dorchester Co., Que.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Tucker,
Rosthern, Sask.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Turgeon,
744 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Turner,
Clinton Apts., Vaughan St.,
Winnipeg, Man.

13.

Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Veniot,
Bathurst, N.B.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Vien,
17 Ainslie Ave.,
Montreal, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ward,
Dauphin, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Melville Warren,
R.R.1, Eganville,
Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Wood,
R.R.1, Cainsville,
Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Married Senators

Ottawa,
December 24, 1939

Please send the following telegram, as night letter, to each of the addresses listed below:

"Please allow this message to bring to you and to all of your family circle my best of wishes for the Christmas Season and the New Year."

1. Honourable Senator and Mrs. W. M. Aseltine,
Rosetown, Sask.

2. Honourable Senator and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne,
3484 Mountain St.,
Montreal, Que.

3. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Geo. H. Barnard,
1462 Rockland Avenue,
Victoria, B.C.

4. Honourable Senator and Madame C. P. Beaubien,
436 Cote St. Catherine Road,
Outremont, P.Q.

5. Col. The Hon. Senator and Mrs. F. B. Black,
Saskville, N.B.

6. Honourable Senator and Madame Charles Bourgeois,
1140 St. Joseph Street,
Trois-Rivières, P.Q.

7. Honourable Senator and Madame P. E. Blondin,
St. Francois du Lac, P.Q.

8. Honourable Senator and Madame Thomas J. Bourque,
Richibucto,
Kent County, N.B.

9. Honourable Senator and Mrs. William A. Buchanan,
Lethbridge, Alta.

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SAFETY FILM

C 131580

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

-2-

10. Honourable Senator and Mrs. J. A. Calder,
Regina, Sask.

11. Honourable Senator Sir Thomas and Madame Chapais,
Quebec City, P.Q.

12. Honourable Senator and Mrs. A. B. Copp,
Sackville, N. B.

13. Honourable Senator and Madame Louis Côté,
197 Wurtemburg,
Ottawa.

14. Honourable Senator and Mrs. W. H. Dennis,
267 Jubilee Road,
Halifax, N. S.

15. Honourable Senator and Mrs. James J. Donnelly,
Pinkerton, Ont.

16. Honourable Senator and Mrs. William Duff,
Lunenburg, N. S.

17. H. T. Fallis, Esq.,
and Honourable Senator Iva C. Fallis,
R. R. No. 3,
Peterborough, Ont.

18. Honourable Senator and Mrs. J. W. de Beque Farris,
3351 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

19. Honourable Senator and Mrs. W. E. Foster,
Rothesay, N.S.

20. Lt.-Col. The Honourable Senator and Mrs. A. B. Gillis,
Whitewood, Sask.

21. Honourable Senator and Mrs. George Gordon,
North Bay, Ont.

22. Rt. Hon. Senator and Mrs. George P. Graham,
Brockville, Ont.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

-3-

23. Honourable Senator and Mrs. R. F. Green,
502 Rupert Street,
Victoria, B. C.

24. Honourable Senator and Mrs. J. T. Haig,
73 Chestnut St.,
Winnipeg, Man.

25. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Arthur C. Hardy,
Brockville, Ont.

26. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Ralph B. Horner,
Blaine Lake, Sask.

27. Honourable Senator and Mrs. H. H. Horsey,
241 Daly Avenue,
Ottawa.

28. Honourable Senator and Mrs. A. K. Hugessen,
3576 McTavish St.
Montreal, P.Q.

29. Honourable Senator and Mrs. J. J. Hughes,
Souris, P. E. I.

30. Honourable Senator and Mrs. George B. Jones,
Apohaqui
King's Co., N.B.

31. Honourable Senator and Madame J. H. G. Lacasse,
Tecumseh, Ont.

32. The Hon. Senator and Mrs. J. H. King,
1393 Rockland Avenue,
Victoria, B.C.

33. Lt.-Col. The Hon. Senator and Mrs. H. W. Laird,
Regina, Sask.

34. The Honourable Senator and Mrs. N. P. Lambert,
240 Coltrin Road,
Rockcliffe, Ottawa.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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Form 6103. T.W.

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Cable Service to all the World

Money Transferred by Telegraph

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

-4-

35. Honourable Senator and Madame Antoine J. Leger,
Moncton, N. B.

36. Honourable Senator and Madame David O. L'Esperance,
48 Genevieve Ave.,
Quebec, P.Q.

37. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Edgar Sydney Little,
Box 339,
London, Ont.

38. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Geo. Lynch-Staunton,
"Clydagh"
Hamilton, Ontario.

39. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Creelman MacArthur,
Summerside, P.E.I.

40. Honourable Senator and Mrs. John A. Macdonald,
St. Peters, Cape Breton, N.S.

41. Honourable Senator and Mrs. J. Alexander Macdonald,
Cardigan, P.E.I.

42. Honourable Senator and Madame Arthur Marcotte,
Ponteix, Sask.

43. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Duncan Marshall,
44 Humbercrest Blvd.,
Toronto, Ont.

44. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Road,
Toronto, Ont.

45. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Edward Michener,
Calgary, Alta.

46. Honourable Senator and Mrs. J. P. Molloy,
Morris, Manitoba.

47. Honourable Senator and Mrs. James Murdock,
710 Echo Drive,
Ottawa, Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

-5-

48. Honourable Senator and Mrs. John Anthony McDonald,
Shediac, N. B.

49. Honourable Senator and Mrs. W. H. McGuire,
"Belmore"
Dawes Road,
Toronto, Ont.

50. Lt.-Col. The Hon. Senator and Mrs. L. McMeans,
Winnipeg, Man.

51. Honourable Senator and Madame Eugene Paquet,
St. Romuald, P.Q.

52. Major-General The Hon. Senator and Mrs. A. D. McRae,
1489 McRae Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C.

53. Hon. Senator and Madame Geo. Parent,
"Clairvue,"
Les Champs de Bataille,
Quebec, P.Q.

54. Honourable Senator and Madame Jules Edouard Prevost,
St. Jerome, Que.

55. Honourable Senator and Mrs. R. H. Pope,
Cookshire, Que.

56. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Felix Patrick Quinn,
Bedford,
Halifax Co., N.S.

57. Honourable Senator and Madame Joseph H. Rainville,
St. Lambert, Que.

58. Honourable Senator and Madame Donat Raymond,
3541 Ontario Avenue,
Montreal, Que.

59. Honourable Senator and Madame J. L. P. Robichaud,
Maxwellton,
Digby Co., N.S.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C131584 Form 6103. T.W.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

-6-

60. Honourable Senator and Mrs. C. W. Robinson,
Moncton, N.B.

61. Honourable Senator and Madame Arthur Sauvé,
5556 Phillips St.,
Montreal, P.Q.

62. Honourable Senator and Mrs. John E. Sinclair,
Summerfield Farm,
Emerald, P.E.I.

63. Lt.-Col. The Hon. Senator and Mrs. W. H. Sharpe,
Manitou, Man.

64. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Smith,
East Florenceville, N.B.

65. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Ernest D. Smith,
Winona, Ont.

66. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Donald M. Sutherland,
Ingersoll, Ont.

67. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Chas. E. Tanner,
Halifax, N.S.

68. Honourable Senator and Madame Oneisphore Turgeon,
Bathurst, N. B.

69. Lt.-Col. The Hon. Senator and Mrs. Jas. D. Taylor,
New Westminster, B. C.

70. Honourable Senator and Mrs. Lorne C. Webster,
7 Edgehill Road,
Westmount, P.Q.

71. Honourable Senator and Madame Jos. M. Wilson,
3501 Ontario Avenue,
Montreal, Que.

72. Col. The Honourable Senator and Mrs. G. V. White,
Pembroke, Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

C131585

Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

-7-

73. Norman F. Wilson, Esq.,
and The Honourable Senator Cairine Wilson,
Manor House,
Rockcliffe Park,
Ottawa.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa,
December 24, 1939

Night Letters

Unmarried Senators

Please send the following telegram, as night letter to each of the addresses listed below:

"Please all this message to bring to you my best of wishes for the Christmas Season and the New Year."

1. Honourable Senator G. A. Fauteux,
13 Bellingham Road,
Montreal, P.Q.

2. Col. The Honourable Senator Thomas Cantley,
Bonniebrae,
New Glasgow, N. S.

3. Maj-Gen. The Hon. Senator Wm. A. Griesbach,
Edmonton, Alta.

4. Honourable Senator W. J. Harmer,
Edmonton, Alta.

5. Honourable Senator H. J. Logan,
"The Haven,"
Parrsboro, N. S.

6. Honourable Senator Lucien Moraud,
5 du Parloir Street,
Quebec, P. Q.

7. Col. The Hon. Senator H. A. Mullins,
Fort Garry Hotel,
Winnipeg, Man.

8. Honourable Senator Edgar N. Rhodes,
Amherst, N. S.

9. Honourable Senator D. E. Riley,
High River, Alta.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

Form 6103. T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, December 24, 1939

Will you please send the following message as a night letter to be delivered on Christmas morning to each of the addresses listed below:

"PLEASE ACCEPT MY EVERY GOOD WISH FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING."

1. Sir Shuldham and Lady Redfern,
Rideau Collage,
Ottawa.

2. Colonel and Mrs. H. Willis O'Connor,
"Byng House",
Rockliffe.

3. Mrs. George Pape,
Government House,
Ottawa.

4. Honourable Baron Robert Silvercruys,
395 Laurier Ave. East,
Ottawa.

5. Victor Podoski, Esq.,
381 Stewart Street,
Ottawa.

6.

Charge: Prime Minister's Office.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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W.L.M. KING PAPERS

Memoranda and Notes

1933-1939

(M.G. 26, J 4, Volume 187)

Pages C131588-C132318

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C131583

Feb. 4, 1933

Photograph sent to:

D'Arcy Martin, Esq.,
Secretary, Ward 3,
Liberal Association of Victoria,
1512 Vining Street,
Victoria, B.C.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C131589

Walter Dymond Gregory, Esq.,
371 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Photograph sent February 7, 1933
in response to request contained in
letter of Feb. 6.

Also request re picture of
William Lyon Mackenzie

(for rural school in Township of
Trafalgar).

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C131590

May 15, 1933

Autographed Photograph sent to:

General N. W. MacChesney,

The American Legation.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C131591

June 20, 1933

Autographed photograph sent to:

Dr. I. D. Cotnam, M.P.,
Pembroke, Ontario.

Jos. Lally, Esq.,
Cornwall, Ontario.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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KODAK

Panoramic Views of City and Surroundings

C131592

Finishing ost Cards

W. J. JAMES & COMPANY

PORTRAITS OF QUALITY
DAY OR NIGHT

P. A. Trading Co. Block, Central Avenue

Prince Albert, Sask., Nov 10th 1933

M Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King
Ottawa

WESTERN SALES BOOK CO. LTD. FACTORIES: WINNIPEG & VANCOUVER

4 Photos	2	00
Paid Nov 23rd		
Chg		
Nov 20th/33		

Received by Payment - 2 (two dollars) $ 2.00

Date With thanks W. J. James & Co

06236

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Note... 1922-1939
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C131593

Hector Hughes, Esq., K.C.,
4 Paper Buildings,
Temple, E. C. 4,
London, England.

Photograph sent Nov. 16th, 1933.

Correspondence re filled "H" Great Britain correspondence.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C131594

Z:

Have you a record of the

following persons having received

Mr. King's photograph?

Dec. 21/33 B. E. Norrish, Esq.,
Associated Screen News Ltd.,
Corner Western & Decarie,
Montreal, Que.

Dec. 28/33 M. E. Coleman, Esq.,
Associated Press,
New York.
(Requested by Mr. Carnegie, of
the Canadian Press)

Jan. 9/34 Mrs. J. C. Hutcheson,
Hon. Eng. Sec'y,
Montreal Women's Central
Lib. Club,
5010 Sherbrooke St. W.,
Montreal, Que.

Jan. 16/34 C. S. Allen, Esq.,
100 Water Street,
Brooklyn, New York.
(For Canadian Club of New York)

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C131595

Mr. King's photograph sent to:

Miss Martha Reesor,
91 Bond Street,
Lindsay, Ont. (Apr. 18, 1931)

Richard Deacon, Sr., Esq.,
East Prince Albert,
Sask.

(at request of
Hon. T. C. Davis) (Aug. 11, 1933)

Chas. E. Loye, Esq.,
Lunenburg, N.S.

(at request of
Wm. Duff, Esq., M.P.) (J an. 30, 1934)

Edward R. Graver, Esq.,
4 Crang Ave.,
Toronto, Ont. (Feb. 3, 1934)

Hon. James Murdock,
The Senate,
O t t a w a. (Feb. 12, 1934)

Mrs. J.C.Hutcheson,
Hon. Eng. Sec'y, Montreal Women's Central Lib. Club,
5010 Sherbrooke Street, West, Montreal.
(Jan.11, 1934)

C.S.Allen, Esq.,
100 Water Street,
Brooklyn, N.Y. (Jan. 19, 1934)

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131596

Mr. King's photograph (autographed)

sent to

Master Richard D. Wilson,
4837 Marquette Street,
Montreal, Quebec.

February 27, 1934.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131597

Silver bronze — cleaning &

To repair the scratches produced upon the silver varnish to the statue "The Vision":

I^st try to polish it with water and bicarbonate of soda if it is not enough:

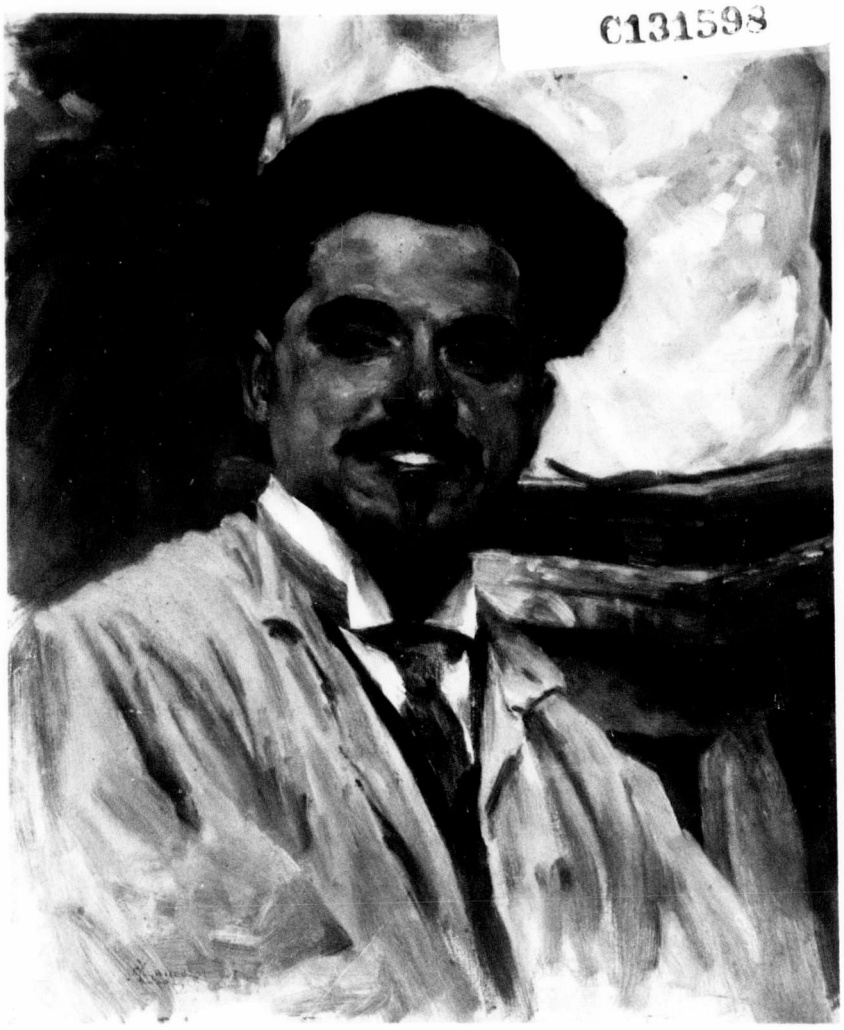
IInd Pour six drops of sulphuric acid in a little water (about five cm.) and with a small brush coat with this solution the varnish itself. If you succeed neither with the first solution nor with the second one provide to a new silver galvanization of it, taking care to take off the pedestal, to put it again in its place when the operation is over

---

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131598



A Sig.r W. L. Mackenzie King
con gratitudine d'artista,
con ammirazione di cittadino,
con affetto di amico
Gius. Guastalla

Roma Nov. 34

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131599

Ottawa, June 26 1935

MR. NORMAN P. LAMBERT:

Referred by direction of Mr. Mackenzie King to Mr. Lambert.

H. R. L. Henry,
Private Secretary.

Account from the Can. Govt. Motionn Picture Bureau

F C.Badgley, Director

$131.00 for photographic work performed.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lyle Photographs

C131600

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MOTION PICTURE BUREAU
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DELIVERY RECEIPT

Ottawa, JUNE 12, 1935 19

Your Order LETTER
Date
Our Order 5085

Consignee MR. H.R.L. HENRY,
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Ordered by h.r.l.

No. of Packages ..... How shipped ..... Charges .....

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	VALUE
100	6 x 8 GLOSSY PRINTS	
100	4 x 6 " "	
250	6½ x 8½ VITAVA "	
250	4 x 6 " "	
	½ these sents to h.r.l.	
	ORIGINAL PORTRAIT PRINT RETURNED.	
	TOTAL	

Checked by .....
Shipped by .....

The articles listed above have been received in good order and as specified.

..... FOR CONSIGNEE

Date ..... 19 .....

ORIGINAL—TO BE SIGNED AND RETURNED TO CONSIGNOR

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131601

byle

June 13, 1935

Mr. King:

We have obtained through Mr. Lambert (who was ordering from the Motion Picture Bureau a supply for his office for campaign purposes) 250 of each of the attached photos, and a good supply of glossy prints of the sizes required from time to time for newspapers.

EAP

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OTTAWA, Dec. 31st 193 5

M Private Secretary, Prime Minister,

Laurier House, Ottawa.

C131602
D 3854

IN ACCOUNT WITH

PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES LIMITED

ACME MOTION PICTURE PROJECTORS
KODAKS—FILMS and SUPPLIES—PHOTO FINISHING
REMBRANDT STUDIO

TELEPHONE QUEEN 2300 — 7% INTEREST CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS — 65 SPARKS STREET

May	23	1 8x10 photograph of Sir Wilfred Laurier	2.50
July	16	1 copy negative and 11 glossy prints	1.50
	22	1 Studio print	1.00
			$ 5.00

Photographic Stores, LIMITED.
PAID
JAN 14 1936
Per ...

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131603

N. S. Mackenzie King, Esq.,

IN A/C WITH T. & R. ANNAN & SONS

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PRINTSELLERS :

518 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

GLASGOW C.2 ~~18th Novr.~~ 1935.

AUTOTYPE WORKS, GLENBANK, LENZIE

DIEU ET MON DROIT

By appointment to the late QUEEN VICTORIA

JOHN ANNAN
J. CRAIG ANNAN
T. C. ANNAN

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"NEGATIVE," GLASGOW TELEPHONE: DOUGLAS 5087-8

Novr.	18	Photogravure Portrait of the late Marquess of Aberdeen & Temair	1	1	-
		Packing and postage		3	3
			£ 1	4	3

18. 1. 1936.

Received with Thanks

£ 1 : 4 : 3

For T. & R. Annan & Sons

BANK of Montreal
JAN 21 8 13 AM
OTTAWA Ont.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131604

Ottawa, March 2, 1938

MEMORANDUM TO

THE MEMBERS OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S STAFF:

Re: Invitations

Will every member of the staff kindly see that, as soon as an invitation is received, it is brought to me personally and a reply immediately sent, unless I ask for a delay in the acknowledgment.

I do not wish to have invitations put in the general box. Matters of this character, which involve arrangements that affect others, should be dealt with at once, and, to make sure of there being no delay, brought to me in person by some member of the staff.

This applies also to requests for messages for conventions, etc., etc.

Noted by:

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BY APPOINTMENT TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH

STUDIO : 130 SPARKS STREET
TELEPHONE : QUEEN 339

C131605

OTTAWA, August 19 1936

Mr. E. A. Pickering,
Secretary to the Prime Minister,
Prime Minister's Office,
East Block, Ottawa.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

KARSH *Portraitist*

28358-P

To four portraits mounted @ 3.00 of President Roosevelt's visit to Quebec City.		$ 12	00

Received payment, with thanks,

August 31, 36.

J. Karsh.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

KODAK SAFETY

C131606

Ottawa, November 30, 1936

Memorandum for

Messrs. Henry, Pickering, and Turnbull:

With respect to any interviews, engagements, luncheons, and the like, please see that all parties likely to be concerned are immediately notified, and that correspondence relating to same is given to the proper secretary, whose duty it will be to see that all matters pertaining thereto are brought forward to me at the right time:

e.g. A letter from Grattan D'Leary, received on the 27th, re arrival of Mr. Colebaugh, of Colliers, which has been on my table for days past. In the first instance, it should have been in the hands of one or other of my secretaries, who would see that it was brought to my attention anew first thing this morning, and that all arrangements pertaining to the engagement would have been duly made. This involves notification of servants at Laurier House as to engagement made, time of, number expected; also inquiry as to whether Lay should call for, and guests informed accordingly.

All these matters should be attended to, if possible, on the day on which such a communication is received.

W.L.M.K.

MK/Z

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131607

Paul Horsdal

STUDIO FOR HIGH CLASS PORTRAITS

OTTAWA, ONT.. Jan 4/37.

Rt-Hon. Wm. Mackenzie King.
Laurier House.

115 SPARKS STREET PHONE QUEEN 6270

40.

Nov.	19/36.	To copy -	1.	50
"	"	" - 4 - Portraits from copy @1.50 =	6.	00
"	"	" - 2 - glossy print =	1.	00
Nov.		To framing Photo - Governor v His Mother =	2.	50
			$ 11	.00

Paid Jan 11/37.
Thanks
Paul Horsdal Studio
Per: D. D

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131608

Paul Horsdal



STUDIO FOR
HIGH CLASS
PORTRAITS

OTTAWA, ONT. March 26/35.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Laurier House.

115 SPARKS STREET PHONE QUEEN 6270

Feb. 19/35.	To- 2- copies & 3 prints	=	$	4.50

Paid Mar 26/35.
Thanks
Paul Horsdal
Feb: 22.35

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131609

Paul Horsdal



STUDIO FOR
HIGH CLASS
PORTRAITS

OTTAWA, ONT.. April 15/37.

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King.
Laurier House.

115 SPARKS STREET — PHONE QUEEN 6270

No. 82.

Jan 2.	To - 2 - 8x10 Diplomatic Group	=	9.	00
"	" - 8 prints with Mag (8.75)	=	6.	00
"	" - Retouching & negatives	=	1.	00
March	" - 1 - Black frame	=	1.	65
"	" - 1 - 8x10 Portrait	=	3.	50
	with Hon. Separate			
		#	21.	15

Paid April 17/37.
Thanks
Paul Horsdal
Rec'd.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131610

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MIN.

MEMORANDUM

September 21st, 1937.

For Mr. King:

Mr. Paul Horsdal wishes you to accept the attached photographs of Moorside, with his compliments. These photographs were taken last year.

With reference to the photograph of William Lyon Mackenzie, Mr. Horsdal thinks you will like the finish better than the other two which he has sent you. Mr. Horsdal says that this finish looks more like the old picture he copied, than the other two. He would like you to return the three proofs, indicating which one you prefer, and he will have the six, which you ordered, completed.

HH.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131611

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO

Mr. Henry

Pls. thank Mr. Horsdal for photographs. Say I am greatly pleased with them. Some time will drop in and thank him personally.

Dure.
28/9/37

E.H.

27/9/37 Mr. Horsdahl asked if Mr. King would come to see his cottage. Mentioned this to Mr. King who said he would try. WLMK

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MI

C131612

MEMORANDUM

Memorandum re Illnesses of members of staff either at the East Block or at Laurier House:

As repeatedly requested, I should like to be informed as soon as illnesses of members of the staff take place and of their absence from duty, and, equally, of their return to duty. It is only possible in this way to keep in mind directions to be given.

W. L. M. K.

Ottawa,
October 25, 1937

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131613

A 111 A
DEPARTMENTAL BILL COLLECTIBLE
ORIGINAL
FOR FIRM OR PERSON BILLED

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Motion Picture Bureau ..... OFFICE

Ottawa, Canada. ..... TOWN OR CITY

In remitting refer to
Branch No. 378-917
Date Dec. 23rd/37
Dept'l No. 4023
Date

Our Order S. 7743
Your Letter. Dec. 21

TO (NAME) Office of the Prime Minister,
O T T A W A.

ADDRESS Attention - H.R.L. Henry.

DATE MADE 23rd MONTH OF December

FOR ACCOUNT OF ..... APPROPRIATION

FOLD HERE

DATE		PARTICULARS	FOREIGN CURRENCY	RATE	CANADIAN CURRENCY	
Dec.	23	250 - 8x10 Portrait prints mounted		.40	$100	00

DEPT. TRADE & COMMERCE
OTTAWA
RECEIVED PAYMENT
JAN 21 1938
For Representative of the Treasury

CERTIFIED CORRECT

APPROVED

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO THE RECEIVER GENERAL OF CANADA.

RETURN "DUPLICATE" OF THIS FORM WITH REMITTANCE TO:
THE DEPUTY MINISTER,
DEPT. OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA, CANADA

DEC 27 1937

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131614

FREDERICK
WILLIAM
LYONDE
AND HIS SONS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
OF FAMOUS PEOPLE
112 YONGE STREET
AT ADELAIDE STREET
TELEPHONE
ADELAIDE 2667

TORONTO, Feb. 8/38

R^t Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Ottawa

ORDER NO. D6981

Your order which is as follows, will be ready for delivery on or about _____ and will be sent to your address on receipt of payment of this statement. Our business is strictly cash in advance.

To	1	No 18 Portrait William Lyon Mackenzie with "Facsimile Signature"	8 00	
		Less 35%	2 80	
				5 20

Paid Feb 11 1938

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131615

A 111 A
DEPARTMENTAL
BILL
COLLECTIBLE
DUPLICATE
TO BE RETURNED WITH
REMITTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE

Motion Picture Bureau ..... OFFICE

Ottawa, Canada. ..... TOWN OR CITY

Branch No. 378-1120
Date Feb. 11th/38
Dept'l No. 4226
Date

Our Order 3. 7674

TO (NAME) Office of the Prime Minister,
OTTAWA.

ADDRESS Attention - H.R.L. Henry.

DATE MADE 11th MONTH OF February

FOR ACCOUNT OF ..... APPROPRIATION

FOLD HERE

DATE	PARTICULARS	FOREIGN CURRENCY	RATE	CANADIAN CURRENCY
Feb. 11	4 - 8x10 Commercial Pan. negatives		1.00	$ 4 00
	4 - 8x10 Aso "E" Prints		.15	0 60
	4 - 8x10 Glossy prints		.10	0 40
				$ 5 00

DEPT. TRADE & COMMERCE
OTTAWA
RECEIVED PAYMENT
FEB 22 1938
[signature]
Authorized Representative of the Treasury

CERTIFIED CORRECT

APPROVED

RECEIVED PAYMENT

DATE .....

FEB 23 1938

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131616

Paul Horsdal



STUDIO FOR
HIGH CLASS
PORTRAITS

OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 14/38

Rt - Hon. Mackenzie King.
Laurier House.

115 SPARKS STREET — PHONE QUEEN 6270

1855

Jan	3/38.	Camera charge. (copies)	3.00
"		11 - prints @ 50¢ =	5.50
			8.50

Paid Feb 16/38.
Thanks ...
Paul Horsdal
Per: H.H.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131617

A 111 A
DEPARTMENTAL
BILL
COLLECTIBLE

DUPLICATE

TO BE RETURNED WITH
REMITTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE

Motion Picture Bureau ..... OFFICE

Ottawa, Canada. ..... TOWN OR CITY

In remitting refer to
Branch No. 378-1266
Date Mar. 21st/38
Dept'l No. 4372
Date .....

Our Order 8. 7990

TO (NAME) Rt. Hon. W.L. MacKenzie King,
ADDRESS Laurier House,
OTTAWA.

DATE MADE 21st MONTH OF March

FOR ACCOUNT OF ..... APPROPRIATION

FOLD HERE

DATE	PARTICULARS	FOREIGN CURRENCY	RATE	CANADIAN CURRENCY
Mar. 21	12 - 8x10 Pan. Negatives		.50	$ 6 00
	24 - 8x10 Glossy prints		.10	2 40
				$ 8 40

DEPT. TRADE & COMMERCE
OTTAWA
RECEIVED PAYMENT
MAR 30 1938
J.J. Bishop
For Representative of the Treasury

CERTIFIED CORRECT

APPROVED

RECEIVED PAYMENT

DATE .....

.....

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131618

Paul Horsdal



STUDIO FOR
HIGH CLASS
PORTRAITS

OTTAWA, ONT., Oct 12/37.

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King.
Laurier House.

115 SPARKS STREET PHONE QUEEN 6270

118.

Sept	1.	To - copy + new negative -	$ 1.50
"		" - 6. Sepia portraits @ 1.50 =	9.00
			$ 10.50

Paid Oct. 25/37.
Thanks
Paul Horsdal
Per: H. D.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME

C131619

MEMORANDUM

MR. HENRY:

In a letter received from Canon Cody today, he mentions that he saw a picture of me at the top of the monument, after having climbed the ladder.

I have not had any pictures sent to me for some time. Would you please inquire of Mr. Measures if he is watching the papers for this sort of thing, and please see that they are promptly clipped and brought to my attention, for filing later, if so desired.

W.L.M.K.

October 4, 1938

MK/FM

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

KODAK SAFETY FILM

C131620

LISTED UNDER
MR. KING - REQUESTS FOR INTERVIEWS
LIBERAL PARTY - PUBLICITY

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE PRIME

C131621

November 7th, 1938.

For the Prime Minister:

-- Attached is a photograph of yourself, which appeared in the annual magazine of the Printing Bureau staff.

The National Liberal Federation would like to have it appear in The Liberal Monthly and suggest that it is an appropriate photograph to be authorized for general publicity purposes.

Do you approve?

A.D.P.H.

(A.D.P. HEENEY)

OK

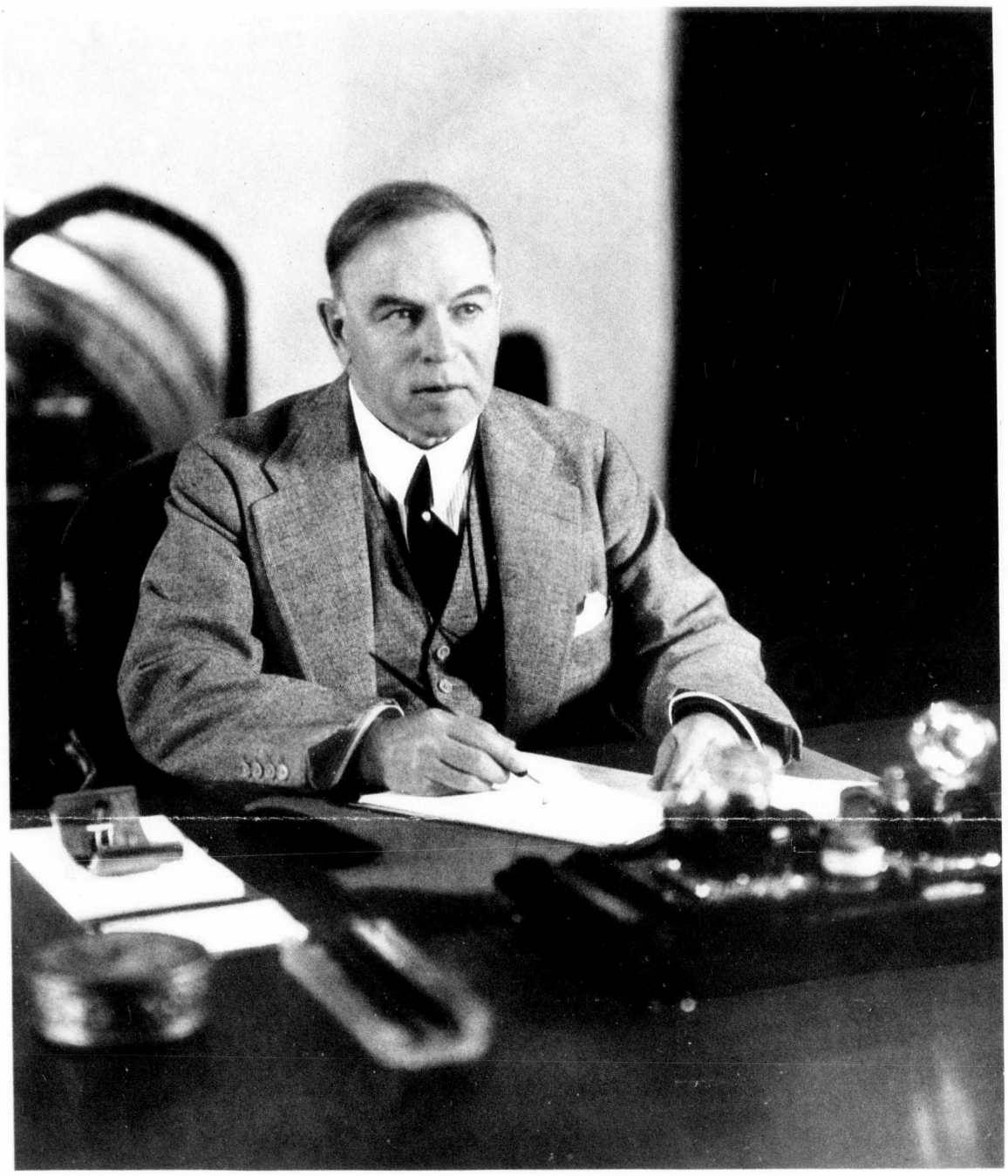
Approved by the Prime Minister Nov. 8th.

A.D.P.H.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131622



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

"ON the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Government Printing Bureau, I have pleasure in extending cordial greetings to its personnel, and my best of wishes for the continuance, on the part of the Bureau, of an ever-increasing measure of public service."

W. L. Mackenzie King.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1922-1939
(P.A.C., [illegible], Volume 197, pages [illegible])

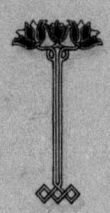
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131624

The BURONIAN of 1937



PUBLISHED ONCE A YEAR BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY
BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131625

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for C-85-0 1938

December 29, 1938.

For the Prime Minister:

-- Herewith is the binder covering the visit of President Roosevelt in August, with a tab marking the section containing pictures of the Prime Minister and the President. Will the Prime Minister please indicate which one he would prefer to substitute for the one now appearing in Mr. Dolan's book, which is returned -- herewith?

Mr. Dolan has drawn attention to the fact that the pictures will look very much better in the final printing, and seemed to think that the picture chosen was the most suitable, all things considered. However, a change can be made if desired.

A.D.P.H.

WJT/MP

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131626

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY:

Will you please have directions given to each member of the staff, both at the Office and Laurier House, to pass on to the persons likely to be immediately concerned, any intimation which is likely to affect my engagements or movements, so that whatever steps may be necessary may be anticipated as quickly as possible.

Last week I mentioned to two or three members of the staff that I did not intend to stand behind the Governor General at the reception, but to come away immediately after shaking hands. This I did. I found, however, that after shaking hands, no arrangements had been made for my getting back to my own room where my coat and hat were, nor had any word been given to Lay to have the car wait for me.

The result was that I had considerable difficulty getting to my own room and after getting on my hat and coat was obliged to wait sometime out of doors before one of the Governor General's chauffeurs offered me the use of his car to get back to Laurier House.

The oversights in this matter were natural enough as there had been some departure from the proceedings of previous years. That, however, made the more necessary that attention should have been directed in time to what was involved. This year will be filled with occasions where I shall have to assume that all arrangements have been suitably made, hence my reason for directing immediate attention to this morning's oversight.

January 2, 1939

MK:EH:MAC

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131627

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MIN

MEMORANDUM

Mr Heeney

C-850
1939

for the Prime Minister:

(3)

Mr. Dolan was informed that the Prime Minister prefers the picture of the President and himself cutting the ribbon at the opening of the Thousand Islands Bridge, as it appears in the New York Times of August the 19th. Mr. Dolan now points out that the Times photograph is copyrighted by the Times World-wide Service, and that the question of a royalty would have to be considered. In any event there would be a delay of at least a month before permission could be obtained, new plates made, etc. As much as $1500 might be involved.

The photograph now appearing in the book was chosen after consideration of every picture available, and the Committee making the selection were unanimous in picking this one as the best of all available. Under these circumstances, Mr. Dolan hopes that Mr. King will permit the photograph, as it now appears in the book, to be used.

A.D.P.H.

A. D. P. H.

January 5, 1939.

Horsopy see
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1939

Certainly

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MI

MEMORANDUM

C-83 D
1939

January 4, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY.

Canadian Travel Bureau

Mr. Dolan called to see Mr. Turnbull this afternoon to discuss this book, which the Prime Minister has already seen.

I understand that Mr. Turnbull will retain the book for several days.

J. A. G.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MIN

MEMORANDUM

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Mr. Turnbull:

Mr. King prefers the picture of the President and himself cutting the ribbon, as it appears in the New York Times, August 19, 1938, and would like you to see that it is substituted for the one now appearing in Mr. Dolan's book, pls.

E.H.

December 31, 1938

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Political Record C131630

North Waterloo - 1908 - Tory since 1896. (Deputy Minister).

" " - 1911 - Reciprocity - Bennett's policy.

North York - 1917 - Conscription - Press, Soldiers vote.

Prince. P.E.I. - 1919 - Borden's acclamation. (1904 Borden, Leader of Opposition in 1901, defeated Halifax - similar to that accorded Borden acclamation Carleton 1905).

North York - 1921 - Tory since 1911.

Redistribution 1923.

" " - 1925 - Defeat.

Prince Albert - 1926 - By-election - Majority 5,621. (Contrast P.E.I. Sir Robert Borden).

" " - 1926 - General Election - Majority 4,095.

" " - 1926 - By-election - Acclamation.

" " - 1930 - General Election - Majority 1,192.

Did not shirk a fight or seek an easy entrance to House of Commons.

Time spent in riding - not possible; duty to constituency.

Minority - Poor and humble - foreign origin.

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North Waterloo C131631

Record General Elections

		Majority Liberal	Majority Conservative
	1867	Accl.	
	1872	"	
	1874	"	
	1878		133
	1882		57
	1887	239	
	1891	185	
	1896		309
Smith	1900		Accl.
	1904		306
Mr. King	1908	263	
	1911		315
Mr. Euler	1917	1,864	
"	1921	2,472	
"	1925	4,211	
"	1926	4,029	
"	1930	3,053	

Liberal majority 5 times previous to election of Mr. King in 1908.

Conservative majority 5 times previous to election of Mr. King in 1908.

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North York

Record General Elections

		Majority	
		Liberal	Conservative
	1904	962	
	1908	306	
	1911		59
year –	1917	(union govt.) [illegible]	1,068
Mr. King	1921	1,055	
	1925		494
	1926		300
	1930		298

Liberal majority twice previous to election of Mr. King in 1921.

Conservative majority twice previous to election of Mr. King in 1921.

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Corr - Mr King in Opposition 1930-35

C131633

Accomplishments of Liberal Opposition

Due to Liberal opposition and Criticism, the government introduced amendments to its own railway bill to ensure against amalgamation of The Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, and to provide that all abandonment of railway lines must be approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

See Hansard for April 18, 1933.

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Coll - Mr King in Opposition 1930-35

C131634

Accomplishments of Liberal Opposition

Due to Liberal opposition and criticism, the government introduced an amendment to its own railway bill to provide that future appointments to the Board of Trustees shall be made by the government, ~~not merely selected~~ from a panel drawn up by the remaining trustees, the President of the Exchequer Court and the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

See Hansard (unrevised),
May 4, 1933, p. 4917.

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Coll - Mr. King in Opposition 1930-35

C131635

Accomplishments of the Opposition

1. Saving time of parliament on Address.

2. Securing investigation re gasoline. See debate on Donnelly motion. Also question by Mr. Donnelly Oct. 31/32, Unrevised Hansard p.462.

3. Securing consideration of amendments to Elections Act this session. See debate Mitchell motion.

4. Securing consideration of ten per cent. cut.

59. Superannuation
10%. extra income tax re judges &c

5. Secured omission of blanket authority, in The Relief Act 1932, for government to legislate for "peace, order and good government", and to provide penalties re.

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Coll - Mr King in Opposition 1930-35.

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re Liberal Opposition

The Attitude of the Liberal Opposition 1930-35.

Mss. by Mr. King (Prepared Jan. /35.)

In his 5th radio broadcast delivered on the night of January the 11th, the Prime Minister dealt more particularly with the Liberal party and its attitude as an opposition in Parliament. In a word, he stated that the Liberal party was lacking any policy except of opposition. Later he said that throughout the depression the Liberal party had "sat silently by and counted on hard times to defeat a government which had given its heart's blood in your service".

I pass by the obvious contradiction in the statements that the party's attitude had been one of opposition and that it had sat silently by, and come to the next of the Prime Minister's statements with reference to the Opposition, which he says he is forced to make in all fairness, that in opposition a party had little opportunity to implement its policies. Of the Opposition, however, the Prime Minister went on to say that the duty of the Opposition was/"to either support the government in its constructive measures or propose constructive measures of its own. The Liberal policy has been to oppose the government in its forward, constructive measures".

Let me say a word, first, as to the attitude in general of the Liberal party towards the Prime Minister and

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his government since the day of their assumption of office. That attitude speaks for itself and is, I think, known to all who have been interested in the politics of our country. In a word, I would say that no Prime Minister and no government in the history of this or any other country was ever given by the Opposition a freer hand in the introduction and carrying out of its policies than has been accorded the Bennett administration. At the general election of 1930, the Liberal government went to the country with the policies which it believed were best adapted to meet the then existing situation and the depression which was coming to be recognized as world wide. We did not say that under our policies there would be no unemployment and that there would be markets for all. We believed, however, that our policies would in the period of depression help to conserve both employment and markets and would ultimately bring about the prosperity which under circumstances very similar had been achieved when we came into office in 1921. Mr. Bennett stated in the most positive terms that he would end unemployment and that he would blast a way into the markets of the world. The policies which he proposed to adopt towards this end, and which in fact he did adopt, were policies of protection by increases of tariffs carried to higher heights than formerly known or dreamt of and by more and more in the way of restrictions to trade by embargoes, dumping duties,

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artificial valuations and other devices, resulting in many directions in a complete prohibition of trade. In a word, the means taken by the Prime Minister to end unemployment and to gain markets was that of economic nationalism. This policy, in its extreme form, he has succeeded in rivetting upon our country.

The Liberal party believed at the outset that this policy of economic nationalism, of excessively high tariffs and innumerable trade restrictions was wrong; that it was certain to intensify and prolong the depression. It has never ceased to believe that such was the case. It believes so today. Nevertheless, when the elections were over and the new administration assumed office, the opposition took the view that the Prime Minister, having declared that he would end unemployment and would secure markets, and the people having returned him to office on those pledges, he should be given every opportunity and as free a hand as possible to launch and carry out the policies which he had said would accomplish this end. This opportunity he was accorded in the fullest possible measure by the Liberal party throughout the country and by its representatives in the House of Commons.

I do not mean by this that the Liberal party at any time lowered its flag or ceased to stand by its colours. Mr. Bennett himself has said in the address to which I have

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referred that a party in opposition has "little opportunity to implement its policies". That does not mean that a party in opposition, if it believes in them, is not to continue to advocate its policies and to point out as clearly as possible the limitations, defects and injurious consequences of policies of a diametrically opposite character. Such opposition as there has been in Parliament by the Liberal party to the present administration has been to the enactment of measures which the opposition believes were calculated to strangle and destroy trade at a time when, of all times, trade was necessary to maintain and revive economic activity, and to those measures of which I shall have a word to say later, which were calculated to undermine our parliamentary institutions in amanner which would serve to substitute dictatorship for democratic government in Canada.

What was believed by the Liberal party to be necessary to expose the dangers in these two particulars - the danger on the one hand of a prolongation of the depression through the strangling of trade and the danger of the creation of a Fascist regime in Canada, I did not hesitate to assert both in Parliament and in the country. Beyond this, opposition was not carried. Nor was there, as I shall also

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show, except in so far as any of its provisions may have tended in one or other of these inimical directions, any opposition to any constructive measures introduced by the government. I am prepared to admit that, on the floor of this Parliament and in this House of Commons, I have opposed and sought to have my party oppose as resolutely as possible actions of the government and provisions of measures introduced by them which tended in one or other of the directions I have mentioned. In this I have been performing a duty imposed upon me by statute as the Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition to be outspoken in criticism of public measures and policies which menace either the prosperity or the liberty of His Majesty's subjects in Canada, and I have been equally discharging my duties as the Leader of the Liberal party in protecting those principles and policies which have been dear to the hearts of all true lovers of liberty and upon adherence to which Liberals at least believe a country must look to enjoy prosperity and peace.

Fault-finding with and criticism of my actions I expect to find on all occasions from honourable gentlemen opposite. Criticisms I expect as well, and welcome, from members of my own party. There is one criticism, however, from members of my own party of which I have been conscious

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and which I confess may have taxed my patience a little, namely, that I have been far too silent with respect to the leader of the government and his policies, both in the House of Commons and on the platform. I had expected that at the time of a general election I would find ample vindication of my attitude in this particular from what would be said by the Prime Minister as to the obstructions he had encountered from the opposition in his endeavours to save the country in its time of peril. I had expected to hear that, but for Mr. King and the lead he had given his party, the government would have been able to enact more in the way of legislation and effect more in the way of recovery. I confess I did not expect to have what I have today, a complete vindication of my patience and restraint from the lips of the Prime Minister himself, not only for myself but for the party as a whole, when, in reviewing its actions since the time he came into office, the Prime Minister says, "throughout the depression the Liberal party sat silently by and counted on hard times to defeat a government which has given its heart's blood in your service". Sat silently by - that is my answer to what the Prime Minister has to say about the opposition which has been offered him.

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Hard times were to be ended immediately. The new administration came into office on the policy of economic nationalism which it would introduce. No one can say that full and emple opportunity has not been given those policies to prove their effectiveness. No one can say that, with the Liberal party and myself sitting silently by, we have been responsible for the continuance of hard times, which, as the Prime Minister evidently believes, is going to defeat his government. We have permitted his policies every chance of success, though not hesitating to state wherein we believed they were wrong and would fail. Today, seeing that they were wrong, seeing that they have failed, the Prime Minister seeks to raise another issue which he calls reform.

It has taken the Prime Minister no less than five radio broadcasts, each over half an hour in length, to outline this so-called policy of reform and its essential features. The most noticeable thing about that whole performance is that from beginning to end it contains no reference to those policies which lay at the foundation of all else in the Prime Minister's plan, of ending unemployment and finding markets, and all that is incidental to economic recovery, in one word, of the tariffs imposed at the special session of Parliament, of the demand for higher tariffs at the conference in London in 1930, of the further increases

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in the tariff at the session of 1931, of the other increases at the time of the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932, of the embargoes, and innumerable restrictions imposed, of all there has been in the way of artificial valuations and other devices for further strangling trade - of all that has gone to make up the policy of economic nationalism, the development of which represents the sum total of achievement in the five sessions of Parliament already held and his years of office. Not one word of all this which , more than all else, is responsible for the intensity and prolongation of the years of depression in Canada, but a hullabuloo about his years of association with Big Business and, thereby, his particular fitness to reform the capitalistic system. Let me tell the Prime Minister it will take many more radio broadcasts than he has thus far delivered to cause the people of Canada to forget what they have suffered through the method of his administration and his mistaken policies and what this country is suffering as a consequence today and will suffer so long as a policy of economic nationalism is to continue to be, as it apparently will be if the Prime Minister is returned to office, the policy under which this country is to be governed.

Let me repeat, it is well that the working men of this country should hear, that the farmers of this country

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should hear, that the consumers of this country should hear that there is not one word in the pronouncements which he has made with respect to his policy of so-called reform that looks to any reduction of tariffs, removal of restrictions, or freeing the channels of commerce whereby alone economic recovery can be looked for in this land.

In contrast to the Prime Minister's attitude of omitting in his programme all reference to what is fundamental by way of recovery, and at the same time to refute the unfounded statement that the Liberal party is lacking in policies of its own, let me read what has been the policy of the Liberal party on this question of trade, which is omitted altogether from the Prime Minister's programme of reform throughout the time in which it has been said we have no policy, the policy to which I gave the clearest expression in setting forth, in this House on February 27, 1933, the Liberal party's position on some immediate problems, the policy which, I may add, continues to be the policy of the Liberal party today, and by which it intends to oppose the policy of economic nationalism of the present administration in the forthcoming general elections. There is nothing vague or uncertain in its language. It is both concise and comprehensive. It is worded that he who runs may read. It is has been set forth under the headings,

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"Liberation of External Trade", "Liberation of Internal Trade", and "Development of Primary Industries".

The paragraph with respect to the liberation of external trade is as follows:

> "The Liberal party believes that trade is the basis of industrial and commercial development, and that Canada needs trade.
>
> It will promote TRADE WITH ALL NATIONS and negotiate trade agreements with any countries willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis.
>
> It will ABOLISH the extravagant INCREASES IN THE TARIFF made by the present administration, which have had the effect of strangling trade, exploiting consumers and robbing railways of business.
>
> It will ABOLISH ALL UNWARRANTED EXTRA TAXES on imports, such as the exchange and dumping duties, as imposed by the present administration.
>
> It will end the making and altering of tariffs by executive action.
>
> It will substitute STABILITY FOR UNCERTAINTY in the administration of customs laws.
>
> It will continue the Liberal policy of BRITISH PREFERENCE by a percentage reduction in existing tariffs rather than by a percentage increase against foreign countries in existing tariffs.
>
> It will grant to British imports a real preference."

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The paragraph with respect to the liberation of internal trade is as follows:

> "The Liberal party will seek to end artificial price control and agreements in restraint of trade. Price fixing by agreements restrict and hamper trade internally. The internal trade of our country has become honey-combed and enmeshed by secret understandings and agreements."

The paragraph with respect to the development of primary industries is as follows:

> "The Liberal party, by its policies, will continue to further the development of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fisheries by effecting REDUCTIONS IN THE COSTS OF PRODUCTION of Canada's basic products and by obtaining WIDER MARKETS therefor, by encouraging export trade, and by state assistance in the marketing of natural products."

This policy of the liberation of external and internal trade and of the development of Canada's primary industries has received the whole-hearted endorsation of the National Liberal Federation, representative of Liberalism in all parts of Canada, and of the parliamentary Liberal party. It is the policy for which as a united party from coast to coast we will seek to gain the support of the electors at the forthcoming general election, and for the support of which we appeal even now in the belief that, apart from a revival of industry and trade, to be accomplished in this way, nothing worthy of the name of social reform can be attempted with any hope of success.

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KODAK SAFE

C131647

Behind the ramparts of high protection, special privilege is holding its position today. With all that there is of employment of women at unfair rates of pay, of child labour, of sweating - disclosed by the evidence made public before the Mass Buying and Price Spreads investigation - of unemployment continuing on a wholesale scale under tariffs higher than they have ever been in the history of this or indeed of any other land, yet, in his programme of social reform, the Prime Minister of Canada proposes to leave these ramparts of privilege untouched and unassailed. In these circumstances, the challenge of Liberalism to oppose the special interests of privilege by the general interest of all comes with renewed vitality and force at this time.

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Having dealt with the necessary opposition of the Liberal party to the government's trade policies, I come now to the mention of what there has been of opposition to other measures.

Anyone who has followed political movements since the war will have seen that the fundamental issue has been between the preservation of democracy under parliamentary institutions and the substitution therefor of dictatorship in one form or another. Where dictatorship has succeeded it has been on the plea that democracy is unequal to the demands made upon it in these days, that parliamentary institutions have become outworn, the parliamentary method is too slow, that reform can be effected only by some plan to be administered by a dictator whose will is to be synonymous with that of the state and enforceable by the power of the state.

The method of proceeding has been in all cases the same. In the first instance, fear and terror have been aroused and engendered in the breasts of the multitude. A condition of distress has been played upon in the name of reform to increase the power of the dictator and to permit all kinds of experimentation. It has been well and truly said that the vast submissiveness of multitudes under terrorism has been the discovery of modern dictators.

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Whatever plan has best served for the moment to capture the imagination has been made the instrument of more and more of state interference and regimentation until even speech and opinion have had to conform to the will and wish of the dictator.

As was to have been expected/in countries where parliamentary institutions were of but recent development or but little understood, what there was in the nature of democratic government effected through parliamentary institutions has been quickest to disappear. In none of the countries in which it has been overthrown, has parliamentary government had more than the briefest history. The Russian parliamentary period has been described as a brief and troubled episode in Czardom. Italian unity and the Italian Parliament were children of yesterday. In Germany the Reichstage was never a Parliament in the British sense. Even in France, parliamentary government is not yet 70 years old. In Russia one tyranny has succeeded another as the result of revolution and an endeavour to bring into being the communistic state. In Italy and Germany, the fear of the spread of Communism has bred other fears and brought about counter revolutions which find their expression in Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany. The country that above all else has held to her parliamentary institutions and has

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stoutly opposed within its borders the establishment of the new despotism in any of its forms is Great Britain and its Parliament at Westminster. There has been recognition in Britain of the need for change. But this has been accomplished by the parliamentary method, not be the wiping out of free parliamentary institutions and substituting the will of an individual or of a group for the general will.

One would have assumed that Canada would be the last of the countries in which an effort would be made to substitute dictatorship for democracy under the British parliamentary method. Parliament, however, had not more than assembled when it became apparent that at its head was a Prime Minister who intended to concentrate power and authority as exclusively as possible in himself, a Prime Minister who was prepared to ride rough-shod over the most sacred of the safeguards by which the rights and liberties of the people have been preserved, a Prime Minister who cared little or nothing for the spirit of the constitution which seeks through their representatives in Parliament to give expression to the people's will, and was prepared to preserve many of its forms for the sake of appearance only. As measure after measure was introduced, it became apparent

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that the end was, not so much the purpose described, as that of freeing the executive more and more from the control of Parliament, and thereby ~~xxkxxixxxx~~ stab responsible government at its heart.

It is an easy thing to make light of the constitution of a country, to cast ridicule upon those who seek to uphold its principles and practices, to say, as the Prime Minister has said in reference to myself, that little in the way of contribution to the betterment of the country is to be accomplished unless "you think this country will grow well and strong on the consumption of interminable speeches about constitutional rights and the freedom of Parliament". Once constitutional rights are destroyed and the freedom of Parliament is gone, this country will find that there is little else left that is worth preserving and that reforms for the future, however necessary and far-reaching they may be, will never equal the reforms of the past which have brought into being way we enjoy of freedom today and what of freedom the constitution alone is able to conserve. The preservation of constitutional rights, the freedom of Parliament, I have indeed sought to uphold with all my might. I welcome all the sneers and jibes of which even the Prime Minister himself is capable because of my efforts in that

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connection. Let me tell him there will be occasion for many more for I view the constitution of our country as the home of its liberties and I do not propose that that house be destroyed by his hand or the hand of any other without giving battle to the utmost of my strength.

There has been opposition and strong opposition to many of the measures which this government has introduced. The policies they embodied attempted to sweep away, and did sweep away the control which Parliament at all times should have over matters of great public concern which tend to rob Parliament of its rights and to change the very nature our country's institutions from those modelled in accord with the British parliamentary system to those of the most hateful of modern dictatorships. Even the most cursory review of the measures towards which the Liberal party has directed its opposition will show to what lengths in almost every field of public policy the stealthy alienation of parliamentary authority has gone. I ask you to keep in mind that responsible government is the corner-stone of the British parliamentary system and that responsible government means the continual subjection of the executive to Parliament, not the freeing of the executive from parliamentary control.

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Let me begin first of all with the control of Parliament over the expenditure of public monies, which means the control of Parliament over taxation. If there is one obligation above another which the British constitution imposes upon the House of Commons it is that of the control of public monies.

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Liberal Opposition Accomplishments of

Coll - Mr King in Opposition 1930-35

Prepared by Mr. King - Jan. 1935

C131654

Memo re What We have done in Opposition; -

Also for use in discussion on Unemployment and Social Insurance Measure.

All social legislation means increased outlays of public money. If Old Age Pensions are to be paid, unemployment insurance, accident, sickness, etc., to be met in part by the State, more and more in the way of revenues is necessary. Policies of this kind cannot be run on borrowed money, nor can they be successfully inaugurated where there is mounting deficits instead of surplusses, nor where taxation is so burdensome that nothing more is possible without on the one hand impairing the credit of the state or on the other burdening industry unduly and occasioning revolt on the part of the taxpayers.

The question respecting social insurance, aside altogether or to put it another way, settled in whatever manner you please, either as the sole obligation of a Federal government or the sole obligation of a provincial government, or the obligation in part of the one and in part of the other, successful insuguration and working of any policy requires above all else the necessary revenues.

This was apparent to the Liberal government when it came into office in 1921. It was faced with deficits which have been

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steadily mounting. There had been enormous increases in the public debt due to the war and an increase apart from the war altogether. Obviously the first thing to do was to devise policies which would balance the budget. To this task the Liberal party devoted itself, and with the following results.

(Give here a statement of figures by years; show, first, surplusses, then reduction in taxation, and indicate at the close the total reduction in public debt.
Note also that all expenditures during the Liberal term of office were considerably out of current revenue, - none were on the basis of borrowing.

Note just as soon as there were indications that Liberal policies would bring in increase of revenues a Committee of the House was formed under motion of Mr. Mackenzie King to study the question of Old Age Pensions and in that connection the matter of jurisdiction.

Here take in various steps in dealing with this matter, appointment of Committee 1924, report of Committee 1925, legislation introduced 1926, thrown out by Senate, re-introduced 1927 and made effective.)

In the first place it will be admitted that Old Age Pensions is the proper place to begin in any scheme of social insurance. Unemployment insurance the second. Other forms of insurance as opportunity offers. Then, next to this, it is apparent that the necessary revenues must be available, unless the whole business is to be a hoax. What then was the Liberal party able to do when in office 1921 to 1930? It not only got the Bill on the Statutes

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but it was able to pay out on account of Old Age Pensions as a contribution from Federal sources without adding either to debt or taxation the following amounts.

Since the present government has come into office, what it has done in the way of increasing Old Age Pensions has meant, in addition to the increase in public debt, an increase in taxation and has thereby meant greater difficulty in inauguration and operation of other social reforms, which demand outlays of public monies. To have attempted to inaugurate an unemployment insurance scheme before introducing an Old Age Pensions Scheme, and finding the revenues necessary to operate the same would have been not only to render the government of the day open to ridicule and censure on that account, but would have impaired the effective inauguration of a policy of social insurance.

In proceeding in the way it did with the social insurance programme, Mr. King was carrying out in the federal field, as far as was then regarded as possible, what he had set forth in his book on industrial reconstruction entitled "Industry and Humanity", what he regarded as necessary in the way of a plan of social insurance. The question of jurisdiction was not dealt with by

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Mr. King at the time of writing his book as the principles and policies therein laid down were written as a guide, not for one country only, but for all countries, and to be applied with the assumption, of course, that the extent of their application in one field or another would depend on the question of jurisdiction. Similarly with regard to such matters as the desirability of uniformity of legislation the treatise on industrial reconstruction does not say by what method that uniformity is to be effected, whether by coercion or by conference and co-operation. The method is a question apart though dealing elsewhere in his treatise with this matter, the method of conference and co-operation and consent is that which is laid down as the broad principle which should govern. The book has had a wide circulation in the United States and in other countries. Nocone can read the modern trend of legislation without seeing that the principles and policies now being adopted are in accord with those laid down by Mr. King immediately after the war. The question of the time for their adopting has necessarily awaited the solution of the larger problem of the wherewithall to set policies in motion and to existing conditions which in politics are always the determining featurein what may or may not be possible and advisable in the way of legislation.

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The inheritence towards the programme of social reform which the Liberal administration left was, in addition to what it had set by way of example and enactment, on social legislation, a reduction of millions of public debt, over what it had to face at the time of coming into office.

Another evidence of Mr. King's desire to secure federal interest in social problems was the addition for the first time to the standing Committees of the House of a Committee on Industrial and International relations. Mr. King has always held that the two were inseparable, and while in time no doubt there would be separate standing committees on each of these important subjects, the introduction of the two combined was the natural and right beginning. The presence of that Committee among the standing committees of the House is evidence of the method which Mr. King has felt with respect to all reforms should be adopted. What was accepted as a beginning in his case by a special Committee to deal with one phase of industrial relations was made general with respect to all questions by a standing committee.

(Note here matters referred to the Standing Committee)

Similarly with respect to the question of hours of work, when Minister of Labour in 1908 (?) 1909, Mr. King ~~xxxx~~ gave a

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notice for the committee of the House to study hours of work and was himself Chairman of that committee. It had to do with questions of jurisdiction, etc. No doubt what was then in mind was the adoption of an eight hour law, being an example by the Federal authorities to provinces, etc., and a further extension of the Fair Wages resolution. A Conservative administration came into office in 1911 and the Liberal government was not returned until 1921. The Fair Wages policy was materially developed during that time and before the Liberal administration had left office it passed in the form of a legislative enactment the first Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day law to be passed by a Federal parliament.

In estimating what has been done, the effect of measures such as these upon the provinces and municipalities must be considered. Also what was made possible of accomplishment by the provinces themselves with respect to minimum wages and the like through the improved conditions of trade. Clearly, the Liberal leader has kept before him at all times the development of a nation-wide policy of insurance. Because of the accepted interpretation of jurisdiction under the B.N.A. Act this was sought to be accomplished during his term of office through conference with the provinces. Exact statements as to desirability of nation-wide scheme, etc., have been made frequently in the course of the last few years.

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One thing to be remembered is that not only, first, are revenues necessaty to make any social reform possible, but, secondly, the policies of social reform made too comprehensive may necessitate so much in the way of taxation that the position of the tax payers may become intolerable; also it is to be remembered that social legislation cannot be carried on indefinitely under borrowed money; and thirdly there is the danger which the Prime Minister has frequently pointed out of undermining the credit of the State. So that, not only can there be no borrowing, but with the credit of the State impaired we may have another panic and financial crisis and a condition experienced much worse than any the country has hitherto known.

(See memo of Deachman re provinces claim to exclusive right to income tax.)

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

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Some Liberal Suggestions

Adopted by Conservative Government

Central Bank.

Price Spreads Investigation.

Alternative Vote. (Measure introduced but not proceeded with).

Unemployment Insurance.

Permanent Register of Voters.

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Important Concessions due to Liberal Criticism and Opposition

Railways

Amalgamation C.N.-C.P., session 1933

Due to Liberal opposition and criticism, the Government introduced amendments to its own Railway Bill to insure against amalgamation of the C.N. and C.P., and to provide that all abandonment of Railway lines must be approved by Board of Railway Commissioners.

Appointment of Trustees, C.N.R., Session 1933

Government introduced amendment to its own Bill to provide that future appointments to Board of Trustees shall be made by Government, not merely selected from a panel drawn up by remaining Trustees, President of Exchequer Court and Chairman, Board of Railway Commissioners.

Amalgamation Telegraph and Express Services

Due to Liberal criticism and opposition throughout country Government withdrew legislation session 1934 enabling amalgamation telegraph and express services.

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Franchise Act, - Session 1934

Secured provision for appointment double enumerators in cities.

Secured provision for Revising Officers.

Secured removal of provision involving electors signing documents before having name put on list.

Marketing Legislation - Session 1934

Control of Expenditure by Parliament

Secured provision for control by parliament over expenditures of Marketing Board. Funds required to be appropriated by parliament instead of taken out of consolidated revenue fund.

Review by Parliament

Secured provision for report by Ministry within fifteen days of reassembling of parliament of all action taken and expenditures made under Act. This gives parliament an opportunity to review Acts of local Boards which legislation did not in first instance provide.

Offences under the Act

Investigating Committees were given power to designate what was to constitute an offence and what was to be punishment for it. Bill as amended sets forth definitely what constitutes offences as well as penalties.

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Ten Percent Salary Reduction - Session 1932, &c.

Secured payment by Government of Superannuation in case of permanent Civil Servants receiving $100. a month and under - this equalled a five percent instead of a ten percent cut.

Secured extension of cut to Judges, officers of Army and Navy who previously were exempt.

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Relief Legislation - Provision re Peace, Order and Good Government

As a result of Liberal objection in the session of 1932, the Government dropped from the Relief Act, 1932, the provision giving the Governor-in-Council blanket authority to pass orders under the heading of "peace, order and good government", and to provide penalties for the same. Although the peace, order and good government clause was reintroduced in the Relief Acts of 1933, 1934 and 1935, it was restricted to the time when parliament was not in session.

Canadian Grain Board Act, - Session 1935

At Liberal insistence this Bill was practically rewritten by the Special Committee to which it was referred by the House of Commons. In almost all important particulars the provisions were changed to a diametrically opposite sense from that in which they were introduced by the Government. The more important changes were:

(1) The compulsory features which would have made it necessary for the farmers to sell only to the Board and which would have involved the closing of the Grain Exchange and the creation of a government monopoly of the whole trade, were made permissive, to come into force only if and when proclaimed.

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(2) The provision whereby the farmer was to be given partial initial payment and under which he might have to wait for a matter of years for the balance, were withdrawn. Instead, the Board was empowered to fix a reasonable minimum price which the farmer would receive upon sale. If the Board makes a profit out of its operations the farmer is to share in them.

(3) Instead of creating a government monopoly of the trade, the Bill was amended to prohibit the Board participating in exchange operations. It must buy direct and from producers only.

(4) As amended, the Bill contains a statutory direction to the Board to offer grain for sale continuously. In other words, a policy of selling is to supplant the policy of holding, which characterized the operations of Mr. McFarland.

Combines Investigation Act Amendment - Session 1935

(1) On Mr. King's suggestion a proposed amendment was dropped, which would have excluded patent rights from the definition of "combines".

(2) As introduced, the Bill would have gone into force on royal assent, which would have meant a period of

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several months between that time and the coming into force of the Trade and Industry Commission Act, during which time there would be no means of administering the Combines legislation.

Dominion Elections Act Amendment,-Session 1935

The proposed amendments to introduce the alternative vote in one Province only, (Saskatchewan), on the very eve of a general election, were withdrawn by the Government when it became apparent that the Liberal opposition would oppose to the utmost such an unfair political manoeuvre.

Companies Act Amendment, - Session 1935

Several constructive amendments to strengthen and improve the Government's legislation were advanced by Liberal Members and were accepted by the Government.

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Accomplishments of Liberal Opposition

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: The Honourable GEORGE BLACK

THURSDAY, June 14, 1934.

The house met at three o'clock.

BANKING AND COMMERCE

Mr. R. B. HANSON (York-Sunbury) presented the eighth report of the select standing committee on banking and commerce.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): With the consent of the house I move that the report be concurred in.

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver): I dissent from that request.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Then the motion will have to stand.

Motion stands.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Hon. E. N. RHODES (Minister of Finance): On behalf of the Minister of Labour (Mr. Gordon) I desire to present copies of certain orders in council passed under the relief act.

PRIVATE BILL—REFUND

Mr. W. W. KENNEDY (Winnipeg South Centre) moved:

That as the preamble of Bill No. 10, respecting a certain patent owned by the Firth-Brearley Stainless Steel Syndicate Limited, has been declared not proven, as recorded on pages 153 and 160 of the minutes of the proceedings of the Senate of April 25 and 26, 1934, the fees and charges paid on the said bill be refunded less the cost of printing and translation.

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister): That motion might stand until to-morrow.

Motion stands.

DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT

ELECTORAL FRANCHISE—APPOINTMENT OF FRANCHISE COMMISSIONER—PRINTING OF VOTERS' LISTS

Hon. HUGH GUTHRIE (Minister of Justice): Under the order of introduction of bills I had hoped to introduce to-day the bill of which notice was given yesterday, namely the Franchise Act. I regret that I am not in a position yet to do so, but I hope to do so to-morrow. Having regard to the discussion which took place in the house yesterday upon the resolution, I may say that it has been decided to appoint two enumerators in each polling subdivision for the purpose of the first enumeration. Just how these enumerators will be appointed has not been definitely decided, but the principle will be maintained of consulting the wishes or obtaining the views of the sitting member on the one hand, and of the defeated candidate on the other hand, and where there was more than one defeated candidate, of the one who had the highest number of votes.

On the other clause, in regard to appeals from the decision of the revising officer, it has been decided that there shall be an appeal to the county or district judge in those provinces which have county and district judges, but as all provinces are not alike in respect to their judicial conveniences some difficulty has been experienced in drafting a suitable clause. When the bill comes before the house I may have to ask the assistance of some of the legal members from the various provinces in regard to difficulties which might arise. The principle in that case will be to limit the time as far as possible and to simplify the proceedings by way of appeal and make them informal and expeditious. I hope to bring down the bill for presentation to the house to-morrow or it may be Monday.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Leader of the Opposition): The assurance which the Minister of Justice (Mr. Guthrie) has just given will meet I am sure—as he has seen—with the general approval of the house. Might I inquire seeing that the bill is not yet finally printed, whether the government has included a clause which will oblige revising officers to notify the electors as to where they are to vote? If not, would the government take into consideration including such an obligation? I believe official notification to electors is something which would avoid much in the way of expense to candidates and would really constitute a substantial improvement.

Mr. CASGRAIN: They do it in cities.

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Mr. GUTHRIE: I think the suggestion is worth considering, but the expense would be very considerable if every elector on the voters' list has to be notified where he votes. It has never been the custom heretofore. All I can say is that I shall bring the suggestion before my colleagues.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If I might just add this word—I know a discussion is not in order. Viewing the matter in its true light, elections are a necessary part of the machinery of government, and for that reason it seems to me the state itself should meet any legitimate unavoidable expenses incidental to securing a complete and fair election; that expenses incidental to a necessary service to the voter should not be made an obligation on those who may be nominated as candidates. Unless a provision of that kind is included those who may become candidates or their supporters will have to bear the expenses of notifying electors where they are to vote. With lists prepared by the state that is something which really ought to be regarded as also a part of the necessary expenses of elections.

Mr. GUTHRIE: There is another practical difficulty. The revising officer would not be in a position to notify the people more than as to the subdivision in which their names are registered, because until the writ of election is issued and returning officers appointed no one knows where the polling places will be.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Some arrangement could be worked out. Whereby this obligation might be made a duty of either the revising officers or the returning officers. With the franking of notices, the expenses ought to be comparatively little.

Mr. POWER: The polling places were made permanent under the legislation now in existence.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Oh, no.

QUESTIONS

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

REVENUE POST OFFICES—APPOINTMENTS

Mr. BROWN:

1. How many postmasters have been appointed in the last two years to offices where the revenue is less than $3,000 per year?
2. In how many of these cases were returned soldiers applicants for the position?
3. In how many cases were returned soldiers appointed?

[Mr. Casgrain.]

Mr. SAUVE:

1. 1,474—Vacancies caused by reason of death, resignation, change of site, reopenings and new offices.
2. 301.
3. 219.

*FEDERAL AID TO HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO

Mr. AHEARN:

1. Has the government of Canada given to the government of Ontario any commitment to share in the cost of any road or highway construction or maintenance already undertaken in 1934 or to be undertaken before December 31, next?
2. If so, what is the estimated total sum of such federal commitments?
3. What is the total estimated cost of the projected work under the joint scheme?
4. What sum pertains solely to the trans-Canada highway?

Mr. BENNETT: With respect to this question, the orders in council that have been passed under the new Relief Act have been brought down, and there is no further information to be given than is covered by these orders in council.

Mr. SPEAKER: Answered.

QUESTION AU SUJET D'UN DOSSIER

A l'appel de l'ordre du jour:

M. ARTHUR DENIS (Saint-Denis): Monsieur l'Orateur, il y a quelques semaines la Chambre adoptait une motion ordonnant le dépôt de toute correspondance, requêtes, etc., relativement à la destitution de M. Hamel, employé des Douanes. Je constate que cette correspondance n'a pas encore été déposée sur le bureau de la Chambre. Le Gouvernement a-t-il l'intention de produire ces documents avant la fin de la présente session?

L'hon. ALFRED DURANLEAU (minisre de la Marine): Monsieur l'Orateur, je sais que le département des Douanes s'occupe activement de cette affaire et je puis affirmer que ce dossier sera déposé le plus tôt possible sur le bureau de la Chambre.

CANADA SHIPPING ACT

The house resumed consideration in committee of Bill No. 91, respecting shipping—Mr. Duranleau—Mr. MacDonald (Cape Breton) in the chair.

On section 2, subsection 16—Construction regulations.

Mr. REID: Might I ask if we passed subsection 13?

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others. They hoped to be able to hang their hats on those amendments as an excuse for saying it might be to their political interest to support the bill, but there is not a single amendment that has in any way changed the principle of the legislation. If every one of those amendments had been inserted in the bill when it came down for the second reading, that would not have served as an excuse for any hon. gentleman on either side to vote any differently from the way he did, because the principle was exactly the same after the insertion of the amendments as before. There may have been some changes with regard to the consequences of the price spreads investigation, as to what should happen in connection with the report when it was made, but there was nothing at all that changed in the slightest degree the principle of the bill, which was the provision by the government of machinery, not whereby the government should market goods, but whereby the primary producers themselves, not forced into it by the government but on their own initiative—because aside from the exceptional circumstances under section 9 the initiative comes in every case from the producer—may organize themselves, take advantage of the machinery provided and try at least to get a better share of the consumer's dollar whether it be in this or some other country. I say again that except for exceptional circumstances provided for in the one section there is in the bill nothing whereby the government forces its views on anybody, but there are in it provisions for which the producers may carry out the work themselves. Nevertheless we heard hon. gentlemen day after day declaring only one thing, that the producers shall not have the opportunity to organize themselves to meet marketing conditions that prevail not only in Canada but outside.

Mr. CASGRAIN: They did not say that.

Mr. TURNBULL: There is no other deduction, inference or meaning that is possible from the day to day opposition we have had to this bill, with the exception of the second part which has to do not with marketing but with the investigation of spreads and prices. So far as the marketing feature is concerned, I repeat that since the day this bill was first introduced in the house all that the opposition of hon. gentlemen opposite has meant is that they have declared that so far as they are concerned—and I am excepting the hon. member for Melville and the hon. member for New Westminster (Mr. Reid)—the primary producer shall not through the medium of this bill have the privilege of initiating a movement to allow him to have greater control in the marketing of his own product with the object that he will market it better and obtain a higher price for it. But because this government, possibly for the first time in the history of Canada, has really attempted through federal legislation in conjunction with provincial legislation to give the primary producers a chance to organize to meet the great organizations with which they have to deal, I am supporting the third reading of this bill.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, there are at least three results apparent from the lengthy discussion which took place on this measure in committee of the whole. The first is that the bill as introduced was very much in need of amendment. Opinions may differ as to the value of the amendments that have been made, but I assume that the government has attached importance to them, otherwise they certainly would not have been added to the bill. I do not believe that the value of the amendments can be estimated by their number, or by the particular amount of space that they occupy in the bill. I think they are to be valued only by the extent to which they bring the bill into conformity with customary constitutional procedure and practice, and into conformity with legislation which ensures to the representatives of the people the opportunity of legislating in the interests not of any one class, but of all classes in the community.

The second apparent result is that there are provisions of the bill with which pretty nearly all members of the house are in agreement. There are large portions of this measure with respect to which there has been practical unanimity. I might draw the attention of the house to the fact that the bill is divided into two parts, the second part dealing with investigations. I think I am right when I say that the second part of the bill encountered no opposition at all, once the government had made a very important change with respect to one or two of its clauses, the limitations of which were pointed out in the early part of the discussion. The scope of this portion of the bill was as a matter of fact mostly enlarged by an amendment proposed by the opposition which extended its provisions from regulated to all natural products.

The third apparent result is that with respect to certain provisions there is a diversity of opinion between members of the official opposition and hon. gentlemen opposite which is very wide indeed, and which I fear

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not interfere with it. The most cheerful thing I have heard this session was the Liberal benches applauding the hon. member for Ontario when he said this country was progressing. This is a wonderful change from the miserable wail of woe which has been coming up from that side of the house from 1930 down to the present. I am glad they are getting on the band wagon and admitting that under Conservative policies the country has turned the corner as far as depression is concerned. In their day it was only a financial recess, but to-day it is a depression. But we have turned the corner; our markets are not restricted; they are as a matter of fact increasing in both Great Britain and other countries and we hope by this bill which we are presenting to the house to assist in the increase of those markets and to help farmers and other primary producers to find a place in which to sell their goods. If in April, 1934, they sold fifty per cent more than they did in 1933, that is good; but if by this bill we can help them to sell sixty or seventy per cent more, I say that we ought to do so. That applies not only to the farmer but to the lumberman.

It is true that in nearly every line of primary products except wheat and cheese we are increasing our markets, but as we do so we are moving into markets that are more and more restricted, and the time has arrived when we should take the necessary measures to place in the hands of our people the means of meeting the methods that other countries are using with regard to their products. We must do this, not because we want to do it, not because we desire to have anything to do with restricting markets, not that we would not have the individual flow of trade continue, but because we are met with markets where the individual flow of trade is not continuing and with markets where, if we go into them unarmed, without any control, with a group of individual traders trying to sell in a rigidly controlled market, we are putting them at a disadvantage in such a market. The purpose of this bill is to give them the means of placing themselves in some degree in a position of equality with those with whom they have to trade.

I think the ex-Minister of Agriculture is correct when he says that the grading acts form a certain foundation upon which this marketing legislation should be built. He is quite correct when he says that this marketing bill is the keystone of the arch, and although with almost every word he has uttered since this measure has come into the house he has declared his condemnation of the legislation, I am glad that in spite of that he supported the bill on the second reading. I am afraid he is now lacking courage to tell us what he will do on the third reading; he seems to be wobbling a little. He spoke for a long time this afternoon but he would not say whether he would vote for the third reading or not, and he spent most of his time in trying to settle some differences between himself and his leader.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: The hon. member will see what I will do when the matter comes to a vote.

Mr. TURNBULL: I only hope my hon. friends example will be followed even at the twelfth hour by some of those who sit around him. There is still time for the sinners to repent.

An hon. MEMBER: They won't do it.

Mr. TURNBULL: I am afraid not. My hon. friend knows them better than I do. There has been no repentence from the benches opposite, but in any event it would be pretty difficult for them to repent now. I thought they were going to try to hang their hats on those amendments that were made in committee, but they found the hook was not strong enough even for that. They voted against the second reading; they voted against, not only against having a bill that might be approved in committee, but against having a bill at all. Then they have attempted to create the impression that they have made this bill in committee. If they have made the bill in committee, why do they not vote for it? If they did not make it in committee, why do they say they did? Why do hon. gentlemen not get off the fence and sit on one side or the other? Let them say either they are for this or they are against it; let them say that it is good or that it is bad, but let the country know where they stand and know it in certain terms so that hon. gentlemen cannot go around the back townships during election time and try to lead the people to believe that they stood on both sides.

They said that there were thirty-three amendments to the bill, but before the second reading hon. gentlemen were told that amendments were coming, and the bulk of the thirty-three amendments, all the important ones except possibly one, came from this side of the house, Moreover, eight of the thirty-three amendments were consequential ones; a change was made in one section in connection with natural or related products and the same change was made in eight

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from what has been said thus far by members of the administration may prove to be irreconcilable.

However, I am rising at the moment not for the purpose of opposing the bill on its third reading, but rather in order to propose at the close of my remarks that the bill be referred back to the committee of the whole with the request that the committee reconsider certain of its objectionable provisions with a view to seeing if those provisions cannot be so modified as to make the bill acceptable to the house as a whole. I hope I have made it clear that as far as the purpose of the bill is concerned, as far as the necessity for the introduction of legislation for the regulation of marketing is concerned, we on this side are in agreement with hon. gentlemen opposite. To certain of the provisions of this particular measure, however, there is a very decided opposition on the part of some, in fact of all of us on this side. The question then naturally arises as to whether the provisions to which we take exception are so all-important in their significance as to render it advisable and necessary to oppose the bill on the third reading in the event of the government not agreeing to refer it back for further consideration to the committee of the whole, or the committee of the whole upon reconsidering it not making certain of the changes, or whether it should be supported on third reading simply for what there may be of possible good in some of its provisions, notwithstanding the possibilities and probability of great harm that as a whole it may have.

Mr. LAPOINTE: You cannot improve it as far as I am concerned.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: As to the amendments which have been introduced may I say that certain of them have been, I think, distinctly beneficial, and in the right direction. I am not desirous of claiming for any particular part of the house the credit for these amendments, although I think if it were desired to do so it could be shown that the more important amendments have been the result of suggestions from this side of the house. Among amendments which I think are in the right direction are amendments which have restored in a very real way the control of this House of Commons over certain phases of the subjects dealt with in the legislation itself. The first amendment I refer to is the one which provides that the expenditures in connection with the bill shall be made out of moneys appropriated by parliament. That I think is an all-important amendment. The original bill provided that these moneys were to be taken by the board out of the consolidated revenue fund. There was no requirement as to their being appropriated in the first instance by parliament. In other words, parliament was simply abandoning its control over expenditure. I pointed out as forcibly as I could at the outset that that was certainly ignoring the fundamental principle of control over expenditure and taxation by the House of Commons. I am glad that the members of the ministry have thought it well to amend the bill in that particular and to get rid of that obnoxious feature.

Another amendment is that the ministry shall report to parliament within a certain time, within fifteen days of the reassembling of parliament, all action which has been taken and expenditures incurred under this measure. It has been stated over and over again that this is experimental legislation, and great power is given under it to local boards to initiate schemes which are to be approved by the governor in council, but of which this parliament has no information at all, and with respect to which it would have no information had the bill not rendered it obligatory that a report should be made to parliament within a stated time. That report at least gives some opportunity to this House of Commons to review the various schemes which may be brought forward. So I regard that as an important amendment.

There was a provision in part II of the bill which had to do with the powers of investigating committees. That provision gave power to the committees to designate what were to be offences punishable by fine or imprisonment. It was pointed out from this side of the house that there again the function of parliament was being wholly abrogated through its function and power being given to boards unnamed and unknown, and still to be constituted, to create offences which would be so punishable. The bill as it now stands sets forth what constitute offences as well as the penalties as part of the statute. Parliament itself has named what the offence is to be. To that extent the bill has been brought into conformity with constitutional procedure and practice.

Then there has also been an amendment with respect to the powers of these local boards which brings their actions and regulations very much more under the control, if not of parliament, at least of the ministry. In the bill as originally introduced powers were given to local boards to make regulations which would, if violated, be punishable by fine and imprisonment. These unknown and unnamed boards were to have authority to make regulations, and parliament's part in

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the procedure consisted in setting out in advance the penalty which was to attach to the offences to be named by the local boards. The government have seen fit to alter that provision of the bill and to require that all these schemes of local boards shall in the first instance meet with the approval at least of the govenor in council, and the governor in council being responsible in an immediate way to parliament there is at least an approach to the restoration of the authority of parliament over a great deal that is set forth in the bill.

Now, Mr. Speaker, these are important amendments, and all of them are in accordance with the fundamental principle which safeguards the sovereignty of parliament. That is the basic principle underlying the amendments that have been made. What I wish to suggest to hon. gentlemen opposite is that they continue to apply that principle to all the provisions of the bill; and where the bill as it stands at present is deficient in that it takes away from this House of Commons powers and authority which it should not part with, but which it should keep in the matter of legislation, that such power should be restored by the committee of the whole after the bill is referred back to it for that purpose. If it is a sound principle with respect to control by this House of Commons over expenditure and taxation, with respect to the legislation of this House of Commons as to regulations and offences and with respect to other phases of control by parliament so to amend the measure as to ensure the safeguarding of a fundamental right of parliament, a right by which alone the liberties and the rights of citizens can be maintained, surely it is equally important that the bill in all particulars should be made to conform to that great fundamental principle.

That brings me for a moment, to the consideration of what is responsible for the taking away from parliament of these powers that some of us feel should be retained by parliament, and giving them to other bodies. It is due to a certain theory or delegation of powers. This theory of delegation of power has come to the fore rather rapidly and very recently. It has within limits been found necessary at Westminster with respect to some legislation there, but I would point out that the condition at Westminster, a parliament that deals with matters corresponding to federal, provincial and in many cases municipal matters in this country, is very different from the condition of this parliament. I think we should be particularly careful to see where a tendency of that kind if too largely indulged in is likely to lead us. If it is absolutely necessary and the tendency is safeguarded to a sufficient degree then I would have no exception to take to it, but if it is simply adopting an innovation in constitutional procedure, particularly at a time when innovations are coming from other quarters that we all know threaten the very existence of parliamentary institutions, then I say the innovation should be considered with the greatest care before it is permitted to go very far. While the policy of delegating power has gained certain headway at Westminster I would point out to hon. gentlemen opposite that where it has done so it has been always with the exercise of the greatest caution on the part of the government. In fact the government at Westminster has been most careful to see that any powers of delegation should be so granted as not to deprive parliament of the complete supervision which it should have in the interests of all classes in the community, particularly with regard to measures relating specifically and especially to the interests of one particular class. There is one principle which governs in matters of delegation; it is the essentially subordinate character of delegated legislation; it is that the power of the body which is receiving the delegated power always must be subordinate to the power of the body which confers delegated power. The power to legislate, when delegated by parliament, differs from parliaments own power to legislate. In other words parliament itself is supreme in the matter, particularly in legislation, and parliament should not give to another body power to legislate on any subject to a greater extent than parliament itself is prepared to legislate with respect to the matter under consideration. Any power delegated by parliament is necessarily a subordinate power because it is, and must be limited by the terms of the enactment whereby it is delegated.

That seems so obvious as to be hardly necessary to assert it, yet when one considers the provisions of this measure one finds that parliament is giving to local bodies, as yet unnamed and unknown, power to draft legislation, and later to the governor in council power to enact these drafts into legislation and enact other legislation infinitely more considerable in extent and in importance than that which parliament is retaining to itself as governing the situation in hand. Surely that procedure is not right. During the course of this discussion many reasons have been advanced as to why these powers have to be delegated. It has been stated that they deal with matters of detail, that parliament

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Coll - Mr K[illegible] [illegible] office

C131674

Prime Ministership of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Periods	Days	Months	Years
From Dec. 29, 1921	2	-	-
1922	365	12	1
1923	365	12	1
1924	366	12	1
1925	365	12	1
To June 28, 1926	178	6	½
	1641	54	4 6/12
From Sept. 25, 1926	98	3	3/12
1927	365	12	1
1928	366	12	1
1929	365	12	1
To Aug. 7, 1930	219	7	7/12
	1413	46	3 10/12
From Oct. 23, 1935	70	2	2/12
To June 30, 1936	182	6	6/12
	252	8	8/12
	3306	108	9

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C131675

Prime Ministership of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Periods	Days	Months	Years
From Dec. 29, 1921	2	-	-
1922	365	12	1
1923	365	12	1
1924	366	12	1
1925	365	12	1
To June 28, 1926	178	6	1/2 6/12
	1641	54	4 12
From Sept. 25, 1926	98	3	3/12
1927	365	12	1
1928	366	12	1
1929	365	12	1
To Aug. 7, 1930	219	7	7/12 10/12
	1413	46	3 12
From Oct. 23, 1935	70	2	2/12
To June 30, 1936	182	6	6/12
	252	8	8/12
	3306	108	9

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C131676

Prime Ministership of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Periods	Days	Months	Years
From Dec. 29, 1921	2	-	-
1922	365	12	1
1923	365	12	1
1924	366	12	1
1925	365	12	1
To June 28, 1926	178	6	1/2
	1641	54	4 6/12
From Sept. 25, 1926	98	3	3/12
1927	365	12	1
1928	366	12	1
1929	365	12	1
To Aug. 7, 1930	219	7	7/12
	1413	46	3 10/12
From Oct. 23, 1935	70	2	2/12
To June 30, 1936	182	6	6/12
	252	8	8/12
	3306	108	9

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Coll - Mr. King's tenure of office. "King" - Beang.

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C131677

Length of Tenure of Office of:

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden	Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Date of General Elections:	
(1) Sept. 21, 1911;	(1) Dec. 6, 1921;
(2) Dec. 17, 1917;	(2) Oct. 29, 1925;
	(3) Sept. 14, 1926;
	(4) July 28, 1930;
	(5) Oct. 14, 1935.
Assumption and Duration of Administration:	
(1) (Conservative) Oct. 10, 1911 to Oct. 12, 1917;	(1) Dec. 29, 1921 to June 28, 1926;
	(2) Sept. 25, 1926 to Aug. 7, 1930;
(2) (Unionist) Oct. 12, 1917 to July 10, 1920*;	(3) Oct. 23, 1935
(* retired from Government)	
Total Length of Time in Office	
8 years, 9 months.	8 years, 6 months, 73 days. (thus allowing 30 days to the month in the case of the 73 days over the number of months, the total is 8 years, 8 months, 13 days.

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Coll - Mr. King's terms of office

C131678

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Member of Parliament
(to end of 1936)

		Years	Months	Days
North Waterloo -	1908 (Oct.26)		2	5
	1909-10	2		
	1911 (to Sept.21)		8	21
Prince (P.E.I.)-	1919 (Oct.20)		2	11
	1920	1		
	1921 (to Dec.6)			
North York -	1921 (from Dec.6)	1		
	1922-24	3		
	1925 (to Oct.29)		9	29
Prince Albert -	1926 (from Feb.15)		10	15
	1927-36	10		
		17	31	79
or, to Dec. 31, 1936		19 years	9 months	19 days

on March 11, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 20 years as a Member of Parliament.

1938 Mr. King is ~~fifth~~ fourth in terms of length of service in H. of C.

Tenure of office, to end of 1936, of Members who have been in House longer than Mr. King.

1. Hon. Ernest Lapointe	32 years	10 months	5 days
2. Hon. P.J.A. Cardin	25	3	9
3. Hon. H. H. Stevens	25	2	13
~~4. Rt.Hon. Sir George Perley~~	~~24~~	~~3~~	~~16~~
* (Rt.Hon. R.B.Bennett	17	4	28)

(* Included for purposes of comparison only).

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C131679

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Member of Parliament
(to end of 1936)

		Years	Months	Days
North Waterloo -	1908 (Oct. 26)		2	5
	1909-10	2		
	1911 (to Sept.21)		8	21
Prince (P.E.I.)	1919 (Oct.20)		2	11
	1920	1		
	1921 (to Dec.6)			
North York	1921 (from Dec.6)	1		
	1922-24	3		
	1925 (to Oct.29)		9	29
Prince Albert	1926 (from Feb.15)		10	15
	1927-36	10		
		17	31	79
or, to Dec. 31, 1936		19 years	9 months	19 days

on March 11, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 20 years as a Member of Parliament.

Mr. King is fifth in terms of length of service in House of Commons.

Tenure of office, to end of 1936, of Members who have been in House longer than Mr. King.

1. Hon. Ernest Lapointe	32 years	10 months	5 days
2. Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	25 "	3 "	9 "
3. Hon. H. H. Stevens	25 "	2 "	13 "
4. Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley	24 "	3 "	16 "
(X) Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett	17 "	4 "	28 "

(X) - Included for purposes of comparison only.

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Tenure of office of Members who have been in H. of C. longer than Mr. King

		Years	Months	Days
1. Hon. Ernest Lapointe				
Kamouraska	1904 (Feb. 12)		10	17
	1905-18	14		
	1919 (to Oct.14)		9	14
Quebec East	1919 (from Oct.27)		2	4
	1920-36	17		
		31	21	35
	or (to end of 1936)	32 years	10 months	5 days
2. Hon. P. J. A. Cardin				
Richelieu-Verchares	1911 (Sept.21)		3	9
	1912-36	25		
	(to end of 1936)	25 years	3 months	9 days
3. Hon. H. H. Stevens				
Vancouver City	1911 (Sept.21)		3	9
	1912-16	5		
	1917 (to Dec.17))			
Vancouver Centre	1917 (from Dec.17))	1		
	1918-29	12		
	1930 (to July 28)		6	28
Kootenay East	1930 (from Aug.25)		4	6
	1931-36	6		
		24	13	43
	or (to end of 1936)	25 years	2 months	13 days

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		Years	Months	Days
4. Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley				
Argenteuil	1904 (Nov.3)		1	27
	1905-16	12		
	1917 (to Dec.17)		11	17
Argenteuil	1925 (Oct.29)		2	2
	1926-36	11		
or (to end of 1936)		23	14	46
or (to end of 1936)		24 years	3 months	16 days
*(**Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett**				
Calgary East	1911 (Sep.21)		3	9
	1912-16	5		
	1917 (to Dec.17)		11	17
Calgary West	1925 (Oct.29)		2	2
	1926-36	11		
		16	16	28
or (to end of 1936)		17 years	4 months	28 days)

*(Included for purposes of comparison only).

February 22, 1937

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CANADA

C131682

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Member of the Privy Council of Canada
(to end of 1936)

Sworn in as Privy Councillor
June 2, 1909

	Years	Months	Days
1909 Jan. 1, 1910 to Dec. 31, 1936	27	6	28
	27 years	6 months	28 days

On June 2, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 28 years as a member of the Privy Council of Canada.

Six members of P.C. were sworn in earlier than Mr. King:
(as at February 20, 1937)

1. Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock	July 12, 1896
2. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Feb. 11, 1902
3. Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Aylesworth	Oct. 16, 1905
~~4. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux~~	~~June 4, 1906~~
4. ~~5.~~ Rt. Hon. George P. Graham	Aug. 30, 1907
5. ~~6.~~ Hon. Raoul Dandurand	Jan. 20, 1909

February 20, 1937

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Note - For purposes of calculation, periods of less than a month have been added together, and 30 days counted as an additional month;

Membership in the House has been calculated from the day of the election until the date of resignation or of defeat. Legally, of course, one is not a Member between dissolution and the return of the writ after the succeeding election, but both the Chief Electoral Officer and the Deputy Minister of Justice are of the opinion that for biographical purposes the tenure of office of a Member should be calculated in the manner which has been followed above.

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Cabt - Mr. King's Tenure of Office

C131684

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office to Dec. 31, 1938.

1. **As Prime Minister:**

9 years, 6 months, 20 days;

On June 10, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

10 years as Prime Minister.

2. **As Member of Privy Council of Canada:**

27 years, 6 months, 28 days;

On June 2, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

28 years as member of P.C. of Canada;

Six members of P.C. were sworn in before Mr. King.

3. **As Leader of Liberal Party:**

17 years, 4 months, 24 days;

On August 7, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

18 years as leader of the party;

Mr. King is the only party leader in British Commonwealth who has been the leader of one party continuously since 1919;

4. **As Member of Parliament of Canada:**

19 years, 9 months, 19 days;

On March 11, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

20 years as a Member of Parliament;

Mr. King is fourth in terms of length of service in H. of C.

February 20, 1937.

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Coll - Mr. King's Tenure of Office

C131685

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office to Dec. 31, 1936.

1. As Prime Minister:

   9 years, 6 months, 20 days;

   On June 10, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

   10 years as Prime Minister.

2. As Member of Privy Council of Canada:

   27 years, 6 months, 28 days;

   On June 2, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

   28 years as member of P.C. of Canada;

   Six members of P.C. were sworn in before Mr. King.

3. As Leader of Liberal Party:

   17 years, 4 months, 24 days;

   On August 7, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

   18 years as leader of the party;

   Mr. King is the only party leader in British Commonwealth

   who has been the leader of one party

   continuously since 1919;

4. As Member of Parliament of Canada:

   19 years, 9 months, 19 days;

   On March 11, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

   20 years as a Member of Parliament;

(Aug. 2/38) Mr. King is ~~fifth~~ fourth in terms of length of service in H. of C.

February 20, 1937.

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C131686

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Member of Parliament
(to end of 1936)

		Years	Months	Days
North Waterloo -	1908 (Oct. 26)		2	5
	1909-10	2		
	1911 (to Sept.21)		8	21
Prince (P.E.I.)	1919 (Oct.20)		2	11
	1920	1		
	1921 (to Dec.6)			
North York	1921 (from Dec.6)	1		
	1922-24	3		
	1925 (to Oct.29)		9	29
Prince Albert	1926 (from Feb.15)		10	13
	1927-36	10		
		17	31	79
or, to Dec. 31, 1936		19 years	9 months	19 days
" " " 1938		21	"	"

on March 11, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 20 years as a Member of Parliament.

Dec 2/38 — Mr. King is ~~fifth~~ fourth in terms of length of service in House of Commons.

Tenure of office, to end of 1936, of Members who have been in House longer than Mr. King.

1. Hon. Ernest Lapointe	32 years	10 months	5 days
2. Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	25 "	3 "	9 "
3. Hon. H. H. Stevens	25 "	2 "	13 "
~~4. Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley~~	~~24 "~~	~~3 "~~	~~16 "~~
(X) Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett	17 "	4 "	28 "

(X) - Included for purposes of comparison only.

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C131687

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Prime Minister

(to end of 1936)

Sworn in as Prime Minister
Dec. 29, 1921

	Years	Months	Days
1921 - from Dec. 29			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926 - to June 28		5	28
- from Sept. 25		3	5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930 - to Aug. 7		7	7
1935 - from Oct. 23		2	8
1936	1		
	8	17	50
or	9 years	6 months	20 days

on June 10, 1937, Mr. King will have completed ten years as Prime Minister.

Note - For purposes of calculation, periods of less than a month have been added together, and 30 days counted as one month.

February 20, 1937.

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C131688

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of Office as Prime Minister.

	Years	Months	Days
1921			
(From Dec. 29)			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926			
(To June 28 &		5	28
from Dept.25)		3	5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930			
(To Aug 7)		7	7
1935			
(From Oct. 23)		2	8
1936	1		
To end of 1936:	8	17	50
or(calculating 30 days as a month)	8	18	20
or	9	6 months	20 days
Time required to complete 10 years		5 months	10 days

Therefore,
Tenth year of Office
will be completed on June 10, 1937. *

* Because of odd number of days and months in previous administrations, it has been necessary to make these calculations, so far as periods of less than a month are concerned, on the basis of 30 days to a month.

January 29th, 1937.

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C131689

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Member of the Privy Council of Canada
(to end of 1936)

Sworn in as Privy Councillor
June 2, 1909

	Years	Months	Days
1909 Jan. 1, 1910 to Dec. 31, 1936	27	6	28
	27 years	6 months	28 days

On June 2, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 28 years as a member of the Privy Council of Canada.

aug 2/38 Five
~~Six~~ members of P.C. were sworn in earlier than Mr. King:
(as at February 20, 1937)

1. Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock	July 12, 1896
2. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Feb. 11, 1902
3. Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Aylesworth	Oct. 16, 1905
~~4. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux~~	~~June 4, 1906~~
4 5. Rt. Hon. George P. Graham	Aug. 30, 1907
5 6. Hon. Raoul Dandurand	Jan. 20, 1909

February 20, 1937

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C131690

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Leader of the Liberal Party
(to end of 1936)

Chosen Leader of Party
August 7, 1919

	Years	Months	Days
1919		4	24
Jan. 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1936	17		
	17 years	4 months,	24 days.

On August 7, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 18 years as Leader of his party.

No other party leader of the present day in the British Commonwealth has held the position continuously for this length of time.

(Note: General J. B. M. Hertzog, of South Africa, has been the leader of a party continuously since Dec. 1913, but not of one party -

Dec. 1913 - General Hertzog seceded from the South African Party and formed the National Party;

In 1934, the National Party was merged in the new "Union Party" of which General Hertzog became the leader.)

February 20, 1937.

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19 years - Aug. 7/38.

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CANADA

C131691

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Prime Minister

(to end of 1936)

Sworn in as Prime Minister
Dec. 29, 1921

	Years	Months	Days
1921 - from Dec. 29			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926 - to June 28		5	28
- from Sept. 25		3	5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930 - to Aug. 7		7	7
1935 - from Oct. 23		2	8
1936	1		
	8	17	50
or	9 years	6 months	20 days

on June 10, 1937, Mr. King will have completed ten years as Prime Minister.

Note - For purposes of calculation, periods of less than a month have been added together, and 30 days counted as one month.

February 20, 1937.

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CANADA

C131692

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Prime Minister
(to end of 1936)

Sworn in as Prime Minister Dec. 29, 1921	Years	Months	Days
1921 - from Dec. 29			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926 - to June 28		5	28
- from Sept.25		3	5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930 - to Aug. 7		7	7
1935 - from Oct. 25		2	8
1936	1		
	8	17	50
or	9 years,	6 months,	20 days.

on June 10, 1937, Mr. King will have completed ten years as Prime Minister.

Note - For purposes of calculation, periods of less than a month have been added together, and 30 days counted as one month.

February 20, 1937

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CANADA

C131693

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of Office as Prime Minister.

	Years	Months	Days
1921			
(From Dec. 29)			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926			
(To June 28 &		5	28
from Dept.25)		5	5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930			
(To Aug 7)		7	7
1935			
(From Oct. 25)		2	6
1936	1		
To end of 1936;	8	17	50
or(calculating 30 days as a month)	8	18	20
or	9	6 months	20 days
Time required to complete 10 years		5 months	10 days

Therefore,
Tenth year of Office
will be completed on June 10, 1937. *

* Because of odd number of days and months in previous administrations, it has been necessary to make these calculations, so far as periods of less than a month are concerned, on the basis of 30 days to a month.

January 29th, 1937.

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CANADA

Prepared by R.E.F. (Feb 20/37).
Coll- C131694 Office

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Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office to Dec. 31, 1936:

1. **As Prime Minister:**

9 years, 6 months, 20 days;

On June 10, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

10 years as Prime Minister.

2. **As Member of Privy Council of Canada:**

27 years, 6 months, 28 days;

On June 2, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

28 years as member of P.C. of Canada;

Six members of P.C. were sworn in before Mr. King.

3. **As Leader of Liberal Party:**

17 years, 4 months, 24 days;

On August 7, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

18 years as leader of the party;

Mr. King is the only party leader in British Commonwealth

who has been the leader of one party

continuously since 1919;

4. **As Member of Parliament of Canada:**

19 years, 9 months, 19 days;

On March 11, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

20 years as a Member of Parliament;

Mr. King is ~~fifth~~ 4th in terms of length of service in H. of C.

February 20, 1937

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CANADA

C131695

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Leader of the Liberal Party
(to end of 1936)

Chosen Leader of Party
August 7, 1919

	Years	Months	Days
1919		4	24
Jan. 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1936	17		
	17 years	4 months,	24 days.

On August 7, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 18 years as Leader of his party.

No other party leader of the present day in the British Commonwealth has held the position continuously for this length of time.

(Note: General J. B. M. Hertzog, of South Africa, has been the leader of a party continuously since Dec. 1913, but not of one party -

Dec. 1913 - General Hertzog seceded from the South African Party and formed the National Party;

In 1934, the National Party was merged in the new "Union Party" of which General Hertzog became the leader.)

February 20, 1937.

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CANADA

C131696

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Leader of the Liberal Party
(to end of 1936)

Chosen Leader of Party
August 7, 1919

	Years	Months	Days
1919		4	24
Jan. 1, 1920 to Dec.31, 1936	17		
	17 years,	4 months,	24 days.

on August 7, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 18 years as Leader of his party.

No other party leader of the present day in the British Commonwealth has held the position continuously for this length of time.

(Note: General J. B. M. Hertzog, of South Africa, has been the leader of a party continuously since Dec. 1913, but not of one party -

Dec. 1913 - General Hertzog seceded from the South African Party and formed the National Party;

In 1934, the National Party was merged in the new "Union Party" of which General Hertzog became the leader.)

February 20, 1937

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Coll - King - Brog
Mr. King's tenure of office

C131697

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Tenure of Office as Prime Minister

To end of 1936

	Years	Months	Days
1921 (From Dec. 29)			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926 (To June 28, & from Sept. 25)		5 3	28 5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930 (To Aug. 7)		7	7
1935 (From Oct. 23)		2	8
1936	1		

To end of 1936:	8	17	50
~~or (calculating 30 days as a month)~~	~~8~~	~~18~~	~~20~~
or → or	9 years	6 months and	20 days.
~~Time required to complete 10 years~~		~~5 months~~	~~10 days.~~

Therefore, on June 10, 1937, Mr. King will have completed ten years as Prime Minister.
Tenth year of office will be completed on June 10, 1937.

Because of odd number of days and months in previous administrations, it has been necessary to make these calculations, so far as periods of less than a month are concerned, on the basis of 30 days to a month.

Note - For purposes of calculation, periods of less than a month have been added together, and 30 days counted as one month.

January 29th, 1937.
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Coll - Mr King's Tenure of Office.

C131698

Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King

Mr. King has been Prime Minister of Canada longer than any other person since Confederation with the exception of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier;

On December 17, 1937, Mr. King will have completed - 10 years, 6 months, 7 days, as Prime Minister.

Mr. King has been leader of his Party longer than any other person in Canada since Confederation with the exception of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden.

On December 17, 1937, Mr. King will have completed - 18 years, 4 months, 11 days, as Leader of the Liberal Party.

(Sir Robert Borden, Leader of Party - 19 years, 5 months, 2 days.)

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C131699

Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King

Mr. King has been Prime Minister of Canada longer than any other person since Confederation with the exception of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier;

On December 17, 1937, Mr. King will have completed - 10 years, 6 months, 7 days, as Prime Minister.

Mr. King has been leader of his Party longer than any other person in Canada since Confederation with the exception of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden.

On December 17, 1937, Mr. King will have completed - 18 years, 4 months, 11 days, as Leader of the Liberal Party.

(Sir Robert Borden, Leader of Party - 19 years, 5 months, 2 days.)

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CANADA

C131700

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1937

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office to December 31, 1936.

1. As Prime Minister:

9 years, 6 months, 20 days;

On June 10, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

10 years as Prime Minister.

2. As Member of Privy Council of Canada:

27 years, 6 months, 28 days;

On June 2, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

28 years as member of P.C. of Canada;

Six members of P.C. were sworn in before Mr. King.

3. As Leader of Liberal Party:

17 years, 4 months, 24 days;

On August 7, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

18 years as leader of the party;

Mr. King is the only party leader in British Commonwealth

who has been the leader of one party

continuously since 1919;

4. As Member of Parliament of Canada:

19 years, 9 months, 19 days;

On March 11, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

20 years as a Member of Parliament;

Mr. King is fifth in terms of length of service in H. of C.

February 20, 1937.

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C131701

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Leader of the Liberal Party
(to end of 1936)

Chosen Leader of Party
August 7, 1919

	Years	Months	Days
1919		4	24
Jan. 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1936	17		
	17 years	4 months,	24 days.

On August 7, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 18 years as Leader of his party.

No other party leader of the present day in the British Commonwealth has held the position continuously for this length of time.

(Note: General J. B. M. Hertzog, of South Africa, has been the leader of a party continuously since Dec. 1913, but not of one party -

Dec. 1913 - General Hertzog seceded from the South African Party and formed the National Party;

In 1934, the National Party was merged in the new "Union Party" of which General Hertzog became the leader.)

February 20, 1937.

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CANADA

C131702

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Member of the Privy Council of Canada
(to end of 1936)

Sworn in as Privy Councillor
June 2, 1909

	Years	Months	Days
1909 Jan. 1, 1910 to Dec. 31, 1936	27	6	28
	27 years	6 months	28 days

On June 2, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 28 years as a member of the Privy Council of Canada.

Six members of P.C. were sworn in earlier than Mr. King:
(as at February 20, 1937)

1. Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock	July 12, 1896
2. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Feb. 11, 1902
3. Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Aylesworth	Oct. 16, 1905
4. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux	June 4, 1906
5. Rt. Hon. George P. Graham	Aug. 30, 1907
6. Hon. Raoul Dandurand	Jan. 20, 1909

February 20, 1937

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CANADA

C131703

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of Office as Prime Minister.

	Years	Months	Days
1921 (From Dec. 29)			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926 (To June 28 & from Dept.25)		5 3	28 5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930 (To Aug 7)		7	7
1935 (From Oct. 23)		2	8
1936	1		
To end of 1936:	8	17	50
or(calculating 30 days as a month)	8	18	20
or	9	6 months	20 days
Time required to complete 10 years		5 months	10 days

Therefore,
Tenth year of Office
will be completed on June 10, 1937. x

x Because of odd number of days and months in previous administrations, it has been necessary to make these calculations, so far as periods of less than a month are concerned, on the basis of 30 days to a month.

January 29th, 1937.

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CANADA

C131704

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Prime Minister

(to end of 1936)

Sworn in as Prime Minister
Dec. 29, 1921

	Years	Months	Days
1921 - from Dec. 29			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926 - to June 28		5	28
- from Sept. 25		3	5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930 - to Aug. 7		7	7
1935 - from Oct. 23		2	8
1936	1		
	8	17	50
or	9 years	6 months	20 days

on June 10, 1937, Mr. King will have completed ten years as Prime Minister.

Note - For purposes of calculation, periods of less than a month have been added together, and 30 days counted as one month.

February 20, 1937.

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CANADA

C131705

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Member of Parliament
(to end of 1936)

		Years	Months	Days
North Waterloo -	1908 (Oct. 26)		2	5
	1909-10	2		
	1911 (to Sept.21)		8	21
Prince (P.E.I.)	1919 (Oct.20)		2	11
	1920	1		
	1921 (to Dec.6)			
North York	1921 (from Dec.6)	1		
	1922-24	3		
	1925 (to Oct.29)		9	29
Prince Albert	1926 (from Feb.15)		10	13
	1927-36	10		
		17	31	79
or, to Dec. 31, 1936		19 years	9 months	19 days

on March 11, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 20 years as a Member of Parliament.

Mr. King is fifth in terms of length of service in House of Commons.

Tenure of office, to end of 1936, of Members who have been in House longer than Mr. King.

1.	Hon. Ernest Lapointe	32	years	10	months	5 days
2.	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	25	"	3	"	9 "
3.	Hon. H. H. Stevens	25	"	2	"	13 "
4.	Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley	24	"	3	"	16 "
(X)	Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett	17	"	4	"	28 "

(X) - Included for purposes of comparison only.

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CANADA

C131706

File P.354 1937
Aug 7/37

Biographical Data - Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

On June 10, 1937, completed ten years as Prime Minister.

On August 7th, will have completed eighteen years as leader of the Liberal Party of Canada; only party leader in Canada who has been leader continuously since 1919. No other party leader of the present day in the British Commonwealth has been the leader of a single party continuously for this length of time. General Hertzog, of South Africa, has been the leader of a party continuously since the end of 1913, but not of one party, since in 1934 the National Party, of which General Hertzog was the leader, was merged in the new Union Party, of which he became the party leader.

First elected to Parliament in 1908; over twenty years of service as a member of the Canadian House of Commons.

Deputy Minister or Minister of the Crown under five sovereigns:

Victoria,
Edward VII,
George V,
Edward VIII,
George VI.

Cabinet Minister under four,
Prime Minister under three.

Recent Imperial Conference third at which Mr. Mackenzie King has represented Canada. Previous occasions were 1923 and 1926 Conferences. When the recent Imperial Conference closed, Mr. King was the only one among the delegates to the Conference and members of the British Government who was a Minister of the Crown during the reign of Edward VII.

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CANADA

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C131707

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office to Dec. 31, 1936.

1. As Prime Minister:

9 years, 6 months, 20 days;

On June 10, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

10 years as Prime Minister.

2. As Member of Privy Council of Canada:

27 years, 6 months, 28 days;

On June 2, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

28 years as member of P.C. of Canada;

Six members of P.C. were sworn in before Mr. King.

3. As Leader of Liberal Party:

17 years, 4 months, 24 days;

On August 7, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

18 years as leader of the party;

Mr. King is the only party leader in British Commonwealth

who has been the leader of one party

continuously since 1919;

4. As Member of Parliament of Canada:

19 years, 9 months, 19 days;

On March 11, 1937, Mr. King will have completed

20 years as a Member of Parliament;

Mr. King is fifth in terms of length of service in H. of C.

February 20, 1937.

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C131708

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Member of Parliament
(to end of 1936)

		Years	Months	Days
North Waterloo -	1908 (Oct. 26)		2	5
	1909-10	2		
	1911 (to Sept.21)		8	21
Prince (P.E.I.)	1919 (Oct.20)		2	11
	1920	1		
	1921 (to Dec.6)			
North York	1921 (from Dec.6)	1		
	1922-24	3		
	1925 (to Oct.29)		9	29
Prince Albert	1926 (from Feb.15)		10	15
	1927-36	10		
		17	31	79
or, to Dec. 31, 1936		19 years	9 months	19 days

on March 11, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 20 years as a Member of Parliament.

Mr. King is fifth in terms of length of service in House of Commons.

Tenure of office, to end of 1936, of Members who have been in House longer than Mr. King.

1. Hon. Ernest Lapointe	32 years	10 months	5 days
2. Hon. P. J. A. Cardin	25 "	3 "	9 "
3. Hon. H. H. Stevens	25 "	2 "	15 "
4. Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley	24 "	3 "	16 "
(X) Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett	17 "	4 "	28 "

(X) - Included for purposes of comparison only.

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CANADA

C131709

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Prime Minister

(to end of 1936)

Sworn in as Prime Minister
Dec. 29, 1921

	Years	Months	Days
1921 - from Dec. 29			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926 - to June 28		5	28
- from Sept. 25		3	5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930 - to Aug. 7		7	7
1935 - from Oct. 25		2	5
1936	1		
	8	17	50
or	9 years	6 months	20 days

on June 10, 1937, Mr. King will have completed ten years as Prime Minister.

Note - For purposes of calculation, periods of less than a month have been added together, and 30 days counted as one month.

February 20, 1937.

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CANADA

C131710

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of Office as Prime Minister.

	Years	Months	Days
1921			
(From Dec. 29)			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926			
(To June 28 &		5	28
from Dept.25)		5	5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930			
(To Aug 7)		7	7
1935			
(From Oct. 23)		2	8
1936	1		
To end of 1936:	8	17	30
or(calculating 30 days as a month)	8	18	20
or	9	6 months	20 days
Time required to complete 10 years		5 months	10 days

Therefore,
Tenth year of Office
will be completed on June 10, 1937. *

* Because of odd number of days and months in previous administrations, it has been necessary to make these calculations, so far as periods of less than a month are concerned, on the basis of 30 days to a month.

January 29th, 1937.

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CANADA

C131711

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Leader of the Liberal Party
(to end of 1936)

Chosen Leader of Party
August 7, 1919

	Years	Months	Days
1919		4	24
Jan. 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1936	17		
	17 years	4 months,	24 days.

On August 7, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 18 years as Leader of his party.

No other party leader of the present day in the British Commonwealth has held the position continuously for this length of time.

(Note: General J. B. M. Hertzog, of South Africa, has been the leader of a party continuously since Dec. 1913, but not of one party -

Dec. 1913 - General Hertzog seceded from the South African Party and formed the National Party;

In 1934, the National Party was merged in the new "Union Party" of which General Hertzog became the leader.)

February 20, 1937.

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CANADA

C131712

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Member of the Privy Council of Canada
(to end of 1936)

Sworn in as Privy Councillor
June 2, 1909

	Years	Months	Days
1909 Jan. 1, 1910 to Dec. 31, 1936	27	6	28
	27 years	6 months	28 days

On June 2, 1937, Mr. King will have completed 28 years as a member of the Privy Council of Canada.

Six members of P.C. were sworn in earlier than Mr. King:
(as at February 20, 1937)

1. Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock	July 12, 1896
2. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Feb. 11, 1902
3. Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Aylesworth	Oct. 16, 1905
4. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux	June 4, 1906
5. Rt. Hon. George P. Graham	Aug. 30, 1907
6. Hon. Raoul Dandurand	Jan. 20, 1909

February 20, 1937

F/GS

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E.A. PICKERING TO R.B. FREDENBURGH

C131713

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MI

MEMORANDUM

June 20, 1938

fyle 243

For Mr. Fredenburgh

This will remind you of the desirability of watching for anniversaries such as August 7th, on which date the Prime Minister will have completed nineteen years as Leader of the Party; also, October 26th, the 30th anniversary of Mr. King's first election to Parliament.

E.A.P.

P/PM

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Sir Wilfrid Laurier
was sworn in as P. M. on
July 11th 1896 and he
resigned office Oct. 6th 1911
He was in office 15 years
2 months and 25 days.

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

C131715

PART 2

"THE MONITOR VIEWS THE NEWS"

July 3, 1937

(No. 1 -- CANADA CELEBRATES DOMINION DAY -- 265 Words)

Canada has just been remembering 70 years back -- to the birth of Confederation. For 70 years ago, Canada became a Dominion. Now, President Roosevelt and Lord Tweedsmuir, Canada's Governor General, have exchanged felicitations over the anniversary.

The Confederation of the British North American Provinces has accomplished even more than the farsighted fathers had hoped for. Union brought peace and an end to the constant fear of invasion and conquest. In 70 years, the Dominic has been girdled with steel, its vast waste spaces dotted with towns, clothed with wheat, and honeycombed with mines.

Canada has become an outstanding nation in world trade and diplomacy. Today, the grandson of the man who did more than any other to bring responsible government to Canada -- William Lyon Mackenzie -- today his grandson is Canada's Prime Minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King. And he is a man known as an ambassador of good will to all peoples, and as a calming influence in the councils of imperial leadership. Under his leadership, Canada is making its own treaties and agreements, and even reserving the right to maintain peace irrespective of the rest of the British Empire.

But material prosperity and security bulk not so high in Canadian minds today as the consciousness of increasing unity among themselves. Sectionalism is breaking down, religious intolerance and distrust are on the way out. The Coronation did much to show Canadians that if they are to become a truly great nation they must develop first of all a Canadian attitude -- that will be manifested in great arts, laws, deeds and ideals of true Canadian flavor.

* * * * * * * * * * *

July 6.

(No. 2 -- MEXICO REACTS TO RAIL SEIZURE -- 190 Words)

Opposition to the expropriation of the National Railways by the Mexican overnment is now appearing, but not from the foreign creditors as might be xpected. Opposition from that quarter may develop later, when the Government ttles the railways' debts on its own valuation. The present trouble is coming

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J. W. PICKERSGILL

C131716

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King's Tenure of Office

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

Please bring to the attention of Mr. Henry or Mr. Pickersgill, about the middle of October, the fact that October 26th will be the 30th anniversary of Mr. King's first election to Parliament.

JWP.

August 15, 1938

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C131717

file
Speech
Material

RESOLUTION OF CONFIDENCE

COPY

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Liberal Party of the Medicine Hat Federal Constituency reaffirm its satisfaction with the leadership of the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.

Mr. King has proved his worth as a national leader on numerous occasions in the past, and has continued to go from strength to strength in the interests of Canada as a whole. We are particularly gratified that his efforts to bring about extended trade relations with out great neighbour to the South, the United States of America, have been fraught with success, and that very shortly we may expect to reap the material benefits to be derived, as well as cultivating a spirit of broader friendliness.

In our opinion, the Government led by Mr. King made a great contribution to Canadian history, when it appointed the Rowell Commission. The purposes of the Commission are obviously intended to ascertain the causes of differences that exist between the various provinces and the Dominion, and to try to discover ways and means which may seem to constitute a solution of such problems. It is unfortunate that there has not been complete unanimity in the provinces co-operating with the Dominion in an honest effort to ameliorate conditions. Apparently some of the provincial premiers are more concerned in trying to advance their own private views than in assisting in improving the conditions of the nation as a whole. It is hoped that, from the recommendations which will be submitted by the Commission, great advantages will accrue to the Dominion, including the provinces as units.

We trust that Rt. Hon. Mr. King will soon be restored to vigorous health so that he may the better carry the burdens of State that devolve on him, and be able to discharge his duties at the next session of Parliament with the great skill and ability he has so long displayed.

Moved (Sgd.) W. A. Begg, K.C.

Seconded (Sgd.) W. D. Gow

12th October, 1938

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Coll - Mr King's Tenure of Office

C131718

Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King

Mr. King has been Prime Minister of Canada longer than any other person since Confederation with the exception of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier;

On December 17, 1937, Mr. King will have completed - 10 years, 6 months, 7 days, as Prime Minister.

Mr. King has been leader of his Party longer than any other person in Canada since Confederation with the exception of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden.

On December 17, 1937, Mr. King will have completed - 13 years, 4 months, 11 days, as Leader of the Liberal Party.

(Sir Robert Borden, Leader of Party - 19 years, 5 months, 2 days.)

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July 11th, 1939.

AUGUST 8TH WILL BE BIG DAY FOR CANADIAN LIBERALS

The offices of the National Liberal Federation in Ottawa, headquarters of the Federal Liberal Party, are a scene of intense industry these days. But not because the feverish activities of an election campaign are under way. The current hustle is concerned with arrangements for the National Liberal Dinner to be held in Toronto on August 8th, to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Mackenzie King's selection as leader of the Liberal Party in Canada.

Invitations to this event have been sent - through the officers of more than a thousand local Liberal clubs - to every Liberal Party supporter in the country. Liberals of humble estate and Liberals who have gained eminence in Canada's public life will make the pilgrimage from every province to pay personal tribute and homage to the Leader of the Party

Big Family Gathering

Liberals hope to make the Toronto banquet a vast family gathering, free of formality and red tape. Despite the fact that the dinner will be held in Toronto's most luxurious hotel, and with the Prime Minister and other national dignitaries present, the admittance tickets bear the important information "dress informal". According to National Liberal Federation officials, the majority of the guests will be ordinary workers in the Liberal Party's vineyard and personal admirers of Prime Minister Mackenzie King - men, women and young people. But the head table will present a most notable gathering of Canadian public figures. The entire federal cabinet, prominent Liberal senators and M.P.'s, provincial premiers and cabinet ministers, privy councillors and eminent professional and business figures will be present. Chairman of the dinner meeting will be the Prime Minister's warm personal friend and colleague, Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe.

Euler is Honorary Chairman

Primary responsibility for the organization and direction of this unprecedented national undertaking rests with a committee of parliamentary members. Honourable W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade & Commerce, is national chairman, and Senator Norman P. Lambert, Chief Liberal Organizer, is honorary secretary.

In each province, one member of the House of Commons has accepted the responsibility of directing the pilgrimage. The responsible M.P.'s are:- Prince Edward Island, A. E. MacLean, M.P.; Nova Scotia, K. J. Cochrane, M.P.; New Brunswick, Burton Hill, M.P.; Quebec, Lt. Col. Thomas Vien, M.P.; Manitoba, W. G. Weir, M.P.; Saskatchewan, Fred Johnston, M.P.; Alberta, Honourable Jas. A. MacKinnon, M.P.; and British Columbia, Olof Hanson, M.P. To look after Ontario, a special Sub Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Lt. Col. William Mulock, M.P.

Starts Twenty-First Year

On August 8th, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will commence his twenty-first year as chieftain of the Liberal Party. On August 8th, 1919, the National Liberal Convention,

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meeting in Ottawa, concluded its deliberations with the voting for a party leader. On the first ballot, Mackenzie King had a commanding majority over the other three candidates, W. S. Fielding, George P. Graham and D. D. MacKenzie; but not sufficient to gain election under the convention rules. On the second balloting for the same four candidates, Mr. King's majority increased; but not sufficiently. Before the third balloting, Mr. Graham and Mr. MacKenzie retired. After the third balloting, the chairman, Honourable Charles Stewart, announced:- "I hereby certify that a total of 914 votes have been cast on the third ballot, and under the rules, Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King has received a majority of the total ballots cast; and I hereby declare Mr. King elected by this convention".

Thus commenced a career of national political leadership which has involved, to date, twelve years in the Prime Ministership of Canada and eight years as Leader of the Opposition.

Other Leaders of 1919

At the time of Mr. Mackenzie King's elevation to the National Liberal Party leadership in 1919, the national leader of the Canadian Conservatives was Sir Robert Borden, and the leader of the Unionist Liberals was Honourable N. W. Rowell. Provincial party leaders of that day were:- Alberta, Conservative - A. F. Ewing, Liberal - Honourable Charles Stewart; British Columbia, Conservative - Honourable W. J. Bowser, Liberal - Honourable John Oliver; Manitoba, Liberal - Honourable T. C. Norris, (no Conservative Party in Legislature); New Brunswick, Liberal - Honourable W. E. Foster, Conservative - Honourable J. A. Murray; Nova Scotia, Liberal - Honourable G. E. Murray, Conservative - W. L. Hall; Ontario, Liberal - H. H. Dewart, Conservative - Honourable Sir W. H. Hearst; Farmer-Labour - Honourable E. C. Drury; Prince Edward Island, Liberal - Honourable J. H. Bell, Conservative - Honourable A. E. Arsenault; Quebec, Liberal - Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, Conservative - Arthur Sauvé; Saskatchewan, Liberal - Honourable W. M. Martin, Conservative - Donald MacLean.

In Great Britain, the party leaders were:- Coalition - Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George; Liberal - Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith; Unionist - Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law; Labour - William Adamson. Party leaders in South Africa at that time were:- Nationalists - J. B. M. Hertzog; South African party - Rt. Hon. Louis Botha; Unionist - Hon. Sir Thomas Smartt; Labour - Hon. F. H. P. Creswell. In Australia, the Australian National party was led by Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, and the Labour party opposition was led by Honourable F. G. Tudor.

Of all the above-named party leaders of 1919, only one - Mr. Hertzog - has paralleled Mr. Mackenzie King's twenty years of uninterrupted service as recognized and undisputed leader of his group. All the others have passed from the scene; through death, retirement, defeat at the poll or reduction of party status.

Four men have seen service, to date, as leader of the Conservative Party in Canada since Mackenzie King assumed the Liberal leadership. They are:- Sir Robert Borden, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett and Honourable Robert Manion.

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Service Under Five Monarchs

Although Mackenzie King has been leader of the Liberal Party during two decades, his years as a Canadian public servant go back much farther. In 1900, he was appointed as Deputy Minister of Labour by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and thus has been in the public service under five monarchs; Victoria, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII and George VI.

Programme Details Yet To Come

The details of the evening's programme for the great Liberal gathering of August 8th, have not yet been made public. It is expected, however, that the two main features will be the speech of presentation of the Party's token of affection and loyalty, and the Prime Minister's address in reply. The National Committee has not yet announced who will receive the enviable honour of making the presentation speech.

Party Conclave in Order

The date of the Mackenzie King's anniversary celebration falls at a most suitable time for Liberal Party stalwarts who will wish to get together to discuss the Party's chances in the forthcoming election campaign. Although no official party meetings have been called, the opportunity will be ideal for the exchange of views between Liberals from the Maritimes and the West and British Columbia and the central provinces. Party organizers from every province will be on hand and their opinions will be eagerly sought by those who are interested in the national political picture. While no date for the next federal general election has been mentioned, there will undoubtedly be an increase in speculative excitement as Liberals from all over the country get together in Toronto on August 8th, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of Mackenzie King's leadership.

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Coll - W.L. King's Stenographer's Office

C131722

Twenty Years of Leadership

Excerpts from Editorials
(arranged by Provinces)

re

Complimentary Banquet to

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

Toronto, August 8, 1939.

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C131723

Twenty Years of Leadership

Tributes to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

ALBERTA:

Calgary Herald, August 9th:

"Possibly the outstanding statement in the Prime Minister's address was that in which he declared his determination never to say what Canada will do in regard to a situation which may arise at some future time and under circumstances of which he knew nothing. This, presumably, with regard to foreign affairs. It was a statement hardly necessary for the Liberal Leader to make, his extremely cautious nature being well known by the people. ....."

"The honoured Leader of the Liberal Party should also be congratulated upon the enthusiastic reception he received. Twenty years of party leadership is a real test for any man, especially in these times of rapid change. To be a leader for twenty years, and still be popular, is unusual experience."

Lethbridge Herald, August 9th:

"There were no forensics, no fireworks. It was just what it was advertised to be — a testimonial dinner to a political leader who is becoming more and more beloved for his long service and his human outlook."

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ALBERTA:

The Albertan, August 10th:

"If we know nothing, why do we not? Does Mr. King mean to imply that his government is not kept fully posted by London? If it is not, no wonder Mr. King speaks of "a condition of affairs which has not yet developed" when the average newspaper reader believes that "a condition of affairs" has developed very materially. May the "condition of affairs" not be said to have "developed" until war breaks out and the Dominion is expected to lend its influence in a war "about which we know nothing"."

Edmonton Bulletin, August 8th:

"Many besides his political followers are glad to join in extending congratulations and good wishes to him on his completion of two decades in that post. One may find much to criticize in the course he has adopted during that time and yet recognize his high qualities as a public man. His anxiety to serve the people of the dominion to the very best of his ability is not open to question."

Edmonton Bulletin, August 9th:

"The banquet, although the greatest political tribute ever paid to a party leader in the history of Canada, was in no sense a political rally. It was a solemn opportunity to dedicate himself anew to public service and it was in that spirit that he spoke."

"Mr. King Tuesday night did more than define Canadian idealism. He challenged us to make it prevail as the supreme force in our national life."

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ALBERTA:

The Review (Drumheller) August 10th:

"It was a fitting tribute to one of Canada's greatest statesmen and marked twenty years of outstanding service to his party, but what is much more important twenty of the many years, in which he has served his country in a manner which has brought unstinted praise not only from his fellow countrymen but from the leaders of the other parts of the British Empire and many other countries."

"No leader is without his critics both within and without the ranks of his party, but when history is written dealing with the life of Mackenzie King, and when the political battles in which he has lead forces are things of the past, Mackenzie King will be given his rightful place as one of the greatest statesmen Canada has produced."

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C131726

MANITOBA:

Winnipeg Tribune, August 8th:

"There is a paradox also in the quality of his leadership. In a day when the 'man on horseback' idea of leadership is rampant, he has succeeded, as has no other Canadian of our time, in leading by the method of arbitration....."

"People may not understand Mr. King, they may disagree with him, but they cannot deny that he has served Canada with complete devotion. To that service he has not brought the colorful and masterful qualities commonly associated with leadership, but he has brought to it undeniably great gifts."

Winnipeg Tribune, August 9th:

"The Prime Minister's own speech was not so much a party oration as a decorous accounting of his stewardship as leader of the Canadian Liberal Party for twenty years....."

"Such statements as Mr. King's, in fact, do not represent a foreign policy at all. They are purely domestic politics of the smallest kind. The country deserves leadership on these great issues of our time — foreign policy and the Peace Front together with national defence....."

"Canada urgently needs leadership, and deserves something better than a 'great negation'."

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C131727

MANITOBA:

Winnipeg Free Press, August 9th:

"One of the secrets of Mr. King's success is that he has seldom lost his head, and never been swept off his feet. The reasons for that — and how creditable they are — were manifest last night. It was apparent that he never forgets the tradition in which he stands; the heritage of his fiery grandfather who fought the battle of freedom in Upper Canada one hundred years ago; the ideal of public service imbued in him by his parents, in both of whom the spark shone so steadily; the counsel and comradeship of the great Liberals of his own youth, above all of Laurier, whose name and memory so richly merited the praise and the applause of the audience....."

"This element of apparent indecision was, in itself, manifest last night when Mr. King turned, in his survey, to the course of the threatening events abroad. Mr. King's observations on the question of Canada's relation to the present international situation, which is a matter of deepening concern to an ever growing number of Canadians, left his hearers no wiser than before, if indeed, he did not add to the confusion of opinion which exists."

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SASKATCHEWAN:

Regina Daily Star, August 10th:

"Prime Minister Mackenzie King is entitled fully to all the plaudits with which his twentieth anniversary as leader of the Liberal Party has been greeted by his adherents. Certainly Mr. King has served his country well....."

"But whether at the next election he is returned to office or not, fate cannot rob him of his record of leadership nor of his place among Canadian immortals. Twenty years as head of one of the two major Canadian parties is a record of service that stands alone."

Saskatoon Star Phoenix, August 10th:

"The banquet was a worthy tribute to its leader of so long a standing. It was an evidence that leadership may be other than demagogic or flamboyant or rabble-rousing - something some persons in Canada have been forgetting; that leadership may be co-operative; that although almost unfelt and unseen it may still be strong and secure and moderate. And it may cause some of those who have been bleating for leadership to realize that they themselves have been too blind to see it or too dumb to recognize it. The banquet may not have been without value to Canada as well as the Liberal Party."

Regina Leader Post, August 11th:

"The Leader Post would suggest, while not detracting at all from the solid leadership of Mr. King throughout the past twenty years, that there still

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SAFETY FILM

C131729

SASKATCHEWAN:

are problems in which the Federal Government might well give a more vigorous and more constructive lead. ....."

"The spectacle of thousands of hungry, homeless men roaming the country with packs on their backs is, we would suggest, not creditable to this country. Accordingly, here is a matter that we would like to see Mr. King's government tackle without delay."

Regina Daily Star, August 16th:

"Even his friends must agree that Premier Mackenzie King has lost his touch. At the Toronto 'love-feast' last week this usually careful politician opened up a subject which Liberal self-interest demands should be left closed as long as possible. The subject was Canadian disharmony and the Prime Minister took it upon himself to suggest that Hon. R. J. Manion, Conservative Leader, was assisting dissension. Mr. King must have been blinded by the sentimentality of the occasion to make such a foolish statement, knowing, as he must, of how completely his own administration has succeeded in pitting one part of the Dominion against the other."

The Western Producer, August 17th:

"Mr. King himself was more mellow and much less partisan than the rest. As the occasion possible demanded, his address dealt with the past more than the present or future — with the formative years of his life, his associations and the beginning of his political career. If he 'pointed with pride', well, possibly he was justified."

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BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Vancouver Daily Province, August 9th:

"It was an unique occasion, and the Liberals of Canada were quite right to pay tribute to the man who had been their chief for twenty years....."

"It was the speech of a contented man resting on his laurels, not the speech of a leader launching his forces into a campaign. Throughout, the thing the country was thinking about seemed to be the thing farthest from Mr. King's thoughts."

Vancouver Daily Sun, August 10th:

"The practical politicians no doubt will be disappointed that Premier King declined in his Toronto speech to announce the date of the next federal election. The ordinary Canadian will remember that there are more important things than practical politics these days....."

"It is a good thing for Canada, a good thing for the world, that such a man is ready, even though he has earned the right to rest and retirement, to continue his work for peace—a work much more important in the end than any success in war."

Victoria Daily Colonist, August 10th:

"His speech was one almost wholly in retrospect, and for that reason hardly worth the attention given to it. There was one thing on which, as regards the future, he was specific, and about the only thing that will be remembered as an enunciation of Liberal policy..... He was alluding to the International situation and made it clear that the present government has

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BRITISH COLUMBIA:

no policy, being unlike Australia and New Zealand in this respect....."

"Lack of leadership in this respect will not inspire confidence in the Prime Minister's constant pleas for Canadian unity. That unity, if it is to be realized, must prevail more than in any other way in the issues of life and death—in the maintenance of the integrity of the country as a part of the Empire."

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ONTARIO:

Ottawa Citizen, August 10th:

"Those observations on chivalry and unity, loyalty and friendship, were all right, too. And it was obvious that Mr. King felt them deeply. So were his asseverations concerning the qualities of Liberal principles. But is it unfair to suggest that the Prime Minister might have said something more, something that would satisfy not mere curiosity but a legitimate anxiety to hear what was to be done about certain problems?"

"Mr. King was more interesting to those outside the party membership in his brief address at the civic luncheon earlier in the day. Here the Prime Minister disclosed his strength and his weakness--his absolute devotion to orderly and constitutional political practices, and his reluctance to go forward from the old positions."

Ottawa Journal, August 10th:

"Then there was the speech of Mr. King. Mr. King's speech wasn't exactly a speech; it was a litany. It may be permissible, of course, on occasions like this, to call a bead-roll, but why Mr. King should have turned the thing into a sort of canonization ceremony, with a few dubious characters, to say the least, elevated to sainthood, is beyond us....."

"Mr. King's speech was odd in other ways. We're not thinking of what he didn't say about an election; it was his privilege to say nothing. What we'd like to know, though, is just what Mr. King is

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ONTARIO:

thinking of when he uses a passage like this with respect to the threat of war:

> 'One thing I will not do and cannot be persuaded to do is to say what Canada will do in regard to a situation that may arise at some future time and under circumstances of which we now know nothing.'

What of circumstances of which we do know something? The circumstance of Poland, for example. Great Britain has given pledges to Poland; pledges that are definite and specific....."

"Mr. King knows about that; it certainly cannot be a circumstance about which he knows nothing. That being so, would there be anything very strange or wrong in Mr. King coming out and saying that he stands behind Great Britain's pledge? In saying that if she has to fight, Canada will fight with her?"

"Mr. King speaks eloquently of the British Commonwealth of Nations; speaks of 'co-operation'. Wouldn't his professions have a truer ring if he made them more realistic?"

Ottawa Journal, August 11th:

"So they didn't speak of the 1919 platform on Tuesday night. Once or twice we thought Mr. King was going to touch it, or perhaps trip over it, but he was too cagey; apparently had his wits about him. Mr. King is not the man to make ghosts walk; and he wouldn't want this particular ghost about and Saskatchewan's Mr. Tucker and all the other free trade scholars of John Dafoe sitting right there in front of him."

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ONTARIO:

Toronto Globe and Mail, August 8th:

"The non-partisan civic luncheon tendered Right Hon. Mackenzie King today illustrates more broadly than the party's national celebration in his honor the significance of the event. Twenty years of unbroken leadership of a great political party and thirteen years as head of the Government is a record in which all citizens who believe in the stability of our political institutions can take pride....."

"Those who disagree with his policies will acknowledge that a man able to hold the confidence of his party for two decades and turn the ballot in his favor on three occasions is an eminent leader. Only two of the Dominion's national statesmen have exceeded his record, and they are the two usually held up as pre-eminent. Sir John A. Macdonald was Prime Minister for nineteen years and Sir Wilfrid Laurier for fifteen...."

"Agreement or disagreement with Mr. King's policies stands apart from the fact that he is Canada's Prime Minister and the leader of one of the two parties it is desirable to retain in fighting trim. He has given the country long and valuable service, and has earned the honor bestowed through a nation-wide celebration."

Toronto Globe and Mail, August 10th:

"As a family gathering satisfied with the past twenty years of leadership, Tuesday night's demonstration for Mr. King was a huge success. It would have been preferable to have closed the incident there, since the Liberal Leader had nothing new to offer on policy, nothing further to say as to where Canada under his

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ONTARIO:

direction would stand in the event of war, and no light to throw on the prospects of an election, which, he has admitted, are related to foreign events....."

"Apparently the disillusionment which others have experienced has not yet reached Mr. King, for, although he says the only way in which force can be met is by force, he adds that the only way in which force can be overcome is by persuasion. This is all characteristic of the Liberal Leader, and we wish he were right. The people would have more confidence in his theories if he would go and persuade Hitler and Mussolini that they could have obtained industrial peace without force, and can have international peace by soothing words."

Toronto Telegram, August 10th:

"To him, after all these months of watching the situation, the case is still one on which the Prime Minister of Canada cannot come to a conclusion without weighing its merits anew after war has actually broken out. To him, feeling that force can only be overcome by persuasion, it does not seem desirable to help persuasion by announcing clearly where Canada stands."

Barrier Examiner, August 10th:

"Men who give their lives to politics are periodically subject to a type of criticism unparalleled in any other field of endeavour. But who could deny great ability and estimable character in a man who has been so signally honoured so many times by the greatest charge in the public gift..... Whatever fortune awaits the Liberal Party, good fortune remains with Mr. King

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as one who has earned the abiding affection and respect of his fellow citizens."

London Free Press, August 10th:

"The unemployment proble, the railway question, the relations of the Federal Government and the provinces, the youth problem, trade -- none of these questions were discussed. Mr. King was in reminiscent mood. He even went back to the days of his grandfather. But there was no grappling with the problems which face us in 1939."

London Free Press, August 10th:

"Ontario's bellicose leader was not mentioned by name, but his case was neatly handled in Mr. King's quotation of Laurier's maxim that it was unwise for men in public life to cherish resentment....."

"It (the speech) revealed his weakness and his strength. The former was illustrated by the caution, which most Canadians will find excessive, with which he spoke of his Government's attitude toward affairs in Europe and the world at large. The latter was underlined by his constant, though not always successful, striving for national unity, his instinct for chivalry in public life, his loyalty to old friends and colleagues, his constant attempt to subdue strife, both internally and externally....."

"Mr. King's Toronto speech is typical of Mr. King. It bows no line, sets forth no promises for the future. But it places before the Canadian people an account of the principles by which he has been guided, and the goal toward which he has been striving. Undoubtedly it is on these grounds that Mr. King will be content for the Canadian people to pass judgment."

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London Free Press, August 11th:

"It is quite true that it is difficult, if not impossible, to lay down a definite policy for Canada in regard to circumstances in cases to which we know nothing about at the present time—but Mr. King surely could have made it clear that if a situation arises which threatens the institutions and liberties of Great Britain, then Canada will stand by her side."

Hamilton Spectator, August 10th:

"Canada's Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, voiced some splendid ideals on Tuesday night. He is a believer in liberalism in its broadest sense—a fact that not even his opponents would deny. He sees the light of freedom still burning in Canada, though, unhappily snuffed out in other nations of the world."

"One thing Mr. King might have said on Tuesday night—directly. The 'freedom' of Canada, or what we want to think of as our 'freedom', depends first and last on our partnership in the British Empire..... Our leaders do not apparently want to make or promise any contributions that would be embarrassing to them when the time comes for the hustings."

Windsor Star, August 9th:

"In spite of every effort to ignore the fact, the absence of Mr. Hepburn was so impressive, his silence was eloquent..... All in all, it was a happy gathering for the Liberals—the party was just doing honour to Mr. King and the Liberal people did that quite well."

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ONTARIO:

Windsor Star, August 9th:

"After saying that he would never commit Canada or Canadians to any set of unknown international circumstances, Mr. King launched into a discourse on freedom, the wonders of freedom and the fact that the Liberal Party stood for and struggled to maintain freedom. In concluding his sentence, Mr. King said the people should be prepared to fight for freedom, whether it be in Canada or elsewhere."

Woodstock Sentinel, August 9th:

"The dinner last evening in honour of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was completely successful in attaining the objective of the National Liberal Federation, namely, to pay fitting tribute to the leader of the party for twenty years. Seeking to change the forms of government in other lands is irrelevant to what the democracies are trying to do to preserve freedom for the peoples who still possess it. If Canada remains a democracy, it will be because of the exhaustive efforts of Great Britain. First, in striving for peace, and, second, in preparing to meet force with force if need should come....."

"If the Prime Minister thinks and speaks of national unity as something that can exist for long without Imperial unity, the words are a mockery."

Financial Post, August 12th:

"Mr. King has every right to reminisce. The length of his public service entitles him to do that. But Canada today demands leadership in solving national problems and not merely tales of the days gone by."

"The weakness of political leadership in

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Canada is the weakness which showed itself so clearly in Mr. King's speech. It is failure to deal unequivocally and fearlessly with the present-day problems."

"No leader is worthy of being entrusted with national party leadership who does not understand and hold to the high principles enunciated by Mr. King during his speech. But no leader can give wise and practical direction to the nation's business who does not at the same time apply these principles in a positive and constructive manner."

Financial Post, August 19th:

"Little praise and much scathing comment have been published by Canadian newspapers concerning Prime Minister King's speech at Toronto last week."

"Opinions most generally expressed show extreme dissatisfaction at the Liberal Leader's failure to give leadership in respect of either domestic or foreign affairs."

Saturday Night, August 19th:

"It is unfortunate that the situation was such that Mr. King did not feel justified last week in including Mr. Dunning in the list of collaborators to whom he paid such warm and justified tribute. He would have done so a month earlier, when Mr. Dunning was still a powerful member of his Cabinet; he will do so in the near future, when the loss of Mr. Dunning is no longer news and a public admission of its importance will no longer be turned to account by political opponents."

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QUEBEC:

Montreal Star, August 9th:

"It is not necessary always to agree with Mr. King to realize that his career has been one of which a Canadian boy may be justifiably proud....."

"Mr. King's speech last night in Toronto was thoroughly typical of his methods as a political leader. There were two things that the country wanted to know—when the next elections will be held and what he would advise Parliament to do in case of war. He enlightened the country on neither point."

Montreal Gazette, August 10th: Mr. King given great tribute.

"It is a remarkable record, one of which Mr. King can afford to be proud, and of which the Liberal Party can afford to be proud, a record amply justifying the tribute paid to the Prime Minister in the twentieth year of his leadership and in the same month in which the 1919 convention was held and the Laurier mantle placed upon his shoulders...."

"The Prime Minister talked a great deal of his political background, of what he conceived to be his heritage of public service, but he had nothing to say upon:

The railway question.
The question of taxation.
The forthcoming general election.

And nothing understandable regarding the position which Canada will take officially in the event of a European war. The meat of his utterance upon this most urgent matter is contained in the following sentence:

'One thing I will not do and cannot be persuaded to do is to say what Canada will do in regard to a situation that

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QUEBEC:

may arise at some future time and under circumstances of which we now know nothing'. It might be inferred from this that Mr. King has not familiarized himself with recent events in Europe, that he is unaware of the threat which hangs over the British Empire and other surviving democracies..... But such inference would be wrong, since Mr. King has full knowledge, including official information, in regard to all these developments and he knows the circumstances now in which the Empire will go to war if it is forced to do so. It will go to war in obedience to the first law of nature, the law of self-preservation. And Canada will do her part whatever Mr. Mackenzie King may say or whatever he may be unwilling to say."

Montreal Gazette, August 10th: The 1919 Platform.

"At the Liberal gathering at Toronto on Tuesday there were numerous references to the convention of 1919 at which Mr. Mackenzie King was chosen as leader. There were no references to the party platform to which that convention subscribed. This reticence may have been due to forgetfulness, but it may also have indicated a certain prudence. There were many Western delegates present and the tariff resolution adopted in August, 1919, might easily have stirred them up."

La Press, August 9th:

"The most important point made in Mr. King's speech in Toronto yesterday was that Canada, while fostering in every way efforts to establish universal peace, has no concern at all in interfering in the

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QUEBEC:

affairs of other countries."

"During the course of the twenty years in which he has directed the destiny of the Liberal Party, Mr. King has been guided by the principle that it is necessary to unite the Canadian people if one wishes to build up their prosperity and enlarge their influence....."

"Today, after twenty years at the head of the Liberal Party, and many more in politics, Mr. King can bear witness to never having failed the ideal of his youth."

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NEW BRUNSWICK:

Moncton Transcript, August 9th:

"Regardless of political creeds, Canadians have reason to be proud of him and they are. Much was said last night in praise and commendation, and all of it was richly deserved."

Telegraph Journal, August 10th:

"The tribute is personal. As Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King is not merely party leader of one-half of Canada's ten million odd, he is before the world the leader of Canada. As such, the eulogies addressed to him will be endorsed by his opponents in generous acknowledgment of one who has laboured for his fellows over a score of difficult years."

NOVA SCOTIA:

Halifax Herald, August 8th:

"The people of Canada, irrespective of political affiliations, will join today in felicitating Mr. Mackenzie King on the twentieth anniversary of his election as leader of the Liberal Party in the Dominion... That Mr. King has been able to carry these burdens, to exert these energies, is a tribute at once to his unusual intellectual equipment and his rugged physical resources built up and retained through clean living and irreproachable personal habits....."

"On this anniversary, the Canadian people join in extending to the Prime Minister their hearty congratulations and best wishes for many more years of usefulness to his native country."

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NOVA SCOTIA:

Halifax Chronicle, August 9th:

"Prime Minister King voiced a reply to taunts and demands which have been hurled at him for at least a year. He finally recognized demands for some statement as to Canada's position in a future war. His statement was actually a declaration of 'no statement'. He would not now or in future, state Canada's stand toward a hypothetical situation that might arise in some other part of the world."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

Charlottetown Guardian, August 9th:

"Until recently, Mr. King cited the imminent European crises as the reason for postponing any decision on the election date. This same crisis he now deems as 'a hypothetical situation which might arise in some other part of the world'--words which imply Canada's aloofness to an extent making a declaration of policy unnecessary 'now or at any future time'."

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Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office to Aug. 8th, 1939.

1. As Prime Minister:

On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed 12 years, 1 month, 28 days.

2. As Member of Privy Council:

Appointed June 2, 1909.
On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed 30 years, 2 months, 6 days.

Five Members of P.C. were sworn in before Mr. King.

3. As Leader of Liberal Party:

Chosen Leader August 7, 1919.
On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed 20 years, 1 day, as Leader of the Party.

Mr. King is the only party leader in British Commonwealth who has been the leader of one party continuously since 1919.

4. As Member of Parliament of Canada:

On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed twenty-two years, 4 months, 27 days as a Member of Parliament.

Mr. King is fourth in terms of length of service in H. of C.

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Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of Office as Prime Minister

(To Aug. 8th, 1939)

Sworn in as Prime Minister
Dec. 29th, 1921

	Years	Months	Days
1921 - from Dec. 29			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926 - to June 28		5	28
- from Sept. 25		3	5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930 - to Aug. 7		7	7
1935 - from Oct. 23		2	8
1936	1		
1937	1		
1938	1		
1939 - to Aug. 8		7	8
	12	1	28

On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed twelve years, one month and twenty-eight days as Prime Minister.

Note: For purposes of calculation, periods of less than a month have been added together, and thirty days counted as one month.

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Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Member of the Privy Council of Canada to Aug. 8th, 1939.

Sworn in as Privy Councillor June 2, 1909

	Years	Months	Days
1909		6	28
Jan. 1, 1910 to Dec. 31, 1938	29		
Jan. 1, 1939 to Aug. 8, 1939		7	8
	30	2	6

On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed 30 years, 2 months and six days as a Member of the Privy Council of Canada.

Five Members of P.C. were sworn in earlier than Mr. King (as at August 8th, 1939)

Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock	July 12, 1896
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Feb. 11, 1902
Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Aylesworth	Oct. 16, 1905
Rt. Hon. George P. Graham	Aug. 30, 1907
Hon. Raoul Dandurand	Jan. 20, 1909

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Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Leader of the Liberal Party to August 8th, 1939

Chosen Leader of Party
August 7, 1919

	Years	Months	Days
1919		4	24
Jan. 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1938	19		
Jan. 1, 1939 to Aug. 8, 1939		7	8
	19	11	32
	or		
	20	0	1

On August 8, 1939, Mr. King completed 20 years and 1 day as Leader of his party.

No other party leader of the present day in the British Commonwealth has held the position continuously for this length of time.

Note: General J. B. M. Hertzog, of South Africa, has been the leader of a party continuously since Dec. 1913, but not of one party.

Dec. 1913 - General Hertzog seceded from the South African Party and formed the National Party.

In 1934, the National Party was merged in the new "Union Party" of which General Hertzog became the leader.

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Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of Office as Member of Parliament
(To Aug. 8, 1939)

		Years	Months	Days
North Waterloo -	1908 (Oct.26)		2	5
	1909-10	2		
	1911 (to Sept.21)		8	21
Prince (P.E.I.)-	1919 (Oct.20)		2	11
	1920	1		
	1921 (to Dec.6)			
North York	1921 (from Dec.6)	1		
	1922-24	3		
	1925 (to Oct.29)		9	29
	1926 (from Feb.15)		10	13
	1927-38	12		
	1939 (Aug.8)		7	8
		22	4	27

On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed twenty-two years, four months and twenty-seven days as a Member of Parliament.

Mr. King is fourth in terms of length of service in House of Commons.

Tenure of Office, to August 8th, 1939, of Members Who Have Been In House Longer Than Mr. King

1.	Hon. Ernest Lapointe	35 years	5 months	13 days
2.	Hon. P.J.A. Cardin	27 years	10 months	17 days
3.	Hon. H. H. Stevens	27 years	9 months	21 days

Note: For purposes of calculation, periods of less than a month have been added together, and thirty days counted as one month.

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A Significant Record

(1) Mr. Mackenzie King has enjoyed the unique experience of having served under five Sovereigns as a Minister of the Crown or Deputy Minister:-

Reign of Queen Victoria -

Deputy Minister of Labour	-	1900-1.

Reign of King Edward VII -

Deputy Minister of Labour	-	1901-8.
Minister of Labour	-	1909-11.

Reign of King George V -

Prime Minister of Canada	-	1921-30, 1935-36.

Reign of King Edward VIII -

Prime Minister of Canada	-	1936.

Reign of King George VI -

Prime Minister of Canada	-	1936 to present.

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(2) Mr. Mackenzie King has been Prime Minister of Canada for more than twelve out of the twenty years of his leadership of the Liberal Party. He has, over the same period of time, been Secretary of State for External Affairs, and President of the Privy Council.

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During the years of his leadership of the Liberal Party, Mr. Mackenzie King has represented Canada at numerous inter-imperial and international conferences and assemblies:-

Represented Canada at the Imperial Conference, London - 1923.

Represented Canada at the Imperial Conference, London - 1926.

Represented Canada at the Imperial Conference, London - 1937.

Represented Canada at the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, London - 1937.

Represented Canada at the League of Nations Assembly, and elected Member of the Council of the League - Geneva - 1928.

Represented Canada at the League of Nations Assembly, and elected Vice-President of the Assembly. Geneva - 1936.

Signed on behalf of Canada the Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War. Paris - 1928.

Signed on behalf of Canada:
Canada-United States Trade Agreement, Washington - 1935.
Canada-United States Trade Agreement, Washington - 1938.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Mackenzie King, while Deputy Minister and as a Minister of the Crown, has represented the Canadian Government on other special missions in India, China, and Japan, as well as in Great Britain, European countries, and the United States.

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During the twenty years of Mr. Mackenzie King's leadership of the Party, the Liberal Administration was returned to office in four out of five general elections held within that time:

General elections - Dec. 1921 - Liberal Administration returned.
General elections - Oct. 1925 - Liberal Administration returned.
General elections - Sept. 1926 - Liberal Administration returned.
General elections - July 1930 - Conservative Administration returned.
General elections - Oct. 1935 - Liberal Administration returned.

As a result of the general elections of 1935, the Liberal following in the House of Commons exceeded in numbers that of any party in the history of the Parliament of Canada. Notwithstanding this remarkable record, at the end of four sessions (1935-1939), the Government's majority was larger than it was when Parliament assembled.

At the conclusion of the fourth session, the Liberal majority in the House of Commons had been increased from 111 to 113.

During the five years of the Conservative Administration (1930-1935), there were twenty-two by-elections. Of these only fifteen were contested,

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the Government sustaining a net loss of two seats.

During the four years of the present Liberal Administration, there have been twenty-five by-elections. The Liberal Party has contested all by-elections, and has held all the seats won at the general elections. In addition, the Party has captured two seats formerly held by [illegible] from its opponents.

Kryton Extra Strong

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Authorship

"Industry and Nationality must be made to serve and to save Humanity through the recognition of common interests between men of all classes and of all countries."

"Industry and Humanity".

Mr. Mackenzie King has followed the tradition of British public life which aims at an association of letters with politics, and an interpretation, on the part of public men, of events in which they have been called upon to participate. In the years 1900 to 1908, this aim found expression in his editorship of "The Labour Gazette" and in official reports not infrequently made the basis of subsequent legislation. In more recent years expression has been given to the same aim in numerous public addresses on industrial and international peace, on the constitutional developments within Canada and the British Empire, on the national and international significance of notable occasions, and in literary appreciations of public men and events.

Mr. Mackenzie King is the author of three books, each of which has run through several editions and been published abroad as well as in Canada:

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The Secret of Heroism - a memoir; first published in 1906; latest edition 1939.

Industry and Humanity - A Study in the Principles Underlying Industrial Reconstruction. First published in 1918. 18 editions have been published, including an edition in Great Britain and one in France, the latter in French with a preface by the Honourable Gabriel Hanatoux (Academician), ex-Foreign Minister of France.

The Message of the Carillon and Other Addresses, published in 1927.

These volumes, in part auto-biographical, disclose the social and political ideals which have inspired the author in his public life and work, during which, over a period of forty years, first as a member of the public service, later engaged upon Industrial Research under the Rockefeller Foundation, and finally as a Minister of the Crown and Prime Minister of Canada, he has consistently striven to promote good-will in the relations of men and nations, to improve social and industrial conditions, to further

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

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industrial and international peace and to establish the position of Canada, not only as a nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations, but as a power for good among the nations of the world.

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Biographical Notes

In the 20 years under Mr. Mackenzie King's leadership, the Liberal Party has been returned to power in 4 out of 5 general elections:-

General Election	- Dec. 1921	- Liberal Administration,	
" "	- Oct. 1925	- "	"
" "	-Sept. 1926	- "	"
" "	-July 1930	- Conservative	"
" "	- Oct. 1935	- Liberal	"

In over 12 out of the 20 years of his leadership of the Liberal Party, Mr. King has been Prime Minister of Canada, and has held the portfolios of Secretary of State for External Affairs, and President of the Privy Council.

Mr. Mackenzie King has enjoyed the unique experience of having served under five Sovereigns as a Minister of the Crown or Deputy Minister:-

Reign of Queen Victoria -

Deputy Minister of Labour - 1900-1.

Reign of King Edward VII -

Deputy Minister of Labour - 1902-8.
Minister of Labour - 1909-11.

Reign of King George V -

Prime Minister of Canada,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
and President of the Privy Council - 1921-30,
1935-36.

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Reign of King Edward VIII -

Prime Minister of Canada,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
and President of the Privy Council - 1936.

Reign of King George VI -

Prime Minister of Canada,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
and President of the Privy Council - 1936-39.

Mr. Mackenzie King's record in international and imperial affairs has been equally significant:-

Appointed Royal Commissioner to inquire into anti-Asiatic riots in British Columbia.
Conducted inquiry under Royal Commission into methods by which Oriental labourers had been induced to come to Canada, from India, China & Japan.
Prepared report re need of legislation to suppress opium traffic in Canada and drafted legislation enacted. 1907.

Appointed by the Government of Great Britain to serve as one of the British members of the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai. 1908.

Represented Canada at Imperial Conference, London - 1923, 1926 and 1927.

Signing Multilateral treaty - 1928.

Represented Canada at the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. 1937.

Represented Canada at League of Nations Assembly, Member of the Council of League. 1928.

Represented Canada, League of Nations Assembly, Vice-President, Assembly of League of Nations. 1936.

Signed on behalf of Canada:
Canada-United States Trade Agreement - 1935.
Canada-United States Trade Agreement - 1938.

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Biographical Notes
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Author of "The Secret of Heroism" - 1905,
"Industry and Humanity" - 1919,
"The Message of the Carillon" - 1929.

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Le Biographique

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King has been returned as the leader of the government of Canada at four general elections, 1921, 1925, 1926 and 1935, and has held the office of Prime Minister of Canada for a period, in all, of about twelve years. He has been Prime Minister for a longer period than any other person since Confederation, with the exception of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. King has led his party continuously for nearly twenty years, having been chosen leader of the Liberal Party of Canada in the summer of 1919. He is the only leader of a political party in the British Commonwealth, or, for that matter, in any country, who has been continuously the leader of one political party since 1919. He has been a member of the Privy Council of Canada for nearly thirty years, having held the portfolio of Minister of Labour in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet.

Mr. King's public services began in 1900, when he was appointed Deputy Minister of Labour and Editor of the Labour Gazette. He has been Deputy Minister or Minister of the Crown under five sovereigns: Victoria, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII, and George VI. He has been a Cabinet Minister under four, and Prime Minister under three different sovereigns. Mr. King has led the Canadian delegation at three Imperial Conferences, and at two Assemblies of the League of Nations.

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Coll - Mr. King's terms of Offic

C131763

"Twenty Years of Leadership"

Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,

Prime Minister of Canada.

Speech

by

Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe

at

Banquet tendered to the Prime Minister
on the twentieth anniversary of
his becoming leader of
the Liberal Party

Toronto, August 8, 1939.

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Right Honourable Mr. King, ladies and gentlemen: - I deem it a great honour to preside at this notable gathering. I owe that honour to my close association with our guest in the public life of this country.

Ever since the death of my esteemed earlier leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it has been my privilege to stand by the side of his successor. Always, and everywhere, we have defended the same causes; fought the same battles; upheld the same principles throughout this Dominion of Canada. To repeat Mr. King's own words -- at Quebec last winter, when my friends so kindly remembered the thirty-fifth anniversary of my entry into public life, -- "Our long and happy co-operation was born in our common loyalty to a great Liberal and a great Canadian, and to the imperishable ideals which he cherished. Differences of views have arisen, as they invariably must in all parties, but Lapointe and I have worked together with a common aim:- the unity of our country, and the maintenance of its proud place as a nation in that community of free nations which comprise the British Commonwealth."

The demonstration of this evening proves that Liberalism is not ungrateful, that Liberalism remembers, and that it loves those who love it.

1919 - Convention Recalled

Many of those here present attended the great Liberal convention of 1919, in Ottawa, and their minds, like mine, are turning back to that memorable occasion. Those were difficult times for the country, and for the Liberal party. We were suffering from the aftermath of the war. The country was torn by conflict and bitter division engendered by prejudices of the most vicious kind. The spirit of the men and women who gathered at that convention was a spirit of hope and vision. The country had to be re-united and its various sections had to be cemented.

After the dark days of 1870 when France undertook the gigantic work of its re-

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construction, a great statesman, M. Thiers, was asked by his colleagues to whom the leadership should go, and he answered, "To the wisest and most worthy." That was the spirit which inspired the delegates of 1919 when they selected William Lyon Mackenzie King. And we will always remember the remarkable scene when that grand old man, Mr. Fielding, jumped to his feet after the result of the vote was given out, and electrified the delegates by moving that the nomination be made unanimous, in a speech which I shall always remember as one of the finest I have ever heard.

Both Scholarly and Practical

Some critics said afterwards that our new leader was a scholar; and not a practical man. Events have proven the accuracy of the words of Theodore Roosevelt, when he said, "the most practical of all politicians is the politician who is decent, clean and upright." The gentleman who was selected in 1919 as the head of the Liberal party is the only political head in the whole world who is still at the head of his country after 20 years of continuous service.

He has led his party to victory in four general elections in the Dominion of Canada. He has lost one. And you may take my word for it that in the more or less distant future he is going to win another one and is going to receive another vote of confidence from the electors of Canada.

Speaking at the convention of 1919, I was moved to quote those words of Macaulay: - "As long as there is a shred of the old banner flying, by that standard I, at least, will stand."

Permanency of the Liberal Party

Liberals of Canada! After those 20 years I stand here proudly, as you all stand, behind that noble banner. We have stood by it in defeat as well as in victory. During those 20 years Mackenzie King has displayed the banner of Liberalism throughout this Canadian land. We have never changed its glorious colours. We have never changed, as

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my friend Cardin said, the name of our party. Our Conservative opponents have changed their names three times, and I cannot figure out the number of times the other groups have re-christened their respective babies.

Of course, I am not alluding to the "New Democracy". It is brand new. I am afraid, though, that the fate of the Re-construction Party will be repeated. They elected one member and then they disappeared. You see, a general election is a baptism of fire in which many new parties are sunk and destroyed. It cannot be otherwise. The mountain in labour loses some of its majesty when it gives birth to a mouse.

Canadian Unity - Primary Objective

Since his election as leader of the Liberal party Mr. King has devoted his time and his talent, his energy and his phenominal capacity for work, to the achievement of the purposes he had set himself to reach. He has urged Canadians to understand that the Confederation was agreed to in order to build one great nation and not nine minor ones. He has proclaimed consistently that there should not be federalists or provincialists in Canada, but only Canadians; -- loyal Canadians; loyal to the principles of the association, and protecting to the utmost the essential factors of local autonomy without weakening the national bond.

And I am proud to say tonight that whatever conflicts or differnces there may be in Canada because of world conditions, we are free from those narrow and despicable strifes caused by prejudices of race or creed. Nations which are disunited are weak, and weak nations are always in danger.

Mackenzie King is the man of the party; but he is also the man of his country. He is a man of human brotherhood and all it stands for, and his words and actions have always reflected it. He has been one of the great builders of the British Commonwealth of nations; Basing it on equality, freedom and liberty.

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Achievements in World Affairs

After the Imperial Conference of 1926 he was bitterly attacked, -- and I had my share of the vituperation, -- for the work he had accomplished; and reactionaries branded him as an agent of disruption. Today not only has the excellence of his work been recognized, but those who then criticized are eager to claim the paternity of the child whose birth was so obnoxious to them. A recent glorious event has shown the true and magnificent loyalty of the whole of Canada; a loyalty which is enshrined in the British Crown.

With our neighbours to the south Mr. King has succeeded in realizing the dream of his illustrious predecessor, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He has negotiated treaties with the United States. That work has been acclaimed in Canada and in Great Britain; and the disloyalty campaign and the flag-waving of our opponents of 1911 would be utterly discredited today.

Our chief represents today in the eyes of the world the spirit of Canada, with all its strong vitality; the true Canadian spirit, noble, pure, sincere, jealous if its liberty and freedom. Less than a year ago I had the privilege of spending a day with an illustrious Frenchman, Mr. Gabriel Hanotaux, whom I met at the League of Nations many years ago. Mr. Hanotaux is the former Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, an ambassador, a statesman, a delegate to the League of Nations and one of the best world observers. He said to me: - "You are fortunate indeed to have in Canada, as your Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, one of the foremost statesmen of the world".

At this time of unprecedented difficulties our chief is the logical and unchallenged leader of all the brotherhood of moderate Canadians. He is the only man able to unite all those who work for order and economic freedom. He is opposed to wild temerities, but he is a reformer with prudence and intelligence and decision.

Tolerance Guides his Actions

A gentleman by nature, a scholar by education, a philanthropist by instinct; he has

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to face problems with clear ideas properly classified. Knowing, as he does, that one of the worst dangers of bad times is bad remedies, he is fighting Utopias and illusory dreams. His ideas are always broad and comprehensive, leaving the small things to smaller minds. He who climbs a high mountain does not waste his time looking at the stones which fall along his way. Above all, our Chief possesses the highest of all social virtues, the virtue of tolerance which is so essential for Canadian public men. He knows no East nor West to which he owes allegiance; he is loyal to the whole of Canada. A doughty fighter when the battle is on; and yet there is no more human, attractive, delicate man when he lays down his armour.

It was Burke who said that magnanimity in politics is usually the truest wisdom, and that great nations and little minds go ill together.

Indeed Canada is fortunate in having such a man at her head at this time when hatred is becoming the poisonous motive of many activities; hatred of the people across frontiers, hatred of classes, systems, ideologies. Hatred flows everywhere. Let us Canadians move against the tide. Let us work in friendship. Let us build in friendship. Let us unite our various qualities, different as they may be, in mutual endeavour.

Our illustrious leader not only enjoys our confidence and frienship; we admire him. The more he is attacked, the better we love him. If after serving my country in parliament during 35 years, and as a member of the Government for 14 years, I am still in public life and prepared to fight the battle, it is because of the example of Mackenzie King.

Young Liberals and Women Honour their Chief

I am proud to see the Liberals of Canada honouring him tonight. I am pleased to see so many of the younger generation attending this dinner. After all, they are those who will, in the future, bear the responsibilities of what is being done today. If we make mistakes they will suffer for them. They have the right to be heard; and, thank God, they have the power to make themselves heard in this land.

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I am also happy to see so many women here tonight. Every time a country has gone through a difficult crisis, every time there has been danger, the women have all contributed to the salvation of that country. Much of what our distinguished leader is today is due to the lesson, inspiration and remembrance of his illustrious mother who is still influencing every action of his life. Yes; in the distant past and throughout the centuries women have been the keepers of a sacred trust. Canada relies on her women.

Ladies and gentlemen:- I give you the toast "Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party and Prime Minister of Canada".

.. 30 ..

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

Cell - Mr King - Tenure of Office

C131770

The following Ministers of the Crown have held office longer than Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada (12 years, 3 months, 17 days):-

General Hertzog	Minister of Justice in the First Union Cabinet, May 31, 1910 - December ? 1912. Prime Minister of South Africa, July 1, 1924 - April 30, 1937. Total: 15 years, 4 months?
Mr. Stanley Baldwin.	President of the Board of Trade, April 2, 1921 - October 23, 1922. Chancellor of the Exchequer, October 23, 1922 - May 22, 1923. Prime Minister: a) May 22, 1923 - January 22, 1924. b) November 4, 1924 - June 8, 1929. Lord President of the Council, August 25, 1931 - June 7, 1935. Prime Minister, June 7, 1935 - April 30, 1937. Total: 13 years, 25 days.
Mr. Walter Runciman.	President of the Board of Education, April 13, 1908 - October 24, 1911. President of the Board of Agriculture, October 24, 1911 - August 6, 1914. President of the Board of Trade: a) August 6, 1914 - December 6, 1916. b) November 6, 1931 - April 30, 1937. Total: 14 years, 1 month, 17 days.

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Coll - Mr King's Tenure of Office

C131771

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office to Aug. 8th, 1939.

1. **As Prime Minister:**

On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed 12 years, 1 month, 28 days.

2. **As Member of Privy Council:**

Appointed June 2, 1909.
On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed 30 years, 2 months, 6 days.

Five Members of P.C. were sworn in before Mr. King.

3. **As Leader of Liberal Party:**

Chosen Leader August 7, 1919.
On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed 20 years, 1 day, as Leader of the Party.

Mr. King is the only party leader in British Commonwealth who has been the leader of one party continuously since 1919.

4. **As Member of Parliament of Canada:**

On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed twenty-two years, 4 months, 27 days as a Member of Parliament.

Mr. King is third in terms of length of service in H. of C.

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C131772

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of Office as Prime Minister

(To Aug. 8th, 1939)

Sworn in as Prime Minister
Dec. 29th, 1921

	Years	Months	Days
1921 - from Dec. 29			2
1922	1		
1923	1		
1924	1		
1925	1		
1926 - to June 28		5	28
- from Sept. 25		3	5
1927	1		
1928	1		
1929	1		
1930 - to Aug. 7		7	7
1935 - from Oct. 23		2	8
1936	1		
1937	1		
1938	1		
1939 - to Aug. 8		7	8
	12	1	28

On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed twelve years, one month and twenty-eight days as Prime Minister.

Note: For purposes of calculation, periods of less than a month have been added together, and thirty days counted as one month.

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Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Member of the Privy Council of Canada to Aug. 8th, 1939.

Sworn in as Privy Councillor
June 2, 1909

	Years	Months	Days
1909		6	28
Jan. 1, 1910 to Dec. 31, 1938	29		
Jan. 1, 1939 to Aug. 8, 1939		7	8
	30	2	6

On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed 30 years, 2 months and six days as a Member of the Privy Council of Canada.

Five Members of P.C. were sworn in earlier than Mr. King (as at August 8th, 1939)

Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock	July 12, 1896
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Feb. 11, 1902
Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Aylesworth	Oct. 16, 1905
Rt. Hon. George P. Graham	Aug. 30, 1907
Hon. Raoul Dandurand	Jan. 20, 1909

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Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of office as Leader of the Liberal Party to August 8th, 1939

Chosen Leader of Party
August 7, 1919

	Years	Months	Days
1919		4	24
Jan. 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1938	19		
Jan. 1, 1939 to Aug. 8, 1939		7	8
	19	11	32
	or 20	0	1

On August 8, 1939, Mr. King completed 20 years and 1 day as Leader of his party.

No other party leader of the present day in the British Commonwealth has held the position continuously for this length of time.

Note: General J. B. M. Hertzog, of South Africa, has been the leader of a party continuously since Dec. 1913, but not of one party.

Dec. 1913 - General Hertzog seceded from the South African Party and formed the National Party.

In 1934, the National Party was merged in the new "Union Party" of which General Hertzog became the leader.

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Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Tenure of Office as Member of Parliament
(To Aug. 8, 1939)

		Years	Months	Days
North Waterloo -	1908 (Oct.26)		2	5
	1909-10	2		
	1911 (to Sept.21)		8	21
Prince (P.E.I.)-	1919 (Oct.20)		2	11
	1920	1		
	1921 (to Dec.6)			
North York	1921 (from Dec.6)	1		
	1922-24	3		
	1925 (to Oct.29)		9	29
	1926 (from Feb.15)		10	13
	1927-38	12		
	1939 (Aug.8)		7	8
		22	4	27

On August 8th, 1939, Mr. King will have completed twenty-two years, four months and twenty-seven days as a Member of Parliament.

Mr. King is fourth in terms of length of service in House of Commons.

Tenure of Office, to August 8th, 1939, of Members Who Have Been In House Longer Than Mr. King

1.	Hon. Ernest Lapointe	35 years	5 months	13 days
2.	Hon. P.J.A. Cardin	27 years	10 months	17 days
3.	Hon. H. H. Stevens	27 years	9 months	21 days

Note: For purposes of calculation, periods of less than a month have been added together, and thirty days counted as one month.

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(Copy)

C131776

N.P.C. 179 F.

This Indenture made in duplicate, the First

day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and

Thirty-five.

BETWEEN His Majesty, King George the Fifth, represented herein by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior of Canada, and hereinafter called the lessor , of the first part and

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., P.C., of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada,

hereinafter called the lessee , of the second part.

WHEREAS the lands hereby demised and leased or intended so to be, and hereinafter mentioned and described, form part of and are comprised within the tract of land reserved and set apart as a public park and pleasure ground known as the Prince Albert National Park in the Province of Saskatchewan and Dominion of Canada, by and for the purposes mentioned in Section seven of the National Parks Act.

AND WHEREAS the lessee made application to the Minister for a lease of the lands hereinafter mentioned and described for the term hereinafter provided, and such application has been granted upon and subject to the payment of the rent hereinafter stipulated and convenanted to be paid, and the performance and observance of the covenants, stipulations and conditions hereinafter respectively made and contained.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that His Majesty, for and in consideration of the rent, stipulations, terms and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained, on the part of the lessee to be respectively paid, observed, performed, fulfilled and abided by, hath demised and leased, and by these presents doth demise and lease unto the lessee

ALL AND SINGULAR that certain parcel or tract of land, lying and being in the said Park and being composed of

Lot number Sixteen (16) in Range number One (1) as shown and laid down on the plan of Waskesiu, in Township 57, Range 1, West of the 3rd Meridian, Province of Saskatchewan, approved and confirmed by F.H. Peters, Surveyor General, on the first day of May, A.D. 1934, and of record in the Land Titles Office at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, under No. B. K. 748.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto the lessee for and during and unto the full end and term of forty-two years to be computed from the date of these presents and thenceforth next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended, yielding and paying therefor yearly and every year during the said term up to the first day of April , one thousand nine hundred and forty , the rent or sum of Ten ($10.00) . . . . . dollars of lawful money of Canada, and for the next ten years and for every subsequent ten years or less period remaining of the said term such yearly rent for each of the said periods as may be fixed by the lessor or if not agreed to by the lessee as may be determined by a Judge of the Exchequer Court to be of the full annual value of the tenement at the time of such determination, the rent for each of the said periods to be determined at the beginning of each of the said periods, such rent to be free and clear of and from any deduction, defalcation or abatement for or in respect of any taxes, rates levies or assessments, municipal, parliamentary or otherwise, and of and from all impositions, of every nature and kind whatsoever, such yearly rent to be paid to the Minister at his Department in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, or to such person and at such place as the Minister or his Deputy may authorize in writing to receive the same, in two semi-annual payments of Five ($5.00) dollars . . . . . each, on the first day of April and October in each year of the said term, the first of such semi-annual payments to be made on or before the date of the execution of these presents.

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PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby understood and agreed by and between the said parties hereto, and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents, that the said demise or lease of the said lands hereby made for the said term of forty-two years is subject to the several stipulations, terms and conditions hereinafter expressed and contained, that is to say:—

FIRST:—That the lessee shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid the said yearly rent in the manner and on the days and times hereinbefore appointed for the payment thereof, without any deduction, defalcation or abatement for or in respect of any taxes, rates, levies or assessments, municipal, parliamentary or otherwise, and free and clear of and from all impositions of every nature and kind whatsoever.

SECOND:—That the lessee shall not and will not exercise or carry on or permit to be exercised or carried on, in or upon the said premises or in any building or buildings, now or hereafter to be erected thereon, the trade, business or calling of a druggist, confectioner, tobacconist, hotelkeeper or saloon-keeper, or use or permit the same to be used for the purpose of a slaughter-house, butcher-shop or fish-stall, without having previously obtained in writing the licence so to do of the Minister; and further that the lessee shall not and will not exercise, carry on or commit, or permit to be exercised, carried on or committed any noisy, noxious, or offensive entertainment, trade, business or manufacture in or upon the said premises, or in any of the said buildings, and shall not and will not use the same or suffer the same to be used for any illegal or immoral purpose, or do or suffer to be done thereon or therein any act or thing whatsoever which may be an annoyance or disturbance to the other inhabitants or citizens of the said Park.

THIRD:—That the lessee will not, during the said term, without having previously obtained the consent in writing so to do of the Minister, transfer or assign the hereby demised premises or any part thereof for the whole or any part of the said term, or otherwise by any act or deed procure the said premises or any part thereof to be transferred or assigned, for the whole or any part of the said term.

FOURTH:—That the lessee will pay and discharge all rates, taxes, duties and assessments whatsoever now charged or hereafter to be charged upon the said demised premises or upon the said lessee or occupier in respect thereof or payable by either in respect thereof.

FIFTH:—That this lease and any renewal thereof, shall be subject to all Regulations for the control and management of National Parks now in force, or which may hereafter be made from time to time in that behalf, by the Governor in Council.

SIXTH:—And that if the rent hereby reserved or any part thereof shall be unpaid for thirty days after becoming payable, (whether formally demanded or not), or if any covenant, proviso, stipulation or condition on the part of the lessee herein contained shall not be performed or observed, then and in any of the said cases it shall be lawful for the Minister by notice in writing under his hand to cancel these presents and terminate the estate or term hereby demised, and thereupon these presents and everything therein contained and the estate or term shall, from the time of the giving of such notice, absolutely cease, determine and be void without re-entry or any other act or any suit or legal proceedings to be brought or taken, provided that His Majesty shall nevertheless be entitled to recover from the lessee the rent then accrued or accruing, and moreover that any right of action of His Majesty against the lessee in respect of any antecedent breach of any of the said covenants, provisoes, stipulations or conditions, shall not thereby be prejudiced.

SEVENTH:—And that any notice affecting the tenancy hereunder which the lessor may desire to serve upon the lessee shall be sufficiently served on the lessee if left addressed to him on the demised premises or posted to him addressed to his last known address, or if left at the said address. A notice sent by post shall be deemed to be given at the time when in due course of post it would be delivered at the address to which it is sent.

EIGHTH:—That no waiver on behalf of His Majesty, His successors or assigns, of any such breach shall take place or be binding unless the same be expressed in writing over the signature of the Minister, or the signature of his Deputy, and any waiver so expressed shall extend only to the particular breach to which such waiver shall specially relate, and shall not be deemed to be a general waiver, or to limit or affect the rights of His Majesty, His successors or assigns, with respect to any or other future breach.

NINTH:—That if at any time during the continuance of the term hereby granted the lessee be permitted in the manner hereinbefore provided to transfer, assign or sublet, for the remainder of the said term or any part thereof, the lands or any part thereof with the rights and privileges hereby granted, all the provisoes, terms, exceptions, restrictions and conditions herein contained shall extend to and be binding upon the transferee, assignee, or sub-lessee, or his executors, administrators or assigns, respectively, and shall have the same effect as against the lessee as if such breach were made by the lessee during (his) ~~(her)~~ ~~(their)~~ continuance as lessee .

TENTH:—That the word "lessee" in these presents includes the lessee or lessees, as the case may be, and his or their executors, administrators and assigns, and in the case of an incorporated company, its successors and assigns.

ELEVENTH:—That no implied covenant or liability of any kind on the part of the lessor is created by the use of the words "demise and lease" herein, or by the use of any other word or words herein.

TWELFTH:—That any notice, demand, or other communication which His Majesty or the Minister may require or desire to give or serve upon the lessee , may be validly given or served by his Deputy, or by the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, or by the Superintendent of the said Park.

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CANADA

C131778

Thirteenth:- That the said lot may be used each summer season during the period from April first to October thirty-first for the purpose of a residence and for no other purpose whatsoever, and that said lot shall not be used for any purpose whatsoever during the period between November first and March thirty-first, both dates inclusive, in each year and that during this period any building erected on said lot must be closed and unoccupied.

AND it is hereby agreed by and between the parties to these presents that if at the expiration of the said term of forty-two years the lessee shall be desirous of taking a renewal lease of the said demised premises, and shall of such desire prior to such expiration give to the Minister six months' notice in writing, and shall have paid the rent hereby reserved, and observed, performed, fulfilled and abided by the stipulations, terms and conditions herein expressed and contained and on (his) ~~(her)~~ ~~(their)~~ part, to be observed, performed, fulfilled and abided by, then His Majesty, His successors or assigns shall and will grant unto the lessee the said demised premises for a second term of forty-two years, by a lease containing the like stipulations, terms and conditions as are in these presents expressed and contained, except as to the rent to be paid by the lessee . during such second term, and that the amount of such rent, in case His Majesty, His successors or assigns, and the lessee shall fail to agree thereupon, shall be fixed and determined by the award and arbitrament of three arbitrators, one of whom shall be named by the Minister, another by the lessee , and the third by the two so named, and said arbitrators in fixing the amount of such rent shall calculate the same altogether as ground rent of a parcel of land situated as the said premises shall then be situated, and the value of any building, tenements, houses or erections placed thereon by the lessee shall not be taken into account in fixing such rent; and the rent so to be fixed and determined shall be payable half-yearly as is hereinbefore provided with respect to the rent reserved under these presents, and shall commence immediately upon the termination of the term hereby granted.

AND it is further agreed that if at the expiration of such second term the lessee shall be desirous of again renewing such lease, and shall give to the Minister the like notice as is hereinbefore provided with respect to the first renewal thereof, and shall have paid the rent, and observed, performed, fulfilled and abided by the stipulations, terms and conditions in the first renewal lease expressed and contained, then His Majesty, His successors or assigns shall and will grant a further renewal lease to the lessee for a further term of forty-two years, subject to the like stipulations, terms and conditions, as are hereinbefore provided with respect to such first renewal lease, the amount of rent to be payable under such second renewal lease to be fixed and determined in the manner above provided and set forth; and so on at the end of every renewal term; it being the true intent and meaning of these presents that at the end of the hereby granted term of forty-two years and also at the end of every renewal term of forty-two years, so to be granted as aforesaid, and upon the observance and fulfilment of, and compliance with the like requirements as are hereinbefore provided with respect to such first and second renewals, there shall be granted a further renewal term or lease of the said demised premises, containing the like stipulations, terms and conditions, and at a rent fixed and determined, as are hereinbefore respectively provided, and so on forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said the ~~Deputy~~ Minister of the Interior and the lessee have executed these presents.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered,
by the said the ~~Deputy~~ Minister of the Interior.

IN THE PRESENCE OF

(Sgd.) Florence Clapp

And by the lessee

(Sgd.) W.L.Mackenzie King

IN THE PRESENCE OF

(Sgd.) Edward A. Pickering

(Sgd.) T. G. Murphy
~~Deputy~~ *Minister of the Interior.* SEAL
DEPARTMENTAL SEAL

(Sgd.) W.L.Mackenzie King SEAL
Lessee.

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CANADA

C131779

ONTARIO,
COUNTY OF CARLETON,
TO WIT:

I, Florence Clapp of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton and Province of Ontario, Civil Servant, make oath and say:

1. That I was personally present and saw the within instrument and a duplicate thereof duly executed by the therein named Thomas Gerow Murphy ~~Deputy of~~ the Minister of the Interior, at the said City of Ottawa.

2. That I know the said Thomas Gerow Murphy and that he is in my belief of the full age of twenty-one years.

3. That I am a subscribing witness to such execution.

SWORN before me at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, this 22nd day of June A.D. 1935.

NOTARIAL SEAL

(Sgd.) Florence Clapp

(Sgd.) K. R. Daly

A Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario.

Ref. No. ..... Dated ..... A. D. 19 .....

LEASE

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIFTH

TO

CANADA
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
TO WIT:

I, Edward A. Pickering of Ottawa, Ontario, make oath and say:

1. That I was personally present and saw the within instrument and a duplicate thereof duly executed by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King at the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

2. That I know the said Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and that he is in my belief of the full age of twenty-one years.

3. And that I am a subscribing witness to such execution.

SWORN before me at Ottawa in the County of Carleton this 5th day of June A.D. 1935.

(Sgd.) Edward A. Pickering

(Sgd.) H. A. Jarvis
Com. etc.

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CANADA

C131780

THIS INDENTURE MADE this day of

A.D. 19

B E T W E E N:

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, Gentleman, hereinafter called the Assignor,

of the First Part,

AND

hereinafter called the Assignee,

of the Second Part.

WHEREAS by a Lease dated the First day of April, A.D. 1935, made between the Department of the Interior of Canada, as Lessor, and the said The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, as Lessee, the said Lessor did demise unto the said Lessee the lands hereinafter mentioned to hold for a term of forty-two (42) years from the first day of April, A.D. 1935, at the yearly rental of $10.00, and subject to the Lessee's covenants and agreements therein contained.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the sum of Dollars now paid by the Assignee to the Assignor (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) the Assignor doth hereby grant and assign unto the Assignee all that certain parcel of land situate at Waskesiu, namely;

Lot number Sixteen (16) in Range number One (1) as shown and laid down on the plan of Waskesiu, in Township 57, Range 1, West of the 3rd Meridian, Province of Saskatchewan, approved and confirmed by F.H. Peters, Surveyor General, on the first day of May, A.D. 1934, and of record in the Land Titles Office at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, under No. B.K. 748, together with the residue unexpired of the said term of years, and the said Lease and all benefit and advantage to be derived therefrom.

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To have and to hold the same unto the Assignee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, subject to the payment of the said rents and the observance and performamce of the Lessee's covenants and conditions in the said Lease contained.

AND THE ASSIGNOR hereby covenants with the Assignee that, notwithstanding any act of the Assignor, the said Lease is a good, valid and subsisting lease, and that the rents thereby reserved have been duly paid up to the 31st day of March, A.D. 1950, and the covenants and conditions therein contained have been duly paid and performed by the Assignor up to the day of the date thereof.

AND THAT NOTWITHSTANDING as aforesaid the Assignor now has in him good right, full power and absolute authority to assign the said lands and premises in manner aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents.

AND THAT SUBJECT to the said rent, and the Lessee's covenants and the conditions therein contained, the Assignee may enter into and upon and hold and enjoy the said lands for the residue of the term granted by the said Lease, and every renewal thereof (if any) for his own use and benefit, without any interruption of the Assignor or any other person whomsoever claiming or to claim by, through or under him.

AND THAT THE ASSIGNOR shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter, at the request and costs of the Assignee, execute such further assurances of the said lands as the Assignee shall reasonably require.

AND THE ASSIGNEE hereby covenants with the Assignor that the Assignee shall and will from time to time during all the residue of the said term granted by the said Lease and every renewal thereof pay the rent and perform the Lessee's covenants,

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CANADA

C131782

conditions and agreements therein respectively reserved and contained and indemnify and save harmless the assignor therefrom and from all actions, suits, costs, losses, charges, damages, and expenses for or in respect thereof.

AND IT IS HEREBY DECLARED and agreed that these presents and everything herein contained shall respectively enure to the benefit of and be binding upon the parties hereto, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, respectively.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties have hereunto set their hand and seal the day and year first above mentioned.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED)
in the presence of)

CANADA)
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO)
To Wit:)

I, WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Gentleman, make oath and say:

1. THAT no part of the land described in the said Indenture is my homestead , or has been my homestead at any time during the past seven years immediately preceding the execution of the said assignment.

SWORN before me at Ottawa,)
in the County of Carleton and)
Province of Ontario,)
this day of)
A.D.19)

A Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario.

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CANADA

C131783

CANADA)
)
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO)
)
To Wit:)

I, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, make oath and say:

1. That I was personally present and did see William Lyon Mackenzie King named in the within instrument who is personally known to me to be the person named therein, duly sign and execute the same for the purposes named therein.

2. That the said was executed at Ottawa in the County of Carleton, and that I am subscribing witness thereto.

3. That I know the said William Lyon Mackenzie King and he is in my belief of the full age of twenty-one years.

SWORN before me at the)
City of Ottawa, in the)
County of Carleton this)
day of)
A.D. 19 .)

A Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario.

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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIM

C131784

MEMORANDUM

March 10th, 1939.

For Mr. Handy:

The attached letter from Arthur J. Fuller, asking for a suit of clothes from the Prime Minister, I suggest be referred to Nicol who, perhaps, can find something for this fellow who seems to be a worthy person. He called on Mr. Pickersgill, here, today.

A. D. P. H.

AH/R

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CANADA

WWII - Anglo-Can. Cooperation
" - Mr. King's leadership
" - Munitions

C131785

Confidential

N.805-32(a)
1939

Confidential Ottawa, November 16th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. Murray McCrimmon telephoned me, this morning, and said that he had applied to Mr. Purvis for a position with the British Purchasing Mission, for work in the United States. He wondered whether the Prime Minister would care to recommend him to Mr. Purvis.

I said that Mr. King, as a matter of principle, did not make any recommendations to British commissions or bodies, and, as he would appreciate, had to be very scrupulous in such matters. I told Mr. McCrimmon, however, that I would mention the matter to the Prime Minister.

A. D. P. H.

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CANADA

C131786

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MI

MEMORANDUM

September 27, 1938

For Miss Zavitske

Mr. King promised to send an autographed copy of "The Secret of Heroism" to Mr. Raymond W. Bellamy, Cheverly, Maryland, via Landover, Md. P.O., who called at the office today and mentioned to Mr. King a former association with Dr. Harper, a brother, I believe of the Albert Harper of Mr. King's book.

W.J.T.

Book autographed herewith.

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CANADA

C 131788

OFFICE OF THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

MEMORANDUM

Jan. 29, 1931

MR. KING:

Mrs. Kiely telephoned from Montreal and said she was coming to Ottawa tomorrow (Friday) and wished to know if she could see you. She will telephone when she arrives in Ottawa, in the hope that you will see her.

Her telephone number in Montreal is Fitzroy 2609, and she is staying with Mrs. A. W. McDougall, 3055 Sherbrooke St., Apt. 4.

I am attaching recent correspondence with Mrs. Kiely.

Jan 31 - Z. Feb 2.

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CANADA

C 131789

Jan. 14, 1933

Mr. King.

Mr. Ketchum is leaving Ottawa on Tuesday for England. He does not wish to appear to be pressing, but said he would like to have a ten minute talk with you before leaving.

EAP

2.20

Mr. King saw Jan. 17 at 2.20 pm nothing re publication

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CANADA

C 131790

Ottawa,
January 24, 1934

MR. KING:

Rev. Dr. Woodside, of Chalmers Church, telephoned today to ask for an appointment with you for this afternoon or tonight. I explained to Dr. Woodside why this would not be possible, and asked if he would care to tell me what it was he wished to discuss with you:

Reverend E. Stanley Jones, a missionary in India, will be in Ottawa on February 13th and 14th, on the invitation of a joint committee of all the Protestant churches. There will be a luncheon on the 13th of February, at which they wished you to act as Chairman.

I told Dr. Woodside that it would not be possible for you to take on any engagements outside of your official duties during the session.

HRLH.

Mr. Henry:
Phone & say again Mr. K. cannot forcibly accept.

DML HH

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CANADA

Note Mr King [illegible] in Toronto.

C 131791

Friday,
April 27,
1934

MR. KING:

One of the officials attached to the Stevens Committee on Price Spreads brought in a letter addressed to Mr. Stevens in which the writer mentioned that your father had been his solicitor for a great many years; that he knew you, and hoped he would have a chance of seeing you some time in Toronto. His name is E. J. Moore, 176 St. Clarens Avenue, Toronto, Telephone: Melrose 7777.

HRLH.

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CANADA

C131792

June 4, 1934

MR. KING:

Mr. Dubuc, M.P. for Chicoutimi, has asked if he might see you some time today, either before or after three o'clock.

Mr. Rogers is in the city, and he has asked if it would be convenient for you to see Mr. Curtis and himself after three today.

HRLH.

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CANADA

H.R.L. HENRY TO W.L.M.K. C131793 (1934)

Mr. King

Heenan, Peter
Pros. Gov't - Ont.

Dr Sinclair of Woodstock has just telephoned from Woodstock to say that the feeling in that district is all against Mr. Heenan joining the Ontario Cabinet. He said they only knew what was in the press, and that there were men fully qualified by education, training, experience & sympathy with the workers to fill the post of Minister of Labour without bringing Mr. Heenan from Ottawa. Alt

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File
Re: 1935 Elections Formation of Cabinet

C 131794

Wednesday 5.50 p.m.
October 23, 1935

MR. KING:

Sir William Mulock has asked if you could telephone him at the convenient first opportunity after you were sworn in at Midway 1076. (Toronto).

HRLH.
(H. R. L. Henry)

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Mr. King - Requests for interviews re Sir Edward Beatty

C131795

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

MR. KING:

Sir Edward Beatty's Secretary telephoned from Montreal to ask if it would be possible for you to see Sir Edward some day next week, after Tuesday, and could you also mention the hour.

Tuesday afternoon between 3 & 5.

HH

(H.R.L. HENRY)

January 10 1936

Mr. Bruce notified 13/1/36

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C 131796

A.7. 24. 1.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For Mr. King:

You wish to arrange to see Mr. Goldenberg.

E. A. P.

Let Mr. King know when he is here.

January 24th, 1936.

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CANADA

Mr. King - Requests for Interviews
League of Nations + Canada

C 131797
-100-Mc

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM MR. KING

see 1936 previous

Miss M.A. Craig McGeachy is at the Chateau for a day or two. She is on the Secretariat of the League of Nations and will be returning to Ottawa in March. I explained that it would be rather difficult just now to arrange an appointment.

HH
(H.R.L. HENRY)

Quite right
File

February 10, 1936.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINIS C 131799

MEMORANDUM

R-100-ii
1936

MR. KING:

Mr. J. P. Smith, our candidate in the Yukon, is here for the week-end, and would like to shake hands sometime on Monday. The request comes from Honourable Ian Mackenzie's Secretary.

HH
(H.R.L. HENRY)

February 29 1936

Mr. King would be glad to

Seen at Hyde, Mar. 6/36.
E.J.B.

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Mr. King - Requests for Interviews -
Sir Allen Aylesworth

File

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 131800

100 - a
1936

MEMORANDUM

Monday,
March 23,
1 9 3 6

MR. KING:

Sir Allen Aylesworth is in the city till Friday, and wonders if he might see you for about five minutes. (Queen 6400, Local 7)

HRLH.

H.R.L. HENRY

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C131801
LISTED UNDER
PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ADMIN.
UNEMPLOYMENT POLICY

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C131802

MEMORANDUM

File

U-100
vol. 7(B)

MR. KING:

Mr. Fred Johnston, M.P., telephoned to say that the Saskatchewan Members would like an opportunity of meeting the Prime Minister and Mr. Rogers before the resolution on Unemployment and Agricultural Distress is taken up in the House.

Recd at 212 31/3/38

Johnston & Donnelly
Mr. Rogers

H. R. L. H.

March 31, 1938.

Mr. Henry

cant see.

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CANADA

Mr King - Requests Photographs

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 131803

MEMORANDUM MR. HENRY

Miss Christine M. Campbell requests a copy of an "official" photograph of the Provincial Premiers.

Mr. Badgeley, Director of the Government Motion Picture Bureau, informs me that Mr. King himself has put a restriction on the distribution of these photographs. He has been instructed not to issue them without permission from the Prime Minister's Office.

Would you be good enough to ascertain whether Mr. King is willing to authorize that a copy of the said photograph be sent to Miss Campbell?

JEH

OTTAWA, May 15, 1936.

Mr Handley.

Mr. King unwilling to have the particular photographs distributed. (He considers it a pose).

WLM

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C 131804

a-301
Vol. 2

R-100 "B"
1936

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

Ottawa, May 29th, 1936.

(2)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Honourable Ian Mackenzie has asked if you will see for fifteen minutes, tomorrow morning, Mr. F. C. Brown of Vancouver (not Brent Brown), and one other Vancouver business man, to discuss the Australian Trade situation.

E. A. P.

Meeting spoke to Mr. Mackenzie on Sat - May 30. [illegible]

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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

C 131805

Ottawa, May 24

Mr. Henry

Mr. K. did not come into council, so had no chance to mention.

Ernest.

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CANADA

C 131806

House of Commons
Canada

(JUNE, 1938.)

Dear Mr King:

I would like to have five minutes of your time this afternoon or evening of convenient to you

B. M. Hill

I rem venerit
[illegible]

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131807

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

J-183-D

1938

MEMORANDUM

June 24th, 1938.

For fyle:

Mr. Hill recommended Dr. Veniot for the post of Deputy Minister of Fisheries on Mr. Found's retirement.

W.L.M.K.

Noted

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CANADA

C 131808

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Henry.

R1895

R-100-"Mc" 1936

Please get in touch with Mr. McCormick and say that Mr. King has no opportunity to grant an interview at the present time, but that if Mr. McCormick wants to make up an interview, based on material appearing in Mr. King's speeches, and will then submit it for O.K., Mr. King will be glad to have the matter dealt with.

You might also explain that Mr. King has just now had the opportunity of seeing this letter and wire.

W.J.T.

June 26, 1936. (W. J. TURNBULL)

Done 26/6/36

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CANADA

C 131809

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131810

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

FOR MR. KING:

I telephoned to Reverend Father Geo. D. Prud'homme this afternoon as suggested by you.

I told him that the demands on Mr. King's time were too numerous for him to be able to grant an interview to his brother, Charles Prud'homme, in the near future. I added that as Mr. King does not interfere with matters coming under the direct jurisdiction of his Cabinet Ministers, it would be advisable for him to take the matter up with the Minister of Pensions, Mr. Power. Father Prud'homme agreed to do this.

EH

(E. HANDY)

JUNE 22, 1936.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C131811

MEMORANDUM

MR. KING:

Honourable Mr. Sedgewick, of the Tariff Board and Trade and Industry Commission, is very anxious to speak to you today, if at all possible, regarding the appeal of the Western Packing Company for an investigation by the Trade and Industry Commission; also with respect to the activities of the Commission itself, mentioning that you are his Minister.

This question has been in the hands of Mr. Euler, who finally advised the Western Packing Company to apply to the Trade and Industry Commission for an investigation.

I attach a communication received this morning from Mr. J. W. Wilton, which deals with the question.

HH

June 22 1936

Mr. Henry
Say Govt. intention to have
matter immediately
investigated.

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CANADA

Hon. King - Requests for Interviews -
D'Arcy Marsh -

C 131812

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. King.

P-100-M
all 1936 previous

Mr. D'Arcy Marsh, of the Hamilton Spectator, telephoned from Hamilton this morning to say that he is going to England shortly, and that there is a possibility of his sailing from New York on July the 4th, on the Berengaria, which would mean leaving home about the 1st of July. He wonders if there would be a chance to come to see you before he leaves, regarding the book he is writing, in which you are interested.

HH
(H.R.L. HENRY)

June 23, 1936.

Marsh says he will wait until his return from England.
26/6/36 HH

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CANADA

C 131813

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King - Requests for Interviews
Mr. King's Fourth Administration
Trade - Can. Trade Policy
Can. Foreign Policy

MR. KING:

Mr. Wagner, of Kitchener, called to pay his respects.

John McCormick, of the New York Times, telephoned to say that he had sent you a note within the past few days, asking for a short interview. He said he is moving to Montreal on Saturday of this week. I explained to him the impossibility of arranging interviews at the present time.

HH
(H.R.L. HENRY)

June 25 1936

O.K.

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CANADA

H.R.L. HENRY TO WLMK

C 131814

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Cattle Trade
Railways - C.N.R.
Trade - Can. Trade with U.S.S.R.

R-100 "M" 1936

Mr. King:

Colonel Mackie is most anxious to have an interview. He is planning to go to Russia in the near future, at the suggestion of Soviet trade officials, he intimated. He says it would not be advisable for him to go without having a word with you.

He had a number of conversations with Mr. Euler before he left, and has also seen Dr. Skelton. Dr. Skelton says there is no real need for your seeing Colonel Mackie.

H.R.L.H.
H.R.L. HENRY

July 17, 1936.

I am sorry I cannot arrange - I prefer to have everything re Russian trade to the minister responsible
K

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

We 2 + 4

C 131815

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

R-100-Mc
1936

MEMORANDUM

July 22nd, 1936.

For Mr. King:

Dr. Newton McTavish is in the city this afternoon and tomorrow (staying with Frank Hennessey, 135 Nepean Street, Queen 2858). Dr. McTavish has asked to see you. I explained that it would be impossible for you to give him an interview today, and that you would be out of town tomorrow. He asked if he could speak to you over the telephone and I ~~said~~ explained that it would be impossible for him to reach you on the telephone.

E. A. P.

(E. A. PICKERING)

EAP/MGR

July 23rd, 1936.

I explained to Dr. McTavish this morning that it was quite impossible for the Prime Minister to see or talk with him at this time.

E.A.P.

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CANADA

Mr. King - Requests for Interviews
Sir Edward Beatty C 131816

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

R-100-B
1936

MEMORANDUM

MR. KING:

Mr. D. C. Coleman telephoned from Montreal to say that Sir Edward Beatty will be arriving in Ottawa on Thursday, September the 10th, at noon, and would like to have an opportunity of meeting you that afternoon. Mr. Coleman said that Sir Edward would not likely stop off unless he was to see you.

H. R. L. H.

(H.R.L. HENRY)

September 4 1936

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C131817

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King - Interviews
Sir Edward Beatty

R-100-B
1936

September 5th, 1936.

For Mr. Henry:

I telephoned to Mr. ~~Cohen~~ Coleman, this morning, and in his absence spoke to his Chief Clerk, Mr. Lyle. I gave him the message as outlined in Mr. Handy's memorandum. In the circumstances Mr. Lyle did not know whether or not Sir Edward would stop over in Ottawa that day. He will send word, definitely, Monday or Tuesday.

E. A. P.

(E. A. PICKERING)

EAP/MGR

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131818

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For Mr. King:

Mr. Ross Buggan, Managing Director for McLean Company of Great Britain, would like to have the opportunity of having an interview with you. He said he spoke to you yesterday at the Reception, and that there are questions of vital interests he would like to discuss with you. He could come at any time: Whitehall 6642. I explained that I did not think it possible that you could add to the many engagements you had made for the balance of your stay in London. He nevertheless hopes that you will grant him a short interview.

EH

October 28, 1936.

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CANADA

Mr. King - Requests for C 131819
W. Perkins Bull

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

R-100-B
1931

MEMORANDUM

MR. KING:

Mr. W. Perkins Bull, K. C., is at the Chateau today and Wednesday morning. He telephoned to ask for an opportunity of seeing you this time.

HH
(H. R. L. HENRY)

November 17 1936

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131820

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

MR. KING:

Mrs. Colin H. Campbell, wife of a former Attorney General of Manitoba, telephoned to ask if it would be possible to see you today, as she has certain information regarding the events of 1837 and your grandfather, which she thinks you would be interested in having.

I suggested that perhaps she could communicate the information in writing, but she felt that it would be less satisfactory.

Mrs. Campbell is staying with the Polish Consul, and Mrs. Pawlica, 381 Stewart Street, Telephone Rideau 2064, and is leaving this afternoon for Montreal, and sailing this week for England.

HH

December 29 1936

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131821

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C-975-1
1937

Germany
Consuls General

MR. KING:

Dr. Skelton brought in Herr Kempff, German Consul General, who has come to reside in Ottawa. He wished to arrange a time to come and pay his respects. Dr. Skelton had already told him that it would not be possible for you to arrange the appointment this week. I confirmed this, and suggested that he might put forward his request later. He will do this through Dr. Skelton.

HH
(H.R.L. HENRY)

January 12 1937

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CANADA

C131822

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

R-100-"Y" 1937

R-100-"Mc" 1937

R-100 S 1937

MR. KING:

Dr. A. MacGillivray Young, of Saskatoon, expects to be back in Ottawa about the 1st of September, when he hopes that it will be possible for you to see him.

Mr. R. A. McDougall, of Woodstock, (at one time with the National Liberal Office) and George Smith, of Cochrane, about whom Mr. Bradette wrote, were callers this week in the hope of being able to see you. They quite understood that it would not be possible for you to arrange to meet them this time.

Mr. Egerton Lovering and Mr. George Coote also quite understood that it would not be possible for you to meet their request for an appointment.

HH

August 14 1937

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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C131823 File

MEMORANDUM

R-100 "S"
1937

MR. KING: (1)

Alf Stewart, of the Ottawa Liberal Association, telephoned to ask if you would see him the next time you are in Ottawa for Council. He wishes to speak about the Ottawa West situation, in relation to the present campaign, but said he would not take up more than five or ten minutes of your time.

HH

(H.R.L. HENRY)

August 20, 1937

Will try & see before Council on Tuesday. Fix appointment for 2.30 pm., please.

3

Aug 21/37

Done 22/8/37 [illegible]

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CANADA

AK SAFETY FILM

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 131824

MEMORANDUM

For Mr. King:

Mr. Alf. Stewart telephoned me yesterday to say that he would like to see you some time soon, to discuss some of the problems that have been arising in West Ottawa. He will, however, be away most of this week in Toronto.

H. H.

October 10, 1937

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131825

R-100-8

see 1937 previous

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: October 14th, 1937.

SUBJECT: Request of Mr. Alf Stewart for interview re problems arising in West Ottawa;

REMARKS: Mr. Henry's memorandum of October 10th, attached.

Jrg to arrange next week

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

ACTION TAKEN: The Prime Minister saw Mr. Stewart before Council meeting on October 19th.

E.A.P.

DISPOSED OF:

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMORANDUM C 131828

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, Oct 18

Mr. King,
will 2.15 tomorrow
before Council be
satisfactory.

WLMK

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131827

FRO THE PRIME MINISTER

TO

Mr. Henry

I will speak about this

matter in Council on Thursday.

11/10/37

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CANADA

C 131828-380-J

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

File 1937

R-100-"H" 1937

Fascism in Canada
Dept of Postmaster General
Anti-Semitism

MR. KING:

Mr. Heaps, M.P., telephoned to ask if it would be possible for a delegation, including Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Factor, Mr. Croll and others to see you next week, regarding Immigration and Anti-Semitic literature which is pouring into Canada, and a good deal of which is being sent by devious methods to the United States.

I arranged with Mr. Heaps that the delegation should endeavour to see the Ministers more immediately concerned- Mr. Crerar and Mr. Ilsley.

HH

(H.R.L. HENRY)

August 25, 1937

Right. Mr. King cannot see.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131829

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

R-100 B
1937

MR. KING: Ter. King - Interviews re Sir Edward Beatty re

Since I cancelled, with Mr. Flintoft, your appointment to see Sir Edward Beatty, on Friday, at noon, Mr. Flintoft has been in touch with Sir Edward, in Winnipeg, by telephone, and has called me to say that Sir Edward can hardly be in Montreal before you leave to return to Ottawa. He suggests that he arrange a little later on to see you.

HH
(H. R. L. HENRY)

September 29, 1937

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CANADA

C 131830

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

MR. KING:

Mr. Main Johnson telephoned from Toronto to ask if he could come to Ottawa tonight, and see you on Sunday for about an hour. He wants to talk about your grandfather, in order that he may prepare an article himself, for publication in the Weekly Star, about which he wrote you a short time ago.

I told him that Sunday was kept free of all engagements by you. He then said it was the only free day he had for a trip away from Toronto, in view of the fact that he broadcasts the other six days of the week at 6.00 p.m.

HH

October 1, 1937

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CANADA

C 131831

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

V-12
1937

MEMORANDUM

MR. KING:

Colonel Osborne came in to say that Sir Fabien Ware, Permanent Vice-Chairman Imperial War Graves Commission, is coming to Ottawa about the 20th of November, to stay for a week or ten days, and would welcome an opportunity of meeting the Prime Minister at that time.

HH
(H.R.L. HENRY)

October 29, 1937

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CANADA

C 131832 file

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM Apostolic Delegate
Mr. King - Requests for Interviews

A-450 Vol. 2 see 1937
R-100 "M" see 1937

MR. KING:

Monsigneur Mozzoni is leaving today for Toronto, and wonders if the interview might be arranged on his return on Thursday, Friday or Saturday of next week, January 13th, 14th, or 15th.

HH
(H. R. L. HENRY)

January 8, 1938

OK
will [illegible]

Seen 13/1/38
HH

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CANADA

C 131833

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO

Mr. Henry

Will endeavour to arrange

interview a little later on.

7/1/38

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CANADA

C 131834

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King:

Monsigneur Mozzoni, Charge d'Affaires of the Apostolic Delegation, would like to know when he might call upon you.

HH.

Jan. 7, 1938

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CANADA

Mr King - Requests for Photos
- G. Karsh

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C131835

file

MEMORANDUM

R-150-K
Jan 1937

MR. KING:

Mr. Karsh, the photographer, telephoned to renew his request of November last that you give him a sitting.

HH

(H.R.L. HENRY)

January 10, 1938

Mr Henry
"Cannot arrange just now"
Jan 10/38

Telephoned
11/1/38
HLH

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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C131836

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King:

Senator Wilson telephoned to ask if you could see Sir Robert Holland this morning. I told her that it would be impossible for you to make any engagements this morning.

HH.

Mar.5, 1938

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CANADA

Mr. King - Interviews
Prime Minister's Office

C 131837 R-100
1928

Copy

Memorandum for Mr. Pickering:

The enclosed indicates the need for my again suggesting that note be taken at the Office immediately when received, of any communications asking for appointments, receipt of deputations, et cetera, and for the matter being kept at hand until the appointment is made. If there is difficulty in arranging with me for a time, some acknowledgment of the communication should be sent meanwhile to say that it will be brought to my attention at the earliest opportunity.

Communications of this kind should be kept at the Office or in the hands of a Secretary, and not allowed to get into baskets.

With regard to the present communication, please have it followed up, and if the appointment is made, please arrange to have Mr. Lapointe present with me to receive the deputation.

W.L.M.K.

March 19, 1938.

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MISS SCHRYER

REQUESTS FOR INTERVIEWS C 131838

Date	Name	Address	Subject if given	Action
1937				
Dec.20	J. A. Stoneman (Memo H.H. to Mr. King-telephoned request)	Railway Comm'n. Ottawa	Re Session	
Dec. 28	J. B. Roper Roper & Morin Architects Enclosing letter of introduction from Bishop Roper	Ottawa	Re share in work being done in connection with Government Buildings also re plans for low-priced houses being prepared.	
Feb.19	W. L. Scott, K.C. Hon. T. D. Pattullo	Ottawa	✓ Seen ✓ Seen	

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

MR. KING:

Mr. Pouliot, M.P.
would like to see Mr. King
for a few moments before
Council today.

HH.
(H.R.L. HENRY)

May 2, 1938

11.50 a.m.

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CANADA

Mr. Henry H.R.L HENRY TO WLMK

Grain - Wheat Bd. C131840

J-252
1938

MR. KING:

Mr. Euler would like to have a word with Mr. King over the 'phone, if possible before Council, regarding the Turgeon report.

2-8211 Local 2023

HH.

May 5, 1938

Mr. King spoke to from his room East Block HH

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CANADA

Germany
C 131841 General File

C-975-1
1938

R-100-"R"
1938

May 25, 1938

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Dr. Windels, German Consul General, has telephoned to say that Mr. Rodde, Consul General at Winnipeg, will be in the city all day Friday, and would much appreciate an opportunity of shaking hands with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister met Mr. Rodde on several occasions in Berlin, last summer. He was present at the dinner at the Anglo-German Society, and was, at that time, looking forward to taking up his post in Canada. He has been in Winnipeg now for a few months.

E.A.P.
(E.A. PICKERING)

seen at 212,
May 27th
WJ.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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MEMORANDUM OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 131842

P-100-B

June 8, 1938

MR. KING:

Sir Edward Beatty is in town this morning, and is planning to leave at 4.10 this afternoon, daylight saving time. He has inquired if he could see the Prime Minister for a few minutes before Caucus this morning, and, failing that, some time this afternoon before four o'clock.

E.A.P.
(E. A. PICKERING)

P.S. Sir Edward Beatty telephoned later to say that, if more convenient for the Prime Minister, he would stay over until the 6.30 train this afternoon.

Mr King will see at 1 pm Room 212

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CANADA

Mr King Interviews
Mr King & The Press
C 131843
R-100-K
1938

Ottawa, July 29th, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR FYLE:

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Green telephoned to say that The Star was requesting an interview for Mr. Knowles, with the Prime Minister and Sir William, at the latter's house on Saturday. The Prime Minister indicated that, owing to the programme for the day, this would be impossible, and that making an exception in the rule of not giving interviews, was a source of embarrassment. Mr. Green was so informed.

The text of the attached telegram from Mr. Knowles was immediately communicated, upon its receipt, to Mr. Green, this morning, who admitted sending the sentence referred to in the message to The Star, late yesterday. I pointed out to Green that he had absolutely no authorization to use such a sentence, that no such statement was made to him, purporting to be either directly or indirectly the Prime Minister's words, and that it would be necessary for me to telephone Mr. Knowles and make this quite clear. Green took no exception to these comments and admitted that his telegram was most unfortunate. He explained that he had sent a long message and had been endeavouring to make the explanation as comprehensive as possible.

I immediately, thereafter, telephoned to Mr. Knowles and explained the situation to him, stating that the Prime Minister would never have dreamed of making any such comment; that, in fact, he did not do so; that his reason for not granting the interview was that the engagements of the day precluded it; that he would be exceedingly sorry to learn that he had been so wholly and unnecessarily misrepresented, and very much distressed that a possible source of misunderstanding between him and Mr. Knowles could, unknown to him, have arisen in this way. I expressed appreciation of Mr. Knowles having immediately telegraphed. He, on his part, was greatly relieved to learn the circumstances.

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CANADA

C 131844

He said he quite understood why it would be impossible for Mr. King to grant the interview. Moreover, he appreciated that granting of interviews in isolated cases could be a source of difficulty, with newspaper men generally. He said he entertained the warmest feelings towards the Prime Minister, which, I told him, I knew were reciprocated. Mr. Knowles thought it might be preferable not to show his telegram to the Prime Minister, for, had he appreciated the situation, it would never have been sent.

E.A.P.

(E.A. PICKERING)

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131845

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King - Requests for Interviews
N. P. Lambert
M. F. Hepburn
Liberal Party - Ont.
Grain - Wheat Board
Dom-Prov. Rels - Ont.

R-100-L.
see previous 1938.
O-205
1938

Mr. King:

Senator Lambert telephoned to ask if he could speak to you tomorrow. He has two matters to bring up:

Sen. L. will speak about later

(1) with reference to the Ontario situation and Mr. Hepburn;

Sen. Lambert dealt with Mr. Rogers re.

(2) with reference to a telephone conversation he had with Mr. McIvor in Winnipeg. This has to do with the personnel of the Wheat Board.

HH.

August 15, 1938. (H.R.L. HENRY)

Will try and see tomorrow (Tuesday)

copy on G-252/1938

Senator Lambert said he would leave out matters till later HH

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131846

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

A-100 "L"
1938

MR. KING:

Senator Lambert is away in the Maritimes until the end of the month.

HH

August 23, 1938

Read by Mr King
aug 23/38

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131847

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King - Requests for Interviews R-100-B
Sir Edward Beatty re 1938

MR. KING:

Sir Edward Beatty's Secretary telephoned to say that Sir Edward is starting today on his annual Western tour, and that he expected to reach Ottawa about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Sir Edward was wondering if he could hold the train for a short period and come up to the East Block to see you before continuing his journey. On mentioning to the Secretary that you would not be in town today, he said that Sir Edward would leave his request to see you until later on.

OK
K

HH
(H.R.L. HENRY)

August 25, 1938

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131848

file

Dup

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

MR. KING:

Monsignor Mozzoni has telephoned to ask for an appointment. I explained that you were away, and confined to the house with sciatica, and that it was not possible, at the moment, to arrange for an appointment for the near future.

HH

September 8, 1938

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CANADA

Form 6102

C 131849

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file

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, September 15, 1938

J. P. Howden, Esq., M.P.,
Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

Prime Minister confined to house in country with severe attack of sciatica. Regret not possible comply with request for Monday. Could Churchmen discuss matter with Dr. Skelton?

H. R. L. Henry,
Private Secretary.

Charge Prime Minister's Office

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131850

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

September 24, 1938

For the Prime Minister

Mr. Ma[redacted] Johnson of the Star, Toronto, telephoned from the Chateau, asking if there was a chance of seeing you. I explained to him that you were still indoors, though making good headway, and were not making appointments at the present time. He quite understood, and sent his best wishes.

H.H.

HH/PM

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131851

File

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM Mr. King - Requests for Interviews
N. P. Lambert

R-100-L.
1938

Mr. King:

Senator Lambert telephoned Laurier House at 12.15 p.m. to say that he would like to see the Prime Minister as soon as possible about a very urgent matter which cannot be discussed over the telephone. Senator Lambert said he will not keep you more than a few minutes.

E.H.

(E. HANDY)

October 6, 1938

Senator Lambert came to see Mr King at L.H. at 1.15 pm.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Mr King - Interviews
Sir Edward Beatty

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 131852

MEMORANDUM

November 28th, 1938.

P-100-B
1938

For Mr. Henry:

The Prime Minister has agreed to see Sir Edward Beatty, when he is in Ottawa on Wednesday, for the annual meeting of the Boy Scouts Association. I have asked Sir Edward Beatty's office to have his secretary call you on Wednesday and fix a time for the appointment.

A.D.P.H.
(A.D.P. HEENEY)

4 pm
30/11/38

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131853

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Henry

R-100-N
1938

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Colonel Bankhead, of the United States Legation, came in to say that a friend of his, who owns a chain of newspapers in the United States, is sending eighteen or twenty of the younger members of his staff to Canada, early in January. Colonel Bankhead said that they would likely be in Ottawa about the week-end of the 8th, and he wondered if it would be possible for you merely to meet these young men, and to shake hands with them. I reminded Colonel Bankhead that Parliament would be meeting on January the 12th, and he quite appreciates the fact that it may not be possible for you to even consider his request. He would like you, however, to know of it.

I will see when time comes if possible will arrange
K
23-XII-38

HH

(H.R.L. HENRY)

December 23, 1938

Col. Bankhead will call us day before party arrives

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C131854

MEMORANDUM

I-100-N
Jan 1938

MR. KING:

Colonel Bankhead telephoned this morning to say the party of young men will reach Ottawa tomorrow morning, about 11.30. He asks if the Prime Minister could shake hands with them some time between 11.30 and 12.30, when they have a luncheon engagement, or during the afternoon. They are here for the day only.

HH

January 4, 1938

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131853

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

So confirm
R-100-N
1939

Mr. Henry

P. M. will shake hands with the young men tomorrow afternoon, at 10 to 3 at the East Block.

(WLM)

Jan. 4/39.

Col. Bankhead advised
4/1/39

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CANADA

J. F. Pouliot - Liberal Party - C. 131856

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

January 3rd, 1939.

P-100-F
1938

For the Prime Minister: (3)

Mr. J. F. Pouliot called me on the telephone, this morning, and said that he had called on you, socially, yesterday, but that as you seemed interested in discussing political matters, for which there was no opportunity during the reception, he felt he should have a chance of seeing you, at an early date, for some length of time. I told him I would pass his message on to you.

Mr. Pouliot said that he was glad to find the Prime Minister looking so well.

A.D.P.H.

A.D.P. HEGNEY

Read by the King
3-1-39

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CANADA

C 131857

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

January 26th, 1939.

C-975-1
1939

For the Prime Minister:

The German Consul General R-100-W 1939 telephoned, this afternoon, to say that as he is leaving next Thursday, February the 2nd, for Germany, he would like to have the opportunity of calling to pay his respects, if the Prime Minister can spare him a moment.

Will the Prime Minister please indicate whether it will be possible for him to see Dr. Windels, and if so, when?

3-1188
6-1259

A. D. P. H.

Mr. Heeney:
Pls. speak to Mr. King re at East Block.

E.H.

29.1.39

mentioned 30/1/39.
P.M. said 'bring up later'.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADA

MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

C 131858

Ottawa, January 26th, 1939.

C-975-1
1939

For Mr. Henry to see.

A.D.P.H.

Mr. Windels advised
P.M. will see him
& will send word as to day & hour.
27/1/39

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Mr. Beeney

Taxation - Income
Can. American Relations

131859

file

T-202-W
1939

R-100-"W"
1939

February 9, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Request for Interview,
February 14th.

Principal R. C. Wallace telephoned from Kingston regarding the request of his letter of January the 21st, for an interview with the Prime Minister on Tuesday, February the 14th, by himself, Chancellor Whidden of McMaster, and President Sidney Smith of Manitoba, on behalf of the Canadian Universities Conference.

Principal Wallace wishes to discuss certain matters concerning income tax arrangements on annuities held by staff members of Canadian Universities, payable in the United States.

Principal Wallace's letter cannot be traced in the office, but it is understood he suggested that if the Prime Minister were not available on this date, the delegation might meet Dr. Skelton and Dr. W. C. Clark.

As Dr. Wallace is anxious to notify Dr. Whidden and Dr. Smith of whatever arrangement can be made, will the Prime Minister wish to arrange for this delegation to meet himself or Dr. Skelton and Dr. Clark.

Yes Yes NO

20-2-39

A. D. P. H.

A. D. P. H.

Already arranged - Dr Skelton has communicated with Dr. Wallace
Feb 13

A. D. P. H.

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CANADA

C 131860

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

April 18, 1939

MR. KING:

Dr. Woodside telephoned to ask if Mr. King would see him today or tomorrow for perhaps three minutes. He said the fact that the Prime Minister had decided not to send a message was placing him and other leaders of the Church in Canada in a very difficult position, which he would like to mention to the Prime Minister.

H.H.

Mr Keenes said he would speak to Mr King re after Council today

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ODS/ET
1 May 1939

C 131861

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY:

I note this letter from von Sellner was written on March 3rd. Is there any possibility that Dr. Hermann Ullman of Berlin has already passed through Ottawa and obtained or asked for an interview?

OD

I do not recall having heard from Dr. Ullman.
May 15/39. WLM

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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

B.F. P.T. 39
131862

MR. KING:

Sir Edward Beatty is coming to Ottawa late this evening, and wonders if the Prime Minister would find it possible to give him a few minutes some time tomorrow forenoon.

HH.

May 4, 1939

Rec'd May 5/39.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131863

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

R-100-L
Mr. King - Requests for Interviews
U.P. Lambert
Aug 1939

August 30th, 1939.

For the Prime Minister in Council:

Senator Lambert wishes, if possible, to see the Prime Minister either on Thursday or Friday, and would like to know before he leaves, this afternoon, for Montreal, whether it would be possible.

Senator Lambert says the matter he wishes to discuss with the Prime Minister is urgent.

A. D. P. H.

A. D. P. H.
(A. D. P. HEENEY)

Can see him after Council today - will Mr. King not be missing in town tomorrow or Friday

30-8-39

Lambert informed Aug 30 AH.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

I telephoned to Mr. George McCullagh and explained that because of the tremendous strain of the last few days the Prime Minister was unable to have a telephone conversation as requested.

Mr. McCullagh said he quite understood this and that the only purpose of his telephone call was to ask for an interview in Ottawa as soon as it could be arranged. He stated that he had a matter of urgent character and of the utmost importance to communicate. He is prepared to come to Ottawa at any time and hopes that the Prime Minister can see him outside of office hours. He suggested that he might fly down Friday afternoon. I explained that it was impossible to make any arrangement at this time but that his representations would be brought to the Prime Minister's attention on Thursday.

September 13, 1939. W.J.T.

(Mr. Turnbull:

Pls. 'phone to Mr. McCullagh and say will be glad to see him after meeting of Cabinet on Friday afternoon - probably around 5 p.m.

W.L.M.K. per E.H.)

14.9.39

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

KODAK SAFETY FILM

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 131865 31865

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King:

Miss Margaret Anglin
(sister of the late Chief Justice)
would like to see the Prime Minister
today or tomorrow morning if at all
possible. She will be in Ottawa
until after lunch tomorrow (Friday)
afternoon. She is staying with
Mrs. Gray.

H. H.

September 28, 1939

sans Sept 28, 1939

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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 131866

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Miss Madge Gibson of Kitchener telephoned Laurier House on Friday evening and wished to speak to the Prime Minister. On learning that the Prime Minister was out of town, she asked that he be informed that she had called. Miss Gibson is staying at the Chateau Laurier until Saturday.

M.C.

October 20, 1939

Miss Gibson out to Dinner at Kitchener - Oct. 22/39

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CANADA

H.R.L. HENRY TO W[illegible] K[illegible]

C 131867

1939

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

MR. KING:

Mr. Dunning telephoned to say that he has returned to Ottawa in much improved health, and has a number of interesting things to say as a result of his stay in England in the last two or three months, should the Prime Minister wish to have him come to see him. (Tel.: 8-5622)

Mentioned on Telephone HH.

P-

Oct. 23, 1939

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CANADA

C 131868 file

Ottawa, October 23rd, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: British Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Air.

Captain Balfour arrived last night with Mr. Hearle, another member of the United Kingdom Air Mission.

The High Commissioner's Office wishes to know if the Prime Minister will receive Captain Balfour and Mr. Hearle. I suggested that it might be possible, tomorrow, before Council, say at 2.30 o'clock. Would this suit the Prime Minister's convenience?

The actual members of the United Kingdom Air Mission, I am informed, are three - Lord Riverdale himself, Mr. Hearle (who is the Managing Director of DeHaviland Aircraft), and Air Vice Marshal Sir H. R. M. Brooke-Popham. The others are apparently associated with the Mission.

A. D. P. H.

A. D. P. H.

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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Argentina 131869

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Heeney has just called to say that Mr. George McCullagh has inquired if he might see the Prime Minister for ten minutes. Mr. McCullagh will be in Ottawa for the remainder of today and part of tomorrow morning.

Seen for P.M.

D.R.

December 5, 1939
1:05 p.m.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

131870

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

December 14, 1939
11.10 a.m.

MR. KING:

Mr. Heeney telephoned to say that Sir Gerald Campbell has requested an interview with the Prime Minister as soon as possible.

Mr. Heeney suggests that the Prime Minister speak with Dr. Skelton before arranging this interview.

Z.

Interview at ~~11~~ 11.45
K

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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C131871

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King - Requests for Interviews
U. P. Lambert

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The Prime Minister will wish to be reminded to make an appointment with Senator Lambert early in the week.

Senator Lambert is leaving for the West on Tuesday or Wednesday.

HH.
H. R. L. HENRY

Regret? Cannot arrange before Wednesday — will try for Tuesday but fear impossible
CC
28-XII-39

December 28, 1939

Senator Lambert informed.
30/12/39 HH

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C131872

R-100 L

Mr. Henry:

If there is a chance, Prime Minister will see Mr. Lambert after Council today. pls.

Not seen - as Lambert
did not wait. E.H.

January 3, 1940 He is not going
until later.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

C 131873

Ottawa, ...

Mrs. Handley

To remind Mr. King

for Wednesday 3rd.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131874

Mr. Handy:

Mr. Henry requests that a reminder be given Mr. King, early next week, re attached. Mr. Heeney has already mentioned this to Mr. King.

M.C.

Dec. 28, 1939

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131875

Jan. 2, 1935

Mr. King:

You wish to send photographs to the following:

Mr. John P. Ebbs;

Mr. A. Ross Owen;

Cav. Adolfo Padovani;

Seignora Giorgia Borra de Causandier;

You also mentioned "Borg" - but I can find no record of that name.

EAP

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131876

MR. KING:

You wished to autograph a photograph for Mlle. Jacqueline Savard, to be sent in care of Mr. Adjutor Savard, 114 Wellington Street.

EAP.

Feb. 4, 1935

Photograph sent Feb. 7/35

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CANADA

C 131877

Mr. King,

Savard says
you will send an
autographed photograph
to his sister.

Jan 28

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131878

July 9, 1935

Autographed photograph sent to

Wm. Perkins Bull, Esq., K.C.,
Meredith Crescent,
Toronto.

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CANADA

K S A F E T Y A F I L M +

W. H. MEASURES TO WLMK

C 131579 JULY 16, 1937.
W.H.M.

Nash, Walter ✓
New Zealand ✓
Goulet, A. ✓
McKinnon, H.B. ✓

N-100
Vol. 3

Memorandum to the Prime Minister

Mr. Alfred Goulet, M.P.
Mr. Hugh McKinnon, M.P.

In consultation with Mr. Lambert, I have endeavoured to ascertain why the above did not attend the Prime Minister's dinner on July 9th in honour of Honourable Walter Nash.

Mr. McKinnon

The attached letter has just come from Mr. McKinnon. Mr. Lambert told me he spoke to Mr. McKinnon at the station about the dinner, but when I telephoned Mr. McKinnon's house (Carling 3597, 199 Clemow Avenue) to make sure that he knew of the dinner, the maid told me that Mr. McKinnon was out of town and would not be back until the next day. In view of what Mr. Lambert had told me, I thought perhaps she was mistaken and I sent the letter of invitation by hand to his house and included his name in the table seating plan.

Mr. Goulet

Mr. Lambert spoke to Mr. Goulet at the station and I myself telephoned Mr. Goulet at his room in the House of Commons. I sent the letter by hand to Mr. Goulet there and the messenger told me before the dinner that he put it into Mr. Goulet's own hands.

Mr. Lambert expects to be able to find out discreetly why Mr. Goulet did not attend.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131880

Dinner

By the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government of Canada
in Honour of
The Honourable Walter Nash, Minister of Finance,
Customs and Marketing of New Zealand.
Country Club, Ottawa. Friday, July 9,1937,8.00 p.m.

Mr. Norman Lambert		Mr. H. R. Munro
Mr. Hector McKinnon		Mr. Finlay Sim
Mr. T. J. O'Neill, M.P.		Mr. Hughes Cleaver, M.P.
Mr. Hugh McKinnon, M.P.		Dr. J. K. Blair, M.P.
Major J.G. Parmelee,O.B.E.		Hon. J.L. Ilsley, M.P.
Mr. Norman McLarty, M.P.		Dr. W. B. Sutch
Hon. C. D. Howe, M.P.		Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P.
Mr. J. P. D. Johnsen		Hon. Walter Nash
Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P.		Rt. Hon.W.L.Mackenzie King,M.P.
Mr. J. W. Collins, O.B.E.		Hon. J.C. Elliott,K.C.,M.P.
Hon. Charles Dunning, M.P.		Mr. W. J. Stevenson
Mr. George W. McPhee,M.P.		Hon.Norman McL.Rogers,M.P.
Mr. W. A. Fraser, M.P.		Mr. G. A. Pascoe
Mr. Scott Macdonald		Dr. Clifford Clark,C.M.G.
Mr. Alfred Goulet,M.P.		Mr. E. O. Bertrand,M.P.
Mr. Alphonse Fournier, K.C.,M.P.		Mr. J. A. Pinard,M.P.
Mr. Leonard Tremblay,M.P.		

Total 34
less 2
32

Entrance

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C 131881

N-100
vol. 3

Dinner by the Government of Canada in Honour of Honourable Walter Nash, Minister of Finance, Customs and Marketing of New Zealand

Friday, July 9th, Country Club, 8 p.m.

New Zealand Party:

Hon. Walter Nash,
Minister of Finance, Customs and Marketing

Mr. J. P. D. Johnsen,
Department of Customs.

Mr. G. A. Pascoe,
Department of Industries and Commerce.

Dr. W. B. Sutch,
Economic Adviser

Mr. J. W. Collins, O.B.E.,
New Zealand Trade Commissioner,
Toronto.

Mr. W. J. Stevenson,
New Zealand Customs Representative,
New York.

Cabinet:

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.

Hon. Senator Raoul Dandurand

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Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P.,
Minister of Mines and Resources.

Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, M.P.,
Minister of Public Works.

Hon. Charles Dunning, M.P.,
Minister of Finance.

Hon. J. C. Elliott, K.C., M.P.,
Postmaster General.

Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Hon. Fernand Rinfret, M.P.,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Hon. Ian Mackenzie, M.P.,
Minister of National Defence.

Hon. C. G. Power, M.P.,
Minister of Pensions and National Health

Hon. J. L. Ilsley, M.P.,
Minister of National Revenue.

Hon. J. E. Michaud, M.P.,
Minister of Fisheries.

Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, M.P.,
Minister of Labour

Hon. C. D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Transport

Hon. J. G. Gardiner, M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture.

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Canadian Officials:

Dr. O. D. Skelton
or
Mr. Scott Macdonald,
Department of External Affairs.

Dr. Clifford Clark, C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Major J. G. Parmelee, O.B.E.,
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce

Mr. Hector McKinnon,
Commissioner of Tariff.

Mr. L. D. Wilgress,
Department of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Finlay Sim,
Private Secretary to the Minister
of Trade and Commerce.

Mr. H. R. Munro,
Department of National Revenue,

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C 131884
46041

Prime Minister

J. Brunt,
974 Elliott St.
Regina, Sask.

D. Rogers,
1450 Queen St.
Regina, Sask.

S. N. Wynn,
The Yorkton Enterprise,
Yorkton, Sask.

M. Hanssen,
Viking, Alta.

Eli Tanasiuk,
Box 89,
Andrews, Alta.

Sent
4.12.39

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C 171885

Request for Prime Minister's Talks

Miss Ray

%Queen & Lisgar Public Library,

III5 Queen St.W., Toronto.

E .W.Brown,235Thompson Drive,

Sturgeon Creek Man.

3 mld
28.12.38

Eleanor Shaw,

Public Library,Reference Dept.,

London Ont.,

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C 131880

Mrs Bowell

Request for Prime Ministers Talks

Christina Brockie,
9423-93 Ave, Edmonton
Alta.

See ltr

Stanley H. Fahrni, K.C.
Gladstone, Man.

See ltr

Sent

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Request for Prime Ministers Talks

C 131887

Sent

Dr.Bigelow & ~~Flower~~ Fowler,
Hull Block,
Lethbridge,Alta

E.G.Phipps Backer
500 Huron& Erie Bldg.,
Winnepeg

S.A.Saunders
146 Walmer Rd.,
Toronto

Hon. W.A.Griesbach
12916 102Ave,Edmonton.

R.A.McCormack
10814 -125 st.,
Edmonton

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The Following would like copies of the Prime Minister's Talk

Mr. D.H. Wyatt,
232 Driveway,
Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. J.A. McKenzie,
Room 522,
The Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa.

Mr. F.D. Burkholder,
c/o F.D. Burkholder Ltd.,
Bank St.,
Ottawa.

Sent
FB

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C132289

Request for Prime Minister's talks

W.J.Botterill,
Red Deer,Alta.

Geo. Dann,
Lac Vert,SASK.

J.C.Grosch,
Milverton,Ont.

Sent

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C131890

Mr Turnbull:

Reprints of Prime Minister's Radio Speeches
Oct 27
Oct 31

Would you please send me, as soon as available

20 copies each (requested by Head Office of C.P.R. Hill.)
6 " " for myself.

Given to Mr Measures
21-10-39

W. H. Measures
31. x 39.

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C 131891

OVER-ALL DEFICITS AND SURPLUSES OF DOMINION

(to nearest million)

		Over-all Deficits $
1931-1935 inclusive Bennett administration	1931	84,000,000
	1932	114,000,000
	1933	221,000,000
	1934	133,000,000
	1935	116,000,000
Net Deficit 1931-1935:		668,000,000
1936-1938 inclusive Mackenzie King administration	1936	160,000,000
	1937	78,000,000
	1938	14,000,000
Net Deficit 1936-1938:		252,000,000

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C131892

Tax Reductions under Present Liberal Government

A. Tariff reductions

(1) Can.-U.S. Agreement -
88 specific reductions,
entire intermediate tariff;

(2) Under 1936 Budget -
104 reductions;

(3) Can.-U.K. Agreement, 1937 -
179 reductions.

Items affected:

Farm implements,
automobiles,
fruits and vegetables,
boots and shoes,
wearing apparel (cotton, silk, artificial silk)
household appliances (stoves, sewing machines, glass, enamelled ware, electrical goods),
leather goods,
paints, soaps, canned fish;
textiles (wool, cotton, silk).

B. Sales Tax - (1938 session)

all building materials exempted;
(Estimated total, fiscal year 1937-8 - $15,000,000).

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C131893

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

(including drought relief)

A. Unemployment relief expenditures[X]

under Bennett Gov't - $ 188,000,000

" present " - 143,000,000

B. Numbers on relief (average for year) -

	Total nos. (including drought areas)
1932	834,000
1933	1,228,000
1934	1,136,000
1935	1,163,000
1936	1,149,000
1937	957,000
1938	983,000

(X) Expenditures under relief legislation - does not include special works projects.

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C131894

TRADE OF CANADA

(fiscal years)

year ended March 31		Total Trade $
1930	(last full Lib. year) -	2,393,000,000
1931	(Cons.) -	1,724,000,000
1932	" -	1,190,000,000
1933	" -	941,000,000
1934	" -	1,106,000,000
1935	" -	1,287,000,000
1936	(Feb.1-Oct.23, 1935, Cons.) -	1,425,000,000
1937	(First full Lib. year) -	1,746,000,000.
1938	-	1,884,000,000

(Statistics furnished by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

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Relief measures undertaken ~~Canada~~
Government

Grants in aid to provinces (each year);
Joint works projects (each year);
Railways improvement work (for men formerly in relief camps);
Farm Improvement Plan;
Home Improvement and Employment Plan;
Youth Training Projects;
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (begun under former government, continued and enlarged under present government; development and conservation of water supplies, community pastures, moving of stock to pasturage elsewhere, etc.);
Drought Relief - direct relief; furnishing of food and fodder, foodstuffs, seed; care and marketing of livestock;

Re-establishment of needy fishermen (in co-operation with provinces);
Development of tourist highways;
Development of transportation facilities into mining areas;
Municipal Improvement Assistance Act(1938)
National Housing Act, 1938 - low cost housing, low rental housing, building materials exempt from sales tax;
Development of airport facilities;
Improvements in National Parks.

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C131896

Pleased to be back.

Appreciation to colleagues and M.P.'s
for making possible absence
of 5 weeks.

Much benefited by visit to U.K.

(1) first hand knowledge of conditions

(2) complete rest on ocean voyage

(3) interest of proceedings in London

Appreciation of opportunities and
courtesies extended by British
gott. - Attlee and Lord Addison

At more appropriate time will discuss
proceedings of P.M. conference:

(1) series of conferences in com-
bination with colleagues

(2) continuing conferences with
members of British govt.

(3) witnessing Victory parade
deeply impressive
(a) mechanical column
(b) marching column

helped to vizualize the enormous
contribution made to victory by
Allied forces

enormous burden which war enforc

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C131897

a line of demarcation between past and
its association with war

and future and its outlook for peac

Canadian contingents - Navy, Army,
Air Force - quality recognized and
given a fine reception.

(1) never felt prouder of Canada

(2) never felt more thankful for
membership in community of
nations and British Commonwealth

(3) never more impressed by signific
of Canada's position

political - within Br.Commonweal

geographical - with U.S.

In Britain conditions outwardly improv

feeling sacrifices of war - scarcity
of food and clothing

need of all assistance can be given

In Europe a very serious situation.
Improvement in Denmark, Holland and
Belgium - difficult situation in
France - very difficult in occupati
zone of U.S. and U.K.

need for food and clothing to prevo
famine and save revolution

Political situation set forth in debat
in H. of C. - Bevin Churchill.

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C 131898

Need for production

" " transportation

World increasingly one.

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C 131899

Laissez-Faire and State Intervention

Meaning and Significance of -

The one means "to let alone"; and the other "to interfere";

Both have to do with the action of government in its relations to problems by which it may at any time be faced - the kind and degree of state action desirable.

The choice is not necessarily between one or the other method as applicable to all things. It is a choice between one or the other with respect to particular problems as they arise, or may develop.

Where, with respect to certain conditions there has been too much in the way of State interference, intervention and control, the natural and inevitable reaction or trend has been and will be towards laissez-faire.

Where, obviously, there has been too much in the way of unchartered freedom, the natural and inevitable trend or reaction has been and will be in the direction of state interference, in the nature of regulation and control.

Neither laissez-faire nor state intervention are ends in themselves;
they are means to an end;
" " methods by which ends to be
desired may be accomplished.

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C 112900

Both methods may have to be applied at one and the same time according to the problems which present themselves. e.g. against the restrictions to trade which became innumerable and served to strangle trade in the 18th century, all of which were in the nature of state intervention, regulation and control, there developed the inevitable reaction and trend away from state interference in this particular field and a policy of laissez-faire became more and more general with respect to trade. What was aimed at was more in the way of freedom. The struggle for a larger freedom in matters of trade having been so outstanding over a period of years, it was natural that the party which was most closely identified with the cause of freedom in this particular should come to be referred to as the party of laissez-faire. But it was laissez-faire with respect to trade, as only one field of economic activity.

After the Inudstrial Revolution at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, when new inventions and new powers were applied to industry, it was quickly recognized that industry could not be left to regulate itself, that to secure freedom to the individual, it was necessary for the state to intervene to enact laws with respect to hours of labour, the employment of women and children, sweating, sanitation, health and the like - so the trend, or the natural

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C 141901

reaction was in this particular field away from laissez-faire, towards state intervention in the nature of regulation and control and we have the beginnings of the factory acts, the mines act, the shops acts, etc, which form a whole code of regulation, and restriction governing conditions under which industry was to be carried on, a framework of regulation and control, aimed at securing a larger measurer of freedom to the individual, and within which freedom of action itself was secured.

It is to be observed that neither method held the field to the exclusion of the other - both were being applied simulataneously according to the particular need. It is further to be observed that neither sought to make the method an end in itself, but that both sought to make the method adopted serve a common end - in each instance the end of freedom - a larger freedom - in the one case more in the way of freedom of trade, in the other more in the way of economic freedom for the individual employed. Neither laissez-faire nor state intervention, or regulation or control, was the end. The end was <u>freedom</u>, a larger measure of freedom obtained by whichever method served best to effect that end.

Obviously more in the way of state intervention or regulation and control of trade by tariffs, by quotas, by artificial valuations and the like would have made a situation obviously bad, infinitely worse. It would have served further

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C 111902

to restrict freedom and thereby further to strangle trade.

Equally obviously, the continuance of an attitude of laissez-faire towards the problems of industry, would have served to lessen the freedom of the workers, to enslave them in fact.

So both methods were applied, and applied simultaneously, not as ends in themselves, but as means to a common end, that end being freedom, more in the way of freedom of trade in the one instance, and more in the way of economic freedom in the other. It was in this way that after the Napoleonic Wars, and the period of depression which followed, England reached in the Victorian Era the zenith of her greatness in the expansion of her trade and in the rise and growth of her industries, she became the mistress of the seas and more and more the home of liberty.

There is nothing more striking in our own age than the parallel, in many particulars, between conditions as they existed after the Napoleonic Wars, and the years of the Industrial Revolution, and conditions as they have been in many parts of the world since the Great War, and the years of vast combination and mass production in industry which became extensive in the latter part of the last century and have so greatly increased in the years of the present century. There

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C 131903

has been the same periods of depression - the same poverty in the midst of plenty - the same nationalistic policies brought into being by prohibitive tariffs and other trade barriers and restrictions, the same exploitation of the masses by those who are in control of industry and the nation's credit, the same growth of dictatorship and revolutions and counter revolutions. To anyone who has a knowledge of the history of Europe and America of the last 150 years, the parallel will be apparent. The parallel with respect to conditions - not conditions themselves, no; one would not assert that conditions were identical, that the past remains the present - there is and will continue to be constant change; but the broad outlines which were predominant in itself and in the nature of contrasts a century ago, is more or less predominant today - depression, unrest, poverty in the midst of plenty, a tendency to distrust democracy and to destroy its institutions, revolutionary movements, dictatorships, nationalistic policies, trade restrictions, unfair practices in industry and trade, and the hold of privilege and money power over all. In the early part of the 19th century, privilege had its strongholds among the owners of the land and other natural resources. As the years advanced, the strongholds of privilege became increasingly associated with the control of wealth in manufacturing, commerce and banking.

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C 131904

Conditions had changed, but the predominating features and the contrasts remained in essentials the same, in both the general interest being sacrificed to the particular - the well-being of the many to the privileged position of the few.

It was against the ramparts of privilege wherever it was found and however secured that Liberalism in the 19th century made its determined and persistent attack - and this it did always in the name of freedom - in the name of a larger liberty - a larger freedom and a larger liberty secured not by laissez-faire as an end in itself, not be state intervention as an end in itself, but by the use of both methods as the conditions to be met demanded, and this always to secure the one end, the subjection of the particular interest to the general interest, the favoured position of the privileged few to the well-being of the many. Where privilege, as in the case of the landed interests, sought to secure its position by prohibitive tariffs, by corn laws designed to maintain a monopoly of the market to themselves, Liberalism launched its attack, aimed at subjecting the particular interest to the general; not with the cry of more in the way of state intervention as an end in itself, or as the only method of securing freedom, but with a demand for laissez-faire - a demand to end state intervention in the way of prohibitive tariffs, of restrictions, of artificial barriers to trade, and to permit more in the way of freedom of trade. Similarly,

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C 131905

when privilege, in another field, that of industry, sought to secure its favoured position by a policy of letting things alone - the method of laissez-faire - Liberalism came forward with its demand for State interference and much in the way of regulation and control, the object being to secure a larger measure of economic freedom for those employed in industry, and less of a monopoly of control of industry on the part of the monied classes whose investments were primarily in industry. In each case, the objective was the same, the securing of a larger freedom by the subjection of the particular interest to the general, and this by whichever method was best suited to cope with the existing condition.

The aim and task of Liberalism is the same in Canada today. Its aim is not laissez-faire, nor is it State interference - its freedom, a larger liberty for the great mass of the people. That aim, that end, it believes can best be secured by subjecting the particular interest, whatever it may be, the landed, the manufacturing, the commercial, the banking, the monied interest, to the general interest - the well-being of the people as a whole, and in effecting this end to do so by whichever method - that of laissez-faire or of State intervention - as applied to particular conditions will best achieve the desired end.

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KODAK SAFETY

C 131906

In dealing with conditions in trade as they are in Canada today, it would not go in for more in the way of State interference, more in the way of prohibitory tariffs, trade restriction, artificial barriers designed to maintain privilege in its stronghold, to give it more and more a monopoly of the market, to make a few rich men richer still, which the people as a whole continue to suffer - its policy would be and is one of the promotion of trade, its encouragement - not one of increase of trade restrictions and artificial barriers, but of their removal, now here and now there, as the situation appears to demand, and as may be most in the national interest - a policy of laissez-faire, not in any absolute sense, nor as an end in itself, but of method as opposed to that of more in the way of State intervention.

Similarly, in dealing with other conditions, as for example, conditions of unfair practices in merchandising and trade, as revealed by much that has been brought to light by the Price Spreads and Mass Buying Commission, Liberals in Canada today will continue to emphasize, as they have by word and legislation in the past, the need for more in the way of investigation and other forms of State interference - and of regulation and control of industry - not a policy of laissez-faire, but a policy which is the direct opposite.

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C 121907

But its advocacy of State regulation and control will not be so engineered by the Liberal Party in Canada as to secure monopoly in its position of privilege in one field by focussing the light only upon "unfair practices" in another. It will not, for example, by a denunciation of laissez-faire, and its advocacy of State interference, seek to help privilege in its position of monopoly of the market by justifying the maintenance of the prohibitory tariffs, the thousand and one trade restrictions and other artificial barriers to trade which are all in the nature of "regulation and control", that henceforth is to be the of the Conservative Party in Canada. Nor will it allow any advocacy of the need for "regulation and control" applied to unfair practices in merchandising or other branches of trade to lessen its determination to see that this method is extended to the money power, which exercises a control in most things infinitely greater than that of the State itself. Liberalism, for example, will not cease to point out that the party which today is advocating State intervention and control as the essence of Reform - and declaring that Reform is the issue - is the party that in this very Parliament declined to permit, and still declines to permit, the slightest measure of effective regulation or control by the State of the money power in its monopoly of banking and credit. The Central Bank is the one agency that, properly constituted, might have been made, and might still be made,

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C 131908

the means of ensuring credit being used to serve social and public and general needs, and not the particular needs of special interests. The opposite is the case. It has been placed wholly beyond the power and the control of the State.

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C131909

Mrs. A. A. Affleck
274 Grosvenor Street
London, Ontario
- would like three copies of McKenzie King's speech.

Mrs. Robert Lyons
205 Talbot Street
London, Ontario - would like 3 copies of McKenzie King's speech.

Mr. E. Hamilton
10 Mapier Street
London, Ontario - would like copy of McKenzie King's speech.

Miss Mary MacBeth
552 Waterloo Street
London, Ontario - would like 4 or 5 copies of McKenzie King's speech.

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Vol 11 Page 595 - Abraham Lincoln. Speeches Letters & Slate Papers. Nicolay & Hay

C131910

November 10, 1864---Response to a Serenade - Abraham Lincoln

It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies. On this point the present rebellion brought our republic to a severe test, and a presidential election occurring in regular course during the rebellion, added not a little to the strain.

If the loyal people united were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fail when divided and partially paralyzed by a political war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have free government without elections; and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. Until now, it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows, also, how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that, even among candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason can receive most of the people's votes. It shows, also, to the extent yet known, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave patriotic men are better than gold.

But can decide on participant in war.

People decide on elements in time of war.

But the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placeing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a reelection, and duly grateful, as I trust, to almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 101911

November 10, 1864 - Response to a Serenade - Abraham Lincoln

May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen and their gallant and skilful commanders.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131912

Louis PASTEUR - 1888 - Founding of Pasteur Institute

"Two contrary laws seem to be wrestling with each other nowadays: the one, a law of blood and of death, ever imagining new means of destruction, and forcing nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield -- the other, a law of peace, work and health, ever evolving new means of delivering men from the scourges which beset him. The one seeks violent conquests, the other the relief of Humanity. The latter places one human life above victory; while the former would sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives to the ambition of one. Which of these two laws will ultimately prevail, God alone knows."

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Quotation from PASTEUR at the time the Town Council of Dole decided to place a memorial plate on the wall of the house in which Pasteur was born, marking it as the place of his birth:

"Oh! my father, my mother, dear departed ones, who lived so humbly in this little house, it is to you that I owe everything. Thy enthusiasm, my brave-hearted mother, thou hast instilled it into me. If I have always associated the greatness of Science with the greatness of France, it is because I was impregnated with the feelings that thou hadst inspired. And thou, dearest father, whose life was as hard as thy trade, thou hast shown to me what patience and protracted effort can accomplish. It is to thee that I owe perseverance in daily work. Not only hadst thou the qualities which go to make a useful life, but also admiration for great men and great things. To look upwards, learn to the utmost, to seek to rise ever higher, such was thy teaching. I can see thee now, after a hard day's work, reading in the evening some story of the battles in the glorious epoch of which thou wast a witness. Whilst teaching me to read, thy care was that I should learn the greatness of France.

"Be ye blessed, my dear parents, for what ye have been, and may the homage done to-day to your little house be yours!

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the opportunity of saying aloud what I have thought for sixty years."

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADA

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CANADA

C 131916

Sir Wilfrid – M. P. Quebec East – yrs:

a follower

endeavour to be worthy of
with to bring
Laurier + Imperial Conference 1897 } Empire to British

Carry on Laurier Work "a Galaxy of Nations

Imperial preferences
Constitutional position { mistress

Bennett – =
When out of tent – not so frightening

Nationhood how attained

Liberal Party – long struggle for responsible self govt.
Mackenzie + Papineau
Baldwin + Lafontaine
Mowat + Laurier

first stated by Laurier – Prophet – the Seer

War – stay
common sacrifices
Writing of Peace

see
making of treaties – (see pamphlet re treaties Halibut) Liberal (imperative)

Opposition of Meighen in H of C

Conference 1923 (get report proceedings of

Conference 1926 – Report of = 1926

Position in Ottawa
Bennett

Canada not a nation

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131917

2/

British Commonwealth of Nations
objected to by Sir Geo Foster
straightened out by Chamberlain

Growth of nationhood
Baldwin
connected with Champlain - Founder of Canada
Chanak incident meighen
Knights letter from
Call prlt together
gt approval of prlt

Legations
(Sir Robert Borden's concept -
Centralized Empire
is Commonwealth of Nations

Bennett opposed - re Paris - no object^n but little
Champlain over 300 yrs ago
Perley re Tokio
~~Bennett~~ often against Marler
goodwill of orient

Issue of past elections -: responsible govt. } ~~Imp.~~ Conf.
The subsidiary Conference
Position of
of Conscription

With Nationhood has come
National Unity

Laurier { Provincial autonomy
creation of West'n Provinces

Our work - remove grievances

Sir Wilfrid's idea

Empire Unity
World Unity

International Joint Comm
1909

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3/

C 131918

World Peace = World Trade
Nat War Lmt exchange

Now to decide who is to represent you in house
at
at

Mr. Bennett has given no answer
says he is looking after Dominion
Dominion affairs
Came up incl Empire
preference

Canadian wheat - Employment

Employment Conference

must going on now

~~Berley~~

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131919

Development of Canada — Larkin = friend of Sir W.
in Eng - High Comm^rs office
off street
Exchange of High Comm^rs.
Status of High " raised

In France - Mr. Roy - Mr. Knight
In Japan - Marler - Mr. Tokugawa

Canada's. to be interpreted

Unity by removing grievances of Provinces

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

KODAK SAFETY FILM

C 131929

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

2/

C 131921

British Commonwealth of Nations
objected to [illegible]
strengthened out of Commonwealth
[illegible]

Growth of Nationhood
awarded with Chairman – [illegible]
Chairman – [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] from [illegible]
call [illegible] – [illegible]
[illegible] approval of [illegible].

Legislation. (Sir Robert Borden's Concept –
Centralized Empire
vs Commonwealth of Nations

Bennett [illegible] – re Paris – [illegible]
Perley re [illegible] Chairman over 300 [illegible]
Bennett [illegible] against [illegible]
Issue of [illegible] – [illegible]
The subsidiary [illegible] | Position of [illegible]
[illegible] of Commonwealth
with [illegible]
[illegible] vs [illegible]

With Nationhood has [illegible]
National Unity

Lawrence – Promised autonomy
creation of West Prairie

Our work – [illegible]

Sir Wilfrid's idea
[illegible]
International Joint Commission
1909

Empire Unity
World Unity

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

3/

C131922

World Peace = World Trade

Not war but exchange

How to decide what is to represent you in Tours
at Imperial
at Scott

Mr Bennett has given us answer
says he — looking after Dominion
this time Dominion affairs
bound up with Empire
& Prosperity

Canadian wheat & Employment

Employment Conference

Mark going on hand

~~Perley~~

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131923

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131924

Great is Truth and mighty above all things,

It endureth and is always strong,

It liveth and conquereth for evermore,

The more thou searchest, the more thou shalt marvel.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131925

Verse from Poem entitled
"In Memory of William A. Foster"
taken from TECUMSEH - A Drama, and
Canadian Poems.
by Charles Mair.
P. 172.

First feel throughout the throbbing
land
A nation's pulse, a nation's pride -
The independent life - then stand
Erect, unbound, at Britain's side!

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131926

Verse from Poem entitled
"In Memory of William A. Foster"
taken from TECUMSEH - A Drama, and
Canadian Poems.
by Charles Mair.
p. 172.

First feel throughout the throbbing
land
A nation's pulse, a nation's pride -
The independent life - then stand
Erect, unbound, at Britain's side!

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131927

The Greek philosopher Heraclitus, (about 400 B.C.) wrote that the greatest problem in human society was to combine that measure of liberty without which law becomes tyranny, with that degree of law without which liberty becomes license.

11. 27. (no Comm.)

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MG 26 J4 Quotations
C 131928

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

O Let us love our occupations,

Bless the Squire and his relations,

Live upon our daily rations,

And always know our proper stations.

Dicken's Christmas Books
Part II - The Chimes

1844

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C131929

Latin quotations

From play by Terence - HEAUTONTIMO-RUMENOS:

Homo sum; humani nil a me alienum puto.

=

I am a man; I consider nothing human to be foreign to me.

From Seneca - Epistolae CVII:

Ducunt volentem fata,
nolentem trahunt

=

The fates lead the willing (and) drag the unwilling.

From Plautus:

Non tibi illud apparere, si sumas, potest =

You can't have your cake and eat it.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131930

O Let us love our occupations,

Bless the Squire and his relations,

Live upon our daily rations,

And always know our proper stations.

Dicken's Christmas Books
Part II - The Chimes

1844

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131931

"There are people - not I think in this House, but outside, gifted with more imagination than charity, and with more stupidity than either. Who think of me as a person with a hungry ambition to resume the cares and responsibilities of office."

The Right Hon H. H. Asquith Esq
May 7th 1918.

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM C 131932 Quotations
Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa,.....

Of all these things I myself was
an important part.

"Et quorum res pars magna fui"

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131933

Where there is no vision the
people perish.

He shall have dominion from sea to
sea.

The wholesome sea is at her gates

gates both east and west.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SAFETY FILM

C131934

There was an owl / sat on an oak,
The more he heard / the less he spoke,
The less he spoke / the more he heard,
I wish there were more / like that old bird.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131935

Extract from "The Four Parties to Industry", an Address by Mr. Mackenzie King delivered before the Empire Club, Toronto, March 13, 1919.

"Especially in industrial relations have we accepted with complacence an order of things to which we have grown accustomed. The shock of war, stirring the world's soul to its very depths, has brought before our eyes the shattered image of an industrial civilization which is full of injustice. It has left us to decide whether the new order shall be little more than a return to the old, with all its worship of material wealth and material power, and its relative indifference to human worth and human well-being; or whether it will be an order worthy of the sacrifices of the heroic dead, and the services of those who, on land and sea, have endured all manner of hardship and peril to preserve the liberties and freedom that we still enjoy.

"Let us be assured of this: the unrest in the world of industry to-day is no ephemeral and transitory affair; no mere aftermath of the hideous convulsion which has shaken existing society to its very foundations. It is the voice of a grief-stricken humanity crying for justice in the relations of industry. Let us be equally assured that the sword is not the instrument, and repression not the method, to stay this unrest. The truth is mightier than the sword, and in conference and co-operation between all the parties in interest, not in coercion of the others by any one, lies the only hope of an ultimate solution."

(pp.3.4)

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Miss W.

Mr. King - Instations, Extracts

C 131936

Charters of Freedom being Statement of Rights already Established

MR. KING, speaking on the Address, December the 13th, 1926:
(Revised Hansard, page 46)

".....I believe from the Canadian point of view the merit of the conference will lie not so much in a statement of what has been gained as in the statement of what has been attained and is now acknowledged to be altogether beyond debate. I think it is true that all the great charters of freedom in British history have for the most part not purported to introduce anything new or revolutionary. They have purported to be a statement of those rights which the citizens of the day believed were theirs and which they regarded as established. They were a formal statement which could be appealed to by future generations as indicating the point of agreement that had been reached with respect to the several matters with which they dealt. In that particular, I believe the work of this conference so far as the statement of inter-imperial relations is concerned, will take its place in history, by the side of those great charters which have stood in one form or another for allarger freedom. I believe this great conference, once party controversy is removed and we get a true perspective of it, will stand out in history as a conference which has revealed how broad, deep, and enduring within the British Empire are the foundations of national autonomy and imperial unity."

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131937

Liberalism

Extract from Speech made by The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, at the Banquet held by the National Federation of Liberal Women

April 18th, 1928

"The Liberal outlook, the Liberal faith, the Liberal trust, is essentially one which finds its justification in the application of the principle of the future with reference to concrete problems as they arise."

"In the organized life of a political party Liberalism, or in other words, the principle of the future, as it reflects itself in practical policies both on its constructive and its defensive side, means two things: First, the preservation and expansion of liberty in every sphere of national life; in other words, the supremacy of general interests over particular interests; and secondly, the subordination of class interests to the interests of the community. These two ideals were, and are, the life blood of the Liberal faith."

(Ottawa Citizen,
April 19th, 1928.)

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Quotations

Extracts from Mr. King's Speech.

C 131938

Extract of a speech by Mr. Mackenzie King when he opened the Montreal Harbour Bridge on May the 24th, 1930, by pressing button in Prime Minister's Office, Parliament Buildings.

Bridges are not merely arteries of commerce. They serve also as links of social intercourse and bonds of neighbourhood. To my mind there is no more striking symbol of unity than a bridge. Rivers and mountain ranges often make for separation and misunderstanding. Bridges and tunnels make for unity and friendship.

From my office window, I look down upon the Inter-Provincial Bridge which spans the Ottawa River and unites the Province of Ontario with the Province of Quebec at the capital of the Dominion. What better symbol could there be of the union of races and creeds which has created the Canadian nation.

Three years ago at Fort Erie I had the pleasure of being present when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales opened the bridge which provides a new bond of friendly intercourse between the people of this country and those of the United States. Is not this an enduring symbol of international peace and understanding? The magnificent bridge which is being opened today unites the great metropolis of Montreal with the rich and fertile countryside from which it draws its daily sustenance, and enables the dwellers of the city to share in the restful beauty of the rural districts of Quebec. Herein we find the suggestion of union between the city and the country, between those who work in our factories and those who cultivate our farms.

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CANADA

C 131939

LIBERALISM

Extract from speech made by The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, at the First National Convention of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, at Ottawa, June 5, 1933.

"Remember, Liberalism is not any rigid set of doctrines, or dogma; it is an attitude of mind, it is a way of looking at things. I might have said in its essence it is a thing essentially of the spirit - a spirit that loves liberty, not as a means of personal enjoyment, but as a means of the development of personality in others as well as in one's self; a spirit that loves freedom, not for itself alone, but for all mankind."

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 131940

LIBERALISM

Extracts from speech made by The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King at the Liberal Summer School, Port Hope, Ont., September 9, 1933.

"You ask what Liberalism is? I believe that Liberalism is the leaven which will make prevail, or the means of making prevail the law of peace, work and health over the law of blood and of death, no matter where this conflict of laws may be found."

"Liberalism is the continuous releasing or unlocking of a great onward force. It resembles a stream that has its beginnings somewhere in the undisclosed vastness of mountain recesses, finds and winds its way through rocky crevices, sweeps out beyond the forests and across the prairies, flows on and on and on through an ever changing scene, but ever onwards toward the sea. It is always running through changing territory, but it brings with it from the rivulets which feed it on its way something of added strength that makes it capable of bearing larger burdens."

"Liberalism must always be moving on; it must always be going forward; it ceases to be Liberalism the moment it becomes stationary or backward in relation to the problems which await its solution."

"Conscious and deliberate direction expressed in carefully thought out policies to meet each new situation as it presents itself -- that is the method of Liberalism".

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131941

Currency and Credit

Sovereignty of Parliament re

(Revised Hansard, p. 4365,
June 27, 1934)

MR. KING:

Once a nation parts with the control of its currency and credit, it matters not who makes the nation's laws. Usury, once in control, will wreck any nation. Until the control of the issue of currency and credit is restored to government and recognized as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility, all talk of the sovereignty of parliament and of democracy is idle and futile.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

re Section 98

Mr. Mackenzie King, Montreal, October 11th.

"Montreal Daily Star", October 12th, 1935.

"The speaker claimed that he had really been fighting Communism more than anybody by his five years battle to preserve British parliamentary methods, once more asserting that Premier Bennett sought dictatorship, and that dictatorship bred communism. Once more Mr. King declared himself against Section 98 which the Communists want repealed, claiming that it interfered with the freedom of everybody, reversed the principles of justice, and asserting that there were plenty of other laws to maintain order. "So long as we have that sort of enactment it will bring communism into this country," was his viewpoint."

"The Citizen", Ottawa, October 12th, 1935.

"I do not favor any step that will deny anyone recourse to the courts," he declared. "And it is for that reason I favor getting rid of a section of the Criminal Code (Section 98) which was passed at a time of a great industrial dispute and which gives the government authority to seize a man and hold him on suspicion. This reverses the whole order of British justice and holds a man guilty until he proves himself innocent."

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

file
Mr. Speeches
Extracts

C 131943

re Section 98

Mr. Mackenzie King, Montreal, October 11th.

"Montreal Daily Star", October 12th, 1935.

"The speaker claimed that he had really been fighting Communism more than anybody by his five years battle to preserve British parliamentary methods, once more asserting that Premier Bennett sought dictatorship, and that dictatorship bred communism. Once more Mr. King declared himself against Section 98 which the Communists want repealed, claiming that it interfered with the freedom of everybody, reversed the principles of justice, and asserting that there were plenty of other laws to maintain order. "So long as we have that sort of enactment it will bring communism into this country," was his viewpoint."

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 131944

LIBERALISM

Extract from speech made by The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, at the Banquet held by the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, in Ottawa, May 29, 1936.

"I sought to have you see that Liberalism was something more than a political platform which might or might not meet with the approval of the electors in a general election; that Liberalism was a living vital force, which no opposing force could serve to defeat or destroy, and which could cease to exist only as it destroyed itself. In other words, that Liberalism ceased to exist only as the love of freedom, and the desire to share its blessings with others, perished in the breasts of men.

"I sought to have you see that the tenets of Liberalism could never be expressed in the form of a dogmatic creed, - that in its essence it was a love of liberty, a hatred of arbitrary power, which found its expression in an attitude of mind, a way of looking at things; a point of view, in relation to the facts of life with which, at any moment, it might be faced; an outlook, based upon the profound conviction that whether related to individuals, to classes, to communities, to states or to Empire, the well-being of each would come, sooner or later, to be seen to depend upon the well-being of all; that in very truth no individual and no nation liveth unto itself; but that we are all members one of another."

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CANADA

C 131945 file re Community Christ

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been asked by some of my fellow townsmen to read a poem, which on an occasion similar to this, I once recalled to them. It was written in the North Sea on Christmas Day, 1914, on board H. M. S. "Iron Duke", by its captain:

A boy was born at Bethlehem
That knew the haunts of Galilee,
He wandered on Mount Lebanon
And learned to love each forest tree.

But I was born at Marlborough,
And love the homely faces there;
And for all other men besides
'Tis little love I have to spare.

I should not mind to die for them,
My own dear downs, my comrades true,
But that great heart of Bethlehem,
He died for men he never knew.

And yet, I think, at Golgotha,
As his dear eyes were closed in death,
They saw with love most passionate
The village street at Nazareth.

At this time and during the coming week, you and I are asked to look with the eyes of pity at the community in which we live; to remember the streets of our own Nazareth, and the children who cannot play in its sunshine.

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C 131946

No words of mine can add strength and honour to the strong and honourable cause which today on this programme speaks to your hearts in the voices of two great Canadian churchmen, and of the gentle and compassionate lady who has just addressed you. But perhaps you will allow me to talk with you for a few minutes on the nature and the need of the charitable appeal which brings to this microphone and to your homes, the sweet solemnity of great music, the prayers of the Christian church and the pleading of Canadian womanhood.

Tomorrow and for the next week, throughout this country, some 450 Community Welfare Services will be asking Canadians who are healthy, comfortable and strong, to help -- as they have never failed to help in the past -- many thousands of their fellow citizens who are afflicted, distressed and broken. Most of these 450 welfare services in their various localities have joined together into what are known as Community Chests. Particularly have they so joined together in most of the larger cities of this land. These Chests have a double claim upon us. Their needs ask the generous consideration of our hearts because they are humane, merciful and good.

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C 131947

Their organization appeals also to our heads because it is wise, economic and efficient. The system which allows the various welfare agencies to consult, to cooperate and to centralize their requests, prevents duplication and waste of time and money. It concentrates the charitable appeals of a neighbourhood into a short known definite period of time. It capitalizes, as it were, in a series of well organized companies, the thoughtful good citizenship of true Canadians. It enables charities to budget for their work, and you to budget for your charity. It makes certain that no worthy and necessary labour for human welfare shall suffer because it is unable to place before you a picture of its accomplishment and its need.

If your Community Chest takes care that no request is met twice, it equally takes care that every human necessity is met once. For the system which has been adopted ensures that the most good is done to the most people in the best way.

I said that the cause of which I speak appeals to your hearts because it is good and merciful and humane. It is the cause of Christian charity. Its work knows no division of race, creed or religion. Its mercy is as wide

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as the need of humanity itself; and when I say Christian charity I do not forget that it takes within its sheltering fold, not only those of us who are Protestants, not only the great Catholic community with its noble annals of Saint-hood and devotion, but also the race which first taught mankind the divind benediction of charity -- the race which found mercy in persecution and compassion in suffering. And if this work is good and humane and merciful, it must appeal to a pioneer people like us. Pioneer peoples, I believe, are the kindest peoples in the world. Men and women who within living memory have faced together the perils of the flood, the loneliness of the wilderness and the calamity of drought, do not soon forget the meaning of helpful companionship and good neighbourhood. On the frontier, the latch on the doorway is always unfastened. There, the stranger and the wanderer can always find food and shelter.

For pioneer people know from the experience of their own lives and the history of the struggle of their fathers that

Two things stand like stone,
Kindness in another's struggle
Courage in one's own.

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In these dark and tragic days we who are fortunate and almost unmolested by the horrors of war, owe many duties to our fellowmen, --our first to those of our immediate neighbours who are crying for our help. While all the tender little familiar things which make up the lives of our kinsmen beyond the seas are turmoiled by wickedness and the homes of the humble are shattered by the devastation of evil, we owe also to the men who fight for us, many duties and not least this duty: that in our cities, towns and hamlets (which are also their cities, their towns and their hamlets) we awaiting their victorious return, keep open the gates of mercy.

In every city in Canada are victims of a war, the oldest and most relentless of wars, the war which poverty and disease wage against those who have been doomed by the tragic fate of birth or circumstance. As you and I walk in the streets of our own Nazareth, we perhaps do not see the victims of this warfare very often. They are beneath the roofs of hospitals and behind the walls of orphanages and institutes for the blind. But they are there nevertheless every day of the year, asking for a friendly hand to guide their feet, and strong arms to shelter their frailty. There have always been tears in the heart of things and mortal sorrows have touched the souls of men. And it is well that

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C 131950

this is so. For what distinguishes man from the beasts of the field is that we stop in our march to tend the wounded, to nurse the sick and to help the footsore and the weary. And just as that man is the greatest in whose heart and mind are the most objects for compassion, so that community is the most worthy that sees and does its civic duty to the afflicted and the distressed.

Before I close I would like to say a few words about the charitable workers of this country. During this next day and during the nextweek, you will be visited by men and women who for many days in the past have given their time freely for the cause of our common humanity. On their visits, I know that you will receive them kindly, for they ask not for themselves, but for the suffering and the stricken. Apart from these men and women, there are in this land many hundreds who, day in and day out, minister to human suffering, asking for themselves and receiving for themselves nothing more than a bare subsistence. I cannot pay to them any tribute more eloquent than one which I once heard spoken by a great-hearted western pioneer of much charity and few words -- my old friend Senator Patrick Burns. I remember being present at his 75th birthday party. It was celebrated in a great orphanage and home for the aged near the city of

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C131951

Calgary. This orphanage and home owed its foundation to the devotion of a great Catholic missionary. It owed its maintenance, in no small measure, to the generosity of my old friend. At his birthday party, there were gathered together to wish him well, the little children and the old men whom he had helped, and the Mother Superior and the sisters who lived amongst them. His reply to their expression of good wishes consisted of one sentence. He said:

> I have much and give little, but these sisters give everything.

Ladies and gentlemen: The elementary duty of our Canadian citizenship, the demand of our common humanity, the debt we owe to those who fight for a better and a juster world, and the pleading of the crippled, the sightless and the aged -- (all the more eloquent because it is silent) -- have spoken to you today in music, in prayer and in thanksgiving. For the sightless this campaign for human welfare brings light to the darkness; for the crippled child it brings promise to the sunrise; for the aged, it brings tranquillity to the sunset. Every Community Chest holds in its keeping the treasure of the heavy laden, and the hope of the afflicted. Knowing these things, shall we not fill each one to overflowing?

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C 131952

Conclusion of International Survey

Such are the most recent and most important events in this titanic and terrible struggle between two conflicting ideas of government and two conflicting philosophies of human life. On the one side tyranny; on the other side freedom. On the one side justice, peace and mercy; on the other side war, injustice and slavery. On the one side the force of law; on the other side the law of force. Since the last great war ended, the democratic nations of the world, with many failures, with many weaknesses, perhaps with some betrayals, did make an attempt to organize a world order on the basis of international law and international justice. Perhaps at some critical times had they seized with generous hands opportunities for reconciliation and disarmament, the hope might have become a reality. But once dictatorships began to raise their armoured heads it became increasingly clear that first one nation and then another was determined upon a policy of blood and iron. First one nation and then another began an act of wanton aggression. The Japanese campaign in Manchuria, the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, the fomentation of civil strife in Spain, the march into Austria, the ~~rape~~ Rhineland

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C 131953

of Czecho-Slovakia, the seizure of Bessarabia, the partition of Poland, and the attack on Finland--all these acts, many of them originally isolated, unrelated and unconnected, gradually gave a pattern to a confederation of aggressors and a conspiracy for world domination. The predatory powers, encouraged by their sporadic and unhindered successes, unrestrained by coherent and cohesive action on the part of the democracies, began to evolve plans of aggrandisement and conquest, limited only by their own ambitions. Individual bandits, acting alone, became gangsters acting together. New combinations arose directed now against one power or powers, now against another. Early and easy successes dangled before the eyes of aggressor nations the hope of European, Asian, African and then of world domination. First Germany reached an understanding with Italy. The Rome Berlin axis threatened the peace of the world. Then Germany, Italy and Japan menaced Russia and formed the anti-comintern pact. Then Germany made a treaty with Russia, until in recent weeks Germany, Italy and Japan formed their triple axis in which they dignify aggression with the title of a new world order.

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C131954

I do not claim the prescience of a prophet. It has been obvious to many men besides myself that, with ever-increasing scope, intensity and arrogance, the war-mongers were evolving a plan for world control. Every day we hear the strident clamour of the proclaimers of this new order. It is not a new order; it is the old order of Alexander, of Ghengez-Khan, of Napoleon, writ larger across the surface of the world. Germany and her greater vassals are to dominate a world of lesser vassals. The new order in Asia is mastery ~~of~~ by Japan. The new order in Europe is enslavement by Germany. The new order in Africa and the Mediterranean is the co-partnership of Italy and Germany in complete domination. In the middle East, Russia is being tempted with glittering prizes. What of France, Poland, Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, Rumania, and Greece? They will be the menials to the new lords of creation. The armies will be the armies of Germany, of Italy and Japan. The culture will be the culture of Germany, of Italy and Japan. The economies will be the economies that will satisfy the greed of Germany, Italy and Japan. The farmer will be a peasant; the workman will be a slave.

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C 131955

Government will be the tyranny of the machine gun, the overseer's lash and the insidious spy. Its sanctions will be the sanctions of iron, of fire and of slaughter.

All these evil things would have happened before this if there were not obstacles yet to be overcome: the patient resistence of China; the very existence of the United States of America, an unsleeping threat to tyranny; the fires of resentment that still smoulder and the hope that still burns in the souls of France, of Poland, of Norway, of Belgium, of Holland and of Czecho-Slovakia; the resistance of Greece; and, above all, unshaken and uncompromising, the British Commonwealth of nations. The territory of the British Empire is marked down by the pirates and the gangsters as the chief prize of their lust of conquest. The courage of Britain, the might of its sea-power, the gallantry of the air forces of the Commonwealth, the growing strength of Canada and Australia, the awakened conscience and the ever-increasing contributions of the United States of America, and perhaps above all the grit of the plain, ordinary man and woman of the British Isles stand between the hope of freedom and the certainty of slavery.

Everywhere in the path of the dictators there is Britain, the unsurmounted and unsurmountable barrier. The

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C 131956

onward march of tyranny has been checked for the first time in the English Channel. There history has been turned from its threatened course in sight of the cliffs of Dover.

The way is long, the path is steep, the burdens are many. Outnumbered in men and materials, embattled on many fronts, guarding many seas and defending those British Isles which are the fount and origin of our freedom, the peoples of the Commonwealth await the fierce onsets of the future. Courage, character and resolution are not our only hopes. The cheers of the great American Republic are every day resolving themselves into the roar of aeroplanes, the crash of bombs, and the rhythm of the engines of war. The resources of the British Commonwealth are still a reservoir of unlimited strength. The ocean flow of munitions from Canada, Australia and the United States is still free and certain. Swiftly and surely production follows preparation. Slowly, perhaps but surely the tide of battle will turn against the aggressor. Though the spirit remains undaunted and unbroken, much remains to be done. We cannot, we shall not fail.

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C 131957

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

March 14
to Apr. 31
5 1/2
months

~~The Conference~~

Time absent.
Wed. 17 ~~Aug~~ July [illegible] Sept 1.
over 6 1/2 months

3rd absence overseas [illegible]
last autumn 6 ch. & Nov. – [illegible]
& [illegible]
this year. Conference of P Mis.
absent May 10 – June 17

Long Session – much accomplished
important legislation.

Conference (must be ~~[illegible]~~ assessed by what
preceded – questions to be
settled – no of nations present
diff. languages
Long delays due to too much publicity
questions of [illegible]
[illegible] Sessions
meetings of Commissions & Committees
No changing delays due to objection
raised by USSR delegation
difficult to say reason
part of general policy – evident
at other gatherings
where I left stage has been reached

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 131958

MEMORANDUM

where treaties referred to individual
committees, they examined clause by clause
proposed amendments all in examined

Canada's attitude — helpful not to
delay settlement

Main problem peace with Germany
little progress once State of war
ended with Finland, Romania, Bulgaria
Hungary & Italy

uncertainty as to adjournment — for
meeting U.N. Assembly New York
Sept 23.

— meeting of Cabinet

Many matters arising out of
Session & held over till session
once — anxious to discuss
with Ministers,

sorry to miss visit Montgomery
glad to welcome Lord Addison

nearly 2000 bridges — 600 Dutch
children Holland
an exceptionally fine addition to citizenship
of Canada

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 131959

MEMORANDUM

(see [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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3/ C 131960

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Spoke highly of Adt. Sutherland, the Commander & Mem of auxiliary Services, and cross nurses & sisters

Hotton George Towers.

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KODAK SAFETY

C 131961

A.

When the Honourable Mr. Hardy became Premier the Liberal Government had held office in Ontario for years. The government's majority had dwindled, and there was a feeling, even before Sir Oliver had entered the federal cabinet, that the time for a change was drawing nigh. The defeat of the Administration when Sir George appealled to the electorate in 188 was, therefore, not unexpected. Since that time, with the exception of the years during which a (progressive or farmers') government under Mr. Drury was in office, the management of the affairs of the province has been in the hands of the Conservatives.

The attitude of the public towards the administration at Queens Park to-day is very similar to what it was towards the Liberal Administration after Sir Oliver Mowat had left the provincial arena. Sir Oliver's administration had been such that there was a feeling that the province owed it to him to continue its support of his government so long as he was willing to remain in office. It was much the same with Sir

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C 131962

James Whitney and the support given his administration. This, however, could not be said of the Ferguson administration. I think it is generally recognized that when Mr. Ferguson accepted the High Commissionership in London, he did so knowing that his government was doomed. He thought it wise to get out before he was turned out. The present Premier is the second Conservative Premier since Sir James Whitney's day, and just as the Liberal administration came to an end under Sir George Ross, experienced and honourable as he himself was, so, to-day, regardless of what the public feeling towards Mr. Henry personally may be, the opinion is increasingly growing that for many reasons, so far as party government in the province of Ontario is concerned, it is time for a change.

One of the purposes of this meeting is to consider how that

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Ontario Politics

Duplicate re O[illegible] Reform Association

C 131963

Introductory

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is some time since I have had the privilege of addressing the members of the Ontario Reform Association. The gathering this evening serves to revive many memories, but in so doing it reminds one as well of the flight of time and the many changes that come with the years.

Personal Association with Ontario Reform Association

When I first became interested in the proceedings of the Association, Sir Oliver Mowat was the Premier of Ontario. When the Laurier Administration was formed in 1896, Sir Oliver became Minister of Justice at Ottawa. He was succeeded in the premiership of the province by the Honourable Arthur Hardy, the distinguished father of the honoured president of this Association. Mr. Hardy was succeeded in the premiership of the province by the Honourable Sir George Ross.

The government of Sir George Ross suffered defeat in and shortly after Sir George relinquished provincial politics to become a member of the Senate at Ottawa. He subsequently became the leader of the Upper House. The Right Honourable George P. Graham became Leader of the Liberal Opposition in Ontario, but Mr. Graham, too, in a short time entered the federal arena, first, as Sir Oliver Mowat had done,

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C 131964

in order to accept a portfolio in the Laurier Administration, and, later, like Sir George Ross, he became a member of the Senate. Mr. Graham is the one remaining link between the Liberal Administrations of the nineties in Ontario and the Dominion, having held portfolios both at Toronto and at Ottawa. How fervently we all wish him years of continued service to his party and to his country, I need not say. We will pray that they may be years as well of "health and peace and sweet content".

Though I have followed the proceedings of this Association with interest from Sir Oliver Mowat's day to the present, it was not until after I became a member of the House of Commons at Ottawa in 1908 that I began to take an active interest in its affairs and to attend its meetings. As Minister of Labour in Sir Wilfrid's Cabinet I was one of the members called upon to speak at the annual meetings, and on one occasion I had the honour, along with Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Graham, to be one of the guests of the Association at a banquet in the city (22?) of Toronto. That was more than twenty years ago. During the years 1911-1913, I was President of the Association, an honour the more highly prized, I may say, seeing that in 1911 the government of which I was a member had been defeated. I myself, at the time, was no longer a Member of Parliament. During the

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C 131965

years that I have been Leader of the Liberal Party at Ottawa, I have been in close touch with the President and officers of the Association and have come to know personally the majority of its members.

The Audience being Addressed

In the circumstances I have mentioned, I feel that I may perhaps avail myself to the full of the opportunity of speaking as one of the oldest members of the Association. I should like to do so more particularly to the younger men and women who comprise the majority of its membership. May I presume even further and say that I hope you will not think I am going beyond the bounds and purposes of the Association, if I make the present an occasion to address my remarks in almost equal measure to my fellow Liberals in all parts of Canada, and even to that larger audience which comprises all those men and women in Canada who are interested in the government of their country, and in the wise and prudent administration of its affairs.

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C 131966

3) clippings on Gen [illegible]
retrenchment
gives as [illegible]

4) Conferences who held & the
Agenda

5) Reference to Imperial Conference

A) Importance of war as
first consider
ers —

B) Social Security program for
elders — work of reconstruction

C) Inflation

D) Pw Order being dependent
on outcome of the way in
wh the war is being bought

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Outlines for Speech on Addr[illegible]

C 131968

1) Reference to Mover and Seconder

3) War Session Still: emphasis on winning the war

2) Eulogy of Canadian soldiers, sailors & as even munition workers

General McNaughton] what the people have done

5th Victory Loan

4) Halifax Speech [External Affairs]

5) Absence of Bracken as Leader of Opposition (the "absentee leader".)

spirit of Parliamentary Institutions to be preserved

also the traditions of Parliament

6) Memorial from Loyal Edmonton Reg't (re Post-war Reconstruction)

~~7) "to be tabled" (or To Table)~~

~~[illegible] his own leading~~

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C131967

Merchant Seamen being enquired

Are there any others in the lower grades (e.g. M.B.E., O.B.E.)

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Outlines for Speech on Address C 131968

1) Reference to Mover and Seconder
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2) Eulogy of Canadian Soldiers, Sailors & Munition Workers
General McNaughton] What the people have done
5th Victory Loan
4) Halifax Speech [External Affairs]
5) Absence of Bracken as Leader of Opposition
(the "absentee leader".)
Spirit of Parliamentary Institutions to be preserved
also the traditions of Parliament
6) Memorial from Loyal Edmonton Regt
(re Post-War Reconstruction)
7) ~~"to be tabled" (or To Table)~~
~~Am to go this way leading~~

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C131969

Religion & State Action

Social problems - old as mankind

Definite limitations to State action

of any and all parties.

Parliament can only go so far.

The need for religion.

Our civilization not Christian,

but pagan.

Christianity has not failed -

it has never been given a chance.

The spirit of the Hebrew is to be found in the writings of the sacred books. Its dominant idea is that of a divine law of righteousness of an all prevading spiritual existence; and of a great hope which has sustained the world.

Social problem

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C 131970

"But seek ye first the Kingdom of God
and his righteousness, and all these
things shall be added unto you."

A little earlier Christ had said:

"Ye cannot serve God and Mammon"

and then referred to:

"What ye shall eat, what ye shall
drink, or wherewithal shall ye be
clothed."

(From the Sermon on the Mount)
(Matthew - Chapter 6, Verse 63).

"Let "This mind be in you, which was also in
Christ Jesus."

(Epistle of Paul to the Phillipians)
Chapter 2, Verse 5.

Paul goes on to explain his meaning,

which was the spirit of service and

humility, and sacrifice.

The Kingdom of God - universal cooperative Commonwealth

The Golden Rule.

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C 131971

(1)

Aim of Labour Union under existing economic order

Equitable Distribution of Wealth.

The Liberal Party recognizes that the problem of distribution has become more important than that of production, and believes that personality is more sacred than property. It will devote itself to finding ways and means of effecting a fair and just distribution of wealth with due regard to human necessity, to the furtherance of social justice and to the promotion of the common good.

Maldistribution of products of industry = wealth

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Safeguarding of National Railways.

C 131972

(2)

The Liberal Party stands for the maintenance of the [redacted] of the Canadian National Railways as a publicly owned and publicly controlled service.

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C 131973 (3)

~~Security Against~~ Unemployment. of First Concern

Unemployment is Canada's most urgent national problem. The Liberal Party would deal with the present emergent conditions through A REPRESENTATIVE NATIONAL COMMISSION, which would co-operate with the provinces and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief and in an endeavour to provide work for the unemployed.

a planned program of national works

(1) As permanent measures the Liberal Party is pledged to introduce policies which will serve to provide employment by reviving industry and trade; (2) and to introduce a national system of unemployment insurance.

work not doles.

continuous employment under fair working conditions for population

— all fiscal and trade policies should be correlated to this end

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

See - Lib resolution at Brandon

Liberation of Trade. - EXTERNAL

(4)

C 131974

The Liberal Party believes that trade is the basis of industrial and commercial development and that Canada needs trade.

T~~he Liberal Party~~ will abolish the extravagant increases in the tariff made by the present Administration, which have had the effect of:

Strangling ~~our~~ trade,
Exploiting ~~our~~ consumers,
Robbing ~~our~~ railways of business.

It will abolish all unwarranted extra taxes on imports such as the exchange and dumping duties, as imposed by the present Administration.

It will end the making and altering of tariffs by Executive action.

It will substitute stability for uncertainty in the administration of customs laws.

It will promote trade with ALL NATIONS and negotiate trade agreements with any countries willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis.

It will continue the Liberal policy of British preference by a percentage reduction in ~~the~~ existing tariffs, rather than by a percentage increase against foreign countries in existing tariffs

It will grant to British imports a 50% real preference.

Not groups or units, or world
fiscal freedom,
help in world movements

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C 131975

(5)

LIBERATION OF TRADE - INTERNAL

An end to artificial price control and agreements in restraint of trade.

Price-fixing by agreements restrict and hamper trade internally.

Internal trade honey-combed and enmeshed by secret understandings and agreements.

Combines, monopolies, trusts, fostered by protective tariffs.

Some things need diversity of Government (Law)

Combines Investigation Act 1909 repealed by Conservative Government.

Re-enacted by Liberal Government after 1921.

Facilities for investigation should be increased;

additional penalties should be imposed.

Re Prices -

The system of distribution of products needs overhauling

Distribution should be on a service at cost basis

Comparison of prices rec'd compared with prices retained by middleman discloses undue profits.

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Development of Primary Industries.

C 131976

(6)

The Liberal Party, by its policies, will continue to further the development of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fisheries (1) by effecting reductions in the costs of production of Canada's basic products, and (2) by obtaining wider markets therefor.

by encouraging export trade;

by State assistance in the marketing of natural products.

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Control of Credit. C 131977

(8)

Liberalism believes that credit is a public matter, not of interest to bankers only, but of direct concern to the average citizen. It stands for the immediate establishment of a properly constituted NATIONAL CENTRAL BANK, to perform the functions of rediscount, and the control of currency issue, considered in terms of public need. A Central Bank is necessary to determine the supply of currency in relation to the domestic, social and industrial requirements of the Canadian people; and also to deal with problems of international commerce and exchange.

currency. credit - banking

monetary system must not be controlled by private interests solely

Should be control over currency by central agency having social & public need at heart.

Liftoni

Here again Liberalism - seeks control, regulation in public interest - but leaves ownership in private management -

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A Balanced Budget. — National Finances

C 131978

(9)

The Liberal Party ~~will seek to effect~~ believes A BALANCED BUDGET is essential and will seek to effect that end by

~~By~~ retrenchment in public expenditures;

~~By~~ reduction of principle and interest on the public debt;

~~By~~ increasing revenues through the encouragement of trade.

Reducing the cost of government in Canada -

Federal - Provincial - Municipal.

Structure should be overhauled and simplified.

The direction of the burden of interest and taxation

conversion of loans at lower rates of interest

rates of interest carried by government issues in Canada are extravagantly high.

This retards recovery of industry.

Refunding

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Re-Assertion of Personal Liberty.

C131979

Liberalism believes that under the excuse of the present crisis, the rights of the individual have been violated. Liberalism stands, as always, for the British principle of FREE SPEECH and FREE ASSOCIATION, and to this end ~~will~~ [illegible]

(1) REPEAL SECTION 98 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE, and (2) END THE PRESENT PRACTICE OF ARBITRARY DEPORTATION.

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Electoral Reform C 131980

Liberalism stands pledged to electoral laws which will ensure a true parliamentary representation of the Canadian people,

and

reduce the costs of electoral campaigns.

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C 131981

RESTORATION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The Liberal Party believes that the present crisis has been made an excuse for the usurpation of the rights of parliament and the assumption of autocratic powers by the Executive.

Liberalism stands, as always, for the principle of

A Free Parliament and for the Supremacy of Parliament,

and to this end it will:

Repeal the legislation enacted by the present Administration, which deprives parliament of its control over expenditures, and taxation, and invests the Executive with unwarranted arbitrary powers, as for example:

(1) legislation permitting the Executive to enact measures by order-in-council for Peace, Order and Good Government;

(2) legislation providing the Executive with "a blank cheque" for expenditures of any kind. $ 115,000,000

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R-1300-C
C 131982
Jan 1st 1924

The Call of the New Year

In no part of the world will the New Year dawn upon a people more favoured than those of our own Dominion. In the Orient, in the Near and Middle East, in Europe, the early morning light will again reveal to the multitudes who inhabit other quarters of the globe much of uncertainty and insecurity. In a world thus perturbed and still convulsed with old passions, Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions stand forth as the one community of free nations between which there is mutual trust and an abiding security. With the United States, our great neighbour to the South, enjoying a like security within herself, the British Empire is happily allied in bonds of a friendship scarcely less enduring. Within our own borders the common interest and the common good still supersede the occasional appeal to national or class prejudice. Such is our inheritance from the years of the past; such the Trust which the Old year bequeaths to the New.

Recent years have witnessed the passing of many who contributed largely to the inheritance which today is ours. Of the present generation of men and women who have played their part in helping to make our country what it is, not a few are now beginning to rest from their labours. To the men and the women of the younger generations, those who have health and strength and power of service on their side, the New Year, therefore, comes with a clarion call to take some worthy part in their country's affairs; to work while it is yet today for

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C 131983

the preservation of all that is highest and best in our national life and our national influence. Let it ever be remembered that no life is too obscure and no home to humble to make its contribution to the national good. Nowhere, more than across the vast expanse of our broad Dominion, will the bells and the dawn of the New Year proclaim with greater truth

"How fair a lot to fill
Is left to each man still."

New Year's Eve,
1923

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RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

The Principle of Liberalism is TRUST IN THE PEOPLE, qualified by Prudence:

The Principle of Conservatism is MISTRUST OF THE PEOPLE, qualified by Fear.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

RT. HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

BECAUSE I wish to be associated with the BEST MEN in the BEST WORK.

Rosebery.

RT. HON. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

PROGRESS is the law of the world; and LIBERALISM IS THE EXPRESSION OF THIS LAW IN POLITICS.

Through its agency we have gained all that free men may justly prize in our existing institutions, and to it we look for the further changes that will bring them into complete harmony with the needs and aspirations of the people.

True Liberalism seeks constantly the

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greatest happiness of the greatest number, and will attain its end through the wise co-operation of a self-governed commonwealth.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

JOSEPH ARCH.

BECAUSE it was by men like Richard Cobden, John Bright, and other true Liberals, that I as a working man am able to obtain a cheap loaf to feed my family with.

Because the true spirit of Liberalism means to give to every man his just rights as a citizen, hence the enfranchisement of 2,000,000 of working men.

I am a Liberal because, when the reform of our Land Laws is dealt with, I have every confidence that a Liberal Government will deal with those laws in the interest of the whole community, and not for the benefit of a privileged few.

It has been the true Liberals who in days gone by HAVE CONFERRED LARGE BLESSINGS ON THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY: THEIR PAST SERVICE FOR THE GOOD OF MANKIND GENERALLY HAS ESTABLISHED MY CONFIDENCE IN THEM, THAT IN THE FUTURE THEY WILL

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CONFER UPON THE NATION GREATER FREEDOM BY JUST, WISE, AND LIBERAL LEGISLATION.

JOSEPH ARCH.

ARTHUR ARNOLD, M.P.

LIBERALISM IS THE POLITICAL EXPRESSION OF CIVILISATION; THE INCREASE OF CIVIL RIGHTS; THE SHARING WITH OTHERS THE LIBERTIES, THE FRANCHISES, THE PRIVILEGES, WHICH ADMIT OF EQUAL AND PERMANENT DISTRIBUTION.

It abhors inequality before the law; it seeks to make legislation respected because of its utility and beneficence.

It ever points to the attainment of happiness and comfort as the result of individual effort; and its cardinal doctrine is that those conditions will be most widely enjoyed where the people are instructed, where the avenues to eminence and usefulness are free and open, where the laws are loved because they are the self-made, and the well accepted obligations of a wise and contented nation.

ARTHUR ARNOLD.

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HON. EVELYN ASHLEY, M.P. C131987

A Man may promote social reforms and be of use in his generation, without being a politician; but if he wishes to influence the action of the State as distinguished from individual action, he must take his share in politics and must choose his party. If he is keenly alive to evils and wants in the existing state of things, and also believes in the power of united action to remedy some of those evils and supply some of those wants, he will elect to join the Liberal Party:

Because it has shown itself both in the past and in the present to contain the greater number of men who throw off the natural instinct to view everything (often unconsciously) from an interested standpoint, and WHO STRIVE ACTIVELY TO DEVISE REMEDIES FOR DEFECTS WHICH THEY SPONTANEOUSLY RECOGNISE.

EVELYN ASHLEY.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Every civil society is the legatee of all that went before. It inherits all that is good, and much that is evil. There must be, therefore, in

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every healthy community something that is worn out and should be extruded.

While a love of novelty is unwise, and changes made for the mere fashion of changing are to be avoided, it is on the other hand sheer folly to refuse needful changes. Conserve that which is sound and good; but prune out all that no longer bears fruit, and cut down and burn that which is dead and mildewed.

Absolute conservatism is absolute dotage. No change? then, no growth. At every generation the State should enter upon house-cleaning worn out furniture should give place to new and better. Every crack and cranny should be searched for vermin, rubbish should go to the garret, and broken crockery to the dust-heap.

The attempt to wear the clothes of our childhood would not be more absurd than for society to maintain its old institutions unmodified. Violent and sudden changes are to be avoided. The new should grow out of the old. Thus, as in Nature evolution goes on from lower to higher without any break or chasm, and from less good to greater good; so should it be in the State.

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REFORMATION IS THE SUREST PREVENTIVE OF REVOLUTION.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PROFESSOR EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY.

The right course in practical politics cannot be ascertained by mere reference to the will of the people at any given moment, but must be sought in conformity with the laws of order and progress revealed by the scientific study of man and his environment.

The reorganization of society can be effected only by a previous reorganization of beliefs, and therefore, very little is to be expected from a mere change of political institutions.

Nevertheless political institutions need to be changed from time to time, in order that progress may be not retarded by unfavourable conditions.

So far as such changes are effected in England, they are effected almost exclusively through the agency of what is called the Liberal Party. I am, therefore, generally to be found acting with that Party, and even with its most advanced wing, although on principles which most

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Liberals would probably not admit.

E. S. BEESLY.

DR. W. C. BENNETT.

I am a Liberal, because
I would have equal rights and laws,
And Comforts too, for all;
Because with all the wise, I would
That all should share one common good,
That joy to all should fall.

I am a Liberal. Ask you, "Why?"
Because, with Bright, I hold that I
Should do the all I can;
That from the few the rule shall pass
To all, from every sect and class,
From castes of men to MAN.

I am a Liberal, for this:--
The privilege I would not miss
To be to freedom true;
To aid the People as I may,
That as I die my lips may say
BROTHERS I STROVE FOR YOU.

W. C. BENNETT.

FRANCIS BENNOCH.

In answer to the question "Why am I a Liberal?" my words may be brief but emphatic. At a very early age I satisfied myself that Toryism and Tyranny were convertible terms. Descended from the heroic Covenanters, my blood boiled as I read how they were hunted and cut down because they dared to worship God in their own fashion, and not as the Tories of that day

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desired.

As a dalesman of our national poet Robert Burns, I read with profound interest how, when acting as a humble gauger, he ventured to suggest certain improvements in effectively but less oppressively dealing with those who in ignorance were infringing the law. He was ordered to work, and not to think. It was his duty to obey the law, and not to make, or suggest, modifications of it. I pitied the Tory for his folly, and commended the poet for his courage.

When the oppressed of Manchester, writhing under Tory misrule, met in their thousands in the space of Peterloo, with the view of demanding justice, and were shot down like vermin, my Liberalism was confirmed.

With the knowledge that on arriving at manhood I could not in England exercise any civil right, because I was a Dissenter, how could I do otherwise than hate the Tory? or how could I help revering the party who struck off my chains of disability, and made me free? And so I rejoice in having been a Liberator, an independent acting in the Liberal ranks, for more than fifty years.

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Catholic Emancipation,
Freedom to the Slave,
Repeal of the Corn Laws,
Removal of Jewish Disabilities.

THE GREAT REFORM BILLS OF 1832 and 1885 HAVE ALL BEEN PROMOTED BY THE LIBERALS AND OPPOSED BY THE TORIES; THEREFORE I AM A LIBERAL.

How any Jew, Dissenter, or Roman Catholic can desert the party that gave them power, and associate themselves with the party that resisted their claims, in language never to be forgotten and hardly to be forgiven, is to me incomprehensible.

The removal of the duty on paper, the abolition of the tax on newspapers, so long opposed by the Tories, and so gallantly and pertinaciously fought for by a band of Liberals, was probably the greatest of all the Liberal triumphs, as their removal rendered possible the introduction of penny newspapers, with power incalculable, and without which the world now-a-days would be a blank.

In many of the agitations and successes enumerated I have been permitted to bear my humble part, and to rejoice that my thoughts and energies have ever been and still are associated with those

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whose voices are for progress, and always to be found as pioneers, in the front of advanced and advancing public opinion; HENCE I AM A LIBERAL.

FRANCIS BENNOCH.

REV. LLEWELYN D. BEVAN, L.L.B., D.D.

LIBERALISM is part of my inheritance from the past. Two centuries of free and progressive thought and feeling in direct and unbroken descent first made me a Liberal. And that which I gained by birthright, later reason and the conduct of life have shown to be for me at least a necessity of thought and an imperative of conscience. Liberalism is gathered up in one word--Equality; and this seems to be the essential element of the Christian idea. In the individual relation of men to God, every man stands upon the same foundation. There is one law and one salvation. Hence monarchy and oligarchy, as forms of government, unless they finally rest upon the will of the people are unchristian. Democracy, which must be the final goal of Liberalism, is deducible from the principles of Christianity, and the true conception of the Church; and I can

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only cease to be a Liberal by denying my faith and giving up my Christianity.

It is on this account that I conceive of a social order which transcends all limits of nationality and race. The separations which are marked by any limitations of freedom, such as is involved in tributary nations, national interests, protective tariffs, disabilities arising from foreign birth, and the like, are all alien to the true conception of Liberalism. FOR I KNOW NO NATION BUT THE RACE, and NO PATRIOTISM BUT UNIVERSAL HUMANITY. The "International" therefore, in its widest sense, is to me synonymous with "The Church", of which I have no idea except that of the entire family of men, controlled and governed by the law of Jesus, and animated by the spirit of a universal brotherhood. The supreme sanctions, therefore, of Liberalism as I conceive them, are the interests and welfares of all men, without distinction of race, language or colour.

The rule for all practical life must necessarily be found within limits that are workable. I, therefore, hold what I should call the principle

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of voisinage, or neighbourhood; in other words, the commune, as the final outcome of Liberal action in the control of human affairs. Hence, all dynastic influences, aristocratic and military distinctions, whatever tends to continue and make more enduring the separations of mankind in natural antipathies and conflicts (whether of peace or war) Liberalism will at last destroy, and for this I would labour and pray, because I believe it to be the ideal of that religion, which is my supreme authority, and which is purposed by God to be the universal law and imperialism of the whole world. By Liberalism, therefore, I understand those principles and that practice which aim first at rendering the individual a self-governing person (This I believe can only be fully accomplished by the method of Jesus, which was the moral rehabilitation and perfecting of each man). Second, combining men for the common purposes of social life, in such communities as can practically act together, under the necessary limitations of space and time. Third, recognizing the unity and the solidarity of the entire race. All other conceptions of life seem

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to me to be pagan and inhuman; to be got rid of as soon as may be, by the methods of thoughtful discourse, persistent teaching, social and political reform and bloodless revolutions in which alone true Liberalism can take part.

LLEWELYN D.BEVAN.

PROFESSOR J. S. BLACKIE, F.R.S.E.

I am a Liberal because, so far as I have been able to understand the constitution of the world, it is the grand object and tendency of the divinely moved forces of Nature to produce the greatest amount of richly varied life, and with that the greatest happiness of the greatest number of free individuals; whereas in the records of history, from the Patricians of Rome, and the Eupatridae of Athens, down to the present race of British aristocrats, I find a powerful party existing in the State, whose leading instinct has always been to confine the advantages and honours of the body social as much as possible to a favoured few, while the many are left uncared for, unregarded, slavishly dependent, and not seldom harshly oppressed. To this party,

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as acting in opposition to the declared will of God in the constitution of the universe, as a mortal being I necessarily stand in an attitude of decided antagonism.

II.

Again, I am a Liberal as having, from a boy, imbibed the doctrine of spiritual democracy from the New Testament, which teaches me, that all men are brethren, the members of one family, and the children of one Father: and THOUGH SUBORDINATION IN FUNCTION AND POSITION MUST EXIST IN EVERY SOCIAL ORGANISM, THIS SUBORDINATION EXISTS FOR THE SAKE OF CO-OPERATION, NOT FOR THE SAKE OF DOMINATION. Christian ethics teach me that LOVE, and love only, ought to be the supreme law which dictates the relation of cleasses in a well-ordered community; and this love can never put forth its power so long as laws are allowed to exist, made as our land laws historically were, by the self-aggrandizing few, for the express purpose of asserting an unbrotherly authority over the many. The maintenance of such laws, as they have been handed down to us from our aristocratic ancestors has always been the prime

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article in the creed of the Tory Party; and with this party, as one that believes that Christianity should permeate the whole structure of society, and as a religion of love strive specially to support the weak against the strong, I can in nowise co-operate. Toryism as I read it, not in the plausible speeches of the hour got up for a momentary purpose, but in the bread lines of historical portraiture means Might; Liberalism means Right. SELF IS THE INSPIRATION OF THE ONE POLICY, LOVE OF THE OTHER.

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

LADY BRASSEY.

From a sincere conviction that TRUE LIBERALISM, not confined only to politics, but carried into all the numerous phases of everyday life, IS THE ONLY PLAN BY WHICH OUR SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ORDER CAN BE EFFECTUALLY SUSTAINED. The true liberal looks not to the interests of certain privileged classes alone, but to those of the community at large. HE SEEKS TO PROMOTE THE GREATEST HAPPINESS OF THE GREATEST NUMBER BY GIVING FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND ACTION TO ALL, BY

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EXTENDING THE MEANS OF EDUCTION, AND THUS ENABLING ALL CLASSES TO IMPROVE THE TALENTS COMMITTED TO THEIR CARE, AND TO APPRECIATE AND USE WISELY, FOR THE ELEVATION OF MANKIND, THE PRIVILEGES WHICH HAVE BEEN CONFERRED UPON THEM THROUGH LIBERAL LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENT.

ANNIE BRASSEY.

HENRY BROADHURST M.P.

I AM A LIBERAL BECAUSE THE TRUE, FULL, AND FREE APPLICATION OF LIBERAL PRINCIPLES IS BEST CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE HIGHEST ORDER OF MANHOOD. It teaches self-reliance, and gives the best opportunities to the people to promote their individual as well as their united and best permanent interest.

LIBERALISM DOES NOT SEEK TO MAKE ALL MEN EQUAL: NOTHING CAN DO THAT. BUT ITS OBJECT IS TO REMOVE ALL OBSTACLES ERECTED BY MEN, WHICH PREVENT ALL HAVING EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES. This in its turn promotes industry, and makes the realization of reasonably ambitious hopes possible to the poorest man amongst us.

HENRY BROADHURST.

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SIDNEY BUXTON, M. P. C 132000

Desirous that happiness, health, and wealth should be increased and diffused, that mankind should become more moral, more intelligent, more capable of, and with more facilities for, enjoyment-- in a word, more civilized in the best sense of the term; believing that these ends can best be attained by means of personal, civil and religious liberty (liberty of the weak as well as of the strong), self-government, equality by levelling up -- I am a Liberal.

A Liberal, because, both looking back to history, and noting the present principles and practice of the two great parties in the State, one sees clearly that it is the Liberal Party who have consistently held a belief in the goodness, the justice, the humanity of mankind, a belief which given them that political courage, without which reforms are often made dangerous, by being conceded only to clamour and violence, or from motives of expediency.

The Liberal Party has, of course, made mistakes, and its pace has too often to be regulated by that of its most weak-kneed members.

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KODAK S A F

But though it moves slowly it moves surely, and its aim is always to secure fair play, and to remedy that injustice which has arisen from past oppression or from past neglect.

SIDNEY BUXTON.

THOMAS CATLING.
Editor of LLOYD'S Newspaper.

WHILE THE GOOD GOVERNMENT OF A STATE CAN ONLY BE SECURED BY THE RULE OF THE WISEST, HISTORY FAILS TO SHOW THAT ANY ONE CLASS POSSESSES A MONOPOLY OF WISDOM. Hence, instead of fostering the privileges of the few, LIBERALISM SEEKS TO UTILISE ALL THE FORCES OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, WITH A VIEW TO THE DIFFUSION OF HAPPINESS AMONG THE MANY. As a result of this action, the English men and women, of today, enjoy more personal freedom than the inhabitants of any other country. In the provincial newspaper office where I learned my first political lessons, a printer who had dared to vote for a Liberal was fiercely challenged by his Tory employer. When the man ventured to say that he had voted according to his conscience, he was met with the rejoinder, "D--n your conscience!" and summarily dismissed.

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The incident is significant, because it represents a principle--the despotic claim of one class to override the feelings and opinions of others. Against such straitened views it is the province of Liberalism to wage constant battle. Free trade, a free press, the free expression of opinion, and all our social and religious liberties, have been won by beating down the narrow Conservatism which so long barred the way. Wider avenues are now opening, and it is because of my earnest belief that legislation may do much to brighten the lot of the humblest workers, that I desire the triumph of the Liberal cause, which means progress, the growth of freedom, and the advancement of the general good.

THOMAS CATLING.

REV. JOHN CLIFFORD, M.A., L.L.B.

The end of political government is the total perfection of men, and the test of the value of all systems of government is the influence they can exert:-

(1) In the swift elimination of everything from society that injures manhood; and

(2) In the contribution they make towards the

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realization of a free, pure, high-toned, just and unselfish ideal of character; considerate and kindly towards inferior and subject persons and races, and eager to invest them at the earliest practicable moment with their full rights as citizens; inflexibly fair towards equals and enthusiastic for the progress of humanity.

LIBERAL PRINCIPLES DEVELOP RESPONSIBILITY: responsibility educates and humanizes; and the fully-educated man is the most serviceable member of the social organism. Liberal principles are essentially antagonistic to the supremacy of narrow, partial, and class interests, and favourable to the protection of the weak and tempted, and the culture of reverence for man as man. Toryism has some good men in its ranks, but by ACCIDENT, and in spite of its principles. Liberalism grows the higher and nobler qualities of manhood, as the sun gives heat, from its very nature. Mr. Gladstone says:-- "A TORY OPPOSITION DOES EVERYTHING WHICH A HIGH-MINDED OPPOSITION OUGHT NOT TO DO."

IT IS THEREFORE BECAUSE A TRUE LIBERALISM SUPPLIES THE BEST MATERIAL FOR MAKING THE BEST

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MEN, that I feel it my duty to work for the victory of a growingly Liberal policy.

JOHN CLIFFORD.

EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

The same law of growth and development which rules the physical world applies to every department of human affairs. Liberalism is based upon the recognition of the law, and is ever on the watch for the changes which through its operation are constantly taking place in society, and ever anxious, by bringing political institutions into harmony with the new wants and conditions developed, to minimise the amount of human suffering which these changes necessarily produce, and to increase the total sum of human happiness.

THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE PAST IS MAINLY THE WORK OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, and believing as I do in the necessity of further progress in the future, it is TO THE LIBERAL PARTY THAT I LOOK FOR THOSE FURTHER CHANGES WHICH THE CONSTANT GROWTH OF THE NATION MAKES INEVITABLE And for the safe solution of those

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problems which the future has in store.

DALHOUSIE.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

I AM A LIBERAL, BECAUSE LIBERALISM SEEMS TO ME TO MEAN FAITH IN THE PEOPLE, AND CONFIDENCE THAT THEY WILL MANAGE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS FAR BETTER THAN THOSE AFFAIRS ARE LIKELY TO BE MANAGED FOR THEM BY OTHERS.

No section of the people has ever been excluded from political power without suffering legislative injustice. To mention only a few instances: the working classes suffered for centuries from laws which attempted to fix the rate of wages, to prevent laborers migrating from place to place in search of better-paid employment, to suppress trade societies, and to facilitate the embezzlement of their funds. Women have suffered and are still suffering from a number of equally unjust laws. A mother, if she is married has no right to the guardianship of her children, and no right, after they have passed an early age even to be with them. If her husband is unfaithful to her, the law gives her no claim to a divorce, although infedelity on her

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part gives her husband the power to put her away. The laws relating to the various cases of intestacy are curious in their consistent injustice to the female relatives, as compared with the male relatives of the deceased person.

Every case of injustice is a double curse, harming those it is supposed to favour, as much as those to whom it is obviously oppressive and Liberalism, notwithstanding the timidity of some faint-hearted and weak-kneed Liberals, is in the main the force in the political world which cuts at the root of injustice; not so much by tinkering and patching up particular instances of wrong, but by giving the people the power to protect themselves. EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL, MAN OR WOMAN, WORKMAN OR ARISTOCRAT, IS THE ONLY SORT OF LIBERALISM THAT DESERVES THE NAME. The Liberalism that wishes to exclude half the human race from the benefits arising from liberty and self-government, may make use of sounding phrases, but is not genuine Liberalism, and in time it will meet the fate that all shame deserve.

MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

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WILLIAM FOWLER M.P.

The principles of the Liberal Party, when faithfully carried out, tend to the freedom and well-being of the whole nation, as a self-governing people, not of any class or section, and not of ONE NATION ONLY, BUT OF ALL NATIONS, by encouraging peaceful and cordial relations, based on mutual good-will and assistance, arising out of common interests.

Such relations, once established, discourage contests and disputes and tend to counteract that spirit of boasting and rivalry which creates misunderstandings, and magnifies trifling differences into occasions of quarrel, and even war.

WILLIAM FOWLER.

E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L.

I AM A LIBERAL, A CONVERT FROM HEREDITARY TORYISM, MAINLY BECAUSE TORYISM WILL NOT STAND THE TEST OF ENGLISH OR ANY OTHER HISTORY, AND LIBERALISM WILL. THE APPEARANCE OF ANTIQUITY ON THE TORY SIDE IS A DELUSION: ANY ONE CAN SEE THROUGH IT WHO LOOKS BACK FAR ENOUGH. THE MAIN WORK OF LIBERALISM HAS BEEN TO PRESERVE THE

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earliest principles of our political life, in many cases to fall back upon them when they have been forgotten; to change boldly when change has been needed, but to change on the old lines. THE OLDEST INSTITUTIONS ARE THE FREEST: their weak side is, that in early communities freedom is apt to confine itself to the descendants of the first founders of the community; others are shut out. A primitive democracy may in this way grow into an oligarchy. The tory tendency is to preserve and strengthen every distinction that thus grows up. The Liberal tendency is to fall back on the earlier and freer state of things by getting rid of such distinctions. For instance, the hereditary principle in the House of Lords has a specious look of antiquity; it is really on innovation of comparatively modern time. To go no deeper into the matter, the class of hereditary peers, a single element in the House, has so grown and overshadowed the older official peers, that many look on the House of Lords as in its own nature a hereditary body. To abolish or curtail this later element, which has crept in unawares is simply to go back to an earlier, and in

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its measure better, state of things. So with most other things, the work of Liberal Reform has commonly been to fall back on the principle of older institutions, though often under new shapes and names. TORY OPPOSITION TO REFORM HAS COMMONLY BEEN IN TRUTH THE DEFENCE OF MODERN CORRUPTIONS AND USURPATIONS. Liberalism really accepts the wisdom of our forefathers sometimes perhaps without knowing it. Toryism, while talking of the wisdom of our forefathers treads it under foot. The best school of Liberalism is a careful study of the history of our own country, or indeed of any other, for all teach the same lesson. In England we have never lost our tie to the past, to the very earliest past, of our nation. We can therefore reform without destroying. Where that tie has been broken--commonly by the innovations of kings and oligarchs-- revolution has come instead of reform. LIBERALISM IS IN TRUTH CONSERVATIVE OF REAL ANTIQUITY; WHAT CALLS ITSELF CONSERVATISM IS CONSERVATIVE ONLY OF A SEEMING ANTIQUITY, WHICH IS IN TRUTH VERY MODERN.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

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EDMUND GOSSE.

The poet must always be shut out from active political life, if he is true to his instincts, by the double nature of his mind. He obeys that god to whom the Romans offered honey-cakes and coins on New Year's Day -- the god with two faces, the Opener and the Closer; he who looks before and yet behind. As an artist the poet will find himself a Conservative, one anxious to let existing forms of beauty stay, and ever delighted to project his fancy into the past, and make it rest there. But he is not an artist merely; he is a moralist also, and the moralist in him must always be Liberal. From this dual nature will proceed alternations of temper, a desire to be moving, and yet an unwillingness to move along the general road; a certain fantastic and irregular step which must preclude him from walking with or in front of large regiments of men. The place for the poet for the artist-moralist is the study not the senate.

In that retirement his choice will become less difficult. After a few agitations of the needle, his sympathies will definitely point towards the

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future, in the direction of hope, of faith, and of enthusiasm. That very tenderness for the past, which troubled him in the hurly-burly will now help him to a tranquil confidence to a certain hope that the race which has risen so long will not now cease to be rising. This confidence will grow upon him as he consults the oracle; and without losing his Conservatism he will increasingly prefer to call himself a Liberal. HE WILL BE A LIBERAL BECAUSE HE LOVES TOO WELL WHAT NATURE GAVE HIM YESTERDAY, TO ROB HIMSELF OF WHAT SHE MAY PROVIDED FOR HIM TOMORROW.

EDMUND GOSSE.

RT. HON. LORD GREVILLE.

The history of England proves that the people of its country are its governors. The people cannot be Tory, for the Tory party only moves when forced for the sake of the holding office, or for their own individual benefit, or when a great man like Lord Beaconsfield, after much labour educates his party, but the education is only given and received for a given purpose, like beings who swallow unpleasant madicine. The policy that

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guides the Tories is in opposition to all Liberal measures; it vilifies statesmen like Gladstone, Bright and Chamberlain; but when by accident they find themselves in power, they meekly take up measures which they had before opposed, but now are forced to adopt if they wish to retain the reins of power.

Liberal measures have given freedom of speech and action. The monarch, the peer, the commoner, the manufacturers, all feel its power; but that power is not the power of the autocrat, it is the gentle breach of liberty given to us Britons by the Liberal party, which exists, and must ever continue to exist, by the absolute independence of a free, loyal, and lawabiding people.

GREVILLE.

REV. NEWMAN HALL L.L.B.

I AM A LIBERAL BECAUSE I AM A CONSERVATIVE.

It is better to repair a house and so uphold it than let it go to ruin by leaving things as they are. The broader the basis of the throne in the extension of popular liberty, the more

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stable that throne will be. Progressive legislation prompted by justice is safer than legislation yielded to clamour, which it is often too late to still. A foreign policy of justice and conciliation is more likely than one of provocation and aggression to conserve the interests and honour of our country. These are the principles of Liberalism, and therefore as a Conservative, I support the Liberal Party.

NEWMAN HALL.

THOMAS HARE.

Because I desire to introduce into our institutions, laws and social condition, every principle and practice which can promote -- and climinate such as impede -- the profitable industry and happiness of the greatest number of the people, and at the same time scrupulously to preserve all that can help to combine and associate together the different classes in MUTUAL LOVE AND REVERENCE.

THOMAS HARE.

E. HENEAGE M.P.

LIBERALISM is the political faith of those who desire good and free government, and has been the

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

means of uniting together the various classes of the country by wise and opportune legislation.

Liberals endeavor to introduce necessary reforms when they can be most beneficially effective in the interest, and without any strain on the constitution of the State, guided solely by a sense of right and justice apart from social prejudices and class interest.

True Liberalism marks out the path of progress in the history of nations, and is based on principles of true charity, toleration and equity.

E. HENEAGE.

HON. WALTER H. JAMES M.P.

I Believe that politics must follow the laws of natural life, in which "continuity" always is expressed. Progress has been sometimes defined "the manipulation of matter" but no true Liberal is attached to its meaning in this sense. It is the GROWTH OF HIGHER FORMS OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL POWER, BOTH IN THE INDIVIDUAL AND IN THE NATION. TORYISM IS THE GOSPEL OF POLITICAL UNBELIEF, and prevents the fulfilment of these conditions. Without them, we are scarcely able

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to hold our own, and far less able to obtain pre-eminence over other countries.

WALTER H. JAMES.

GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

Since a definition should separate the thing defined from all things else, a party definition should contain the distinctive marks by which the party can be known, and be expressed in terms which cannot be explained away, nor employed by persons of another way of thinking.

A POLITICAL LIBERAL IS ONE WHO SEEKS NO RIGHT NOT EQUALLY SHARED BY THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY, NOR ANY SOCIAL DISTINCTION WHICH THEY DO NOT SANCTION. He is for progress by effort and conviction, demanding only that advance in which the general intelligence concurs. AN ENTIRE LIBERAL IS ONE WHO HAS TRUST IN THE WHOLE PEOPLE, AND WHO COUNSELS THE PEOPLE TO HAVE TRUST IN THEMSELVES; whose test of every measure is its conductiveness to their independence and facilities of self-support; who holds their free vote to the valid authority of Government; and

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who, in any public office he may fill, regards himself as their servant. He who lacks any of these signs of principle, can only be described as Liberal limited. Some Liberals, with a timorous conception of terms of magnitude regard the "whole people" as meaning only half the people. As the Americans formerly held all men to be "brothers", provided that they were not coloured, so there are they, who hold that all citizens should be politically free, provided they are not women. These, however are a decreasing class.

G. J. HOLYOAKE.

REV. JOHN PAGE HOPPS.

In making a stand for what has come to be called "liberalism" we are not scrambling for power or fighting for a party; WE ARE ENGAGED IN NATION-MAKING, and we are engaged in Nation-Making because we are endeavoring to elucidate and practically apply the great foundation principles of a civilised nation's life, and notably that of doing equal justice to all, irrespective of class or caste, sex or sect.

The true liberal therefore, is opposed to

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monopoly and privilege, to legislation on behalf of vested interests to the burdening of the many for the advantaging of the few. He is not an iconoclast, but seeks as his one object to merge all classes and conditions of men into one united whole, with equal social, political and religious rights for all.

This great ideal is capable of ever-varying because ever-developing applications; and it is in the application of it that Liberals find their work as instructors and leaders of the people.

J. PAGE HOPPS.

CHARLES H. HOPWOOD. Q.C. M.P.

I have always been a member of the Liberal Party, first by education, afterwards by conviction. The history of its glorious past and active advocacy of every reform, which marks its present career, combine inclination and duty. Its watchword is justice; justice to all, high or low, rich or poor. From this flow freedom of opinion, liberty of person, equal political rights at home, manful but conciliatory bearing to the nations abroad. Where so many duties present themselves we must make choice. The

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happiness of the population the prosperity of the country and its sons beyond the seas, demand our first care. Interference in foreign affairs, costly, disastrous, unjust, productive of vainglory, delaying the solution of home questions, has taught us by its results that the truest interests and the real honour of the nation are not served by boastful language or bloated armaments. WITH THE CALMNESS AND STRENGTH DERIVED FROM CONVICTION LET US, LIBERALS ENDEAVOR TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF PUBLIC DUTY, frank and uncompromising as electors, or elected, amending rather than destroying, resisting THE CLAMOUR OF THE IGNORANT AND THOUGHTLESS, THE HURRY OF PANIC, AND THE SELFISH DEMANDS OF UNJUST PRIVILEGE.

CHARLES HOPWOOD.

JAMES HOWARD M.P.

Perhaps the best answer to this question will be to give a bit of my own personal experience:-

Mine had been a Tory family for several generations, and my father instilled into my youthful mind the prejudices common to Toryism.

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I was absorbed in business pursuite until forty years of age, about which time I commenced to take an interest in, and to study politics. I soon discovered an essential difference between Toryism and Liberalism. I preceived that the habit of the Tory Party was to resist changes as long as possible; that their practice was not to argue questions upon their merits, but to appeal to people's fears and prejudices; and that the privileges of particular classes of the community were invariably upheld. On the other hand, the habit of the Liberal Party was to advocate reforms as soon as convinced of their desirableness; to reason strictly upon the merits of a case, and instead of upholding the exclusive rights and privileges of a class, to advocate their extension to others when justly entitled to them.

IT WAS AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THE FOREGOING FACTS, and THE INCONSISTENCY DISPLAYED BY TORY STATESMEN IN BECOMING PARTIES TO REFORMS THAT THEY HAD LONG URGED THEIR FOLLOWERS TO RESIST, THAT I DETERMINED TO TERMINATE MY CONNECTION WITH THE TORY PARTY, AND TO BECOME A LIBERAL.

JAMES HOWARD.

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A. TAYLOR INNES.

I AM A LIBERAL BECAUSE I AM A SCOTCHMAN. As a Matter of Personal constitution, the claim of the past, the authority of the present, and the sacred continuity of both, so press upon my imagination as almost to make me a Conservative. But in the history of my own country I find something deeper than the thin stream of its Conservative tradition. I FIND THERE IN EVERY AGE A PASSION FOR THE IDEAL, and A SENSE OF THE OBLIGATION OF MEN WHO DEAL WITH PUBLIC AFFAIRS TO BUILD UPON NOTHING LESS THAN PRINCIPLES OF RIGHT. And as time goes on, Scotland has fallen back more and more upon such principles -- principles of individual freedom, no doubt, but of individual freedom to unite in construction and reconstruction, and so to join with the new principle of Toleration, the old passion for truth and right. And in proportion as it has done so, our Liberalism without becoming less Scottish than it was in the days of George Buchanan, has become more cosmopolitan. I believe, therefore that Scotland, in thus adhering to Liberalism, has chosen the better part in politics. For it has chosen that

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which need not be taken away from it in the future, by any accident however strange, by any development however slow.

A. TAYLOR INNES.

REV. BROOKE LAMBERT - Vicar of Greenwick.

I AM A LIBERAL FOR MUCH THE SAME REASON THAT I AM A CLERGYMAN. THE MOTTO OF BOTH IS. "Homo sum: humani nihil alienum a me pto", AND LIBERALISM BUT EXPRESSES IN HUMAN POLICY THAT CARE FOR MAN AS MAN WHICH FINDS THE HIGHTEST EXPRESSION IN RELIGION. My Liberal tendencies--not inborn, for I was bred among Conservatives--have been much developed by my profession. By Liberalism I understand not the forcing of certain measures, called Liberal on an unwilling community, but the giving to every class of the community, power freely to express their views, and to obtain the recognition of those views by the Government of the nation. I find the counterpart of this in religion. I do not find men forced into being good; I find them left to learn by experience what course they should take; and I am taught by religion to believe that men

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have large power of modifying the conditions of their life as they draw near to their Maker. I should be a Liberal were I merely a Theist; but being a Christian, a follower of the God-Man, I have learnt that the true patriot must be something more than a Liberal to his own class or people. It is because I trace in Liberal policy an endeavor not to govern one class in the interests of another, not to rule our colonies and dependencies with a selfish reference to our own wishes, that I am a Liberal. Lastly I am a Liberal because progress is the law of existence, written as in the world outside, so in the world of thought, and especially of religious thought (for religious thought has advanced, despite all the efforts of men who call themselves religious to keep it back; so that religion presents the best evidence of the necessity of progress). Any policy which opposes the gradual development of institutions and modification of laws, is to me as contrary to the order of nature as it is opposed to the best interests of man.

BROOKE LAMBERT.

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RT. HON. THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

PARTY IS THE INSTRUMENT OF GOVERNMENT IN A FREE COUNTRY. WHILE CHANGE IS THE LAW OF NATIONS WHICH ARE POWERFUL BECAUSE PROGRESSIVE IT IS BEST THAT CHANGE BE GUIDED BY THAT PARTY IN THE STATE WHICH HAS SHOWN PRECEPTION OF NECESSITY OF CHANGE IN THE OPEN ADVOCACY OF REFORM WHEN NEEDED. THIS THE LIBERAL PARTY HAS PROVED ITSELF CAPABLE of DOING, AND OF DIRECTING REFORM IN THE PATHS OF ORDER AND OF LIBERTY.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ARE THE FRUITS OF ITS PAST VICTORIES AND I AM A LIBERAL IN THE HOPE THAT FREEDOM FROM TYRANNY OF MOB OR MONARCH WILL BE THE SAFEGUARD OF ITS FUTURE TRIUMPHS.

LORNE.

SIR. JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P.

In considering this question we must look partly to the past, and partly to the future.

I have been a Liberal because the Liberal Party has been contending for principles now generally admitted to be of great national advantage, and among the most important of which may be mentioned civil and religious liberty, peace abroad, economy at home, freedom of trade,

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a fairer distribution of seats, the extension of the franchise, and last, but not least the general education of the people.

These and other measures have already done much to promote the well-being of our people, but I confidently look forward to still further improvement.

As regards the future, I trust that Parliament will alter the law, so as to promote instead of discouraging, small holdings; to facilitate the transfer of land; to improve our system of education; to limit generally, as well as in factories, the hours of labour of young persons; to increase the number of free libraries; to improve our system of local government, etc. By these and other measures, without any revolutionary changes or injustice to individuals, I believe that the general prosperity of the community might be materially increased.

MOREVER EVEN IF OUR LAWS WERE NOT PERFECTLY ADJUSTED TO OUR ENVIRONMENT, STILL IN ANY COMPLEX COMMUNITY THE CIRCUMSTANCES ARE CONTINUALLY CHANGING, DISCOVERIES ARE MADE, IMPROVEMENTS ARE SUGGESTED, and WE CANNOT HOPE TO MAINTAIN OUR

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population in comfort and PROSPERITY; STILL LESS TO DIMINISH THE SUFFERING AND MISERY AROUND US, UNLESS WE ARE PREPARED TO AVAIL OURSELVES OF ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND ADAPT OURSELVES TO NEW CIRCUMSTANCES AND REQUIREMENTS.

It is in the hope of contributing however humbly, to promote those objects, that I am a Liberal.

JOHN LUBBOCK.

CHARLES MACKAY.

I BECAME a Liberal because from my earliest manhood, I was strongly of the opinion that among nations, as among individual men,

"None should patiently endure
Any ills that he could cure;"

that true policy and true wisdom was to "keep the march of Time", and do each one his best according to his knowledge, his strength, and his virtue, to make the world better than he found it; to act in his own sphere for the benefit of his fellows, as long as

"----------a wrong remained,
To be conquered by the right."

or "oppression lifted a finger" or "an error clouded the reason", or "a slave awaited his free-

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dom". ALL THESE WERE THE FANCIES OF MY YOUTH, THAT HAVE BECOME THE CONVICTIONS OF MY LATER AGE: that will remain with me as long as Reason retains her seat in my brain or Conscience continues to regulate my conduct.

CHARLES MACKAY.

P. STEWART MACLIVER, M.P.

BECAUSE TO LIBERALISM WE OWE THE REMOVAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE, which have given to England a Free Press, has provided cheap literature, and has made our newspapers powerful agencies in the education of the people in religion and morality.

P. STEWART MACLIVER.

ADMIRAL MAXSE.

LIBERALISM consists in initiating reforms and in grappling with the difficulties which surround them, while Conservatism consists in creating superfluous difficulties in the way of progress; that is, in supplementing the real practical difficulties with theoretical ones.

Lord Beaconsfield's success was entirely due to his fertile supply of ingenious and purely theoretical difficulties. He supplied thoughtless

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people with what seemed to be reasons for opposing measures which they disliked.

FREDERICK A. MAXSE.

RT. HON. GEORGE OSBORNE MORGAN Q.C. M.P.

I AM A LIBERAL BECAUSE I PREFER PROGRESS TO STAGNATION; BECAUSE I PLACE THE HAPPINESS OF THE MANY ABOVE THE PRIVILEGES OF THE FEW; AND BECAUSE I BELIEVE THAT DISASTROUS REVOLUTIONS ARE BEST AVERTED BY TIMELY REFORMS.

C. OSBORNE MORGAN.

RT. HON. LORD MOUNT-TEMPLE.

BECAUSE I believe that God has sent me into the world to do my best to improve it; and because I cannot rest satisfied with the defects and deficiencies of the political and social condition of my country. My disposition is to hope and trust that legislative remedies may be found for much of the suffering and error that now afflicts the people, and I do not share with the Conservatives their distrust of the benefits of change, and their fear of failure in attempts to improvements. Though I perceive the use of the man who sits on the hinder dicket of the coach to put on the drag

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when the coach is going too fast down a hill, I prefer sitting in front to help the coachman to drive steadily on in the right direction.

MOUNT-TEMPLE.

RT. HON. SIR LYON PLAYFAIR, K.C.B. M.P.

SOCIOLOGY is governed by the law of evolution. Communities like animals may remain stationary, that is, they may neither get better nor worse; they may develop into a higher existence; or they may degenerate and lose the position which they have attained. As competition becomes keen among nations, the country which stands still while its environments are constantly changing must be content to take a low place for a time, and must ultimately perish. Conservatism represents that condition, for it contents itself with the past, and does not adjust itself to new environments. When it attempts to do so it is transformed into Liberalism, but into a wornout Liberalism. True Liberalism is always seeking to be in the van of progress, and is ever on the alert to give the people a higher state of existence.

IT IS BECAUSE LIBERALISM REPRESENTS A HIGHER

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evolution, and A MORE PERFECT DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY SECTION OF THE PEOPLE, THAT I AM PROUD TO BE A WORKER IN ITS RANKS.

LYON PLAYFAIR.

GEORGE W. E. RUSSELL M.P.

LIBERALISM has already secured us personal and political liberty; freedom of thought; and merciful laws.

For the future Liberalism offers us an honest policy abroad, which means the avoidance of the most terrible of all evils -- unnecessary war. Liberalism is loyal to Free Trade, which alone insures abundance of food in the homes of those who earn it by daily labour. Liberalism is pledged to a steady perseverance in social reform, and thereby guarantees us against communism and revolution.

GEORGE W. E. RUSSELL.

RT. HON. THE EARL OF SELBORNE.

LIBERAL, according to my idea of the word, is much the same with that of "LIBERALITY" transferred only to the sphere of politics.

Liberality in an individual means (as I conceive EQUAL JUSTICE, GENEROSITY, LARGENESS OF MIND,

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FREEDOM FROM PREJUDICE, SYMPATHY, WITH ALL THAT IS BEST IN MEN OF ALL CLASSES: AND A FAIR AND CANDID JUDGMENT EVEN OF THAT WHICH IS NOT ENTIRELY GOOD.

I esteem those political views to be most Liberal which apply this idea most consistently to politics; always promoting, with cordial sympathy, the timely and natural developments of social progress and good-will between all sorts of men. And on political questions in general, leaning always to the side of liberty, as against the overgrown power in those who govern.

SELBORNE.

RT. HON. G. J. SHAW-LEFEVRE M.P.

LIBERALISM AIMS AT A HIGHER STANDARD OF HAPPINESS, IN ITS WIDEST AND BEST SENSE FOR THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE. It is necessarily progressive for its aims advance as it succeeds in approaching them.

In domestic legislation it prefers the interests of the nation to those of any section or class of it while it endeavors to secure its objects without doing wrong or injustice to individuals.

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Its principles are not less important in their practical application by authorities, from whatever source they may derive their power. It prescribes that, without regard to the accidents of birth or wealth, or to differences of religious or other opinions, all men are entitled to equal treatment and equal justice.

In foreign affairs it holds that the interests of our country can never be concerned in the maintenance of oppression or injustice in any part of the world; and that the hightest maxim for our guidance in our relations to other nations is "TO DO TO OTHERS AS WE WOULD HAVE THEY SHOULD DO TO US".

G. SHAW-LEFEVRE.

GEORGE R. SIMS.

Why am I a Liberal? Because I believe that a LIBERAL POLICY PROMOTES THE HAPPINESS OF THE PEOPLE: Because Liberalism means the greatest good of the greatest number; because it concerns itself with the rights and wrongs of the many, as opposed to Conservatism, which concerns itself only with the rights and wrongs of the few; because I would rather march as a cheerful pioneer towards the goal

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of Freedom than be dragged along a sullen captive in the rear of the advancing and victorious army; BECAUSE THE WATCHWORDS OF THE TRUE LIBERAL ARE JUSTICE LIBERTY AND PROGRESS, and I can find no better in the English language.

GEORGE R. SIMS.

DR. WALTER SMITH.

Hitherto the Liberal Party have had Progress as their watchword in domestic policy. Now, in a living organism like a nation, Progress is the only true Conservatism. We cannot retain the good of former ages except by a similar adaptation of means to meet the wants of our own day. All institutions, however excellent, need continual watching and fresh adjustment to fit them for the changes that time inevitably brings. Therefore, merely to laud the wisdom of our fathers is a foolish thing, unless we strive also to emulate it, and do as well for the present as they did for the past. Even allowing all the worth of their work, then there is still room for progress in the form of such new and necessary adaptations. But that is not all. No one can read history and not see that even the best and wisest men are limited

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by the spirit of their age and the knowledge which was possible to it. Not a little of the legislation of past times, therefore even of that which seemed to yield good results on the whole, was yet mistaken, and had to be amended. This is a large subject, branching out in many directions, in each of which progress was needed, and, happily progress has been made. In relation e.g. to franchises, fiscal matters, monopolies, class privileges, religious toleration, liberty of speech, and many other weighty affairs, our fathers committed many gross blunders. I do not blame them that, emerging from a state of feudalism, they could not shake off its ideas all at once. But I do blame those who are fain to perpetuate their mistakes, and who decline to advance with the growing light. Conservatism, indeed has its use in the State. It helps to slow the course of progress till there has been sufficient deliberation and discussion. So a brake is a good thing; but a locomotive is better. It is more important to have the power of moving on than to have the power of staying progress.

The Liberal Party, then, has all along its

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history been identified with the improvement of our national institutions -- with broader franchises, the abolition of monopolies, the equalization of taxes, freedom of opinion, and with all other measures which are now generally recognized as stages of our national progress. Their opponents resisted them as long as they could, and secured for them the advantage of thorough discussion; and it is only of late that, after having done this, they claimed for themselves the credit of having passed the measures which they had denounced.

I was a Liberal before, when the question was simply between "letting alone" and "going on"; but I am strongly confirmed in my convictions now that the "Let-alone party" are fain to be regarded as the "Go-ahead party" too. It was possible to respect the old Conservative; but the Tory Democrat is one who hopes to maintain the privileged classes by the ignorance and gullibility of the mob; and him we cannot but distrust. The Liberal seeks the education of the people, and through that, their elevation; the Tory Democrat relies on the ignorance which he hopes to perpetuate. The Liberal Party also have no "finality" in their programme. Great

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as their work has been, it is not yet done, it never can be done and they know it. The middle class franchise brought about large fiscal and other reforms. The household franchise evidently will have equally important work to do. I am not a Liberal merely, then, because of the noble memories of the past, but even still more because of the good hopes it holds out for the future.

It has been not uncommon lately, while allowing the value of Liberalism in domestic legislation, to speak of its foreign policy as weak, uncertain and futile. To my mind its action in that province is just as much to be preferred to that of the Tories as it is in home affairs. When the Tories have been in power our foreign policy has been selfish, meddlesome, and unsympathetic. What is it that has made the name of an Englishman so distasteful all over Europe, but our Tory fraternising with Bourbons and Metternichs and the "unspeakable Turk"? We boasted of our own freedom, but had not a word of encouragement for other people who wished also to be free. And, in spite of justice and fair play, we have more than once leagued with

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the oppressor when Tories got their way. But the Liberal would leave other people free to develop their liberties. If he seeks the things that make for peace he can yet say good speed to their aspirations and efforts. The late Liberal Government committed mistakes in its foreign policy as Mr. Gladstone frankly, even sorrowfully allows. Disliking war, they yet let themselves be dragged into it, and they even seemed to contend with a free people on behalf of their oppressors, which thing their souls abhorred. Yet the closer we inquire into their conduct the plainer it appears that there was nothing selfish in it, and no want of sympathy with those who loved freedom. They erred with a generous intention, and they only seriously failed when they followed Tory counsels. I am a Liberal, then, because I regard the drift and spirit of their foreign policy as more just than that of their opponents, more in sympathy with the freedom of other peoples, more averse to needless war and bloodshed, more truly religious because more righteous than that of their opponents. I would be sorry not to see still an honest Conservative Opposition, with its old-fashioned prejudices

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and stupidities, for it can do, as it has done, good service to the State. But a Tory Democratic party, which obviously has no principles and no convictions, but means only to gamble for place and power, reckless how great the stake may be, appears to me the most ominous feature of our time -- or it would be, if it were not already discredited and played out.

WALTER SMITH.

ALICE WESTLAKE M.L.S.B.

I am a Liberal because I desire earnestly the advancement of the people morally, intellectually and materially, by the redress of all wrongs that fall upon the weak, and the removal of all obstacles that stand in the way of the true happiness of men.

THE ESSENCE OF LIBERALISM IS TO BE CONTINUALLY PRESSING ON TOWARDS THOSE OBJECTS, and its existence is incompatible with a complacent satisfaction in things as they are, or even with a continued toleration of them.

ALICE WESTLAKE.

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RT. HON. JAMES STANSFELD, M.P.

LIBERALISM BELIEVES IN INDIVIDUALITY IN THE CAPACITY FOR LIBERTY AND PROGRESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL MAN.

There is no Liberalism without this as the basis of its faith.

So believing, Liberalism believes also in COLLECTIVE HUMAN PROGRESS; and it unhampered by any a prior opinion against change.

It is robust and hopeful. It represents the natural mental attitude and condition of manly educated intelligence in youth and manhood, moderating naturally with maturer and later years.

Believing, as the history of our country shows, that where continuous progress is the rule, that which is good is likely to be conserved, it advances without fear to the discussion of all questions which in the name of progress, demand its attention.

And thus it is that Liberals of all shades in politics, are men whose minds are normally addressed to the improvement of existing laws and institutions.

Liberalism is a school of thought; or it is the inclination of men's minds thereto.

It follows that no political party can be its

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sole proprietor, or be absolutely identified with it. For the organization of party is, itself a restriction on the liberty, sometimes on the "Liberalism" of its members.

And this is unavoidable; for a Liberal Party, at any particular time, exists for the needs of the time, from the Liberal point of view; and prominent amongst those needs must be counted the possession of political power, when it is used for the furtherance of Liberal aims.

But though party organisation necessarily restricts individual freedom of political action, it is least able to be coercive amongst true Liberals, with whom respect for individuality, a strong sense, in their own persons, of its rights, coupled with a distaste for exaggerated disciplinary coercion, have become a second nature.

Accordingly, the formation of a Liberal Party is necessarily of a looser order than that of Conservatism; and this is a cause to Liberals of satisfaction, an evidence that their party remains faithful to its true character, and an assurance of its health and vigor.

There can be no Liberal Party without such free

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formation; and there can be no Liberal endowed without a share of the mental characteristics I have named.

Extreme opinions, as they are called, are not necessarily Liberal, or, in the true sense advanced, and If among Liberals, there be sometimes found a tendency to assume "Extreme" and "advanced" opinions to be exchangeable terms, this occasional tendency would seem to be no more than a "defect in their qualities", not calling for any special apprehension.

A Liberal Party can never consist of extreme men alone; never of any one section only. It is, in its very nature, composite; and no section may usurp that which belongs rightly to the whole.

Whenever history has recorded any such usurpation, it has always recoiled upon its authors. Could it be successful, it would be fatal to liberty, and to that which I hold to be "Liberalism".

It is because "Liberalism" in my mind -- and largely in our country and in our Liberal Party -- is that which I have sought to define and

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KODAK SAFETY

describe, that I am a Liberal.

JAMES STANSFELD.

RT. HON. LORD THURLOW.

THE GREATEST HAPPINESS FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER IS THE AIM OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN POLITICS. The True Liberal fears God, honours the King, and loves his neighbor, as himself. He covets no man's goods, he conjures up no Naboth's vineyards, but does unto others as he would they should do unto him. In fact, he obeys the Ten Commandments. To these broad articles of faith he adds the desire to see every man the proprietor of his own dwelling-house, with an equal vote at elections; and every farmer his own landlord; and, until this ideal can be realized, he desires to see such just laws enacted as to secure to the tenant the value of his improvements, also security against arbitrary eviction, rack-renting, damages from game or vermin, and other implements of torture and coercion. In abolishing "primogeniture" the Liberal does not prescribe compulsory division of land or money, as in France. He insists on perfect freedom of testamentary

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bequest. The Liberal desires to see property held in more hands than at present but rights of property not less, but more secure, and above all more respected than at present; as, indeed they much necessarily become by enlarging the constitutency of owners.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF ONE MAN OWNING THE LAND, THE AGRICULTURAL TENANT PAYING ONE RENT, THE GAME TENANT PAYING ANOTHER AND CONFLICTING RENT, THE MORTGAGEE RECEIVING BOTH RENTS, THE LABOUR MARKET STARVED IN THE COUNTRY AND CONGESTED IN THE TOWNS -- TOO MUCH COMPETITION AND TOO LITTLE BREAD - is as rotten as any of the boroughs that were disfranchised in 1832. The LIBERAL would change all this, not by confiscation, but by purchase on fair terms; and he would redistribute the land among those who till it, who sow and reap the fruits of the earth. Education, equality before the law, freedom from intimidation, national thrift, and a hundred other things, conducive to the happiness of the people will all follow in the wake of these reforms. If it is said that any of these things are Radical doctrines, then the Liberal is a Radical, and, for my own part I know of no

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distinction between the two, except in name, and in the degree of fear, envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness which the one or the other of these synonymous appellations engenders in the Conservative breast.

THURLOW.

WILLIAM VOLCKMAN.

RADICALS have been aptly described as "Liberals in earnest". Earnest Liberalism, in activity, is the search after well-being; not simply as a personal and a national object, but as a cosmopolitan necessity; not merely as a question of material welfare, but as one including every consideration of progress, mental, physical, emotional and moral.

True Liberals are not prejudiced students in the school of human nature, content to indulge some dogma of economical finality. They hold that, among the varying relations of the person, State and race, many ameliorative re-adjustments have yet to be made before well-being can be established, and before happiness in the higher and more reciprocal conceptions thereof can be attained.

If, however, the ultimate desire of Radicalism is to be satisfied, happiness must be something

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more than attained, it must, accident apart, be realized as an assurance for mankind. In other words, happiness or well-being (for practically those terms are synonymous) cannot be regarded as fully reached while men's natural right to its enjoyment is imperilled through slavish dependency, or is endangered by class and economic caprice.

To such risks, unfortunately the great mass of humanity is liable. Everywhere mankind continues to suffer all those negations of happiness fitly summarised in the word poverty; an evil mocked by the always abounding means of welfare, and the profusion of energy whereby such means can be utilized; an evil too, which comprises indigence of every kind, mental as well as physical, and which, therefore, may be asserted of the tyrannous, the selfish, ignorant, and voluptuous, for what are these if not "poverty-stricken" in feeling and wisdom?

Because, then, there are monopolies to reduce, oppressions to disestablish, wrongs to remedy; because poverty must be brought within the range of curative and preventive agencies; and because to that end some of the principles of well-being have still to be sought out, and others more effectually

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applied, there are reasons enough and to spare of being a Liberal -- for cultivating those progressive tendencies which are finding their fullest expression in Radicalism.

WILLIAM VOLCKMAN.

ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, L.L.D.

THE WORLD IS FULL OF OPPRESSION AND WRONG. ABUSES AND INJUSTICE ARE EVERYWHERE RAMPANT. The toilers do not receive their fair share of the wealth which they create. The very soil of our native land, is monopolised by a few, who are thereby enabled to live in idleness and ever-increasing luxury by means of the labour of other men. Millionaires and the very wealthy are increasing in number, and this necessarily leaves a smaller share of the wealth created by industry to the rest of the community. All these, and many other evils, are the result of old institutions and time-honoured doctrines, which are held sacred by the Conservative party as bulwarks of the Constitution. Liberals on the other hand, maintain that all such things must be judged on their merits, and that the antiquity of a law or custom is no

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proof that it is either just, useful or even politic.

Although very slow to act upon its convictions, the Liberal Party recognizes fundamental principles as a basis for reform, and aims at unbought justice and equal freedom for all as the ultimate goal of political progress.

Believing that the terrible social evils which now afflict us can only be remedied by giving to all an equal right to share in the gifts of nature to man I LOOK WITH CONFIDENCE TO THE LIBERALISM OF THE FUTURE FOR A RECOGNITION OF THIS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT, AND ITS EMBODIMENT IN OUR CONSTITUTION AND LAW.

ALFRED R. WALLACE.

JOHN WEBSTER, M.P. L.L.D.

A question so direct and peremptory, when put plump to one, that he is apt to recoil as from a pistol at his breast and most of us would beg a little more time and latitude for his reply than the present querist seems willing to allow us.

But, pressed for an immediate answer, I take leave more Scottico to meet the question by putting another.

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I feel in all sincerity that the steps by which an ordinary individual has reached his beliefs, whether from temperament, associations, or reasoning, are of little importance to others; but it is momentous to get to understand the beliefs of a people.

Why, then is Scotland so decidedly, sternly, on the side of Liberalism? Mainly by the influence of her Democratic -- it may be even called Republican -- form of Church government. Some eighty or eighty five per cent of her people are attached to one section or other of the Presbyterian Church, and from the popular spirit and character inherent in Presbytery WHEN NOT HAMPERED BY STATE CONNECTION, has ever flowed the lover of civil freedom in the body of the nation. That is my conviction, founded on my prolonged experience and observation of my countrymen, and their history; and I have found it true in my own case.

JOHN WEBSTER.

JOHN WESTLAKE Q.C. L.L.D.

Improvement in human affairs can only be attained -- nay deterioration can only be

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prevented -- through the unremitting exertions of the BEST, the most CLEAR-SIGHTED, and the MOST HOPEFUL of the community. But such exertions, applied fearlessly in doing always the work which lies nearest, may be trusted to bring about a future both better than, and different from, either the present, OR ANY STATE OF THINGS THAT CAN NOW BE IMAGINED. I am a Liberal, because in addition to concurrence in particular opinions, I believe that the Liberal Party includes more of the men, and works more in the spirit, thus indicated, than the conservative party.

J. WESTLAKE.

REV. EDWARD WHITE.

THE TRUE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION IN STATES AND KINGDOMS IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUST AND EQUAL PRINCIPLES OF ADMINISTRATION IN THEIR LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS. Justice, the religion of the civilized State, requires as its first condition that all subjects shall be dealt with on one rule of equality by the law; that whatever advantage, or honour, or property any man acquires by his industry, or genius, or worth, should be secured

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to him by the State; but that there should be no groundless favouritism, no fancy monopolies, no expenditure of public moneys on a party, religious or political, or aesthetic, or commercial, just to please that party, and, above all, no setting up of portions of the population in positions of privilege on the grounds of caste, colour or creed, which will tend to produce in the excluded or depressed sections a sense of injustice and social wrong, to inspire jealousy, and so to weaken their attachment to the commonwealth. TORYISM IN VIGOROUS ACTION IS THE PRECISE REVERSE OF THIS PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE, AND THEREFORE I AM A LIBERAL.

EDWARD WHITE.

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March 15, 1933

Mr. King:

The attached addressed envelopes represent the list of people who wrote approving of your speech on the Woodsworth resolution.

I have included Messrs. Crerar, Parker, and Johnson, but am not certain if it is your wish to include them.

I have not included the Senators who wrote in.

OK
W

Z.

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March 15, 1933

Mr. King:

You wish to send a copy of your speech, addressed by hand, to the following:

Miss Madeleine Caldwell,
325 Laurier Ave. East,
Ottawa.

Mrs. H. M. Lay,
Barrie, Ontario.

Mr. J. W. L. Forster,
27 Wellesley Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. H. J. Sims, K.C.,
Chicopee,
Kitchener, Ontario.

Mr. Albert L. Scott,
100 East 42nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

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C 132052

LIBERALISM

Extract from speech made by The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, at the First National Convention of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, at Ottawa, June 3, 1933.

"Remember, Liberalism is not any rigid set of doctrines, or dogma; it is an attitude of mind, it is a way of looking at things. I might have said in its essence it is a thing essentially of the spirit - a spirit that loves liberty, not as a means of personal enjoyment, but as a means of the development of personality in others as well as in one's self; a spirit that loves freedom, not for itself alone, but for all mankind."

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C132053

Copy of Mr. King's Speech re C.C.F.
handed to Mr. Max Lerner, of London,
Ontario, when he called at the office
July 10, 1933.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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July 27, 1933 C 132054

Mr. Henry.

Mr. W. F. Kerr of Regina would like to secure a copy of a speech Mr. King made in the H. of C. in 1924. It was reprinted as "The Liberal Party and the Tariff". Perhaps a copy could be secured from the Liberal office or L.H. and sent him.

EAP

Copy sent by Liberal Office Aug. 11/33 J.

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SAFETY FILM

C 132055

LIBERALISM

Extracts from speech made by The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King at the Liberal Summer School, Port Hope, Ont., September 9, 1933.

"You ask what Liberalism is? I believe that Liberalism is the leaven which will make prevail, or the means of making prevail the law of peace, work and health over the law of blood and of death, no matter where this conflict of laws may be found."

"Liberalism is the continuous releasing or unlocking of a great onward force. It resembles a stream that has its beginnings somewhere in the undisclosed vastness of mountain recesses, finds and winds its way through rocky crevices, sweeps out beyond the forests and across the prairies, flows on and on and on through an ever changing scene, but ever onwards toward the sea. It is always running through changing territory, but it brings with it from the rivulets which feed it on its way something of added strength that makes it capable of bearing larger burdens."

"Liberalism must always be moving on; it must always be going forward; it ceases to be Liberalism the moment it becomes stationary or backward in relation to the problems which await its solution."

"Conscious and deliberate direction expressed in carefully thought out policies to meet each new situation as it presents itself -- that is the method of Liberalism".

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C 132056

OFFICE OF THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

MEMORANDUM

March 5, 1934.

Mr. Wheatley:

In accordance with our phone conversation I am sending you, for the Canadian Press and the four local dailies, 5 copies of Mr. King's speech at the Mackenzie Chapter of the I.O.D.E. tonight, for release for tomorrow's papers. You were kind enough to say you would see that the copies were given out to the local papers.

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C 132057

Sept. 29, 1934.

Mr. Henry.

These are the persons Mr. King mentioned last night he wished to have informed as to his address:

Mrs. H. M. Lay,
"Boulderfel",
Barrie, Ont.

Mrs. D. Macdougall King,
946 Washington St.,
Denver, Col.

Lyon King, Esq.,
14 Madison Ave.,
Toronto.

Mrs. G. B. Patteson,
202 Elgin St.,
Ottawa.

EAP

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C 132058

Nov. 22, 1934.

Mr. King:

Re Classification and Indexing
of Speech Material at Laurier House

The speech material at Laurier House, excluding what is kept on the shelves of the Side Room, and, from time to time, for convenience in the Dark Room, is contained in the steel fyling cabinet in the office (in which the smaller, current subject fyles are kept) and in 14 steel fyling cabinets in the basement.

While you have been away, Miss Zavitske and I have endeavoured:

(a) To bring together and consolidate all the material available under the various subject headings, such as Confederation Diamond Jubilee, Beauharnois, External Affairs, Parliament, Trade, Tariff, etc., etc. Much of this material, which we hope is now conveniently consolidated, was scattered under various sub-headings. For example, the External Affairs material, particularly that prepared prior to 1930, to which we had not had time to give attention before, was to be found under sub-headings in practically all of the cabinets. It has been brought together, and, after careful sorting, occupies, under appropriate divisions, 5 drawers.

The cabinets in the basement have been labelled, each drawer indicating what it contains. Room has been left, where possible, for expansion purposes.

A card has been made out for every folder, and, where necessary, cross references have been made. (The only exception to this is the section containing extra copies of your speeches prior to 1930. The books of speeches contain an index at the front. We hope to develop this into a complete index of your speeches, but we felt we should do first the subject fyles which keep coming up for discussion, and which were in very much less satisfactory shape than the books containing your speeches outside Parliament.)

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(b) To index the more important and current subjects.

We have included on the cards for these subjects reference and particulars of memoranda, briefs, articles, extracts, pamphlets, notes, manuscript of your speeches, legislation, etc., etc. Cross references, where necessary, have been made.

In the time at our disposal, it has not been possible, of course, to index all the material in the 15 cabinets. Some of the more important current subjects which have been indexed are:

Combines;
Constitutional Questions (Including B.N.A. Act Amendment);
Conditions;
Currency, Credit and Banking;
C. C. F.;
Dictatorship;
Dominion Provincial Conference 1927 (including much valuable material on constitutional amendment, subsidies, &c.);
Imperial Economic Conference 1932;
Finance (Budget, Debt, Revenue, &c);
Labour;
Liberal Party, Liberalism;
Press;
Price Spreads and Mass Buying;
Social Insurance;
St. Lawrence Waterways;
Titles;
Unemployment & Farm Relief;
Wheat.

Desk room 5

The index cards are in a small card cabinet on top of the steel fyling cabinet in the office.

There are several phases of the work to which we would like to have been able to give more time. We feel, however, that with the work of consolidation done, we will be able, as opportunity comes, from time to time, to keep improving the system and elaborating certain aspects of it.

E. A. P.

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Mss by Mr King - Jan. 1935

CC 7

C 132060

Re Realignment of Parties

Mr. Bennett may seek what realignment he pleases. A stronger realignment/with the withthe C.C.F. than ever he apparently is seeking, even if it runs counter to the traditions and policies of the Conservative party of which he is the leader and destroys the party itself, but there is one alignment I can tell him he will never effect, and that is an alignment of Liberals with any party of which is the head, whether it is a party of Tories, reactionary and progressive, or a party of Tories and C.C.F. combined. He is free to masquerade in as many disguises as he pleases in his effort to secure victory at any price, but there is one disguise which he will find it impossible to assume, and indeed, will not be permitted to assume, and that is the disguise of a Liberal. He may masquerade in any other garment he pleases, but he will find no garments in the Liberal wardrobe that will serbe to cover the Tory which he would seek to have them conceal.

There may be, for the sake of gaining power, an attempted union of Tories and C.C.F.'s under the present Prime Minister's leadership. He has all along done his best to bring it about. He openly disclosed his hand when four years ago he appointed the former member to the tariff Board, and most of the C.C.F. returned his favours as openly when at the end of last session, they voted for a Central Bank privately owned and privately controlled, but I may tell him there will be no union of Liberals with Tories on the

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C 132061

one hand or with C.C.F. on the other before the forthcoming election or in the government that will have charge of the administration of the public affairs of this country after the elections are over.

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Collection - Mr King's speeches + addresses

C 132062

Reprints of

Speeches by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Political

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Oct. 8, 1912	General Reform Association of Ontario. - Eighth Annual Meeting.	45
Nov. 28, 1913	General Reform Association for Ontario. - Ninth Annual Meeting.	46
Nov. 27, 1914	General Reform Association for Ontario. - Tenth Annual Meeting.	7
July 23, 1926	The Parliament of 1926 and the Constitutional Issue. - Campaign Speech. - Delivered at the Auditorium, Ottawa.	165
Apr. 18, 1928	Liberalism, The Principle of the Future. - Address delivered before the National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada, in Assembly at Ottawa.	78
July 31, and Aug. 5, 1935	Mr. King to the Canadian People. - (Two Radio Broadcasts delivered by Mr. King)	
	1. Political Parties and Tendencies - Democracy versus Dictatorship.	
	2. Unemployment - Canada's Most Urgent National Problem. - A Statement of Liberal Policy.	90
Sept. 17, 1935	Mr. King replies to Mr. Bennett. - The Past, The Present, The Future, The Issue Defined. - Address delivered over the Radio, Ottawa.	93
Oct. 14, 1935	The Voice of the People. - Statement to the Press, issued by Mr. King on the night of the General Elections, 1935.	538

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Collection - Mr King's Speeches + Addresses.

C 132063

Reprints of

Speeches by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Miscellaneous

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Dec. 19, 1912	The Canadian Method of Preventing Strikes and Lockouts. - Annual Dinner of Railway Business Association, - New York City.	4
Sept. 18, 1913	Industrial Peace. - Banquet, Representative Business and Labour Men of Cincinnati.	2
Mar. 13, 1919	The Four Parties to Industry. - Address Delivered before The Empire Club of Canada, King Edward Hotel, Toronto.	(Very large supply)
Aug. 4, 1925	Citizenship. - Address delivered at the Complimentary Luncheon in Mr. King's honour, on the occasion of the Old Boy's Reunion, at Kitchener, Ontario, - 1925.	225
July 1, 1927	The Message of the Carillon. - Address delivered on Parliament Hill, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	105
July 1, 1927	Confederation. - Address delivered on Parliament Hill, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	209
Aug. 2, 1927	Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. - Address delivered on the Occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	57
Aug. 2, 1927	Address of Welcome to Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, P.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Great Britain. - Address delivered on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	19
Aug. 3, 1927	1841 - Laurier - 1919. Address delivered on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on Parliament Hill, during the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	510

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Miscellaneous - Cont'd.

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Nov. 9, 1928	Address delivered at a Banquet of the League Of Nations Society in Canada, at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.	80
Nov. 22, 1928	Some Recent Developments in Canada's External Relations. - Address delivered before the Toronto Board of Trade, Hart House, Toronto.	17
May 29, 1929	The University and Leadership. - McGill Convocation, - Montreal.	1
July 26 and July 31, 1936	Message from the Prime Minister of Canada on the occasion of the Unveiling of the Memorial at Vimy, - and Address of Welcome by the Prime Minister of Canada, on the occasion of the Visit of President Roosevelt to Quebec.	206
Sept. 29, 1936	League of Nations Policies. - Address delivered at the Seventeenth Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva.	56
Nov. 11, 1936	Canadian Legion Remembrance Day Broadcast.	292
July 19, 1937	Crown and Commonwealth. - Address on the Coronation, the Imperial Conference, and Visit to the Continent of Europe, - Delivered over the National Network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.	50

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WLMK JAN 1935

Notes by Mr. King - Speech on the Address - January 1935

C132065

Session bod.

Mr. K. & Leadership of Lib. Party
Parlt. - Speech from Throne 1935
Mr. K. in Opposition 1930-35
State Control
Liberalism
Banks - Central Bank
Trade - Can. Fr. Policy

Laissez-Faire and State Intervention

Difference between means and end.

Either may be made to serve either Liberal or Conservative ends -

end of Liberalism is supremacy of general interest over particular;

end of Toryism is to subject the general interest to the particular

Present government's idea of state intervention -

Railways -

removed from authority and control of Government;

Central Bank -

removed from authority and control by government.

If all state intervention to be on same lines - well and good.

What does Prime Minister hope to effect by advocacy of state intervention?

See Bennett speech Montreal, Jan. 15, 1935 See Exhibit.

It would appear to be to set province against province;

set provinces against the Dominion;

appeal to prejudice;

add to present difficulties strife of racial and religious minorities.

How fair that appeal is, I answer -

1. by remarking P.M. made it over radio, where other parties could not immediately reply;
2. by pointing out that all members of his own party have not same idea of fair play; quote Gazette. See Exhibit.

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C 132066 (1935)

Mr. Woodsworth's party, as respects its statements of policy, is in a better position. ~~They~~ No statements, at least, have been, in the main, the outcome of consideration and discussion at party conventions. True, the first convention was not so very long ago, nor was it representative of all parts of the country. Moreover, the party's statement of its policies has undergone more or less change at each of its gatherings. However, the first gathering at Calgary in 1932, and the convention at Regina in the following year, marked a supreme effort to bring under the one political umbrella as many third parties as could be collected together at the time; and, in particular, as large a number as possible of the more radically minded members of farmer and labour organizations. Some of the farmer organizations thought it as well to stand aloof, as did also some of the labour organizations, not deeming it in their interests to go the length of committing themselves to a political creed which was avowedly socialistic and which necessitated a complete change in the structure and character of our institutions. All this was quite in order, and, as was to be expected. However, in releasing, within the past fortnight, apparently on his own responsibility, a new manifesto, Mr. Woodsworth, like Mr. Stevens, has also come dangerously near assuming the role of a dictator.

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How far it has been possible to united the diverse elements, from which it was sought to compose the Socialist party, is perhaps best exemplified by the action of members of the House of Commons who are representative of farmer and labour groups. Since 1933, Mr. Woodsworth has been the recognized leader of the C.C.F.. Mr. Gardiner, who previously had been regarded as the leader of the third party, has continued as the leader of the U.F.A., sometimes supporting, often opposing, Mr. Woodsworth. Miss Macphail has spoken for the U.F.O.; similarly, sometimes supporting, often opposing, Mr. Woodsworth. Mr. Heaps and Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, both Labour members, have never come in under the C.C.F. umbrella, and have sometimes supported Mr. Woodsworth, sometimes Mr. Gardiner, sometimes Miss Macphail, and, as often opposed all three.

Just how such a group or collection of groups, were they returned to office, would be able to govern, I fail to see. No wonder Mr. Stevens has thought it best to have a party of his own. Some believed he might become the leader of the C.C.F., but Mr. Woodsworth has made it plain that he will not. "The Stevens' party,", he says, "presents a vote-catching program of superficial reform..... It will appeal to those who refuse to face issues, and seek easy and painless solutions." Others thought Mr. Stevens might become the leader of the Conservative party, but that, too, apparently, is not to be, if Mr. Bennett can possibly prevent it.

balance 4/8

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KODAK SAFE

C 132068

In one particular, however, according to the new methods of campaigning, Mr. Stevens, up to the present, has got ahead of both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Woodsworth. He has, thus far, promised more than either one, and is going to bring in the millenium at an earlier date. When I was in western Canada in 1933, immediately after the C.C.F. convention in Regina, I pointed out how the C.C.F., taking a leaf out of Mr. Bennett's book, had gone him one better in the matter of promises. I pointed out how hopeless it would be, even were I given to that sort of thing, or desirous of it, to attempt to compete in promises and professions with the C.C.F. I am afraid our C.C.F. friends are now finding that Mr. Stevens has succeeded in doing what I was unwilling even to attempt. Perhaps, in the last round, Mr. Bennett will come in and beat them both at the game he himself started.

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C 132069

Speech of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, O-225-1 1936

Banquet - Second National Convention

Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada

May 29th, 1936.

Mr. Mackenzie King, who was received with prolonged cheers, thanked Miss Lapointe for her kind words of greeting, and the members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association for their most cordial reception. He spoke of the earnest and efficient work the retiring officials of the Association had performed, and expressed the belief that the affairs of the Association had passed into competent hands, and that Miss Olive Wilson and Dr. O. M. McDougall would carry on, in an efficient manner, the good work of the past.

Mr. King recalled the fact that he had appeared before the Twentieth Century Liberal Association on two previous occasions. The first was in March, 1930, and the second was at the time of the first National Convention in June, 1935. On each occasion he had been a guest, and on each the Association had been unkind enough to call upon him for a speech.

It was not an easy task, Mr. King said, to combine what he wished to say both to the friends present, and to the audience hidden behind the mystery of the radio. He spoke of how the problems of statecraft were constantly becoming more and more complex. From the old Greek city state, the scope of politics had grown until today it

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C 132070

embraced the affairs of a world-wide community of nations. There were many provinces in Canada, each with problems of its own; there were the several Dominions in the British Empire, and, finally, there were the nations of the world,- all of which have to be taken into consideration by a federal administration in Canada in seeking to deal with the problems of our times.

"Liberalism", Mr. King said, "seeks freedom for the individual: political freedom, religious freedom, social freedom and economic freedom. In various periods, the emphasis has been on different aspects of freedom. The aim, however, is not liberty in any laissez-faire sense, but liberty in the sense of an ever-widening opportunity for a fuller and more abundant life.

"It is the task of Liberalism, when questions arise in which there is conflict between the particular and the general interest, to ensure the supremacy of the general interest. It is the task of Liberalism, as well, to secure the supremacy of those forces making for unity, an aspect of Liberalism which cannot be emphasized too strongly at a time, such as the present, when powerful forces are everywhere seeking division and disruption in the relations of men and nations."

Since the first National Convention of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, the general elections of 1935 had been held. In the elections, both the party and its cause had

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C 132071

triumphed in a measure beyond the expectations of its most optimistic members. The party was returned to power with a membership in the House of Commons of 178 members, and a majority over all others of 111. While it was always difficult in politics to assess the contributions of different factors making for success, Mr. King did not hesitate to say that no group contributed more to the victory of October last, than the Twentieth Century Liberal Clubs.

The Prime Minister touched upon some of the problems more particularly affecting the young men and women of today. Youth was faced with problems of a magnitude which the young people of other times had never had to consider. There was, first of all, the problem of unemployment. After five years of world depression, we had in Canada over half a million of unemployed, and over a million on relief. There was the situation in Europe, and the appalling possibility of armed conflict on a scale such as the world had never seen before.

These were among the problems confronting youth, stated Mr. King; but equally they confronted every member of the human family. There was no home, no individual, that had not suffered because of the conditions and uncertainties of the past five years.

"There exists to some extent, on the part of Youth, a feeling that these problems may be faced and overcome by some

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swift decisive action. But, unfortunately, the problems of today are in fact world problems, and lie beyond the ability of any one nation to solve. A nation which thinks that it can settle all questions within its own borders, and without reference to the world at large, is like the ostrich which buries its head in the sand. What, then, is the solution? There is not", the Prime Minister continued, "any one solution. All we can do is to make certain that we are basing such action as we take upon right principles, and seek at all times to move in the right direction. No agency is better suited to this end than a political party founded upon true principles, and earnestly seeking to put those principles into practice.

"A political party is the best and perhaps the only agency which can bring together people of all creeds and classes, and thus foster a true democracy. In the ranks of such a party, men and women work out together, and not in isolation, the problems of government and democracy.

"No political party", the Prime Minister went on, "can be greater than the men and women who comprise it. We must place our emphasis first and foremost upon character. Liberalism believes in the sacredness of human personality; it places the individual before all else. It is its task to enable men and women to gain that freedom of spirit and an appreciation of

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those higher spiritual aspects of life which man was created to enjoy".

One of the dangers of our time is the tendency to regard lightly those things which the past has taught us to reverence, and the failure to realize to the full the value of those forces which have made for progress. Mr. King here referred to various present day destructive forces, mentioning efforts in certain quarters to broadcast to the world a godless propaganda, with the object of destroying the faith of the peoples of the world in beliefs which had sustained them for generations. In this connection, he referred to representations he had received concerning the use of postage stamps for the conveyance of propaganda of a nature abhorrent to Canadians. Any such abuse of postal privileges, as far as it was within its power, the government would do its utmost to prevent. The growth of atheism, involving as it does the spread of discontent, of the doctrines of class-hatred and class-struggle, constitute a further dangerous condition confronting society at the present time.

"There is a clear-cut line between the constructive and destructive forces contending in the world for supremacy today. The view as taught and demonstrated by British democracies, is that the state exists to serve the individuals who comprise it. In many other countries today the opposite view is held, namely, that the individual exists to serve the state, and owes implicit

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C 132074

obedience to it,- which in practice means to the dictator of the moment. Whenever a party, or a group of individuals, contend that the state is of more importance than the individuals who compose it, it is time for Liberal-minded men and women to take a determined stand against such doctrines, and to oppose to the fullest degree the dictatorship which is their logical development.

"Political organization is essential to translate into legislation the considered views of its members. A political party is not an end in itself, it is merely a means to an end; it is an instrument which enables a party to put into practice the principles and policies advocated by a majority of its members, and which the majority of the people of the country, believe are for the general good.

"Two and a half years before the Liberal party came into power, Liberal Members of Parliament and representatives of Liberal organizations in all parts of the country, adopted a statement of principles and policies to meet conditions which Canada at that time was facing. This statement of the party's position on the immediate questions of the day came to be known as the 'Fourteen Points'. On the Fourteen Points as a basis, the party battled in Parliament, and later appealed to the people, and has been returned to office. The administration immediately began to apply the policies it had advocated. To such an extent

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is the government carrying out its programme, that it is not too much to say, the Fourteen Points, set forth in 1933, became for all practical purposes, the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament in 1936. Never did a political party come into power having made, apart from its policies as duly set forth, fewer promises than the Liberals during the last campaign. Never has a political party, in so short a time, put so many of its policies into practical effect as has the Liberal party in Canada.

"Since the election, the government has been seeking to put Canada's house in order, and endeavouring to ascertain the true position of the country's finances. The National Employment Commission has been appointed to co-ordinate, in a nation-wide effort, the providing of work and the granting of relief. Within a few weeks of taking office, a far-reaching trade agreement was signed with the United States, and the disastrous trade dispute with Japan was brought to a mutually beneficial conclusion. Steps have been taken, in the interests of efficiency and economy, to consolidate several important branches of the public service. The government is now engaged upon the task of removing the encroachments and evidences of dictatorship as they have developed in the past five years. It has restored the authority of Parliament over matters of expenditure, and has dispensed with the "blank cheque" powers enabling the executive

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C 132076

to legislate by orders-in-council. Many other items of the Liberal party's programme, including the restoration of Parliamentary control over currency and credit, and of the government's authority over the national railways, are before Parliament and will be dealt with before the session is concluded."

The condition of Europe was another of the present day problems to which the Prime Minister referred. He agreed with the view expressed by the Leader of the Opposition in a recent speech that we are living at a time, when, unfortunately, governments cannot place implicit faith in written covenants, even when they have been solemnly signed by the nations of the world. He did not share the view, however, that Economic Imperialism is the alternative to Economic Nationalism. The problems of the world cannot be solved by seeking to meet force with force. In all its activities the government had been endeavouring, and would so continue, to promote that mutual understanding and good-will, which, if faithfully sought and applied, he believed, would solve many of the problems facing the world today.

Mr. King's closing word was one of counsel to the young men and women in his audience not to abandon those principles which throughout the ages have afforded the surest guide to right conduct alike of individuals and of nations. In the words of St.Paul to the Thessalonians, he exhorted them to "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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LIBERALISM

C 132077

Extract from speech made by The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, at the Banquet held by the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, in Ottawa, May 29, 1930.

"I sought to have you see that Liberalism was something more than a political platform which might or might not meet with the approval of the electors in a general election; that Liberalism was a living vital force, which no opposing force could serve to defeat or destroy, and which could cease to exist only as it destroyed itself. In other words, that Liberalism ceased to exist only as the love of freedom, and the desire to share its blessings with others, perished in the breasts of men.

"I sought to have you see that the tenets of Liberalism could never be expressed in the form of a dogmatic creed, - that in its essence it was a love of liberty, a hatred of arbitrary power, which found its expression in an attitude of mind, a way of looking at things; a point of view, in relation to the facts of life with which, at any moment, it might be faced; an outlook, based upon the profound conviction that whether related to individuals, to classes, to communities, to states or to Empire, the well-being of each would come, sooner or later, to be seen to depend upon the well-being of all; that in very truth no individual and no nation liveth unto itself; but that we are all members one of another."

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C132078

THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN CONFLICT
and THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Statement of Canada's Position by:
The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

House of Commons, Ottawa, June 18, 1936:

Policy of Government Set Forth in October Statement

Adoption of Economic Sanctions

Strict Enforcement

Discussions of Additional Economic Sanctions

Position as to Military Sanctions

New Situation -- Why has League Failed, Thus Far?

Early Negotiations Not Under the League

General Unwillingness to Risk War

Arguments For and Against Further Sanctions

Decision of British Government To-day

Position of Canadian Government

Future of the League -- Canadian Attitude

An Interdependent World

Our Concern in External Affairs

The League of Nations a Necessity

Opposing Views as to League Policy

Attitude of Successive Canadian Governments

Peace by Force -- Theory and Practice

Canadian Position on Commitments

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

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CANADA

C132079

THE ITALO-ETHOPIAN CONFLICT and the LEAGUE OF NATIONS - (continued)

Wide Scope for League Action

Economic Grievances

The League Not a Failure

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

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CANADA

C 132080

LEAGUE OF NATIONS POLICIES

Address by
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.,

At the 17th Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations
Geneva, September 29, 1936:

European Conditions as Viewed from North America

The Example of the British Commonwealth

The Value of the League

Attitude as to Automatic Commitments

The Need of Universality

Interpretation of the Covenant by Experience

Regional Pacts and Article XI

The Tasks of the League

Restoration of Confidence and Good-will in Europe

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

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CANADA

C 132081

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA

Speech by
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Delivered in House of Commons Friday, February 19th, 1937

Proposals of the Government Examined in the Light of the World Situation:

Social Security and Defence

Comparison of Expenditures for Social Services and Defence

The World Situation and the Need for Defence

Hopes of League not realized

Struggle between Two Contrary Laws

The Threatening World Scene

Scope and Nature of Defence Estimates

Why Increases at Present Time

Canadian Defence Committee

Replacement of Obsolete Equipment -- Deficiencies resulting from Depression

Canada's Foreign Policy

Canadian Legion endorses Government's Policy

Monroe Doctrine no substitute for self-defence

Imperial Conference cannot commit Canadian Parliament

Each part of Empire decides its own Defence Policy

The Responsibility of Nationhood

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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KODAK SAFETY FILM

CROWN and COMMONWEALTH C 132082

An Address on the Coronation, the Imperial Conference, and visit to the Continent of Europe

By
The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.,

Delivered over national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation - Ottawa July 19, 1937:

The Crown in Commonwealth Relations

Ideals of People Represented by Throne

Stability of Monarchy

The Imperial Conference, 1937

The True Nature of a Conference

International Affairs

Statement of Conclusions

Discussions on Defence

No Military Commitments

Empire Trade

Importance of International Trade

The Commonwealth and World Peace

Visit to France, Germany and Belgium

The Need for Good-will

Rebuilding of International Friendship

Our Inheritance

The Maintenance of National Unity

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADA

C 132083

PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING PEACE

Address by
The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

at Luncheon given by University of Toronto
at The York Club, Toronto

in Honour of The Honourable Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State of the United States

October 22, 1937:

The Ideal of Public Service

Position of Mr. Cordell Hull Among Contemporaty Statesmen

A Remarkable Record of Achievement

Strengthening of Ties Between United States and British Commonwealth of Nations

Mr. Cordell Hull's Part in World Affairs

President Roosevelt's Chicago Speech

A Baffling Question

The Teachings of the Prince of Peace

Principles of Peace Practically Applied

The Brussels Conference

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADA

C 132084

CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY

Statement of Canada's Position with respect to External Affairs

by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

House of Commons, Ottawa, May 24, 1938

THE WORLD SITUATION

- Peace or Conflict?
- Lost Opportunities

CANADA'S FOREIGN POLICY

- Various aspects of External Relations
- Our foreign Policy - one of peace and friendliness
- Need to safeguard possibilities of attack

CANADA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- Sanctions recognized as leading to war
- No automatic commitments
- Realities of situation
- Questions of sanctions reviewed by League
- Canadian position regarding sanctions

CANADA AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

- Various courses of action proposed
- Parliament will decide
- Impossible to forecast issues

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132085

CANADA AND THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

China's appeal to the League

The Brussels Conference

CANADA AND THE SPANISH CONFLICT

Control of export of munitions and of recruiting

CONCERNING CANADIAN EXPORTS OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS

Proposals as to embargo.

CANADA AND THE NATIONS OF EUROPE

Canada's position clear

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

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C 132086

THE STRUGGLE FOR ENDURING PEACE

Address by
Right Hon.W.L.Mackenzie King

At The Canadian Corps Reunion
Toronto, July 30, 1938

Memories awakened by Canadian Corps Reunion

The Canadian Corps, a body of citizens in arms

A spirit of co-operation and a sense of solidarity essential to solution of Canada's problems

Enduring peace to be sought by peaceful means

Conflict between pagan and Christian conceptions of life

Civilization itself dependent upon peace and good-will among men and nations.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132087

THE BRIDGE-BUILDERS

Address by
Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

At the Dedication of the Thousand Islands Bridge,
Ivy Lea, Ont. and Collins' Landing N.Y.
August 18, 1938:

Appreciation of President Roosevelt's visits to Canada

International significance of universities of Canada and the United States

The Thames and the St. Lawrence

Symbols of national unity and international amity

A common background: an insufficient guarantee of peace

The art of international bridge building

The Rush-Bagot Agreement: a means of escape from competitive arming

The International Joint Commission: a crowning achievement

The task of the bridge builders.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

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CANADA

C 132088

The International Situation

CANADA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS PRESENT DAY WORID PROBLEMS

Statements by
Right Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King

I. House of Commons, March 20, 1939
II. House of Commons, March 30, 1939

I. The European Situation

- Grounds for Apprehension
- The Occupation of Czechoslovakia
- Mr. Chamberlain's Statement
- Resistance to Aggression

II. Canadian Foreign Policy

- The Czecho-Slovakian Crisis - September 1938
- British Efforts at Mediation
- Mr. Chamberlain's Services to Peace
- The Position of the Canadian Government
- Justification of Government's Attitude
- Attitude of Other Dominion Governments
- Revivial of Tension in Eastern Europe and Mediterranean
- The Break-Up of Czechoslovakia
- The Cession of Memel

Canada's Position in Event of European Conflict

- Parliament to Decide: No Automatic Commitments
- Position stated at Geneva

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132089

Factors contributing to Determination of Canadian Policy

Growth of National Feeling

Position as a North American Nations - Relations with United States

Relations with Countries of South America - Attitude towards Pan-American Union

Increasing Interest in European Affairs

The League of Nations - Canada's Relations Thereo

British Commonwealth Relations - Vital Interest in Security and Well-Being of United Kingdom

War-Time Relationship: Parliament's Freedom to Decide

The Question of Neutrality - Practical, Constitutional and Legal Aspects

Changing Relationships

Proposal to Establish Legal Right to Neutrality - Arguments For and Against

Neutrality Proposal Would Divide Canada and Aid Aggressors

Matters Requiring Consideration in Event of Canada's Participation in War

Attitude of Liberal Government Towards Conscription and Profiteering

Present Period - One of Domestic and International Re-Adjustments

Differences Between Democratic and Totalitarian States

A Part for All to Play.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADA

C 132090

TWENTY YEARS OF LIBERAL LEADERSHIP

Speech by

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Leader of the Liberal Party of Canada

(Delivered at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, August 8, 1939)

A Tribute to Liberalism

A Word of Personal Thanks

The Influence of Other Lives

William Lyon Mackenzie

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Precepts for Public Life

Home Influences and Friends

Sir William Mulock

Others to be Remembered

A Remarkable Party Record

Canadian Unity the Chief Objective

A Nation-wide Party an Essential of National Unity

The Right view of Leadership

Party True to its Principles and Leader

Efforts to extend and to defend Freedom

The Dangers of Third Parties and of a Single Party

Industrial and International Peace

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132091

TWENTY YEARS OF LIBERAL LEADERSHIP - (continued)

Canada's Position as a Nation

✓ No Commitments with respect to Unknown Situations

✓ The World Situation of Today

Humanity the Chief Concern

The Freedom of Mankind

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132092

CANADA AT THE SIDE OF BRITAIN

Broadcast by
Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada.

Sunday, September 3, 1939

- The real issue of the war
- Canada prepared for effective co-operation
- Measures for defence of Canada
- Appeal to unite in national effort.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

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C 132093

CANADA AND THE WAR

Speech by
Right.Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada

Delivered in the House of Commons, Sept.8, 1939

- - - - - - - - - - -

I.

Introductory - Reply to speech by Leader of Opposition.

The preservation of liberty

A plea for toleration

A truce to party strife

Consultation with party leaders

Government policy duly set forth

Germany's aims and ambitions

Helpful suggestions welcomed

Government's attitude towards profiteering and patronage

Empire and domestic problems

The forces of good and evil

II.

Background of the present conflict.

A sense of impending calamity

A steady progression of acts of aggression

Continuous increase in Canadian defence expenditures

The invasion of Poland

Events since March 15, 1939

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132094

Measures taken to meet apprehended war
(Statement of August 23, 1939)

Relative position of government and parliament
(Statement of August 25, 1939)

Canada's efforts at conciliation
(Telegrams to Herr Hitler, Polish Republic and Mussolini)

Answers from Signor Mussolini and the President of the Polish Republic

Government policy announced and parliament summoned
(Statement of September 1, 1939)

Government's policy set forth in world broadcast
(September 3, 1939)

III.

Canada's war effort - basis of and details

Procedure and methods set forth at Imperial Conference, 1937

Suggested means of national defence

Suggested methods of empire cooperation

Details of Canada's war action

Measures respecting the defence and security of Canada

Measures of cooperation with the United Kingdom

No conscription of men for overseas service

Support from provincial governments and other organizations

IV.

Responsibility for the present conflict - call to service

Responsibility for war placed by Hitler on himself

Herr Hitler's confession - nothing but chaos

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132095

World slavery or world freedom

The present crisis - a call to service

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132096

THE ISSUE IN THE PRESENT WAR

Broadcast by
Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada.

Friday, October 27, 1939:

- The nature of the conflict
- Naziism founded on the doctrine of Force
- The rise of Naziism in Germany
- The threat and use of force within Germany
- The threat and use of force against other countries
- The technique of Nazi aggression
- Apparent success of Nazi methods
- The Nazi ambition of world domination
- Hatred of war and dictatorship - Efforts to preserve Peace
- The need to withstand aggression
- The preservation of Christian civilization

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C 132097

THE ORGANIZATION OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Parliament and the Government

Broadcast by
Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada.

Tuesday, October 31, 1939:

- Summoning of Parliament and its proceedings
- The speedy despatch of public business
- Careful planning of Canada's war effort
- Problems of defence and cooperation created by the present war
- A carefully co-ordinated national effort
- The military aspect of Canada's war effort
  - (1) The Canadian army
  - (2) The Canadian navy
  - (3) The Canadian air force
- Military cooperation with the allied forces
- Canada's war effort - its economic aspect
- The production and purchase of munitions and other supplies
- Measures to protect consumers and to further production
- The vital importance of finance
- Other essential and helpful features
- The maintenance of national unity.

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C 132098

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

Broadcast by
Right Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada.

Sunday, December 17, 1939:

- Acceptance in principle of the proposal
- The negotiation of the agreement
- The objective of the plan
- The joint training programme
- The stages in air training
- The extent of the training establishment
- The apportionment of costs
- Administration of the joint training programme
- Co-operation in the provision of instructors
- Pre-war discussions on air training in Canada
- The attitude of the Canadian government
- The approach to effective co-operation
- The genesis of the joint air training plan
- The progress already made
- Arrangements for active service
- The relation of the Air Training Plan to Canada's Military effort as a whole
- The real contribution
- The mission of the airman

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C132099

CANADA AND THE WAR

Parliament and the People

Unity and Freedom

Broadcast by
Right Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada.

Wednesday, February 7, 1940:

- How Canadian unity might have been destroyed
- How Canadian Unity was achieved
- Necessary freedom of action carefully safeguarded
- Organization of Canada's war effort
- Resolution of Ontario Legislature beginning of a political campaign
- Parliament supreme over government but not over people
- Canada's war effort the first consideration
- Immediate election rendered imperative
- The preservation of national unity
- Efforts to maintain peace in Europe
- Efforts to preserve unity in Canada
- The people's right to decide upon leaders and policies
- How best to give effect to will of people -
  (a) in Canada's War Effort
  (b) in Relation to Peace and Post-war Problems.
- People themselves to decide Canada's future and their own fate
- A united war effort of a united Canada.

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C 132100

CANADA AND THE WAR

War Record of the Mackenzie King Administration.

Broadcast by
Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada.

Wednesday, February 21, 1940:

- Canada's contribution made possible through foresight
- Needs of allied powers basis of Canada's war effort
- The land - the sea - the air - industrial activity
- Canada's position wholly different from that of 1914
- The charge of "unpreparedness"
- Outstanding features of government's war record
- Earliest measures of cooperation - at sea, on land and in the air
- The British Commonwealth joint air training plan
- Agreement concluded in minimum of time
- Air Training Plan may prove decisive factor in winning war
- Development of plan proceeding rapidly
- An army division already overseas- another shortly to cross
- Army co-operation Air Squadron also proceeding overseas.
- The navy performing silent and effective service
- The home front - the furnishing of supplies
- Railways, Airways, National Broadcasting essential factors in war economy.
- Industry transformed to serve wartime needs

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Broadcast by
Rt.Hon.W.L.Mackenzie King
Fri. Feb.23, 1940

C 132101

CANADA AND THE WAR

Canada's War Effort - How Best Promoted

"National" versus "Union" Government

Leader of Opposition holds opposite views.

Merits of union government more apparent than real.

The true meaning of national government.

Union government - what it means.

Place of political parties in government.

Mackenzie King government a true national government.

Union government leads to dictatorship.

Union government a pretext for other ends.

Leader of Opposition in a quandry.

Who are to compose union government?

How will union government ministers find seats in Parl't?

No possibility of a Conservative govrnment

Opposition an essential part of parliamentary system

Liberals will constitute Opposition if present government not returned.

Responsibility for government one thing - monopoly of government another.

No patronage in Canada's war effort

Services of non-partisan character to be utilized in advisory capacity.

Dr. Manion begins at wrong time and wrong end.

Electors being led up blind alley.

An unquestioned mandate essential to Canada's war effort.

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C 132102

New dangers and terrors threaten world.

A strong and experienced government -
Canada's greatest need.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132103

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

Broadcast by
Hon. Norman McL. Rogers
Minister of National Defence.

December 20, 1939

The need for caution

The defence of Canada

The Mobilization of Troops

The Canadian Navy

The Royal Canadian Air Force

The Commonwealth Air Plan

The First Canadian Division

Ancillary Troops

Military Supplies

Dependents' Allowances

Medical Services

The Auxiliary Services

Spiritual Welfare of the Troops

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132104

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT

Broadcast by
Hon. J. L. Ralston
Minister of Finance

Friday, November 24, 1939

Canada's war effort

Principles on which Canada's participation is based

Canada's war program
- (a) The Canadian Navy
- (b) The Canadian Air Force
- (c) The Canadian Army

The cost of Canada's war program

The Empire Air Training Scheme

Economic Aspects of Canada's War Effort
- (a) Financing U.K. purchases in Canada by Repatriation of Canadian Securities
- (b) Foreign Exchange Control Board
- (c) Wartime Prices and Trade Board
- (d) War Supply Board

Reason for lack of publicity

Activities of Defence Purchasing Board and War Supply Board

Collateral Activities

Charges against government of inactivity

Excess Profits tax

Voluntary contributsion to Canada's war effort

Call to Service in the Economic Army

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132105

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

R. 500
1936

FOR MR. KING:

You asked to see the corrections made in one of the important Hansards before it was sent to the Debates Office.

This is the only lengthy speech made in the part for which the Debates are anxious to have Hansard returned to them.

This incorporates changes you made in the part corrected by you early in the session, and others made by Mr. Turnbull, which I have gone over myself.

E.A.P.

Ottawa,
July 13, 1936.

Given to W.L.T.

W. L. M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 187, pages C131588-C132318)

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Copy for Mr. Fredenburgh.

C132106

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

W-127
vol 3

MEMORANDUM

for Mr. Measures

A-750
vol 9

This is just to confirm the conversation we had this afternoon, in which you undertook to set forth the detail in connection with the broadcasting of Mr. King's Vimy message, and of his participation in the visit of President Roosevelt to Quebec. As you know, the former is in the hands of Colonel La Fleche and Mr. Beaudry, and the latter is in the hands of the Governor-General's Office and the Department of State.

It is understood that you will work with Mr. Fredenburgh, with whom I am leaving these two matters. He will secure from the Prime Minister any necessary decisions.

E.A.P.

July 15, 1936

(E. A. PICKERING)

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C 132107

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Henry

(1)

I attach a suggestion for a brief statement which the Prime Minister might wish to make at Father Point. In view of the fact that Mr. King has been away from Canada, I have thought it preferable to omit any reference to the Government's activity in his absence, which has not been considerable.

Speaking generally, at this date, presumably the last mailing date, there are no new statistics available beyond those incorporated in the draft statement for London. Towards the end of your stay in London, further figures would be available, and if desirable, I can cable a sentence or two on them. If you wish this done, will you please advise by cable.

E.A.P.

October 14, 1936

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Draft of Statement for Prime Minister to issue on return to Canada, November the 6th, 1936.

I am delighted to be home again. As I am to have the privilege of discussing, at a meeting of the League of Nations Society, on Monday of next week, the questions which were considered at Geneva, I shall not comment on European and international affairs at this time. During the course of my visit I have, however, been more than ever impressed by the complexity of the problem which confronts those in the Old World who are striving to preserve peace, and how free, by comparison, we in the New World are from the heritage of strife and tyranny, which are the greatest obstacles to its attainment. My observations while abroad have strengthened a conviction which I long have held, that the way to peace must be sought in many directions, and that one of the most practicable and immediate paths along which it may be sought lies in the removal of friction and conflict in the economic sphere. The relaxation of exchange controls during the past few weeks and the removal of barriers to world trade, constitute the most promising of recent developments. These events have been welcomed by the people of Canada, as well as by the Government, which, to the limit of its ability, has endeavoured, with marked success, to improve existing commercial relations with the rest of the world.

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I ~~am pleased to have~~ welcom the opportunity of extending, through the Official Labour Year Book, a word of greeting to the members of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and, to the delegates attending the Annual Convention of the Congress, ~~which will be~~ to be held in Ottawa in the month of September, ~~a most cordial welcome to the Capital.~~

Throughout my life I have been profoundly interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Labour. In various capacities, I have been privileged, over many years, to share in efforts to achieve a solution of some of the problems confronting Labour, which are national or international in character. I shall watch with even more than usual interest the proceedings of the approaching Convention.

Canada, in common with other countries, has entered upon a period of widespread industrial unrest. That such should be the case, in the aftermath of a great world depression, is not surprising. It is serving, however, to reveal how much Industry is in the nature of a partnership between Labour, Capital, and the Community; and how essential is a free and voluntary co-operation, between the constituent elements, to the proper functioning of the industrial system. Each makes its own special and unique contribution. Each is entitled to just and adequate consideration.

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Where any one of the parties to Industry fails to display an understanding of the rights and needs of others, strife cannot long be postponed. A spirit of tolerance and good-will is perhaps more indispensable today than ever before, to the solution of those industrial and social problems which are so peculiarly the product of our times.

I can convey to the members of the Congress, and to those who will attend the Convention in Ottawa, no more sincere good wish than that its deliberations may serve to strengthen, on the part of Labour, that attitude of faith and mutual confidence so necessary to the achievement of an ever-widening measure of economic prosperity and social well-being.

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Re Free Government in the World of Today

The Effect of Science on Rate of Change in Society

To say we are living in an era of transition has become a banality; change is not the character of our times any more than it was of ancient Greece -

"All is in flux". (Heraclitus)

it is the rate of change which has altered and become the characteristic of our century;

things, men, ideas - are changing at vastly faster rates than ever before;

The Great War was an undoubted impetus to change;

it precipitated modern trends which ordinarily would have required decades;

it left unsolved immense problems, which in themselves have been the cause of much of the turmoil and revolution of post-war years;

the accelerated pace of change is, however, due primarily to the growth of science, which has brought men closer together, reduced distances, annihilated time, and increased a hundredfold the effectiveness of media for the exchange of knowledge and ideas;

without high-speed transportation, the modern newspaper, motion picture, radio, we should not be witnesses of the amazing kaleidoscope of our day;

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Probable that, so long as science yields further new discoveries, releases hitherto unknown forces, and applies them in previously undreamed of fashion, the rate of change in human life will not diminish but indeed increase;

in vain, man looks again for an era of peace in the sense of placidity;

an incessant altering and transforming of the habits of men and of men's institutions seems now their inevitable lot;

Most desirable to keep this consideration in mind in discussing the problems which cause us most concern;

if we regard certain of the changes which have come about so spectacularly in recent years and months, as being necessarily of a permanent nature, the prospects for human happiness are poor indeed;

if we regard them as but phases in man's evolution, which have been induced by the amazing processes at work in organized society today, and which may or may not endure, we are more likely to estimate them properly and to deal with them effectively.

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The Post-War Dictatorships

One of the most obvious, as well as comprehensive, of recent changes has been the rise of the post-war dictatorships, and the effort of dictatorship to establish itself in other lands;

While democratic countries have no desire to impose their form of government on others, or to deny to any nation the right to establish the form of government it prefers, emergence of dictatorship has vast significance for other peoples, in connection with

(a) the internal form of their own governments;

(b) the peaceful relations of nations one with another;

Dictatorship in the authoritarian state is based upon conceptions the antithesis of those underlying the democratic state, the efforts for peaceful reconstructions through the League of Nations, and the system of collective security -

the state rather than the individual being the end of government;

the dominance of a class or party as against participation in government of all elements in the community;

force rather than co-operation and consent as the method for achieving objectives both in the national and international field;

In the light of tendency of dictatorships to propagate their doctrines in other lands, and to aid in the establishment of new dictatorships by lending physical aid where necessary, (e.g. Spain),

in light of growth of Fascist or Communist movements in free

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countries (e.g. France, Belgium and even Britain and Canada), it is a proper concern of democratic nations that dictatorship does not

(a) undermine free institutions in free lands;

(b) imperil the peace of the world;

dictatorship and its effects upon life and liberty of peace-loving peoples, a fair subject of discussion in world of today.

Factors to be Considered in Estimating Vitality of Democracy

(1) Present is a Period of Reaction.

Must view problem of dictatorship in light of amazing transitions of modern world;

History reveals freedom achieved not by sudden flight but by persistent struggle through the ages;

the course of freedom has not run smooth;

progress towards a larger liberty in one generation, succeeded by stagnation, or even reaction, in the next;

great periods of liberation followed almost inevitably by periods of temporary reaction -

Renaissance and Reformation;

French Revolution;

reaction a natural sequence of war and revolution;

Growth of free institutions in Europe, which marked last half of nineteenth century, and attainment by many peoples of

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national freedom as result of Great War, now being followed by reaction of post-war period;

on a vast scale, and with amazing facility, world going through a period in which the flood of freedom receding;

not necessarily permanent condition, but a stage in the course of the evolution of nations;

(2) Science and Education

In a sense, the modern world is the product of freedom;

science and education are the two great forces which have made possible the creation of the modern era;

Only in countries where freedom existed, or some degree of freedom obtained, could men carry on the search for truth in the physical universe, proclaim the facts fearlessly as they found them, apply them to the problems of daily life, and spread the knowledge which came with them;

where men had to conform their views of Nature and of man himself, to pre-conceived ideas of any authority, science and education in any real sense, impossible;

No coincidence that the great scientific discoveries, and their application in invention of power and machinery, occurred in lands characterized by freedom rather than tyranny;

no coincidence that countries where knowledge grew and education developed most rapidly, were those where freedom and human personality were highly held;

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Only in fullest freedom of thought and action can science and education continue to grow;

a country which throttles its scientists and teachers, tells them what to think, believe and instruct, what interpretation to place upon discovery, what bias to give to scientific fact - simply destroys the conditions which make science and learning possible;

dictatorship, by suppressing freedom, is cutting off at their very sources the streams which feed and nurture modern industry, and the modern economic and social order; and is starving the very plants on which its people must feed;

in long run, tyranny will destroy progress in the crafts and sciences, and in industry and commerce, as it does in the arts;

The democratic state, by ensuring to its citizens largest degree of freedom, compatible with the welfare of the community, by guaranteeing the right to hold any opinion, to describe as true the facts of life and the universe as the individual sees them, to follow the thread of scientific discussion and discovery wherever it leads - is providing the free atmosphere in which alone science can flourish and make her contributions to efficiency and industry;

the physical well-being and growth of the economic machine is directly dependent upon freedom;

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The great intangible forces of modern scientific and industrial development favour the free and hinder the fettered;

thus its very freedom is the best weapon which the democratic state possesses in any contest for survival amongst opposing forms of government;

(3) Flexibility of Democratic Government

The authoritarian form of government has an inherent tendency to develop and maintain a static political and social structure;

an idealogy is imposed upon the people, and the national institutions are made to conform to it;

as the dominating power establishes itself more firmly, and control becomes increasingly concentrated, as government attains nearer the ideal of identifying the life of the individual in its entirety with the life of the state, there is less and less room for change and experimentation;

the framework of the community becomes fixed;

what growth and variation there may be in the different departments of the national life are arbitrarily determined by some supreme council, and change carried out in accordance with a blueprint plan;

natural growth and adaptation dry away;

In the democratic states, the institutions of government, opinion, religion, industry, are in a condition of constant growth and adjustment;

the process, because of its very continuity, is often unnoticed;

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the institutions of a democratic country resemble not so much a structure of steel, as a living organism;

the working of government and of non-government institutions is subject to constant criticism;

they adapt themselves to the needs of new conditions and new times;

there is about them a perpetual shifting and apparent instability;

by comparison, the totalitarian state exhibits a solidness and uniformity often impressive;

But stresses and strains which develop in totalitarian state cannot be proclaimed from the housetops;

chances of their detection and remedy, hence the poorer;

when a fundamental change finally becomes necessary, it can be effected only by a major alteration, which may crash the whole structure;

when criticism leads to banishment or concentration camps, the bullet becomes the ultimate method of reform;

under dictatorship, revolution, instead of evolution, is the only method of effecting change;

Right to criticize is not only, for the democratic state, a safety valve which allows subversive energies to disperse rather than accumulate in underground caverns for a violent explosion, it is a detector of weaknesses and corruptions, which minor

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treatment can cure in the early stages;

This flexibility of the democratic state, rather than a source of weakness, is a source of strength;

like the tree, which bends with the gale and grows most on the side of the sun, it seems to accord with Nature's laws of growth, adaptation and survival;

(4) Democracy has survived in free countries.

It is a significant fact that dictatorship has established itself only

(a) in countries which have known nothing but some form of tyranny (e.g. Russia, Turkey);

(b) in countries where free institutions had existed for but a brief period (e.g. Italy, Germany);

In nations which have enjoyed democratic form of government for any considerable period, dictatorship has not triumphed (e.g. British Empire, U.S., France, Belgium, Switzerland, Scandinavian States);

even among other republics in various parts of the world, which have not enjoyed stable government, dictatorship has made no headway (e.g. South America and China);

Where the roots of freedom have gone deep in the life of a people, they are not easily torn up;

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The Challenge to Democratic Government

"We are not yet entitled to hold with the men of 1789 that it (democracy) is the natural and therefore in the long run the inevitable form of government. ..... Popular government has not yet been proved to guarantee, always and everywhere, good government. If it be improbable, yet it is not unthinkable that as in many countries impatience with tangible evils substituted democracy for monarchy or oligarchy, a like impatience might some day reverse the process".

(Lord Bryce, "Modern Democracies", Vol. 1, p. 47 - 1920)

Struggle of men to attain it is evidence that democracy can hardly be declared "natural" or "inevitable" form of government;

wherever free government has come into being, it has been won at the cost of interminable conflict and preserved only by perpetual vigilance;

indeed free institutions are evidence of a higher and more advanced type of government;

liberty is a fruit of man's conscious effort to achieve a nobler level of thought and action;

The history of Europe since the War indicates that democracy cannot, simply because it is democracy, be regarded as "inevitable" and permanent;

in Italy, dictatorship was made possible by the notorious weaknesses of the post-war democratic regime;

in Germany, dictatorship was made possible by the inability of the republican government (the responsibility for its failure not necessarily confined to German Government alone) to bring

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relief from the extraordinary privations of depression;
distress and despair, were the soil in which Nazi dictatorship was nurtured;
we must never forget that dictatorship in Germany did not establish itself until so recent a date as 1933;

If free government is to endure, it must be "good government";
it must deal with "tangible evils";
it must meet the responsibilities and demands made upon it by the problems and conditions of succeeding periods;

The principal problems confronting democracy today, and on dealing with which depends its chances for survival, are, I believe, two in number, and can be simply stated:

(1) in the national sphere, the attainment of social security;
(2) in the international sphere, the attainment of security among the nations;

(1) <u>Social Security</u>

In different ages, the quest for freedom has had different objectives;
in one period men have sought political liberty; in another civil liberty; in another, religious liberty;
the struggle for freedom is a never-ending one;
as the environment of society changes, so must the safeguards to ensure liberty be changed with them;
the story of British history is largely that of securing, preserving, and enlarging the bounds of freedom;

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Which aspect of freedom will be the goal in any period is determined not so much by the arbitrary decision of men, as by the character of the period itself;

in present period, economic thought and activity dominates, hence in the enlargement of economic freedom, democracy is most concerned in our day;

the startling advances of science have given us power, properly directed, to satisfy human needs in a manner which, a few years ago, would have been deemed fantastic - power to provide in abundance, clothing, shelter, health, safety and leisure;

The task of organized society in our day:

to use this energy and power, to direct the resources and energies of Nature to satisfy the needs of humanity, to direct, for the furtherance of the common good, the great productive powers of which the economic system is now capable;

to distribute the plenty in existence today, and the potential plenty which we are capable of producing;

to bring into being minimum standards of subsistence and security which will assure men and women of an adequate measure of the necessities of life, provide against the inevitable burdens which accompany sickness, accident, unemployment, old age;

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to remove the haunting fears which beset men lest their source of livelihood be destroyed, their ability to earn it impaired;

to increase leisure and opportunities for a more abundant life;

to achieve a new liberty in the larger possession and enjoyment of the material things of life, which not only bring comfort and security, but make possible growth and development in cultural and spiritual directions;

In seeking this larger freedom, we must not abandon any of the aspects of freedom already won:

political, religious and national freedom;

preservation, free from political interference, of those great fundamental institutions of society which lie along side and support the organs of government (e.g. church, family, education);

capacity for tolerance of minorities and opposing views; ability which develops only where freedom has long prevailed, to criticize ourselves and our own acts, which makes for the correction of abuses;

Many of the movements which have resulted in dictatorship, started out to achieve a larger economic freedom;

to this end they sacrificed all the old liberties, their peoples have found what they hoped to be a new security, nothing but a deceptive form of an old tyranny;

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Growing intensification of economic life places upon democratic governments the task of attaining a greater economic security without the sacrifice of the ancient liberties, achieved through centuries of struggle;

not for me to lay down the formula by which the structure of society can be brought into harmony with the scientific and economic conditions of the 20th century;

this task of modern democracy, to which skill, daring and resources of free peoples the world over, should be addressed;

solution, as it is found, will not be a uniform one;

what succeeds in one country, in one set of circumstances, may not in another;

believe progress will be made through the gradual evolutionary process, which is the characteristic of democracy;

would suggest, however, two lines of thought:

(a) <u>a more democratic control of industrial policy</u> -

in the <u>sharing of control</u> of industrial policy lies perhaps the most immediate field of progress;

monopoly of control in industry must gradually be replaced by joint control of all the parties to industry, just as monopoly of political control has been replaced by joint political control of all elements in the community;

Capital, in its own interests as well as that of others, must come to see the desirability of sharing with Labour, the Community, and with Management, the right to decide

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the all-important policies which determine conditions under which Labour works, enterprise serves the state, and the degree to which the various parties to industry share in the fruits of their effort;

The role of the state will be:

to share in many of these responsibilities, but not to monopolize them;

not to replace the free activities of industry by bureaucratic activities, but to lay down the conditions on which private activities may be conducted;

to enlist all elements of the community in co-operative endeavour, to solve by joint action the problems of economic organization as they arise;

In part, the rise of the totalitarian state has been made possible by the failure of powerful concentrations of industry to recognize their obligations to the community as a whole;

Fascism, on the economic side, has endeavoured to correct these abuses by imposing the views of the state upon the industrial system, and by insisting that only the views of the state, as such, should prevail;

it has succeeded only in substituting one monopoly for another;

the alternative method of dealing with the problem of modern business and industry, is joint voluntary co-operation between all principal elements of society;

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this is method compatible with democracy itself, and the method, in one form or another, which democracy must adopt, if it is to solve the problem of social security and thereby make more probable its own survival as a form of government;

(b) the problem of distribution -

As we have been so frequently told in recent years, the depression witnessed "the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty";-

the paradox of want and privation on the one hand, and of surplus stocks of foods, materials, on the other, and even their deliberate destruction as a part of government policy;

in one respect, the depression was a failure of distribution; of many contributing causes, the greatest and most obvious was the creation of barriers to international trade;

Science has undoubtedly tended to make it possible for a nation to become less dependent upon others for raw materials and manufactured goods -

can produce silk out of wood fibre, make foods synthetically, can indeed almost manufacture out of the literal air;

despite this, no nation is, or can be, self-sufficient;

attempt to create self-contained economic units by tariffs,

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quotas, exchange controls, served only to destroy trade, to create unemployment, impoverishing peoples, segregating in many nations surplus quantities of goods of no use to the countries producing them, but lack of them causing hunger, suffering, unrest in the lands to which they freely should have found their way;

depression revealed how the increased productive capacity and sensitiveness of the economic machine intensified privation and want, when the machine was not operated along lines for which it was designed;

Simply because it is technically possible for a nation to produce within itself commodities which, a few years ago, it had to import, does not mean this can be done as cheaply;

doctrine of comparative advantage still works, even in a world where science in its productiveness can rival Mother Nature herself to startling degree;

wheat can be grown in many lands, but in few as cheaply as in Canada;

rubber can be produced synthetically, but at greater cost;

theoretically, tropical fruits could be grown in the Arctic Circle under artifical conditions, but the price would be prohibitive, and the quality inferior;

although they cannot become self-sufficient, nations can, if they wish to pay the price, achieve a degree of economic independence;

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they cannot do so and attain a higher standard of living;
only the wealth of nations can contribute to a plenteous life for the individual;
nations cannot grow rich if they will not trade;
economic peace and security cannot be achieved so long as economic nationalism flourishes;
To restore the flow of commerce is a first need if democracies are to make adequate provision for the fiscal requirements of their people;
reduction of tariffs, and a return to normal conditions of exchange, is a first essential;
if dictatorships believe that the isolated authoritarian state is the ideal form of economic organization, there is no reason why democratic peoples cannot make prevail once more, as between themselves, those conditions of exchange, both of goods and of services, which have promoted economic and social progress in all previous periods of prosperity;
for if freer conditions of trade cannot be secured among all nations, surely those possessing and desiring to preserve their free institutions, can co-operate with one another to relax the controls which throttle their commerce;
there are, fortunately, many signs that this co-operation is forthcoming today;

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(2) International Security - Peace

Growth of science has made problems of society more acute, shown way to lengthen and preserve life, but also provided new and horrifying means to destroy it;

by bringing nations closer together in a physical sense, modern methods of transportation and communication (e.g. aeroplane and radio) have made points of contact more numerous and added to possible sources of friction;

If powers which man has wrested from Nature, are not to destroy the social structure he has laboriously created, we must reduce the disparity between our knowledge of the sciences themselves and our wisdom in dealing with the problems of human association;

what may happen to free institutions, if war breaks out, is a matter of grave conjecture;

war itself is the negation of freedom, and inevitably brings in its course, and in its train, a restriction of liberty;

whether democratic government can survive another holocaust of carnage is at least debatable;

How best security among the nations can be achieved, is the concern of all who have at heart the happiness of mankind;

since the War, we have witnessed one effort after another;

attempts at disarmament have failed;

attempts to devise a collective security, based on sanctions, have likewise failed;

yet there are other paths along which we may seek peace;

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The liberalization of trade is an essential, alike to national prosperity and to security among the nations;

the development of trade with all countries willing to trade should be the fiscal aim of every democratic nation;

cannot expect at once a general world-wide lowering of trade barriers;

can be lowered, however, as between those nations showing an inclination to encourage international trade, - an inclination becoming increasingly apparent in many parts of the world;

in the interests of peace and the stability of their own institutions, democratic countries will do well to accelerate this process;

must be admitted that certain of the democratic countries were themselves the leaders in imposing economic nationalism upon the world;

in more than one way, the obligation rests upon the free nations of the world to assume the initiative in abating the economic rivalries which have done so much to foster ill-will and political antagonism.

In consultation and co-operation among themselves, the free nations can do much to extend the reign of law and reason in the international sphere;

such co-operation as can be effected, should be animated by hostility towards no nation, should exclude no country

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which indicates its desire, at any time, to embark upon a policy of friendly collaboration;

the nations, actuated by common ideals of liberty and peace, can afford a demonstration to others of resolution and integrity, of fairness and friendliness, which may have an influence on this troubled and distracted world, greater than we imagine;

determination of free peoples of Europe to maintain peace, has had, thus far, one significant result -

while war has threatened time and again, a great conflict has not yet broken out;

time is on the side of peace;

where one method has failed, another must be tried;

The building of peace upon sure foundations, in a world where the will of a single individual can send nations to the battle-field, where long-continued depression has driven countries to desperation, where science has increased manifold not only the horrors but the possibilities of conflict - is the supreme task of government, perhaps in history;

to no less a task is democracy in our time, summoned.

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Outline for an Address containing some observations on the character of the British Empire

The British Empire as an Experiment in Human Relations

One of the most comprehensive and far-reaching experiments ever attempted;

The laboratory is none else than continents and sub-continents;

In its scope it embraces myriad millions of men and women of virtually all races and all religions;

An experiment more fascinating, colorful and romantic than any novel;

An experiment in human relations, in the art of government, in the growth of freedom, and in the free association of free peoples;

An experiment which has as its object:

the welfare of individual men and women, and the development of their personality;

the progress of all parts of the Empire through freedom;

the preservation of peace among them and the attainment of peace among all nations;

Course of British History Differs From Previous Imperial Patterns

Other Empires there have been, holding sway over vast areas and millions of subjects, composing differences of race and religion, imposing order, advancing prosperity, and maintaining peace among them; but without exception, the sway was that of physical power, of

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compulsion, or the threat of compulsion;

carrying within themselves the seeds of their own destruction, they succumbed to corruption from within, attack from without, or their co-ercive force was not sufficient to retain them in unity and subjugation -

achieving their freedom, the various sections broke away to pursue an independent and separate course;

Like others, the British Empire had its beginnings in exploration, settlement and conquest;

it too, placed reliance upon force and fear, but something in the character of the people and in the institutions of the land from which the impetus of settlement and conquest flowed, changed the pattern to which Empires in the past had conformed;

In the growth of what we call the British Empire, the world has witnessed a development without precedent or parallel in history;

(a) the gradual evolution from dependent Imperial possessions to an association of self-governing nations - having achieved nationhood and independence, these communities remain associated within a commonwealth of nations, united in allegiance to a common Throne;

(b) a numerous category of other communities, each at some stage on the way towards eventual self-government;

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The developments which have given to the British Empire a distinct character are difficult to set forth;

no historian has been able to set down precisely the motives and causes which operated to create an organization unique in the annals of government;

the full answer can only be found in the whole history of the British peoples;

at times insurrection and violence played their part, at others a long, unnoticed constitutional struggle played its part;

on occasion, vital and epochal changes have come about dramatically and suddenly, in a period of historic transition;

More than all else, the secret of this growth and transformation lay in the determination of British peoples to be free, and in the genius possessed by those who went forth from these islands to reproduce wherever they settled, the free institutions of the land whence they came;

British peoples, removed beyond the seas, could no more rest content in any degree of subservience than those who, century after century, in these islands, struggled to enlarge the bounds of human liberty;

it is not without significance that the strenuous effort to secure responsible government, which characterized the political life of the provinces of Canada just a century ago, coincided with the period in Britain of the first

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Reform Bill;

British men and women did not abandon their love of freedom when they left the land where freedom, as we know it, had its birth;

After all, the essential difference between the British and the Roman Empire before Augustus, is not that Britain herself has institutions of free government, for so, in a sense, had republican Rome, but that the British lands beyond the seas are likewise possessed of free institutions and of complete autonomy;

not the extension of any central Imperial power, however beneficent, however much it may have guaranteed both peace and, within limits, freedom for certain individuals, but the reproduction of similar political institutions and their free association together is the distinguishing feature of the Commonwealth, and the aspect of our history which gives to British Imperial evolution so much of significance for the present and future happiness of mankind.

Emergence of the Self-Governing Dominions and the Development of "Free Association"

The insistence of those parts of the Empire which are now the self-governing dominions, that they become in increasing measure the masters of their own destiny, was fortunately met by a

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progressive acquiescence on the part of British statesmen, acquiescence sometimes reluctantly given, and with some misgiving, but on the whole, cheerfully, and with the hope that it would prove for the best;

The growth of self-government was a gradual one;

it was enlarged first in one particular, then in another:

the winning of complete fiscal freedom;

the right to participate in the negotiation and signature of commercial conventions;

separate representation at the peace conference;

separate membership in the League of Nations;

continuous consultation on all matters of foreign policy affecting the Commonwealth as a whole;

the exclusive right to negotiate and sign treaties;

What was struggled for and achieved by one of the Dominions was granted to the others;

"By the labours of peace and the sacrifices of war", a complete autonomy was achieved, formally recognized and defined at the Imperal Conference of 1926, and existing law made consistent with the position of the autonomous states in the Statute of Westminster, 1931;

Remarkable as is the attainment by the Dominions of an unrestricted liberty both in their institutions and in their relations among themselves and with the world, more remarkable is it that

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autonomy was secured without separation from the Empire, or without weakening the bonds of association within the Empire, indeed that they should be strengthened thereby;

it has not been so many years since British statesmen and writers on political and constitutional theory could see no final result in the increasing autonomy of the Dominions but their separation from the rest of the Empire;

separation was for long regarded as the inevitable outcome of independence;

as the Dominions ripened into nationhood, they have not fallen from the stalk on which they grew, but from the new fruit other branches have grown, embellishing the mother tree;

While the Dominions have repeatedly declined to become units in an Imperial federation, there has been gradually evolved between themselves and Great Britain a new bond, and has been worked out between them a new method of collaboration between free nations;

full independence of action, in both domestic and external relations, has been made consistent with continued and increasing identification in the preserving and furthering of ideals and aims held in common;

The discovery of the principle of free co-operation between free peoples has been one of the most beneficent developments since man first began his effort to evolve higher forms of communal life;

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even the earliest civilizations show examples of freedom within the nation, and of government by the consent of the governed;

it has been for our time to develop the technique or method of association of free states within a common political entity;

it has enabled the autonomous communities of the British Empire to reconcile their independence with the growing interdependence of all peoples; to reconcile their nationhood with membership in a family of nations;

this association depends upon the free consultation of co-equal governments - a free co-operation which cannot in any sense be imposed by a majority - co-operation of which co-ercion is the very negation, in which none are able to compel the decision of the others; dependent upon a common attitude adopted as a result of investigation, discussion and agreement freely given - co-operation in which joint action is obtainable only through uni-lateral execution by each separate part of decisions unanimously and voluntarily agreed upon;

it recognizes that only by voluntary co-operation in unfettered freedom, can self-governing peoples work together in harmony and peace;

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This association, in promoting the common welfare, could not be possible without a spirit of good-will, a sentiment of unity born of free institutions, common standards of just administration, a common inheritance of law and literature; the ties which give life and vitality to the formula by which our association is maintained are, in essence, moral and spiritual ties -

"ties as light as air and as strong as steel";

The development of autonomy has been accompanied by a strengthening of those ties;

paradoxically, freedom has often served in history as a unifying force among peoples;

indeed it is the condition precedent of abiding unity;

the movement for federation of Canadian provinces followed the granting of responsible government;

the American states sought union during and after, not before their struggle for freedom;

only when artificial restraints have been removed, can their blossom forth those natural affiliations which unite individuals and nations;

as in the fable, the power of the sun, while gentler, was greater than that of the blast, so our influences of mutual trust and affection, of common heritage and purpose, are subtler and more enduring than bonds of obligation or subservience;

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The Vista of the Future - Colonial and Indian Empires

Vast as is significance of the associations of the Dominions and Britain in the Commonwealth, for the world of today, possibilities for the future stagger the imagination;

The self-governing portions comprise only comparatively small part of Empire as a whole;

every reason to believe the Crown colonies are moving along path to self-government;

If the genius for adaptation and enlightened wisdom of statesmen are equal to their task, century before us may well see community after community in the Colonial Empire emerge by slow degree upon the lofty plateau of autonomy, and the galaxy of British nations adorned by new additions, each bringing its own special lustre and richness;

The prospect of the Indian Empire advancing step by step to co-equal status with the Dominions and Britain, stirs the pulses and fills the heart with a profound hope;

no achievement since mans first struggle to learn the art of living together could compare with that of leading India, with her multitude, and often her conflict of races and tongues, creeds and classes, by slow degree along the road to self-government and to full participation as an autonomous member of the Commonwealth;

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Is it too much to hope that so great a venture may have so glorious a completion?

the record of British government has been one of constant adaptation to changing circumstances;

while the spirit of British institutions has remained in essence the same, their external form has been changed to meet the needs of new lands and growing peoples;

through the assurance they afford of freedom, justice, tolerance, and order through the reign of law, they have commended themselves to and been accepted by peoples not drawn from British stock;

the most eloquent appraisals of British institutions have come from the lips of those whose ancestors, or who themselves were once conquered people;

Britain guaranteed the law, customs and religion of a conquered community in the New World, and the French and English have joined in Canada to evolve a new nation, united in itself and in its attachment to British institutions;

the vision of British statesmen accorded to the defeated Boers a generous peace, and a united South Africa has played a foremost part in the development of the Commonwealth.

the composing of differences - choosing of ground on which opposing factions can meet in common - collaboration of men of different races and religions, the infectious

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spread of British ideals of law and government - the teaching of others how to govern themselves - all this has become synonymous with British institutions and administration;

The patient rearing into nationhood of those parts of the Empire which have not yet attained it, is a task which rests upon Britain as distinct from the Dominions;

it is her peculiar responsibility, and a part of her tradition and destiny as the Mother of Parliaments and Nations;

while this is true, the success of the great undertaking not a little depends upon continued association among the self-governing communities of the Commonwealth, commingled yet distinct, united yet free;

Securing justice and order, preserving freedom over a quarter of the earth's surface, and exerting its influence for peace - the British Empire is an inestimable force for good in the world today;

how incalculable a factor in the furtherance of human progress, it can become - as it grows in wealth and population, and as, one after another, its communities scale the heights of freedom, retaining their attachment to a common Crown and their fidelity to a common history and traditions - the mists of the future only vaguely disclose;

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if we succeed in working out our own destiny, we shall give mankind an example of free co-operation,

not only between peoples who have sprung from the same environment, but between peoples of hitherto opposed and clashing nationality, race and religion;

nothing less than co-operation between the diverse and discordant elements of humanity, is the goal which Nature and history seem to have set for the British Empire to reach;

The Significance of the Empire in the World of Today

It is not for the future only that our free association has possibilities and hope for mankind;

in the troubled day in which we live, it has an immediate significance both for us as individual nations and for all nations as a whole;

co-operation in furtherance of aims and ideals held in common, and in serving the common needs of all, is the ever-growing requirement of society, both within the confines of the individual state in solving the great social and industrial problems of our generation, and in the relations of states among themselves in the securing of an international security and world peace;

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The fruits of voluntary association between the autonomous communities of the Commonwealth cannot fail to have their effect upon problems of government within each unit of the Commonwealth itself;

the main problem which nations individually face today is the problem of social security - of extending the freedom which liberty-loving peoples have long since applied in the realms of politics, law and religion, to the economic and social order;

industrial and social security depend, I believe, upon an increasing recognition of the part each element in the community plays in securing the welfare of all; upon the knowledge that co-operation of each is indispensable to the common good;

having seen that in the freedom and joint effort of all members of the Commonwealth lies the well-being of each, we must learn to apply that discovery to the even more intricate and involved problem of our internal happiness and progress;

Not in regimentation, or in co-ercion, but in free and willing collaboration between capital and labour, between all sections and all classes - lies the solution to what we term the social problem;

every element in the community must be accorded the right to a free and full life, and to a fair reward of its effort;

having attained, within the economic order, liberty of action

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for themselves as individuals and as groups, men must learn the art of co-operation - a co-operation holding all parties to the transaction as co-equals, if the industrial order is to minister, as it can, to the needs of mankind;

The procedure we have evolved in our relations between ourselves as free communities within the Commonwealth, we can apply in our relations between ourselves as free men and women within an increasingly complex social structure;

the formula may require variation;

its ingredients will prove to be the same - on the one hand, the freedom of all, and a recognition of the inalienable rights of others to freedom; on the other, a desire to preserve a common heritage, and to promote the common good through voluntary and amicable co-operation.

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I believe it true that the British Commonwealth gives hope that peace and fellowship among mankind is not an idle dream;

It is not surprising that the tradition of co-operation should first have been practised within a family group of sister nations;

had we, who share so much in common, been unable to evolve a tradition of co-operation, what likelihood would there be of other nations adopting it? but we, who have found the path of co-operation a natural and comparatively an easy one to tread, can help other nations, even those born in an atmosphere of mistrust and bred in the traditions of co-ercion, to walk their way along it;

the force of our example and influence can do much to make conciliation and accommodation the method of solving problems in the international sphere;

not possible, of course, to replace hostility and compulsion, as the method of intercourse between nations, in single decade or in several - the process must be a gradual one, beginning in lesser matters and extending to greater;

In the League of Nations an effort has been made to develop the technique of co-operation among states, based upon investigation, discussion and the marshalling of opinion;

believe this procedure has greater possibilities than the co-ercive features which have been inter-mingled with it, and

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application of which, in recent months, has contributed not a little to the perturbed condition of Europe;

by strengthening its machinery to enable it to function as a universal organ of co-operation, we will make it, in present stage of international development, a more effective institution to serve needs of men and nations;

When we refer to the Commonwealth being actuated by common ideals, we mean, above all else, so far as foreign affairs are concerned/that, in our view, peace based upon liberty is the condition of human progress;

this we have attained as between ourselves;

through our association together, there is preserved a goodly part of the earth free and at peace;

the burden of past war encumbers us today;

the spectre of future war stands in the path of our continued recovery and progress;

the removal of the causes of war, and the securing by peaceful means, of a just and abiding peace, are the foremost aims of our external policy;

however much the threat of war and the absence of liberty may seem to be the dominating characteristic of the world scene today, in our attachment to freedom and in our seeking for peace, we are not alone;

they characterize as well the great English-speaking community, which, with Canada, shares the North American continent; France, and the other democracies of Europe

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which have survived the upheavals of war and depression;

liberty is not dead so long as it endures in so many lands, and peace not beyond hope so long as it remains the ideal of so vast a portion of mankind.

is it too much to hope that the nations of the Commonwealth and the world democracies may, with the years, effectively enlarge the scope of their joint effort, relinquishing nothing of their complete independence, but associating freely together, lift their voice as one, and make their influence increasingly felt on the side of reason and good-will?

Commonwealth may prove, nucleus, as it were, around which like-minded nations may identify themselves in free and unfettered association, and to promote those courses of international conduct which strengthen the foundations of peace;

Our political evolution points to at least one means whereby nationalism can be made compatible with internationalism;

if the capacity for co-operation, applied on an ever-broadening scale, holds promise for the happiness of all mankind, the British Commonwealth has a great responsibility to the world as a whole;

in its present form, the third British Empire, as it is sometimes called, is a very young organism among the ancient institutions of society;

it is in a process of continual growth and change;

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many of its own internal problems are unsolved, or only partly solved;

the internal unity of several of the Dominions requires vigilance and constant prudence to preserve;

the exact nature of the association respecting, at any rate, one of its parts is subject to further clarification and development;

the uncertainties of the times constantly present new and baffling problems, alike to each member of the Commonwealth and to the Commonwealth as a whole;

if co-operation is to become the practice of all nations, enabling them to control the Juggernaut of science and to survive the virus of rampant nationalism, then must the co-operative experiment within the Commonwealth be pursued to a successful conclusion;

in the light of world need, the growth as a community of mother and sister nations takes on something of the character of a mission for mankind;

as we continue to prove that freedom and unity can go together, so will our demonstration prove of moment and help to others;

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The Personality of a Nation

Family of Nations

A nation takes on the attributes of an individual;

as a person comes to have qualities of graciousness or brusqueness - so a nation comes to be considerate or arrogant in its attitude towards others;

good-will and good manners [x] soon characterize a people as well as a person;

as an individual, through his personality and character, can influence others for good, so can a nation through its traditions and behaviour of courtesy and fairness - influence the conduct of other countries

with men and with countries, assurance and genuine greatness find expression in modesty, gentleness and kindness, not in ruthless, strident, self-assertion and domination;

depth and strength of character, alike personal and national, are indicated by dignity and poise - not by blatant and vulgar attracting of attention to oneself, and by declamation to enhance one's importance, or shouting to keep up one's courage and front;

(x) "Manners maketh man" - motto of William of Wykeham, 1324-1404.

"For manners are not idle, but the fruit
Of loyal nature, and of noble mind",
Tennyson - Idylls of the King.

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Nations like individuals have conceptions of conduct and of greatness -

What shall be the measure of a nation's greatness?

ideals of greatness for a country like those by which we measure individuals;

same principles that apply to the individual apply to the group, the community, the nation;

When in days of old, the disciples quarrelled among themselves as to which should be greatest, Christ answered, "Let him who would be chiefest among you be the servant";

Service is measure of greatness - the truly great nation is one that furthers most the common good of men;

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Life of one Person can give character to an entire People - e.g. Reign of George V.

his life and work imparted a nobility and dignity to the British national character; in time of stress gave it stability, in time of discontent a spirit of fellowship; at all times his own life enhanced the value of all human personality;

not too much to say that as a consequence of the identification of his Person with the character of his Peoples, Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations enjoyed a higher reputation than it could otherwise have had, for strength and uprightness of character;

was looked to as the head of a family - in attachment to his Person he brought individual men and women together as in a family within each nation of his Empire, and as a greater family brought together the nations of His Empire as a whole;

to a vast political organism he gave the distinctive personality of a living individual being; he gave to an Empire of unprecedented proportions and complexity the simple conception and qualities of a family; and in his own life he gave an example of unselfishness and goodness becoming one looked to as the Head and Father

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of so immense a human association;
so great is the force deriving from loftiness of character and disinterestedness of purpose that the Reign of George V presented the paradox of a Monarch whose actual powers were less than any of his predecessors, enjoying a claim perhaps unequalled in History upon the affection and regards of His Peoples and an unparalleled influence for good;

- - - - - - - -

Group of British Nations have come to have the characteristics of family life -

As the children grow up they assume, with their maturity, independence and responsibilities of their own; this does not lessen but often strengthens the bond between them and their parents;
the bond between the family of individuals and of nations is a similar one - of blood and affection, common ties, memories, traditions and aspirations; in the British family, several of the children have attained their majority and established homes of their own - this does not lessen their attachment to the Homeland; at first the Mother was rather reluctant to see the tie of authority and discipline disappear, but now she

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is quite happy to have her Daughters as they develop assume their place at her side as equals; though they no longer live under the old family roof, as it were, they are still members of the family and even more devoted to the ideals with which the family has come to be identified; with even the eldest of the children - who separated from the family long years ago, before it was seen that association and independence were compatible, there has gradually been effected a happy reconciliation and we now enjoy together the most cordial and helpful relations;

- - - - - - - - -

Coronation

Not merely an elaborate function or state ritual; an incident in the life of a family of nations, like a wedding or a christening in the ordinary family - an event to consecrate life or an institution, an event for which the family foregather from all ends of the earth, in which the traditions and even the sources of the family life are set forth in ceremony and pageantry; an occasion on which our ideals are made visible for ourselves and others to see; something on which the feelings and memories of our corporate life can centre;

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Family Life involves neighborliness

Like a good family, the well-being of all its members is of direct concern to the British Commonwealth; that concern, however, is not a selfish one, interested only in advancing the material welfare of the family; the family life is compatible with an interest in the happiness of those outside it, and a promotion of the good of one's neighbours; indeed neighborliness is born of the same generous impulses as those which govern in the relations of a happy family;

Canada's immediate neighbours -

United States - friendly visits of President Roosevelt to Quebec, of Prime Minister and Governor General to Washington;

International Joint Commission;

United States Trade Agreement;

Halibut and Sockeye Salmon Fisheries;

many problems arise between us which, without the will to co-operate, could become sources of friction; our method is to investigate and remove causes of misunderstanding before they develop into matters of contention;

good-will and neighborliness exist between other states, e.g. Scandinavian countries; Britain and the European Democracies - France, Belgium, &c;

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Two Attitudes:

In all human relations

as between individuals;

within the community;

" " state;

as between states -

there are two principal attitudes -

(1) force, reliance upon physical power, fear,[x] suspicion, ill-will; selfishness;

(2) reason, co-operation, trust, good-will, concern for others; improvement in human life, in large measure dependent upon the gradual change from the first to the second; industrial peace, social security, within the nation dependent upon change from dominance by one or other classes to co-operation between all parties to industry; world peace, international security - dependent upon substitution of reason for force, and good-will for ill-will; not only machinery necessary but the will and determination to peace;

without our hearts bent upon friendship and co-operation and

(x) "Fear causes suspicion and hatred; it is hardly too much to say that, between nations, it stimulates all that is bad and depresses all that is good."
Viscount Grey - "Twentyfive Years", Vol. II, page 53.

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our wills determined to further them, there are innumerable difficulties arising constantly between the members of the Commonwealth which could create serious differences; even at best, differences do arise, but, in the main, they are readily adjusted; given the will to collaborate, the difficulties fall by the way; this is equally true of Canada's relations with the United States - it is true of the relations of any countries seeking to solve their problems in the light of mutual interest and advantage; the real obstacle and danger is where nations are possessed of the wrong attitude - the events of recent years have shown that the machinery for peace cannot function effectively without the motive power of conciliation and accommodation;

human progress has largely been task of controlling the primeval instincts of men andgiving them a broader social purpose and direction; must not minimize the supreme importance of our attitudes - both as men and as nations; attitude of a people is in reality the sum of the attitudes of those comprising it - we cannot evade our responsibilities as individuals;

cannot expect change in attitude to come about at once; hence, need for constant progress in right direction all the greater, and wherever we can, in our personal, national, imperial, international relations adopting the right attitude and seeking to make it increasingly prevail in all things.

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1937

Foremost among labour organizations in the Dominion and as the chief body representing the internationally organized workers in this country, the Trades and Labour Congress occupies an increasingly important position in the labour movement. Though it is recorded as the oldest labour organization in Canada, it has maintained its leadership by its progressive policies. Since its origin in 1873 (when it was known as the Canadian Labour Union) was only six years after Confederation, its growth closely parallels the development of Canada into nationhood. It is interesting to note that its second assembly in 1874 was in Ottawa, the sessions being held, through the courtesy of Sir John A. Macdonald, in what was then known as Room 16 of the House of Commons. At that time Canada was not rated as one of the great industrial countries and in the vicissitudes of that period the organization lapsed for about ten years, until its re-establishment in 1886. Since that time, for over half a century, it has successfully functioned in protecting the interests of labour through the rapidly changing industrial scene, from the age of individual effort when craftsmanship was still supreme to the present era of man production by mechanization.

While membership statistics do reflect its numerical strength, which is impressive, yet the more effective unit of measurement is its power and influence in improving not only the conditions of the workers, but in making outstanding contributions to human welfare. And the social order has reaped decided benefits in the achieving of so many objectives of labour in this country.

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Many of the ~~dim~~ objectives ~~so unswervingly sought by the Trades Congress down the vista of the years~~ are now incorporated in the social legislation of the Dominion and the Provinces. ~~It is a revelation in human perseverance and enlightenment to record the social gains registered on the scroll of labour in Canada.~~

In 1886, when the Congress was re-organized, even such almost elemental "rights" as workmen's compensation, mothers' allowances, shorter hours, minimum wages, industrial safety and hygiene, were but obscure hopes beyond the horizon line of social progress. Today these are written into various provincial statutes, and any person who denies their application would be regarded as a Rip Van Winkle.

In 1900, the enactment of the Conciliation Act by the Dominion Parliament, provided for the establishment, not only of a recognized impartial method for the settlement of disputes for the whole Dominion, but also created a specific department of labour under the aegis of the federal government. In 1903 the Railway Labour Disputes Act, followed by the famous Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 brought about still further advancement in the direction of industrial harmony.

But the record of achieved objectives does not stop there. Even as recently as 1921, it is noted that Congress'"platform of principles" included the eight hour day, the forty-four hour week, fair wage regulations in government contracts, old age pensions, unemployment insurance. Today with the exception of the last-named all are in de jure or de facto operation in this country.

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C 132160

By Dominion enactment fair wage conditions are enforced on federal government contracts, and old age pensions and pensions for the blind are a part of our social code.

Certain constitutional difficulties have postponed the immediate fulfillment of more recent social legislation. That this Congress itself recognizes the recent emphasis on this constitutional difficulty is indicated in its convention call which points to amendments to the British North America Act as the next step towards effecting further social reform.

Upon this matter, and the right of organization, this year's convention call of the Congress has concentrated, indicating these to be of major importance to modern labour functioning within the modern democtatic state.

The Trades Congress is to be commended for the fact that while adhering to basic principles it has shown a remarkable adaptability to changing industrial conditions and the consequent changing needs for those for whom it exists as a protecting force. Two things it has meticulously refrained from--dual unionism within its ranks, and a participation in politics as a political group. Though many of its members are prominent in the activities of the respective political parties, the Congress as a body has strictly maintained its traditional policy of being non-political in character, and of dealing equally, frankly and fairly with whatever government the people elect.

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In its modus operandi the Congress is essentially democratic. In its conventions its line of action is freely debated and then presented in the form of legislative programs to Dominion and Provincial Governments in accord with sound democratic principles.

Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa

Now a few words concerning the Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa, which has, in effect, the role of labour host to the convention. It is a happy coincidence that the same "Paddy" Draper who now occupies with distinction, the presidential chair of this Congress, was the young printer who in 1897 re-organized the moribund Ottawa Trades Council into the present Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa. Six delegates then formed the nucleus of the present body and they met in the old Foresters' Hall on the site of the present National Revenue Department on Sussex Street. Prior to 1897, the local association had had an existence of about ten years. Even during that period Mr. Draper, who came to Ottawa in 1887, held office in the original body. So that President Draper has been prominently identified with organized labour in Canada for half a century; and the 50th Anniversary of the Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa is also a special personal anniversary for him in labour service.

Another veteran official of organized labour in the capital is Mr. William Lodge--"Billy" Lodge in the printing fraternity--who has served the Association for thirty years, mostly as its efficient secretary. It is a pleasure to see these two veterans still prominently "carrying on" in the cause of labour.

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C 132162

MR. KING'S SPEECHES

I N D E X

Coronation Trip, 1937.

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C 132163

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 2 1

June 29	Visit to Canada of Marshal Fayolle (Gratitude of France to Canada)	X
December 11	Visit to Ottawa of Marshal Foch	X
	Four Parties to Industry	Printed

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CANADA

C 132164

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 2 2

January 21	100th Anniversary of St Andrew's Church (Church and State)	
February 27	Luncheon by Sir Lomer at Mount Royal Hotel (Principles of good government)	
March 11	Ottawa Women's Liberal Club - Liberalism (Definition and necessity of liberalism)	
March 13	H. of C. - Defeat of Mr. Meighen	Printed
September 4	Visit of Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, India Canadian Club Luncheon.	

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C 132165

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 2 3

N.B. - 1923 Book of Speeches: xx

May 23		The Liberal Party and the Tariff	Printed
June 21		Harvard Speech (Debt to family and University)	xx
September 21		Departure for Imperial Conference (Quebec, its importance in Canadian history)	xx
"	28	Press Interview on arrival in England	xx
October 2		Conference Foreign Policy Review	xx
"	2	Royal Colonies Institute (Reference to Prime Ministers' of the Commonwealth)	xx
"	3	Associated Chambers of Commerce (Commercial position of Canada)	xx
"	6	Wembley - British Empire Exhibition (Unity of the Empire)	xx
"	12	Freedom of City of London, Guildhall Lunch. (Freedom, a strength)	xx
"	18	Canada Club Dinner (Canadian history and research)	xx
"	25	Association of British Chambers of Commerce (Commercial and Industrial conditions in Canada)	
November 6		Overseas League Dinner - Prince of Wales pres. (Community of free nations)	xx
"	7	Canadian History Society (Historic names in England)	
"	12	Conferment of Honorary Degree - Edinborough	xx
"	13	Sheffield, Freedom of the City	xx

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Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 2 3 - Continued

November	14	Parliamentary Dinner - British Government (Responsible government, description of Parliament Buildings)	xx
"	24	Freedom of City of Edinborough (The Scots in Canada)	
"	24	Press interview on departure for Canada	xx
"	30	Halifax, Interview given to Press on return (Need of New World by the Old)	xx
"	30	Liberal Reception (Disorder in Europe, liberal policy, necessity of support)	xx
December	6	Montreal Reception at Craig St. Armouries (French introduction - unity in the party, Govt's policy)	xx
"	11	Eastern Ontario Liberal Association (Report of Imperial Conference, Liberal policy)	xx
"	19	Newmarket Board of Trade (Peace and security necessary, conference not a Cabinet)	xx
"	28	Dinner to Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, Country Club. (Mr. Massey's career, fellow feeling)	xx

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C 132167

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 2 4

January 16	Toronto Canadian Club 25th Anniversary (Background of Canadian history, debt to "ancient régime")	
March 3	H. of C. - Progress and Achievement under Liberal Administration	Printed
May 15	The Liberal Party and the Tariff (Review of 1924 Budget and policy)	Printed
June 26	H. of C. - Church Union in Canada	Printed
July 4	Yale Speech, LLD. (University custodian of ideals of good-will)	

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132168

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 2 5

February 9	H. of C. - Immigration, Statistics	Printed
June 3	Borglum Memorial - Sulgrave Institute	
June 28	Dinner for Field Marshal Earl Haig (Preparation and task in the life of great men	
August 4	Old Boys Reunion Kitchener - Citizenship (Service of citizenship)	Printed

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C 132169

Mr. King's Speeches, 1926

May 18	Budget Speech	Printed
July 23	Auditorium Ottawa - The Constitutional Issue	Printed
November 26	Empire Parliamentary Association - Farewell dinner after Imperial Conference (Great Britain's second chance at colonizing the New World)	
	Manchester (History and greatness of the City)	

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C 132170

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 2 7

July 1	Confederation Address Diamond Jubilee (Canada's past and the present)	Printed
" 1	Message of the Carillon	Printed
August 2	Welcome to Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin	Printed
" 2	Welcome to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	Printed
" 3	Unveiling of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Statue (Guiding principle) X	Printed
September 7	Peace Bridge (peace between U.S. and Canada X	

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C 132171

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 2 8

January 30	Toast to Hon. W. T. Cosgrave - Ireland and Canada. (Irish people's part in building the British Commonwealth)	
January 31	H. of C. - Dominion Status (Power of Canada to change Constitution)	Printed
April 18	National Federation Liberal Women - Liberalism (The principle of the future)	Printed
September 7	League of Nations - Briand Kellogg Pact (Canada's example in reconciliation)	xx X
October 3	Comité France-Amérique (Dandurand, Roy and Laurier - Britain's government of the Dominions)	xx X
October 10	Canada Club London (Diplomatic representation, immigration)	xx
November 3	Dinner to welcome Sir William Clark	
November 9	League of Nations Society Dinner (Signing of Briand-Kellogg Pact)	Printed
November 22	Hart House, Toronto - Some recent developments in Canada's External Relations.	Printed

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C 132172

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 2 9

January 24	St Andrews Church	
April 9	H. of C. - Budget Speech (Canada's Progress under Liberal Administration)	Printed
May 4	Press Gallery Dinner (Importance of the Press, leader of public opinion)	
May 11	Red Cross Luncheon	
May 29	McGill University (The University and leadership)	Printed
October 17	Dinner in honour of Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald (Personal friendship - international good-will)	
	Welcome to Mr. Tokugawa	

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132173

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 3 0

January 2	Banquet in honour of Gen. J. C. Smuts	
March 14	H. of C. - Export of Liquor, Refusal to countries where importation forbidden	Printed
March 19	20th Century Liberal Association - Politics (Citizenship in the time of Aristotle and today - Liberalism and conservatism)	
	Unveiling of Memorial Tablet of St Andrew's Church.	

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C 132174

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 3 1

March 16	H. of C. - Imperial Economic Conference of 1930	Printed
June 16	H. of C. - Budget Speech 1931	Printed

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C 132175

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 3 2

March 1	H. of C. - Unemployment in Canada	Printed
May 27	Toast to U. S. learned societies and Dr. W. D. Bancroft	
December 10	National Federation of Liberal Women's Clubs Women's Part in Politics (A few reasons why women should take an active part in politics)	
December 16	Toast to Canada - Commercial Travellers' Association Banquet (Social problem, industrial organisation, emphasis on human life)	

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C 132176

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 3 3

January 14	25th Anniversary Young Liberal Association, Quebec. (Canada's position in the matter of trade, and as a nation)	
February 27	H. of C. - Policies of Political Parties in Canada in relation to present day needs	Printed
June 3	20th Century Liberal Association Convention (Liberalism, a state of mind)	

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C 132177

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 3 4

January	Industry and Humanity - a new social order	Printed
January 29	H. of C. - Loss of Confidence by country in Bennett administration	Printed
May 11	Toronto Women's Liberal Association	
December 12	National Liberal Federation (Necessity of a peace policy)	
	Formation of W. L. Mackenzie Chapter of the I. O. D. E. (Life of William Lyon Mackenzie)	

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132178

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 3 5

January 21	H. of C. - Social and Industrial Reform	Printed
March 1	Cancer Fund Broadcast	
May 6	Geo. V Silver Jubilee (Qualities of the King, oneness of mind of King and country)	
July 31	Election Campaign - "Mackenzie King to the People"	Printed
October 14	Statement to Press after Election "The Voice of the People"	Printed

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132179

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 3 6

May 29	20th Century Liberal Association (Liberalism a living force - problems of youth)	
June 6	Opening of William Saunders Building.	
June 18	H. of C. - The Italo-Ethiopian Conflict and the League	Printed
July 14	Corner Stone of the New French Legation (Friendship of France and Canada)	X
July 26	Unveiling of Memorial at Vimy	Printed X
July 31	Welcome to President Roosevelt	Printed X
September 2	Visit of Lord Mayor of London	
September 29	League of Nations Policies, Geneva	Printed
October 19	Canada Club Dinner, Lord Mayor of London (Authority and Liberty)	
November 9	League of Nations Society dinner (The Assembly, Two forces in the world)	Printed
November 11	Canadian Legion Broadcast (Remembrance: horror and individual effort for peace)	Printed X

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132180

Mr. King's Speeches, 1 9 3 7

February 19 H. of C. - Defence of Canada Printed

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External affairs E. A. PICKERING JAN. 12, 1937
Defence. General memo. by E.A.P. complete
Extracts, memos, notes Jan 12, 1937 Dept. Nat. Defence

C 132181

National Defence

1. General:

Aroused public interest in problems of Defence -

general deterioration of international situation;

increasing reliance on force; competitive arming;

in these circumstances, natural that people of Canada should concern themselves with problem of Defence - widespread discussion in press during summer and fall;

desirability that discussion should be based on study and reason, not on prejudice or emotion;

desirability that anything in nature of controversy, in country and in Parliament, should not arise;

Supremacy of Parliament -

in this question, above all others, Parliament must have the determining voice;

government proposes to afford fullest opportunity for discussion and to make adequate statement at appropriate time in course of session;

no desire on part of government to pursue any course without taking representatives of people into its confidence;

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Paramount importance of the safety of the Dominion, of its people, its trade, its home - a matter of first concern to Parliament;

Imperial Conference Resolutions re Defence - see exhibit

following principles have emerged from various Imperial Conferences:

1. Each self-governing portion of the Empire is primarily responsible for its own local defence;
2. The security of the Empire is a matter of concern to all its governments;
3. Military action to be taken at any time in peace or war is a matter for decision on the part of each individual government;

(In Canada it is most definitely a matter for decision by the Canadian Parliament);

Canada and Obligations of Imperial Defence -

In Statement, H. of C. March 10, 1936, see exhibit made clear that government would not enter into any military obligations without having received first the approval of Parliament;

Position today unchanged -

nothing has happened since that statement made to change the government's position;

no commitments of any kind have been made with respect to Imperial Defence;

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C 132183

Responsibility of Canada re local defence:

(Mr. Mackenzie's statement, Victoria, October 7th, 1936)

1. Maintenance of internal security;

2. Preservation of strict neutrality, law and order within our territorial waters in time of peace;

3. Protection of our coasts (and sea-borne trade?) in time of war;

A policy of Domestic Defence for Canada:

(Suggested by Mr. Mackenzie)

"The maintenance of sufficient Naval, Military and Air Forces to preserve Canada's neutrality in the event of hostilities in which she does not wish to be a belligerent, and to protect the coast line of Canada from minor hostile raids and attacks to which they would be subjected in the event of Canada being treated by any foreign power as a belligerent.

The National Defence policy of the present Government does not extend beyond these possibilities. It makes no provision for expeditionary forces to go beyond the borders of Canada. It does contemplate providing for the safety of all Canadian shores and Canadian homes."

Position of Government:

objective is to take reasonable precaution for the security of our country -

strengthening defences against no nations;

" " " interference from any directions;

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taking reasonable measures to ensure that peace and happiness of our people may not ruthlessly and with impunity be disturbed by the hand of the aggressor;

government does not like to see monies spent on defence, which it would rather see used to reduce burden of taxes, increase social services, develop natural resources -

would be negligent, however, in a first duty if it did not take steps proposed in main estimates;

government realizes people of Canada are not in complete agreement on question of defence - some demand more in the way of preparedness; others conscientiously opposed to expenditures of any sums on armaments or defence;

believe great majority of Canadian people will lend their support to a rational policy such as I have outlined and will commend the government for endeavouring to do, with world situation what it is, all that can reasonably be done within the limitations of our financial resources and social obligations;

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Control by State re manufacture and export of munitions -

Government believes there must be provision to
control profits made out of manufacture of
munitions and war material; (?)
also necessary to provide for control of export (?)

2. Defence Appropriations for past ten years; (x) see exhibit
(based on Departmental memorandum)

Drastic reductions made by Bennett government -
in fiscal years 1932 and 1933, expenditures reduced
by Bennett government by $12,900,000, or 42%;
brunt of reduction fell upon air services -
$5,000,000 in two years, or 75%;
replacement of air craft not carried out;
flying hours drastically cut;
officers, airmen, technical employees dismissed;
wireless service discontinued;
Civil Government Air Operations -
appropriation completely abolished;
Civil Aviation -
reduced in two years from $700,000 to $200,000;
retrenchment of air services in particular criticized
by Colonel Ralston and other Liberal Members at time;

(x) - In event of Conservative Criticism

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and also economies re Civil Aviation -

many services dispensed with must be restored

before trans-Canada service can be inaugurated;

in country like Canada, aviation most natural and

indispensable element of defence;

Liberal Government has made good some of most serious results

of Conservative economy:

increase in appropriations last session;

present government's policy re civil aviation -

civil aviation one of most feasible and economical

precautions in connection with defence;

3. Activities of First Year Liberal Administration in Office -

i. Survey of Situation -

On assuming office Minister immediately ordered a survey of

various services, which revealed a low state of efficiency

in all three branches (Naval, Militia and Air) as

instruments for the defence of Canada;

ii. Most serious deficiencies met -

In estimates presented during session 1936, progressive

steps were taken to meet the most pressing deficiencies;

Extent of measures taken indicated in fact appropriations

increased over preceding year by $5,000,000;

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iii. Survey of Industrial Resources -

from standpoint of their availability to provide munitions and equipment -

(a) appointment of a Director-General of the Ordnance (November 29th, 1936);

(b) appointment of a Principal Supply Officers' Committee (approx. May 1st, 1936);

iv. Re-organization of the Defence Council -

Senior Air Officer made a full member;

Air force given full equality with other arms of the Service;

v. Formation of Special Sub-Committee of Cabinet, July, 1936: (if desirable to mention);

vi. Re-organization of non-Permanent Militia -

on more compact and modern basis;

consistent with new types of equipment and weapons;

authorized December 4th, 1935, completed December 15th, 1936;

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4. Programme for 1937-1938.(x)

(based on Departmental memorandum)

(1) Naval Service -

Estimates include provision for:

a start on improving Harbour defence equipment;

laying down of four modern mine-sweepers of Admiralty design to be constructed in Canada;

a necessary reserve of ammunition and torpedoes for destroyers will be acquired;

expansion of Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, by increase of 161 in total strength;

(2) Militia Services -

estimates provide for:

increase in small arm and gun ammunition;

purchase of four new anti-aircraft guns and ammunition;

" of anti-aircraft searchlights and sound locaters;

improvement in coast armament and fortifications;

purchase small number anti-tank guns and rifles;

" of sixteen machine guns and 2000 Bren guns;

" nine tanks;

" 11,000 complete gas masks;

improvement of transport facilities;

construction of magazine ordnance buildings;

(x) If desirable to refer to at this stage.

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(3) Air Service -

estimates include provision for:

increase total strength by 313 officers and 2,444 airmen;

purchase of 97 aircraft and final payment on additional 5; for this, sum of $2,900,000 included;

development of bases and establishments for units of air force at various points across Canada.

P/E

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C 132190

DEFENCE

Resolutions of Imperial Conference of 1923.

"(1) The Conference affirms that it is necessary to provide for the adequate defence of the territories and trade of the several countries comprising the British Empire.

"(2) In this connection the Conference expressly recognises that it is for the Parliaments of the several parts of the Empire, upon the recommendations of their respective Governments, to decide the nature and extent of any action which should be taken by them.

"(3) Subject to this provision, the Conference suggests the following as guiding principles:-

"(a) The primary responsibility of each portion of the Empire represented at the Conference for its own local defence.

"(b) Adequate provision for safeguarding the maritime communications of the several parts of the Empire and the routes and waterways along and through which their armed forces and trade pass.

"(c) The provision of Naval bases and facilities for repair and fuel so as to ensure the mobility of the fleets.

"(d) The desirability of the maintenance of a minimum standard of Naval Strength, namely, equality with the Naval Strength of any foreign power, in accordance with the provisions of the Washington Treaty on Limitation of Armament as approved by Great Britain, all the self-governing Dominions and India.

"(e) The desirability of the development of the Air Forces in the several countries of the Empire upon such lines as will make it possible, by means of the adoption, as far as practicable, of a common system of organization and traning and the use of uniform

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manuals, patterns of arms, equipment, and stores (with the exception of the type of aircraft), for each part of the Empire as it may determine to co-operate with other parts with the least possible delay and the greatest efficiency.

"(4) In the application of these principles to the several parts of the Empire concerned the Conference takes note of:-

"(a) The deep interest of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and India, in the provision of a Naval Base at Singapore, as essential for ensuring the mobility necessary to provide for the security of the territories and trade of the Empire in Eastern Waters.

"(b) The necessity for the maintenance of safe passage along the great route to the East through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

"(c) The necessity for the maintenance by Great Britain of a Home Defence Air Force of sufficient strength to give adequate protection against air attack by the strongest air force within striking distance of her shores.

"(5) The Conference, while deeply concerned for the paramount importance of providing for the safety and integrity of all parts of the Empire, earnestly desires, so far as is consistent with this consideration, the further limitation of armaments, and trusts that no opportunity may be lost to promote this object."

(Summary of Proceedings, pp. 15-16)

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Imperial Conference of 1926.

"The conclusions reached by the Imperial Conference on the subject of Defence may be summarized as follows:-

1. The Resolutions on Defence adopted at the last Session of the Conference (see page 30) are reaffirmed."

(Summary of Proceedings, pp. 28-30)

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Statements by Mr. Mackenzie King
re
Commitments with regard to Imperial Defence.

House of Commons, February 12th, 1936.
Revised Hansard, page 128.

"While declarations on behalf of Canada on the subject of the defence of Canada have been made at various imperial conferences, as may be seen from the results thereof published from time to time, I am not aware of any commitments made on behalf of Canada with regard to imperial defence. At such conferences it has been expressly recognized that it is for the parliaments of the several parts of the British commonwealth of nations, upon the recommendation of their respective governments, to decide upon their course".

House of Commons, March 10th, 1936.
Revised Hansard, pages 922-3.

"We have made clear at various conferences that any action in the nature of military obligations of any sort would be entered into by the government of the day only after such had been recommended to parliament by the government and approved by parliament itself".

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Total Appropriations and Expenditures for

National Defence Services.

Supplied by Department of Defence. See Exhibit.

(Excluding relief camps, battlefields, memorials, war claims, and similar matters not directly tributory to National Defence)

Fiscal year	Appropriation (in millions of dollars)	Expenditure (in millions of dollars)
1926-27	12.9	12.9
1927-28	15.8	15.7
1928-29	18.8	17.9
1929-30	20.6	20.0
1930-31	22.1	21.7
1931-32	18.9	16.8
1932-33	13.0	12.6
1933-34	13.0	12.6
1934-35	13.3	13.3
1935-36	17.3	16.2
1936-37	21.4	---

N.B. 1930-31 was the peak year of expenditure, 21.7. In two years, this was reduced to 12.6, a reduction of $9,100,000. or 42%.

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Collateral to C 132195

Reprints of

Speeches by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

In Parliament

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Dec. 6, 1909	Technical Education.	114
Apr. 12, 1910	Combines Investigation Act.	39
Jan. 19, 1911	Manufacture of White Phosphorous Matches.	44
Jan. 26, 1911	Prohibition of Opium and Other Drugs.	140
Mar. 21, 1911	The Grand Trunk Strike. - The Position of the Government with reference to the Big Industrial Dispute.	39
Mar. 16, 1920	Status of Canada as a Nation. (Bulgarian Treaty)	3
Apr. 16 and Apr. 22, 1920	The Restoration of Pensions to Grand Trunk Railway Employees.	33
Apr. 20, 1920	Speech in Reply to Misrepresentations concerning Mr. King's Services in the Adjustment of Relations between Workers and Employees in War Industries during the Period of the War.	348
Feb. 15, 1921	Address in Reply to the Governor General's Speech.	23
Mar. 13, 1922	Speech on the Address.	1
May 23, 1923	The Liberal Party and the Tariff. - A Review of Liberal Policy and Achievement outlined in a Concluding Speech on the Budget Debate.	194
Mar. 3, 1924	Progress and Achievement. - A Review of Two Years of Steady Improvement in National Finances and National Development under Liberal Administration. In Reply to the Conservative Leader in the House of Commons Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.	562

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In Parliament - Cont'd.

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
May 15, 1924	The Liberal Party and the Tariff. - A Review of the 1924 Budget Proposals and Principles underlying Liberal Policy. - Budget Debate. (45 copies of French Translation)	740
June 26, 1924	Church Union in Canada.	762
Feb. 9 and Apr. 30, 1925	Liberal Government. - A Review of the Record and Policies of the Administration since 1922; a Contrast with the Preceding Conservative Regime. Reply to the Conservative Leader in the Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, and in the Budget Debate.	24
May 18, 1926	Speech on the Budget.	33
Apr. 9, 1929	Canada's Progress under Liberal Administration. - 1921-1929 - From Gloom and Depression to Unparalleled Prosperity.	56
Mar. 14, 1930	Export of Liquor. - Refusal of Clearances to Countries where Importation Forbidden.	1
Mar. 16, 1931	Speech from the Throne, 1931, and the Imperial Economic Conference, 1930.	3
June 16, 1931	The Budget of 1931. - Finances - Tariff - Trade - Unemployment. A Contrast in Liberal and Conservative Methods and Policies. - Complete Failure of Bennett Government to Redeem Pledges made at General Elections, 1930.	59
Mar. 1, 1932	Unemployment in Canada. - A Contrast in Liberal and Conservative Methods and Policies. Complete failure of Bennett Government to Redeem Pledges made at General Elections, 1930.	29
Feb. 27, 1933	Policies of Political Parties in Canada in Relation to Present-day Needs. - The Aims and Proposals of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and of the Conservative Party, compared with those of the Liberal Party.	22

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In Parliament - Cont'd.

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Jan. 29, 1934	Loss of Confidence by Country in Bennett Administration. - Failure of Government's Policies with respect to Unemployment, Trade and Agriculture. - Contrast afforded by Liberal National Recovery Plan, - also Banking and Monetary Policies. - Restoration of Titles in Defiance of House of Commons. - Prime Minister's Campaign of Misrepresentation. - Challenge to Government's right to continue longer in Office.	128
Jan. 21, 1935	Social and Industrial Reform and the Position of the Conservative and Liberal Parties with respect thereto. - Loss of Confidence in Bennett Government. - The Changing Social Order. - Electorate deprived of its Right to a General Election. - The Meaning of Laissez-Faire and State Intervention. - Liberal Labour Legislation. - Liberal Party's Policies. - Co-operation by Liberals on Reform Measures. - Methods of Expediting Reforms.	66
June 18, 1936	The Italo-Ethiopian Conflict and the League of Nations. - Statement of Canada's Position.	28
Feb. 19, 1937	The Defence of Canada. - Proposals of the Government examined in the Light of World Situation.	25

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For file

I telephoned to Mr. Black and explained the pressure of this session and asked if he would not apprach Mr. Crerar, to which he agreed.

H.H.

February 24, 1937

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"Dictatorship" E.A. PICKERING Outline of address prepared by Mr. Pickering
General April 1937.

C 132199
Dictatorship

Re Free Government in the World of Today

✓Dictatorships
✓Democracy
✓State Control
✓mu. K's 4th admin

The Effect of Science on Rate of Change in Society

To say we are living in an era of transition has become a banality;

change is not the character of our times any more than it was of ancient Greece -

"All is in flux". (Heraclitus)

it is the rate of change which has altered and become the characteristic of our century;

things, men, ideas - are changing at vastly faster rates than ever before;

The Great War was an undoubted impetus to change;

it precipitated modern trends which ordinarily would have required decades;

it left unsolved immense problems, which in themselves have been the cause of much of the turmoil and revolution of post-war years;

the accelerated pace of change is, however, due primarily to the growth of science, which has brought men closer together, reduced distances, annihilated time, and increased a hundred-fold the effectiveness of media for the exchange of knowledge and ideas;

without high-speed transportation, the modern newspaper, motion picture, radio, we should not be witnesses of the amazing kaleidoscope of our day;

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Probable that, so long as science yields further new discoveries, releases hitherto unknown forces, and applies them in previously undreamed of fashion, the rate of change in human life will not diminish but indeed increase;

in vain, man looks again for an era of peace in the sense of placidity;

an incessant altering and transforming of the habits of men and of men's institutions seems now their inevitable lot;

Most desirable to keep this consideration in mind in discussing the problems which cause us most concern;

if we regard certain of the changes which have come about so spectacularly in recent years and months, as being necessarily of a permanent nature, the prospects for human happiness are poor indeed;

if we regard them as but phases in man's evolution, which have been induced by the amazing processes at work in organized society today, and which may or may not endure, we are more likely to estimate them properly and to deal with them effectively.

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The Post-War Dictatorships

One of the most obvious, as well as comprehensive, of recent changes has been the rise of the post-war dictatorships, and the effort of dictatorship to establish itself in other lands;

While democratic countries have no desire to impose their form of government on others, or to deny to any nation the right to establish the form of government it prefers, emergence of dictatorship has vast significance for other peoples, in connection with

(a) the internal form of their own governments;

(b) the peaceful relations of nations one with another;

Dictatorship in the authoritarian state is based upon conceptions the antithesis of those underlying the democratic state, the efforts for peaceful reconstructions through the League of Nations, and the system of collective security -

the state rather than the individual being the end of government;

the dominance of a class or party as against participation in government of all elements in the community;

force rather than co-operation and consent as the method for achieving objectives both in the national and international field;

In the light of tendency of dictatorships to propagate their doctrines in other lands, and to aid in the establishment of new dictatorships by lending physical aid where necessary, (e.g. Spain),

in light of growth of Fascist or Communist movements in free

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countries (e.g. France, Belgium and even Britain and Canada), it is a proper concern of democratic nations that dictatorship does not

(a) undermine free institutions in free lands;

(b) imperil the peace of the world;

dictatorship and its effects upon life and liberty of peace-loving peoples, a fair subject of discussion in world of today.

Factors to be Considered in Estimating Vitality of Democracy

(1) Present is a Period of Reaction.

Must view problem of dictatorship in light of amazing transitions of modern world;

History reveals freedom achieved not by sudden flight but by persistent struggle through the ages;

the course of freedom has not run smooth;

progress towards a larger liberty in one generation, succeeded by stagnation, or even reaction, in the next;

great periods of liberation followed almost inevitably by periods of temporary reaction -

Renaissance and Reformation;

French Revolution;

reaction a natural sequence of war and revolution;

Growth of free institutions in Europe, which marked last half of nineteenth century, and attainment by many peoples of

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national freedom as result of Great War, now being followed by reaction of post-war period;

on a vast scale, and with amazing facility, world going through a period in which the flood of freedom receding;

not necessarily permanent condition, but a stage in the course of the evolution of nations;

(2) Science and Education

In a sense, the modern world is the product of freedom;

science and education are the two great forces which have made possible the creation of the modern era;

Only in countries where freedom existed, or some degree of freedom obtained, could men carry on the search for truth in the physical universe, proclaim the facts fearlessly as they found them, apply them to the problems of daily life, and spread the knowledge which came with them;

where men had to conform their views of Nature and of man himself, to pre-conceived ideas of any authority, science and education in any real sense, impossible;

No coincidence that the great scientific discoveries, and their application in invention of power and machinery, occurred in lands characterized by freedom rather than tyranny;

no coincidence that countries where knowledge grew and education developed most rapidly, were those where freedom and human personality were highly held;

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Only in fullest freedom of thought and action can science and education continue to grow;

a country which throttles its scientists and teachers, tells them what to think, believe and instruct, what interpretation to place upon discovery, what bias to give to scientific fact - simply destroys the conditions which make science and learning possible;

dictatorship, by suppressing freedom, is cutting off at their very sources the streams which feed and nurture modern industry, and the modern economic and social order; and is starving the very plants on which its people must feed;

in long run, tyranny will destroy progress in the crafts and sciences, and in industry and commerce, as it does in the arts;

The democratic state, by ensuring to its citizens largest degree of freedom, compatible with the welfare of the community, by guaranteeing the right to hold any opinion, to describe as true the facts of life and the universe as the individual sees them, to follow the thread of scientific discussion and discovery wherever it leads - is providing the free atmosphere in which alone science can flourish and make her contributions to efficiency and industry;

the physical well-being and growth of the economic machine is directly dependent upon freedom;

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The great intangible forces of modern scientific and industrial development favour the free and hinder the fettered;
thus its very freedom is the best weapon which the democratic state possesses in any contest for survival amongst opposing forms of government;

(3) Flexibility of Democratic Government

The authoritarian form of government has an inherent tendency to develop and maintain a static political and social structure;
an idealogy is imposed upon the people, and the national institutions are made to conform to it;
as the dominating power establishes itself more firmly, and control becomes increasingly concentrated, as government attains nearer the ideal of identifying the life of the individual in its entirety with the life of the state, there is less and less room for change and experimentation;
the framework of the community becomes fixed;
what growth and variation there may be in the different departments of the national life are arbitrarily determined by some supreme council, and change carried out in accordance with a blueprint plan;
natural growth and adaptation dry away;

In the democratic states, the institutions of government, opinion, religion, industry, are in a condition of constant growth and adjustment;
the process, because of its very continuity, is often unnoticed;

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the institutions of a democratic country resemble not so much a structure of steel, as a living organism;

the working of government and of non-government institutions is subject to constant criticism;

they adapt themselves to the needs of new conditions and new times;

there is about them a perpetual shifting and apparent instability;

by comparison, the totalitarian state exhibits a solidness and uniformity often impressive;

But stresses and strains which develop in totalitarian state cannot be proclaimed from the housetops;

chances of their detection and remedy, hence the poorer;

when a fundamental change finally becomes necessary, it can be effected only by a major alteration, which may crash the whole structure;

when criticism leads to banishment or concentration camps, the bullet becomes the ultimate method of reform;

under dictatorship, revolution, instead of evolution, is the only method of effecting change;

Right to criticize is not only, for the democratic state, a safety valve which allows subversive energies to disperse rather than accumulate in underground caverns for a violent explosion, it is a detector of weaknesses and corruptions, which minor

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treatment can cure in the early stages;

This flexibility of the democratic state, rather than a source of weakness, is a source of strength;

like the tree, which bends with the gale and grows most on the side of the sun, it seems to accord with Nature's laws of growth, adaptation and survival;

(4) Democracy has survived in free countries.

It is a significant fact that dictatorship has established itself only

(a) in countries which have known nothing but some form of tyranny (e.g. Russia, Turkey);

(b) in countries where free institutions had existed for but a brief period (e.g. Italy, Germany);

In nations which have enjoyed democratic form of government for any considerable period, dictatorship has not triumphed (e.g. British Empire, U.S., France, Belgium, Switzerland, Scandinavian States);

even among other republics in various parts of the world, which have not enjoyed stable government, dictatorship has made no headway (e.g. South America and China);

Where the roots of freedom have gone deep in the life of a people, they are not easily torn up;

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The Challenge to Democratic Government

"We are not yet entitled to hold with the men of 1789 that it (democracy) is the natural and therefore in the long run the inevitable form of government. ..... Popular government has not yet been proved to guarantee, always and everywhere, good government. If it be improbable, yet it is not unthinkable that as in many countries impatience with tangible evils substituted democracy for monarchy or oligarchy, a like impatience might some day reverse the process".

(Lord Bryce, "Modern Democracies", Vol. 1, p. 47 - 1920)

Struggle of men to attain it is evidence that democracy can hardly be declared "natural" or "inevitable" form of government;

wherever free government has come into being, it has been won at the cost of interminable conflict and preserved only by perpetual vigilance;

indeed free institutions are evidence of a higher and more advanced type of government;

liberty is a fruit of man's conscious effort to achieve a nobler level of thought and action;

The history of Europe since the War indicates that democracy cannot, simply because it is democracy, be regarded as "inevitable" and permanent;

in Italy, dictatorship was made possible by the notorious weaknesses of the post-war democratic regime;

in Germany, dictatorship was made possible by the inability of the republican government (the responsibility for its failure not necessarily confined to German Government alone) to bring

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relief from the extraordinary privations of depression;
distress and despair, were the soil in which Nazi dictatorship was nurtured;
we must never forget that dictatorship in Germany did not establish itself until so recent a date as 1933;

If free government is to endure, it must be "good government";
it must deal with "tangible evils";
it must meet the responsibilities and demands made upon it by the problems and conditions of succeeding periods;

The principal problems confronting democracy today, and on dealing with which depends its chances for survival, are, I believe, two in number, and can be simply stated:

(1) in the national sphere, the attainment of social security;
(2) in the international sphere, the attainment of security among the nations;

(1) Social Security

In different ages, the quest for freedom has had different objectives;
in one period men have sought political liberty; in another civil liberty; in another, religious liberty;
the struggle for freedom is a never-ending one;
as the environment of society changes, so must the safeguards to ensure liberty be changed with them;
the story of British history is largely that of securing, preserving, and enlarging the bounds of freedom;

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Which aspect of freedom will be the goal in any period is determined not so much by the arbitrary decision of men, as by the character of the period itself;

in present period, economic thought and activity dominates, hence in the enlargement of economic freedom, democracy is most concerned in our day;

the startling advances of science have given us power, properly directed, to satisfy human needs in a manner which, a few years ago, would have been deemed fantastic - power to provide in abundance, clothing, shelter, health, safety and leisure;

The task of organized society in our day:

to use this energy and power, to direct the resources and energies of Nature to satisfy the needs of humanity, to direct, for the furtherance of the common good, the great productive powers of which the economic system is now capable;

to distribute the plenty in existence today, and the potential plenty which we are capable of producing;

to bring into being minimum standards of subsistence and security which will assure men and women of an adequate measure of the necessities of life, provide against the inevitable burdens which accompany sickness, accident, unemployment, old age;

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to remove the haunting fears which beset men lest their source of livelihood be destroyed, their ability to earn it impaired;

to increase leisure and opportunities for a more abundant life;

to achieve a new liberty in the larger possession and enjoyment of the material things of life, which not only bring comfort and security, but make possible growth and development in cultural and spiritual directions;

In seeking this larger freedom, we must not abandon any of the aspects of freedom already won:

political, religious and national freedom;

preservation, free from political interference, of those great fundamental institutions of society which lie along side and support the organs of government (e.g. church, family, education);

capacity for tolerance of minorities and opposing views; ability which develops only where freedom has long prevailed, to criticize ourselves and our own acts, which makes for the correction of abuses;

Many of the movements which have resulted in dictatorship, started out to achieve a larger economic freedom;

to this end they sacrificed all the old liberties, their peoples have found what they hoped to be a new security, nothing but a deceptive form of an old tyranny;

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Growing intensification of economic life places upon democratic governments the task of attaining a greater economic security without the sacrifice of the ancient liberties, achieved through centuries of struggle;

not for me to lay down the formula by which the structure of society can be brought into harmony with the scientific and economic conditions of the 20th century;

this task of modern democracy, to which skill, daring and resources of free peoples the world over, should be addressed;

solution, as it is found, will not be a uniform one;

what succeeds in one country, in one set of circumstances, may not in another;

believe progress will be made through the gradual evolutionary process, which is the characteristic of democracy;

would suggest, however, two lines of thought:

(a) a more democratic control of industrial policy -

in the sharing of control of industrial policy lies perhaps the most immediate field of progress;

monopoly of control in industry must gradually be replaced by joint control of all the parties to industry, just as monopoly of political control has been replaced by joint political control of all elements in the community;

Capital, in its own interests as well as that of others, must come to see the desirability of sharing with Labour, the Community, and with Management, the right to decide

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the all-important policies which determine conditions under which Labour works, enterprise serves the state, and the degree to which the various parties to industry share in the fruits of their effort;

The role of the state will be:

to share in many of these responsibilities, but not to monopolize them;

not to replace the free activities of industry by bureaucratic activities, but to lay down the conditions on which private activities may be conducted;

to enlist all elements of the community in co-operative endeavour, to solve by joint action the problems of economic organization as they arise;

In part, the rise of the totalitarian state has been made possible by the failure of powerful concentrations of industry to recognize their obligations to the community as a whole;

Fascism, on the economic side, has endeavoured to correct these abuses by imposing the views of the state upon the industrial system, and by insisting that only the views of the state, as such, should prevail;

it has succeeded only in substituting one monopoly for another;

the alternative method of dealing with the problem of modern business and industry, is joint voluntary co-operation between all principal elements of society;

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this is method compatible with democracy itself, and the method, in one form or another, which democracy must adopt, if it is to solve the problem of social security and thereby make more probable its own survival as a form of government;

(b) the problem of distribution -

As we have been so frequently told in recent years, the depression witnessed "the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty";-

the paradox of want and privation on the one hand, and of surplus stocks of foods, materials, on the other, and even their deliberate destruction as a part of government policy;

in one respect, the depression was a failure of distribution; of many contributing causes, the greatest and most obvious was the creation of barriers to international trade;

Science has undoubtedly tended to make it possible for a nation to become less dependent upon others for raw materials and manufactured goods -

can produce silk out of wood fibre, make foods synthetically, can indeed almost manufacture out of the literal air;

despite this, no nation is, or can be, self-sufficient;

attempt to create self-contained economic units by tariffs,

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quotas, exchange controls, served only to destroy trade, to create unemployment, impoverishing peoples, segregating in many nations surplus quantities of goods of no use to the countries producing them, but lack of them causing hunger, suffering, unrest in the lands to which they freely should have found their way;

depression revealed how the increased productive capacity and sensitiveness of the economic machine intensified privation and want, when the machine was not operated along lines for which it was designed;

Simply because it is technically possible for a nation to produce within itself commodities which, a few years ago, it had to import, does not mean this can be done as cheaply;

doctrine of comparative advantage still works, even in a world where science in its productiveness can rival Mother Nature herself to startling degree;

wheat can be grown in many lands, but in few as cheaply as in Canada;

rubber can be produced synthetically, but at greater cost;

theoretically, tropical fruits could be grown in the Arctic Circle under artifical conditions, but the price would be prohibitive, and the quality inferior;

although they cannot become self-sufficient, nations can, if they wish to pay the price, achieve a degree of economic independence;

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

C132216

they cannot do so and attain a higher standard of living;
only the wealth of nations can contribute to a plenteous life for the individual;
nations cannot grow rich if they will not trade;
economic peace and security cannot be achieved so long as economic nationalism flourishes;

To restore the flow of commerce is a first need if democracies are to make adequate provision for the fiscal requirements of their people;
reduction of tariffs, and a return to normal conditions of exchange, is a first essential;
if dictatorships believe that the isolated authoritarian state is the ideal form of economic organization, there is no reason why democratic peoples cannot make prevail once more, as between themselves, those conditions of exchange, both of goods and of services, which have promoted economic and social progress in all previous periods of prosperity;
for if freer conditions of trade cannot be secured among all nations, surely those possessing and desiring to preserve their free institutions, can co-operate with one another to relax the controls which throttle their commerce;
there are, fortunately, many signs that this co-operation is forthcoming today;

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C 132217

(2) International Security - Peace

Growth of science has made problems of society more acute, shown way to lengthen and preserve life, but also provided new and horrifying means to destroy it;

by bringing nations closer together in a physical sense, modern methods of transportation and communication (e.g. aeroplane and radio) have made points of contact more numerous and added to possible sources of friction;

If powers which man has wrested from Nature, are not to destroy the social structure he has laboriously created, we must reduce the disparity between our knowledge of the sciences themselves and our wisdom in dealing with the problems of human association;

what may happen to free institutions, if war breaks out, is a matter of grave conjecture;

war itself is the negation of freedom, and inevitably brings in its course, and in its train, a restriction of liberty;

whether democratic government can survive another holocaust of carnage is at least debatable;

How best security among the nations can be achieved, is the concern of all who have at heart the happiness of mankind;

since the War, we have witnessed one effort after another;

attempts at disarmament have failed;

attempts to devise a collective security, based on sanctions, have likewise failed;

yet there are other paths along which we may seek peace;

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C 132218

The liberalization of trade is an essential, alike to national prosperity and to security among the nations;

the development of trade with all countries willing to trade should be the fiscal aim of every democratic nation;

cannot expect at once a general world-wide lowering of trade barriers;

can be lowered, however, as between those nations showing an inclination to encourage international trade, - an inclination becoming increasingly apparent in many parts of the world;

in the interests of peace and the stability of their own institutions, democratic countries will do well to accelerate this process;

must be admitted that certain of the democratic countries were themselves the leaders in imposing economic nationalism upon the world;

in more than one way, the obligation rests upon the free nations of the world to assume the initiative in abating the economic rivalries which have done so much to foster ill-will and political antagonism.

In consultation and co-operation among themselves, the free nations can do much to extend the reign of law and reason in the international sphere;

such co-operation as can be effected, should be animated by hostility towards no nation, should exclude no country

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C 132219

which indicates its desire, at any time, to embark upon a policy of friendly collaboration;

the nations, actuated by common ideals of liberty and peace, can afford a demonstration to others of resolution and integrity, of fairness and friendliness, which may have an influence on this troubled and distracted world, greater than we imagine;

determination of free peoples of Europe to maintain peace, has had, thus far, one significant result -

while war has threatened time and again, a great conflict has not yet broken out;

time is on the side of peace;

where one method has failed, another must be tried;

The building of peace upon sure foundations, in a world where the will of a single individual can send nations to the battle-field, where long-continued depression has driven countries to desperation, where science has increased manifold not only the horrors but the possibilities of conflict - is the supreme task of government, perhaps in history;

to no less a task is democracy in our time, summoned.

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C 132220

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

April 17, 1937

MR. PICKERING:

A good subject for address at the Canadian Club in London would be:

The necessity of each part of the Empire not interfering with the democratic affairs of the other parts;

Each country of the world not interfering with other parts;

The Dominion not interfering with the Provinces;

Linking all these together as being born of practical experience, and as furnishing a guide for discussions while in England;

Pointing out the dangers of too much talk and stressing the importance of attitude.

This might all be given to the Club as confidential talk of Canadians with Canadians on how we are likely to proceed during our weeks in London; also, importance of decisions to be reached, and desirability of not embarrassing them by too much in the way of speech making.

Bring in thenote of co-operation as well as the increased difficulty of each part keeping its own house in order.

WLMK.

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C 132221

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King:

The Associated Screen News (Mr. J. W. Campbell) telephoned from Montreal to ask if you would make a brief record of about one minute, for distribution by them to the movie theatres of the country. Mr. Campbell said that they had planned to meet you at Quebec but as the boat arrived so late at night, they did not feel they could make a satisfactory record at that time.

HRLH.

July 12, 1937

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C132222

Broadcast of July 19, 1937

(Crown and Commonwealth)

Copies sent to:

Ishbel,
Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair,
Gordon House,
Rubislaw Den North,
Aberdeen, Scotland.

Lt.-Col. The Hon. Arthur Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
602 Carrington House,
Hertford Street,
London, W.1, England.

Mrs. J. H. Rushbrooke,
42 Temple Fortune Lane,
Hampstead Garden Suburb,
London, N.W.11, England.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Greenwood,
5 Gray's Inn Square,
London, W.C.1, Eng.

(Sent care of "SS. Empress of Britain, Sept. 9, 1938)

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C132223

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

8-102R
1937

(1)

Mr. King:

Colonel Willis O'Connor telephoned this morning to extend heartiest congratulations upon your radio speech of last evening.

Colonel O'Connor expressed his admiration, both of the content of your address and the manner in which it was delivered. I, of course, thanked Colonel O'Connor on your behalf.

E.A.P.

July 20, 1937

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 132224

MEMORANDUM

(2)

8-102-R
1937

Mr. King:

Mr. Flintoft, K.C. of the C.P.R., was in town for a few hours and called at the office this afternoon to pay his respects, and to say how much he enjoyed your speech of last night. I thanked him cordially, on your behalf.

E.A.P.

July 20, 1937

P/MAC

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 132225

MEMORANDUM

8-102-R

1937

FOR MR. KING:

Baron Silvercruys telephoned to express his appreciation of your radio broadcast. He said he had not called or written to you because he did not wish to take up your time.

W. J. T.

Ottawa,
July 21, 1937.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 132226

MEMORANDUM

For Mr. King:

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation have sent up a set of the records made of your broadcast, which they thought you might wish to have. They can be played on an ordinary gramaphone.

I have thanked Mr. Manson, on your behalf, for his kindness in sending the set, and shall send it to Laurier House.

E. A. P.

July 24, 1937.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 132227

MEMORANDUM

S-102-R
1937

For the Prime Minister

The Kings Trips to Europe, 1937
Mr. Kings Speeches + Addresses

In the course of a conversation yesterday Mr. Gladstone Murray mentioned to me that he had heard your radio speech while he was on holidays, and that, in his opinion, it ranked with Mr. Baldwin's broadcast during the general strike of 1926, and King George V's last Christmas message, which he considers the best radio performances ever delivered. I, of course, told Mr. Murray that you would deeply appreciate his comment.

E. A. P.

July 30, 1937

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C 132228

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

S-102-R
1937

For Mr. King

Mrs. A. J. Freiman has asked me to let you know how much she and Mr. Freiman enjoyed your radio broadcast.

E.E.P

August 4, 1937
P/PM

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KODAK

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

132229

1937

Copy for file

For Miss Moore

Re - Small ring binder of notes of Mr. King's speeches.

In accordance with our telephone conversation today, I have asked Miss Walker to assume responsibility for keeping up to date the small ring binder of notes of Mr. King's speeches which is kept at Laurier House. I should be obliged if you and Miss Z. will co-operate by sending to me all copies of any notes of outlines made either at Laurier House or at Kingsmere for Mr. King. If you will send up with the notes on each occasion the ring binder itself, Miss Walker will see that the notes are properly headed and dated and inserted in the ring binder, tabbed, and returned to you, if possible, the same day. This procedure will be the same as that followed with respect to Laurier House copies of the speech book, and should in the future obviate any difficulties such as referred to in your memo.

I am sending copies of this to Miss Z. and Mr. Handy.

E.A.P.

August 11, 1937
E/PM

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132230

Aug. 11, 1937.

MR. PICKERING:

Before bringing our "Notes of Speeches" up to date, I would be glad if you could find time to enlighten me on a few of the copies sent up for our book. These are the ones we have thus far received:

1. Chelsea Bridge - Luncheon, May 6, 1937.

2. Empire Day Dinner, May 24, 1937.

(These two are clear)

3. Overseas League Luncheon (copy attached).

(No date indicated.
An Overseas League Luncheon is listed in the black ring binder of invitations. The date is given as May 5, but it is marked "declined".

4. Notes attached - re Lord and Lady Aberdeen. We have no indication of what event this speech was connected with, - or the date.

Do you think notes were prepared for any other speeches than these four?

FM.
Moore.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C132231

MEMORANDUM

R-901
Vol. 4
W-126
1937

MR. KING:

Mr. Herwig and Mr. Chance of the Canadian Legion, called at the office to convey an invitation to you to participate in the Remembrance Day broadcast on November the 11th, for which the Legion is now making plans.

The keynote of the broadcast this year will be " Fellowship and Peace". You are invited to speak for ~~two~~ three minutes, and providing the Government has no objection, the head of the French and of the German ex-Service men, will be invited to speak from Paris and Berlin respectively. General Ross will also speak briefly from Ottawa. A Musical programme of very high quality is also being arranged as part of the broadcast. The service is planned for 9.00 to 10.00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Officers of the Legion are anxious to know, as early as possible, if you would participate in the service this year, and if you would approve of an invitation being extended to representatives of the French and of the German ex-service men?

yes

yes

HH

September 11, 1937

Information conveyed to Mr. Herwig.
14/9/37 HCH

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E.A. PICKERING TO WLMK

C-148

C 132232

file

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CANADA

Ottawa, September 13th, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Broadcast on World Economic Co-operation, September 19th.

I have been discussing the arrangements for the recording, with Mr. Murray. Mr. Murray states that the Columbia Broadcasting System is prevented, by law, from putting a record on the air without stating that it is by electrical transcription. This requirement arose out of the misuse of recordings during the last Presidential campaign. The President of the Columbia System states that all the other speakers are broadcasting directly, and that it would place you in an undesirable position if, as would be necessary, it were announced that you were speaking by electrical transcription.

I told Mr. Murray not to proceed further with the request for a recording, until I have an opportunity of speaking to you.

If you broadcast directly, it will be preferable for you to come into town for the purpose. While the broadcast could be handled from Kingsmere, the telephone line is not a satisfactory one for the purpose, and it is possible that some difficulty might develop during the actual broadcast. The East Block is permanently wired, and your broadcast could be handled efficiently and satisfactorily from your own room.

The broadcast will take place from 4 p.m., to 5.15 p.m., Ottawa Daylight Saving Time.

The speakers as known definitely by Columbia, today, include, besides yourself:

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States;
Mr. Chautemps, France;
Mr. Von Zeeland, Belgium,
Dr. Schuschnigg, Austria,
Dr. Schacht, Germany,
Dr. Lopez, Colombia, and
Dr. Hodza, Czecho-Slovakia.

I attach a revised draft (which there was not time to have retyped ~~yesterday~~ this morning before Hay left) & which I should like to substitute for the one sent at that time.

E. A. P.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

MR. PICKERING:

This is a complete list of the reprints of Mr. King's speeches, which we have at Laurier House. I have amalgamated all the reprints, and have placed the surplus copies on the new shelves in the side room in the basement. The number of copies indicated in the index includes the surplus in the basement, the supply in boxes in the dark room, the copy in ring binders, and an incomplete set in a box in our office.

In the index, where the number of copies is only "1", that copy will be found in the ring binders in the side room upstairs. We thought it best to have the complete set in the ring binders.

In the shelves in the basement I have divided the reprints into three sections, - as shown in the index:

1. In Parliament;

2. Political (Campaign speeches, speeches before Liberal Associations, etc..);

3. Miscellaneous.

The Reports on Investigations, (index attached) are in a box on the shelves in the basement, in the section with the reprints.

FM.

Oct. 5, 1937

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(C 132234

Reports on Various Investigations,

Presented by

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King,

In his Capacity as Deputy Minister of Labour, etc.

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Jan. 5, 1898	Report to the Hon. the Postmaster General on the Methods adopted in Canada in the carrying out of Government Clothing Contracts.	27
May 2, 1908	Report on Mission to England to Confer with the British Authorities on the Subject of Immigration to Canada from the Orient and Immigration from India in Particular.	18
June 26, 1908	Report as Commissioner appointed to investigate into the Losses sustained by the Chinese Population on the Occasion of the Riots in Vancouver in September, 1907.	10
July 1, 1908	Report on the Need for the Suppresion of the Opium Traffic in Canada.	9
July 11, 1908	Report as Commissioner appointed by the Royal Commission, to inquire into the Methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada.	3
Sept. 15, 1908	Report as Commissioner to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the Cotton Factories of the Province of Quebec.	15

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Reprints of

Speeches by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Political

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Oct. 8, 1912	General Reform Association of Ontario. - Eighth Annual Meeting.	45
Nov. 28, 1913	General Reform Association for Ontario. - Ninth Annual Meeting.	46
Nov. 27, 1914	General Reform Association for Ontario. - Tenth Annual Meeting.	7
July 23, 1926	The Parliament of 1926 and the Constitutional Issue. - Campaign Speech. - Delivered at the Auditorium, Ottawa.	165
Apr. 18, 1928	Liberalism, The Principle of the Future. - Address delivered before the National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada, in Assembly at Ottawa.	78
July 31, and Aug. 5, 1935	Mr. King to the Canadian People. - (Two Radio Broadcasts delivered by Mr. King)	
	1. Political Parties and Tendencies - Democracy versus Dictatorship.	
	2. Unemployment - Canada's Most Urgent National Problem. - A Statement of Liberal Policy.	90
Sept. 17, 1935	Mr. King replies to Mr. Bennett. - The Past, The Present, The Future, The Issue Defined. - Address delivered over the Radio, Ottawa.	93
Oct. 14, 1935	The Voice of the People. - Statement to the Press, issued by Mr. King on the night of the General Elections, 1935.	538

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C 132236

Reprints of

Speeches by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Miscellaneous

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Dec. 19, 1912	The Canadian Method of Preventing Strikes and Lockouts. - Annual Dinner of Railway Business Association, - New York City.	4
Sept. 18, 1913	Industrial Peace. - Banquet, Representative Business and Labour Men of Cincinnati.	2
Mar. 13, 1919	The Four Parties to Industry. - Address Delivered before The Empire Club of Canada, King Edward Hotel, Toronto.	(Very large supply)
Aug. 4, 1925	Citizenship. - Address delivered at the Complimentary Luncheon in Mr. King's honour, on the occasion of the Old Boy's Reunion, at Kitchener, Ontario, - 1925.	225
July 1, 1927	The Message of the Carillon. - Address delivered on Parliament Hill, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	105
July 1, 1927	Confederation. - Address delivered on Parliament Hill, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	209
Aug. 2, 1927	Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. - Address delivered on the Occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	57
Aug. 2, 1927	Address of Welcome to Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, P.C., M.P., Prime Minister of Great Britain. - Address delivered on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	19
Aug. 3, 1927	1841 - Laurier - 1919. Address delivered on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on Parliament Hill, during the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.	510

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Miscellaneous - Cont'd.

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Nov. 9, 1928	Address delivered at a Banquet of the League Of Nations Society in Canada, at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.	80
Nov. 22, 1928	Some Recent Developments in Canada's External Relations. - Address delivered before the Toronto Board of Trade, Hart House, Toronto.	17
May 29, 1929	The University and Leadership. - McGill Convocation, - Montreal.	1
July 26 and July 31, 1936	Message from the Prime Minister of Canada on the occasion of the Unveiling of the Memorial at Vimy, - and	
	Address of Welcome by the Prime Minister of Canada, on the occasion of the Visit of President Roosevelt to Quebec.	206
Sept. 29, 1936	League of Nations Policies. - Address delivered at the Seventeenth Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva.	56
Nov. 11, 1936	Canadian Legion Remembrance Day Broadcast.	292
July 19, 1937	Crown and Commonwealth. - Address on the Coronation, the Imperial Conference, and Visit to the Continent of Europe, - Delivered over the National Network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.	50
Oct. 22, 1937	Principles Underlying Peace - Address delivered at the Luncheon given by the University of Toronto, York Club, in Honour of Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of U.S.	

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Reprints of

Speeches by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

In Parliament

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Dec. 6, 1909	Technical Education.	114
Apr. 12, 1910	Combines Investigation Act.	39
Jan. 19, 1911	Manufacture of White Phosphorous Matches.	44
Jan. 26, 1911	Prohibition of Opium and Other Drugs.	140
Mar. 21, 1911	The Grand Trunk Strike. - The Position of the Government with reference to the Big Industrial Dispute.	39
Mar. 16, 1920	Status of Canada as a Nation. (Bulgarian Treaty)	3
Apr. 16 and Apr. 22, 1920	The Restoration of Pensions to Grand Trunk Railway Employees.	33
Apr. 20, 1920	Speech in Reply to Misrepresentations concerning Mr. King's Services in the Adjustment of Relations between Workers and Employees in War Industries during the Period of the War.	348
Feb. 15, 1921	Address in Reply to the Governor General's Speech.	23
Mar. 13, 1922	Speech on the Address.	1
May 23, 1923	The Liberal Party and the Tariff. - A Review of Liberal Policy and Achievement outlined in a Concluding Speech on the Budget Debate.	194
Mar. 3, 1924	Progress and Achievement. - A Review of Two Years of Steady Improvement in National Finances and National Development under Liberal Administration. In Reply to the Conservative Leader in the House of Commons Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.	562

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In Parliament - Cont'd.

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
May 15, 1924	The Liberal Party and the Tariff. - A Review of the 1924 Budget Proposals and Principles underlying Liberal Policy. - Budget Debate. (45 copies of French Translation)	740
June 26, 1924	Church Union in Canada.	762
Feb. 9 and Apr. 30, 1925	Liberal Government. - A Review of the Record and Policies of the Administration since 1922; a Contrast with the Preceding Conservative Regime. Reply to the Conservative Leader in the Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, and in the Budget Debate.	24
May 18, 1926	Speech on the Budget.	33
Apr. 9, 1929	Canada's Progress under Liberal Administration. - 1921-1929 - From Gloom and Depression to Unparalleled Prosperity.	56
Mar. 14, 1930	Export of Liquor. - Refusal of Clearances to Countries where Importation Forbidden.	1
Mar. 16, 1931	Speech from the Throne, 1931, and the Imperial Economic Conference, 1930.	3
June 16, 1931	The Budget of 1931. - Finances - Tariff - Trade - Unemployment. A Contrast in Liberal and Conservative Methods and Policies. - Complete Failure of Bennett Government to Redeem Pledges made at General Elections, 1930.	39
Mar. 1, 1932	Unemployment in Canada. - A Contrast in Liberal and Conservative Methods and Policies. Complete failure of Bennett Government to Redeem Pledges made at General Elections, 1930.	29
Feb. 27, 1933	Policies of Political Parties in Canada in Relation to Present-day Needs. - The Aims and Proposals of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and of the Conservative Party, compared with those of the Liberal Party.	22

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In Parliament - Cont'd.

Date	Subject	No. of Copies
Jan. 29, 1934	Loss of Confidence by Country in Bennett Administration. - Failure of Government's Policies with respect to Unemployment, Trade and Agriculture. - Contrast afforded by Liberal National Recovery Plan, - also Banking and Monetary Policies. - Restoration of Titles in Defiance of House of Commons. - Prime Minister's Campaign of Misrepresentation. - Challenge to Government's right to continue longer in Office.	128
Jan. 21, 1935	Social and Industrial Reform and the Position of the Conservative and Liberal Parties with respect thereto. - Loss of Confidence in Bennett Government. - The Changing Social Order. - Electorate deprived of its Right to a General Election. - The Meaning of Laissez-Faire and State Intervention. - Liberal Labour Legislation. - Liberal Party's Policies. - Co-operation by Liberals on Reform Measures. - Methods of Expediting Reforms.	66
June 18, 1936	The Italo-Ethiopian Conflict and the League of Nations. - Statement of Canada's Position.	28
Feb. 19, 1937	The Defence of Canada. - Proposals of the Government examined in the Light of World Situation.	25

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C 132241

Ottawa, October 25th, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Reprint of Toronto Speech, October 22nd.

I have spoken to Mr. Coleman, who has lists of persons belonging to various professions, etc., and have obtained a rough approximation of the numbers of persons, in the various categories, to whom you mentioned you would like your speech mailed:

1. Clergy of all denominations -	12,500
2. Editors (Dailies, Weeklies, Monthlies) -	1,600
3. Educationists (University Professors and Administrators) -	3,000
4. Heads of High schools and Normal Schools -	2,000
Total	19,100

In addition there would, of course, be Members, other than Conservatives, of both Houses of Parliament.

A total of approximately 20,000 copies would be necessary.

The cost of printing is $35.00 for the first thousand, and $8.00 for each additional thousand. A cheaper grade of envelope is $3.50 per thousand. The total cost involved in sending out 20,000 copies would, therefore, be $257.00.

The Bureau has in hand the setting up of type, etc., but before requisitioning the number of copies, I thought I should let you have the above particulars.

B. A. P.

P/S

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Liberal Party - Liberalism
King: Rt. Hon. W. L. M.
Speeches - extracts from
C132242

Excerpts from Speeches of
RIGHT HONOURABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Prime Minister of Canada.

No Nation which believes in the rule of law and desires peace throughout the world can afford to be indifferent to a substitution of Force for Reason, and of Might for Right in the relations between nations.

Toronto Dinner to
Honourable Cordell Hull
October 22nd, 1937.

Agencies of conciliation and mediation accomplish most in the end. With right principles, properly applied, we shall, I believe, be successful in the field of international relations.

Toronto Dinner to
Honourable Cordell Hull
October 22nd, 1937.

I have sought, whenever and wherever the opportunity has presented itself, to further cement ties of international friendship and good will, not only between the English speaking countries of the world, but between all countries.

Dedication of Thousand Islands
Bridge,
August 18th, 1938.

It is not the number of years, it is not the number of months that are taken to do a thing; it is the intensity of effort, and the will and determination given to a task that counts.

House of Commons
Session of 1936
Hansard Page 91.

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

C 132243

During these last few years the different countries of the world have been going mad, through basing their action on a false doctrine of economic nationalism, through having nothing to do with their neighbors, through regarding trade as a species of warfare, instead of a matter of mutual interest.

House of Commons,
Session of 1936,
Hansard Page 92.

The tasks which confront us as a nation today call for the same self-denying service which characterized the days of the war, and equally for joint effort. The problems of civil life demand no less a spirit of cO-operation, and a sense of solidarity. The forces which seek to divide, and to create misunderstanding and strife are ever active.

It is the forces which unite and which make for tolerant understanding and friendly co-operation which are more than ever needed in community and national life, as in international relations, if the perplexing problems of our day are to be solved.

Canadian Corps Reunion,
Toronto, July 30th, 1938.

Fundamentally the world struggle of today is one between the contending forces of good and evil. It is a part of the never ending conflict between the forces actuating those who, by their thoughts of others and their unselfish acts, are seeking to further the law of "Peace, Work and Health", and the forces actuating those who, by their greed and selfish ambition are furthering the law of "Blood and Death".

Broadcast, Remembrance Day,
November 11th, 1936.

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C 132244

I think we are quite justified in the belief that we, on this continent, have at last broken through the hard crust of economic nationalism, and have opened the way to a more extensive trade, which will be of advantage to producer and consumer alike, which will assist our railways and which will bring about an increase in purchasing power, and which may help very materially to lift our country out of the depression which it has been suffering from for years, and to restore an era of prosperity, and of better relations with other lands.

House of Commons,
Session of 1936.

The purpose of the founders of the League of Nations, and the hope of the signatories of the covenant was certainly not a League without the United States, Japan, Germany, Brazil or other great or lesser powers. Certainly, it was not a League of Nations against any country or group of countries. Nor was it a League to promote or combat particular theories of social philosophy or economic organization. It was to be a League to further the ideals of peace and good will among all nations and between all classes. Only as member states continue to give their allegiance to this high concept of its functions, can the League of Nations fulfill its mission to mankind.

Geneva, September 29th, 1936.

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Liberalism must always be moving on; it must always be going forward; it ceases to be Liberalism the moment it becomes stationary or backwards, in relation to the problems which await its solution.

Rt Hon. W L Mackenzie King,
at Summer Liberal Conference
Port Hope September 1933

Liberalism is the continuous releasing or unlocking of a great onward force--an energizing force a vital force, a force that is forever serving mankind; it is a force that is ever seeking and finding a wider outlook

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Liberal Summer Conference
Port Hope, Ont. Sept. 1933

The man who faces the problems of this century in other than a very humble and reverent spirit, has not yet discovered so much as the approach to his subject.

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Liberal Summer Conference
Port Hope Ont. Sept 1933.

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The voice which must govern is the will and the wish of the people. If you depart from that principle you bring Canada back again to the status of a Crown colony.

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Vancouver B.C. Aug. 14th 1926

Political knowledge is gained in wider measure through experience than in any other way. I doubt if it can be gained except by experience.

Rt Hon W L Mackenzie King
Liberal Summer Conference
Port Hope Ont. Sept. 1933

Co-operation is a thing to be sought more and more, in conducting the affairs of a great Dominion.

Rt Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King
MooseJaw August 17th 1926

We desire to be, and to remain under the British flag because of what it stands for. That is why I am, and always will be, loyal to the British Crown and the British constitution, because of the liberties that are secure under these institutions

Rt Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King
Victoria B.C. August 13th 1926

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Send to Parliament your strongest men, that we may be united in action, aim and effort, and so make our country a dominion, united in itself, united in the Empire of which we form a part, and united in all great services for the good of our fellow men.

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Saskatoon Oct 8th 1925

The greatest possible tragedy, politically, would be for the forces of progress, which should unite in one party, to be divided and so allow the common enemy to become stronger

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Saskatchewan Sept 30th 1925

The head of a government must have an effective and useful instrument with which to work. The political party is the instrument of government; it cannot be carried on in any other way.

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Calgary Alta Oct 2nd 1925

If in my life there has been one motive, and one moving interest above another, it has been to give the working class the fullest measure of human justice that can be accorded, in this great Dominion

Rt Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King
Calgary Oct. 2nd 1925

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C 132248

Citizenship can be defined by one word, namely 'service'. No man can be a good citizen of his country who does not, in some form, seek to serve in whatever capacity his interests and his talents direct him.

Rt. Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Halifax Commercial Club
Sept 18th 1925

I shall ever seek to see that the Liberal party, in its principles is broad enough to afford a place in its ranks to all men and women of today who are ready to work towards the achievement of those ideals they hold in common.

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Massey Hall, Toronto Jan 12th 1925

No country on the face of the globe has been blessed by Providence with all that constitutes the basis of material well-being as Canada has been. To make material well-being serve the higher ends of human well-being, should be the supreme aim of all governemnt.

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Massey Hall, Toronto Jan 12th 1926

We want neither the kind of pessimism that discourages, nor the kind of optimism that minimizes the need for effort

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Ont. Liberal Assn. Toronto
January 13th 1925

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C 132249

The one great aim of my career has been a closer unity throughout the Dominion

You must realize the fundamental truth that you are the government. You are, at election time, choosing how you intend to express your will. The duty of government only begins when you elect your members.

both above

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Calgary Oct 2nd 1925

At this Easter season it may not be amiss to reflect that 'via crusis via lucis' is perhaps the profoundest of the laws of life. The way of the Cross, is the way of Light. Good Friday comes first, and then the Easter dawn. To hold aloft for others the lamp of progress, one has first to learn to carry his own cross. It is thus that Humanity is helped

Rt Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
Ottawa April 13th 1925.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C132250

MEMORANDUM Remembrance Day

Mr. King:

I send herewith a draft Poppy Day Message. Mrs. Freiman has asked if she could have a message for publication not later than Monday, November the 8th.

Mr. Inch has asked if you would include in your Poppy Day message this year a reference to "Peace Action Week", which coincides with the week in which Remembrance Day occurs. Mr. Inch has made this request rather than one for a special message in connection with Peace Action Week, because the various Remembrance Day observations are being associated with Peace Action Week, and because he has felt you might not wish to issue two special messages at the same time dealing with more or less related subjects.

E.A.P.

October 29, 1937

E. A. PIERCE RING.

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1937

C 132251

REMEMBRANCE DAY MESSAGE

Remembrance Day has become an institution in our national life. It is a time of commemoration and of inspiration. It was born of the ideals and the sacrifices of the men and women who served in the Great War. It speaks to us of the past; it speaks to us also of the present, and of the future.

It is most appropriate that the Poppy Day Campaign should coincide, as it does this year, with "Peace Action Week". Two decades ago, the poppy had its immediate association with the fields of battle. It has now become a symbol of commemoration and of service in the ways of Peace. It is the visible evidence of our homage to those whose lives were sacrificed in the Great War. It offers at the same time the means by which we may share in an immediate and practical way in helping those who survived but still suffer from the shocks of war.

"Peace Action Week" seeks to develop in Canada an interested and enlightened public opinion on matters effecting international friendship and good-will. It aims at uniting all who desire peace in an effort to bring into being a world at peace. That surely was the supreme aim of those who served and suffered, and of those whose lives were sacrificed in the Great War.

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C 132252

A world at peace is obviously the great need of today. As to the future, it must be apparent that early failure of efforts to effect this end is fraught with possibilities of unparalleled disaster to mankind.

The suffering and destruction ~~on two Continents~~ which ~~we are witnessing today~~ at present as a part of the very nature of war, ~~we are witnessing~~ serve the more vividly to recall the sacrifices of the four long years of struggle, and the ideals of peace and security for which those sacrifices were so valiantly made.

Remembrance Day speaks of the enduring place earned for themselves in the mind and heart of our Country by all who served in the Great War. It speaks particularly of our continuing obligation toward the dependents of those who suffered and died, and especially toward those who returned maimed and enfeebled in health. To many of this number, the purchase of poppies and wreaths for Remembrance Day is "a very present help in time of need".

Ottawa,
November 8, 1937

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C 132253

This year, confronted, as we are, on two continents with the suffering and destruction which are a part of the very nature of war, Remembrance Day holds for us a particularly poignant note. It serves to recall more vividly the sacrifices of the four long years of struggle, and the ideals of peace and security for which those sacrifices were/so valiantly made. It bespeaks, as well, the lasting place which those gallant Canadians, by their heroic and unselfish efforts, have earned for themselves in the mind and heart of the nation, and of our continuing obligation toward their dependents, and toward those among them who returned maimed and enfeebled in health.

To peace-loving men and women throughout the Dominion, it will be a source of satisfaction that, this year, the Poppy Day Campaign coincides with "Peace Action Week", which seeks to develop, in Canada, an interested and enlightened public opinion on matters affecting international friendship and good-will.

The poppy, which, two decades ago, waved over the scene of battle, has now become the symbol of commemoration and of service in the quieter ways of peace. It

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is the visible evidence of our homage to those who offered, and in many cases gave, their lives for the homes, the loved ones and the principles they held so dear. It offers at the same time, the means by which we may share, in an immediate and practical way, in helping those who sustained the shocks of war.

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C 132255

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

8103-T
1937

MEMORANDUM

October 30th, 1937.

For Miss McCloskey:

I am sending a supply of the Prime Minister's speech in Toronto on October the 22nd, for the Department's use. I assume you will send copies to the Department's various offices abroad. Would you like to have a larger supply?

E. A. P.

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Remembrance C132256

October 30, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re Remembrance Day broadcast of Canadian Legion

You have agreed to participate in the Remembrance Day broadcast of the Canadian Legion, on November the 11th. The programme, lasting one hour, is from 9 to 10 o'clock in the evening. Your address, which is to take three minutes, begins at approximately 7 minutes past 9, as you will note from the attached programme, furnished by the Legion. I attach a draft for your remarks. The officers of the Legion mentioned verbally that the keynote of the programme is to be "Fellowship and Peace", and as you are the first speaker, it is hoped that your message will refer to the theme of the broadcast, and also to the fact that messages are to be heard from representatives of the veterans in Great Britain, France and the United States.

It was the hope of the Legion that a representative of the German Ex-Service Men's Association would also speak, but their invitation was, in this case, finally declined.

The broadcast will take place from CBO (Chateau Laurier). I assume that you will wish to be at the studio a few minutes before 9 p.m.

The veterans of the Ottawa district are holding a dinner, under the auspices of the Legion, at the Chateau on the same evening. Those in charge have expressed the hope that you might find it possible, at the conclusion of the broadcast, merely to make an appearance at the banquet, and, should you desire to do so, to express a word of greeting to those present. Mr. Walter Allward is to be their guest of honour, and it is expected that Mr. Power will also attend the function.

E.A.P.

E/MP

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Remembrance Day
1937 Canadian Legion Broadcast
Misc. papers re.

C 132257

1937
Remembrance Day

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: Remembrance Day Broadcast.

Mr. Bowler and Mr. Herwig of the Canadian Legion will be just inside the side entrance (Mackenzie Avenue) of the Chateau Laurier to meet you, at 8.50 p.m., and will accompany you up to the studio. General Ross also hopes to be at the entrance to meet you but, in any case, will be with you in the studio throughout the programme, and until your departure. The broadcast begins at 9.00 and concludes at 10.00 o'clock. You are to begin speaking at approximately 9.07.

I have informed the Legion that you will not find it possible to attend the dinner after the broadcast.

E. A. P.

November 10th, 1937.

F/G

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 132258

MEMORANDUM

November 4th, 1937.

8-103-1
1937

For fyle:

In reply to a request from Mr. Michaud for fifty copies of the Prime Minister's Toronto speech, which he wished to give to personal friends, these copies have today been sent to Mr. Michaud's Office.

R.L.F.

R L Fredenburgh

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C132259

Australia
Mr King - Speeches, Addresses

January 21, 1938

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

A-300
Vol. 6

Re -"Canada Salutes Australia" broadcast, January 27th, 9.00 to 10.00 p.m.

R-901
Vol. 4
file 1937

Attached is an explanatory memorandum, and a draft message.

I told Mr. Murray that you could not say definitely whether you would take part in the broadcast, but that you would consider doing so. The C.B.C. state that the item in this morning's citizen was not authorized, and was due to an error on the part of their publicity department. They are cancelling any further announcement until word is received definitely from you.

As the records have to be shipped to Toronto and also to New York, the C.B.C. now advise that Monday is the latest day on which a record of your message can be made.

E.A.P.

P/PM

Recording made by J.M. this afternoon.
Jan. 23

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C 132260

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

1938

MEMORANDUM

MR. PICKERING:

Re Speeches

There have been approximately 21,887 copies of the speech mailed to date. Of this number about 2,050 have been mailed this month. Miss Aubrey of the Secretary of State's Office informs me that there is still a short list of about 150 names for which envelopes have to be addressed. These will be done promptly on receipt of the list.

We have on hand approximately 800 speeches in English and 100 in French.

LS

January 19 1938

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Australia
Can. Foreign Policy
Mr King - Speeches & Addresses Vt. 6

A-300

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 132261

S-100
1938

MEMORANDUM

February 8th, 1938.

(1)

For Mr. King:

Mr. Anderson says that the record can be played on an ordinary gramaphone, as long as the actual weight of the pick-up head, or arm of the machine, does not weigh more than 2½ ounces. The record is very soft and will not stand any more pressure than this.

An ordinary needle can be used.

The record is to be played from the inside out, rather than from the outside.

E. A. P.

(E. A. PICKERING)

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C 132262 bfile 120

a-300
vol. 6

Release from the Office of the Prime Minister for publication in the morning papers on Friday, January 28th, 1938.

Text of Address by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in C.B.C. National Broadcast - "Canada Salutes Australia", January 27th, 1938.

On behalf of the government and people of Canada, I extend cordial greetings and congratulations to the government and people of Australia, who, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the founding of their country, have just entered upon a period of national celebration. It is a happy circumstance that this broadcast, through which we, in Canada, are enabled to share in the rejoicing of a sister Dominion, should coincide as it does with an event of national importance in our own country, the reassembling today of the Parliament of Canada. It is a source of pleasure to all members of our House of Commons that two of our number, Mr. Sanderson, the Deputy Speaker, and Mr. Hurtubise, are participating in the ceremonies in Australia, as representatives of the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Australia, like Canada, presented to the explorer and settler, a continent of immense distances, and of unbounded natural wealth. Captain Phillip's historic expedition,

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which landed at Port Jackson, 150 years ago, was followed by a tide of heroic pioneers, who revealed the secrets of the vast interior, and opened the way for an era of rapid and substantial expansion. To the spirit of independence of the early communities, succeeding years added a growing sense of national consciousness. The end of Victoria's reign witnessed the birth of the Commonwealth of Australia.

In recent years, the people of Australia in common with Canada and the rest of the world, have faced severe trials and grave responsibilities. They have done so in a manner which has revealed the highest qualities of resolution and determination.

As Australia looks forward to a further period of growth and development, she will enjoy the good wishes of all parts of the Empire and of other countries, but none warmer than those of the people of Canada.

Freely associated together, as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Australia and Canada share the same faith in democratic institutions, and the same profound desire for peace. It is the hope of the people of Canada that the ties of mutual interest and affection with which we are bound together may be strengthened through years to come. We trust that the attachment of our respective countries to common ideals and traditions may help to ensure a larger measure of happiness and well-being, not for ourselves alone, but for the Empire, and for mankind.

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C 132264
1938
N-460
1938
N-460-N
1938

Memorandum for Mr. Pickering:

Re: Meetings

The meeting of the National Liberal Federation takes place on May the 18th; that of the National Federation of Liberal Women, on May the 20th. I shall have to speak on both these occasions. I wish you would let me have, within another few days, a few suggestions as to points I should touch upon. What I want is not a written out speech, but a few topics which I can talk over with you before finally deciding what is best.

On Saturday, May the 28th, there is a Press Dinner at which I shall also have to speak.

On June the 18th, I shall be attending the unveiling of the Niagara Falls Memorial Arch. I shall have to speak there, and would like to have also something prepared for that occasion.

W.L.M.K.

April 23rd, 1938.

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C 132264

1938

N-460

1938

N-460-N

1938

Memorandum for Mr. Pickering:

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W.L.M.K.

April 23rd, 1938.

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[illegible]

[illegible]		[illegible]
July [illegible]	- [illegible]	[illegible]
August 1	- [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	- [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	- [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	- [illegible]	[illegible]
" [illegible]	- (Possible engagement) Board of Trade, Toronto - British Overseas Branch - official opening of Empire government building, Toronto Exhibition, August [illegible].	no
" [illegible]	- Old Boys and Girls Reunion, 5th annual picnic, Exhibition Grounds Toronto. (possible engagement)	no

July [illegible], [illegible].

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FILED UNDER MACKENZIE KING C 132265

S-100
1938

R-100
1938

Speaking engagements for the Prime Minister

Engagement			Material being prepared by
July 30	-	Official opening, Re-union of ex-service men, Toronto, under auspices Canadian Corps Ass'n;	J.W.P.
August 1	-	Official Opening of newly constructed Fort Henry, Kingston;	J.W.P.
"	18 -	Opening International Peace Bridge, Ivy Lea;	J.W.P.
"	19 -	Opening Sarnia-Port Huron Bridge;	[redacted]
"	20 -	Col. Mulock's annual picnic, Woodbridge;	R.L.P.
"	25 -	(Possible engagement) Board of Trade, Toronto - British Overseas Branch - official opening of Empire government building, Toronto Exhibition, August 25th.	No
"	26 -	Old Boys and Girls Reunion, 5th annual picnic, Exhibition Grounds Toronto. (possible engagement)	No

July 12th, 1938.

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C 132266

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

July 19, 1938.

SUGGESTIONS.

The great effort of the Canadians in the 1st Division, and I would say the 2nd Division in France, was made possible by the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers who were trained in the Non-Permanent Militia of Canada. Later on, of course, younger officers were trained at home before proceeding overseas, but do think that the success of the early days of the Canadians in the war was sue to the excellent training that was given by the Non-Permanent Militia of Canada. Upwards of six hundred thousand served in some capacity during the war, not all of course getting to the front, and we are very liable to forget that those who were not serving in the front line had a lot of drudgery without excitement and they contributed greatly to our successes.

Another interesting thing is the advancement made by the Army Medical Corps in France and England. The Army Medical Corps was only formed in Canada a few years before the war. The efficiency and energy put in by our civilian Doctors is well worth mentioning.

Currie's name is not mentioned as much as it should be. Sir Arthur was a great simple soul, a born soldier and had the

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C132267

confidence of the British Commander-in-Chief. I remember once when he had to fire one of his best friends who was in command of a western unit, he said to me, "Willis, isn't it a pity we can't win the war with nice men ?" He had no favourites, and was not the type of man who plastered his staff with decorations. Some of our other Canadian Generals did. He always gave everything to the men in the front line. Perhaps you could get from Captain Cummings, who is in the Historical Section of National Defence, (Colonel Duguid is in England) some copies of Sir Arthur's speeches. He made some very excellent speeches on a trip though Canada in 1919. Unfortunately, I haven't got any of them.

I don't think there is any harm to bring in the work of the Canadian Corps, though some of us are getting a bit sick of being told how wonderful we were. When one realizes that the Canadian Corps was the largest Corps in France, for in 1918, when they tried to separate the Corps into two Corps, Sir Arthur fought it very hard and was successful. He could not see any reason for making a whole lot of new Generals and the extra expense of paying staffs to get a few more fighting troops in the front line. The Canadian Corps was in such a solid position that he thought breaking it up into two Corps, notwithstanding that he would have been made a full General to command them, we might lose the effect

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

C 132208

of the unity that existed. He increased the strength of battalions, increased the strength of the Corps troops. These are troops behind the front line and are used as reserves, therefore getting the same number of men as there would have been if he had broken it into two Corps and formed a Canadian Army Corps. I am only just putting this in to show you what a very effective organization the Canadian Corps was. There was a magnificent spirit in the Canadian Corps. If we had that spirit in Canada at the present time, there would have been no need for the Rowell Commission. At the Battle of Vimy for the first time the whole Canadian Corps went over the top as a Corps. The Nova Scotian and the man from the prairie provinces were fighting for Canada. They were not thinking of the centre from which they came. The cheerful spirit of the wounded was always a great source of amazament to me.

The Hospitals in Canada which are still running though it is almost twenty years since the Armistice, might be brought in in some way. Then, there is also the returned soldier who went through the whole war unwounded, came back only too anxious to get his discharge, not wishing to be a burden on his country, who really burned himself up in his youth with his effort, and when I see some of these veterans' parades I often remark how old some

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of these men look, aged much ahead of their time.

The Government of Canada has treated its veterans in the most generous way and they are always given preference in many unemployed schemes which they are doing, and which are contemplated. I think stress ought to be made on these points.

Another phase was that a lot of these war wearied men came back and rejoined the Militia, though I am sure they had had all the soldiering they wanted, and it was with their assistance that the present Militia of Canada was rebuilt after the war. Take for instance one case, General Maclaren from Ottawa. He was the senior Artillery General of the 4th Canadian Division. On his return he took command of a Brigade of the Artillery, dropping from General to Colonel. After he had finished his command, they gave him back his rank.

Leadership was very much in evidence in the Canadian Corps. Take for instance in an attack. Often all the officers would be killed or wounded and you would see that the Sergeants would step in and fill their places. This was very remarkable, as the British Army towards the end suffered greatly in this respect.

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I think education had a lot to do with it. Future wars will be very mechanical. Man power will be secondary, but it also takes a lot of training for men to get used to these mechanical devices.

Our two great problems at the present time, of course, will be the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where the Navy and the aeroplane will play the most prominent parts.

I think the veterans have a very steadying effect in this country. In the early days when they came back they went a bit wild and did not want their old officers, but that element has entirely disappeared. Such men as Colonel Foster, who is now head of the Canadian Legion, are born leaders, sane and tolerant. I think their efforts are being directed in the right direction. The Department of Pensions and National Health, and its excellent Minister should not be forgotten. Their untiring efforts I know are appreciated by the great majority of veterans.

Dear Ed. Shafer this may be found helpful.

Willie

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Mackenzie and the Disallowance of Bank Acts, 1832

Mackenzie had been Chairman of Select Committee on Currency, (1830). He had already shown a strong dislike of the monopoly power and political connections of the Bank of Upper Canada, and repeatedly criticised the directors (many of whom were members of the Legislative Council). The Bank was in fact dominated by the "governing class", and Mackenzie's hostility was once crystallized in a characteristic paragraph. A bank, (he wrote), properly regulated, was much to be desired, but "in the hands of our irresponsible governing faction, it becomes a political curse of the first magnitude - a prostituted instrument of corruption, of all others the most powerful and insidious". [1]

The merchants, dominant in the Assembly, wanted more banks; directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, prominent in the Council, wanted the monopoly sustained and the capitalization increased. After a session of controversy (1831) a compromise between the two Houses secured both objects. Meanwhile, Mackenzie, in the

1. Colonial Advocate, Oct. 14, 1830

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in the last session of the Assembly before he was repeatedly expelled, had declared that if the Bank bills were passed he would take his opposition to the foot of the Throne. He left for England in April, 1832, and in a series of detailed and penetrating letters to the Colonial Office, vigorously challenged the Bank monopoly and set out his many objections to the Bank Act of 1832.[1] Banks were not the only subject of his correspondence with Downing Street; but the Colonial Office had already looked on North American banking practice with disfavor, and on May 30, 1833, Lord Stanley instructed Governor Sir John Colborne to disallow the Bank Acts.[2]

The rebuke to the "governing class" was a sharp one, and it left them "in a state of befuddled indignation". They accepted it the less gracefully because the first news of the intended disallowance came in a complacent letter from Mackenzie. Despite numerous petitions against the disallowance from interested parties, the Colonial Office refused to alter its decision. Possibly the importance of

1. In Mackenzie to Lord Goderich, March 14, 1833
2. Stanley to Colborne, May 30, 1833

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Mackenzie, as an individual, was never greater than in these years 1831-1833. [1]

1. The substance of this note is taken from Creighton, The Commercial Empire of the St. Lawrence (Toronto 1937) pp. 280-281.

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C 132274

Ottawa, July 14th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Canadian Corps Reunion and Celebrations at Port Henry.

The arrangements for both of these ceremonies are in hand. The programme of the Corps Reunion has not yet been put into final form, but, meanwhile, a tentative programme (copy attached) has been supplied by Major Medland, who stated that the Prime Minister would be expected to speak at the official opening, at the Cenotaph in front of the City Hall, about eleven o'clock, on the morning of July the 30th.

Mr. MacLachlan, the Private Secretary to the Minister of Labour, reports that the programme for the celebrations at Port Henry is not yet ready, but that he expects to receive it in the course of the next few days, and he will not fail to furnish copies for the Prime Minister's use.

E.A.P.

JWP/R

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C 132275

July 14, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re Canadian Corps Reunion and Celebrations at Fort Henry

The General Manager of the Corps Reunion was communicated with this afternoon, and he stated that the full programme of the Reunion was being put into final form today, and added that it would be communicated to the Prime Minister as soon as completed.

-- Attached is a copy of the tentative programme, which was supplied by Major Medland several days ago. Major Medland stated today that the Prime Minister would be expected to speak at the official opening, at the cenotaph in front of the city hall, about eleven o'clock, on the morning of July the 30th.

Mr. MacLachlan, the Private Secretary to the Minister of Labour, reports that the programme for the celebrations at Fort Henry is not yet ready, but that he expects to receive it in the course of the next few days, and he will not fail to furnish copies for the Prime Minister's use.

JWP/MP E. A. P.

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COPY

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

Toronto, Ont. 15

E. A. Pickering,
Secretary to Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

Opening ceremony reunion Cenotaph City Hall eleven to twelve (Stop) Main speaker Prime Minister ten minutes (stop) Sugge t he be in office of Mayor ten fifty five (Stop) Ceremony will have to start on time International Broadcast (Stop) Respecting Prime Minister's wishes we are planning no other official part for him (stop) Will appreciate his attendance at Dinner and Drumhead Service if he finds it possible (stop) He will not be asked to speak (Stop) Municipality planning official welcome (stop) They will communicate details direct first part of the week.

Canadian Corps Reunion H.Q.

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C 132277

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Speech for Canadian Corps Re-union

Attached is a draft for the Prime Minister's speech to be delivered at 11.00 o'clock on July the 30th before the Cenotaph. An address of the length indicated would be about right for a ten minute speech which is the limit which has been set. As the address will be broadcast over Canada and the United States, and the occasion will be rather more formal than a dinner or similar function, the Prime Minister may wish to consider reading a text. The ceremony being held at the Cenotaph makes it particularly appropriate to stress the commemorative aspect of the Re-union.

E. A. P.

July 19, 1938

P:MAC

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re Canadian Corps Re-union, July 30th

P. M. Will be called for by Mayor's car and conveyed to platform outside City Hall - to arrive at 11.00a.m.

Ceremony to last from 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.
Form - Cenotaph Service - to which colour parties of all units will parade

International Broadcast

P. M. to be introduced by Mayor of Toronto at approximately 11.15 a.m. - to speak for 10 minutes. P.M. is the only speaker.

Following ceremony an informal reception will be held in the Mayor's office.

P. M. will then be escorted by Mayor to the Harbour Launch for a short sail to visit new airport and thence to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club where a civic luncheon is being tendered in his honour.

After luncheon P.M. will be conveyed to the Reviewing Stand on Harbour Street where the Minister of National Defence will take the salute at the review and march-past, which begins at 2.30 p.m.

The Re-union Headquarters have renewed the invitation to the Prime Minister to attend the dinner at 7.00 p.m. on the evening of July the 30th. They will not expect the Prime Minister to make a speech or to take any other part in the programme, if he should wish to attend the dinner.

The Drumhead Service is being held at Riverdale Park on Sunday, July the 31st, and will commence at 2.30 p.m. It will be held regardless of weather conditions. The Re-union authorities would appreciate the attendance of

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the Prime Minister, if he finds it convenient. He has, however, been given no part in the programme.

Dress: Morning coat and top hat.

Further details of the arrangements will be supplied later.

E. A. P.

July 19, 1938

JWP:MAC

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 132280

MR. PICKERING

TORONTO - TRENTON

Lv. Toronto	Arrive Trenton
9.15 a.m.	11.55 a.m.

L. Skuce

July 23, 1938

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KODAK

C 132281

All Times Standard

Ottawa, July 23, 1938

TRAIN SERVICE

Sunday — TORONTO TO TRENTON

Lv. Toronto	Arrive Trenton Jct
9.45 p.m.	12.11 a.m. Monday only

TRENTON TO KINGSTON

Monday — 60 Miles

Lv. Trenton	Arr. Kingston
11.55 a.m.	1.30 p.m.

Opening of Fort Henry 1.40 Standard Time

Dinner - 5.30 " "

KINGSTON TO OTTAWA

Lv. Kingston	Arr. Ottawa
7.07 p.m.	10.00 p.m.

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C 132282

All Times Standard — Ottawa, July 23, 1938

TRAIN SERVICE

Sunday — TORONTO TO TRENTON

Lv. Toronto	Arrive Trenton Jct
9.45 p.m.	12.11 a.m. Monday only

TRENTON TO KINGSTON

Monday — 60 Miles

Lv. Trenton	Arr. Kingston
11.55 a.m.	1.30 p.m.

Opening of Fort Henry 1.40 Standard Time

Dinner - 5.30 " "

KINGSTON TO OTTAWA

Lv. Kingston	Arr. Ottawa
7.07 p.m.	10.00 p.m.

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C 132283

All Times Standard — Ottawa, July 23, 1938

TRAIN SERVICE

Sunday — TORONTO TO TRENTON

Lv. Toronto	Arrive Trenton Jct
9.45 p.m.	12.11 a.m. Monday only

TRENTON TO KINGSTON

Monday — 60 Miles

Lv. Trenton	Arr. Kingston
11.55 a.m.	1.30 p.m.

Opening of Fort Henry 1.40 Standard Time

Dinner - 5.30 " "

KINGSTON TO OTTAWA

Lv. Kingston	Arr. Ottawa
7.07 p.m.	10.00 p.m.

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C 132284

All Times Standard

Ottawa, July 23, 1938

TRAIN SERVICE

Sunday — **TORONTO TO TRENTON**

Lv. Toronto	Arrive Trenton Jct
9.45 p.m.	12.11 a.m. Monday only

TRENTON TO KINGSTON

Monday — **60 Miles**

Lv. Trenton	Arr. Kingston
11.55 a.m.	1.30 p.m.

Opening of Fort Henry 1.40 Standard Time
Dinner - 5.30 " "

KINGSTON TO OTTAWA

Lv. Kingston	Arr. Ottawa
7.07 p.m.	10.00 p.m.

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MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister C 132285

Ottawa, July 18, 1938.

MR. PICKERING:

A few notes on the situation just before the last Hundred Days and the names of the major engagements in which the Canadian Corps participat ed.

R. H. M.

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C 132286

July 18, 1938

Memorandum for Mr. Pickering

Re: The work of the Canadian Corps during the Hundred Days.

Authorities - Livesay, ~~and~~ J.F.B, Canada's One Hundred Days, (Toronto, Thomas Allen 1919); Report of the Minister, Overseas Military Forces of Canada, 1918, London.)

The great German offensive, launched at the end of May 1918, swept on until the Marne was reached, and it culminated, on July the 15th, with the opening east and south west of Rheims, of what was to prove the last enemy blow on ~~the~~ grand scale. On July the 18th, Foch struck his shattering counter-stroke.

"By the end of July," says Field Marshall Haig, "the reconstruction of the British armies had been completed, and the success of their various local operations had had a good effect. I had once more at my command an effective striking force, capable of taking the offensive, with every hope of success when the proper moment should arrive." (Livesay, op. cit., p. 4)

That moment now approached. "At a conference held on July the 23rd," Haig writes, "~~that~~ the success of the attack on July the 18th was well assured, the methods by which the advantage already gained could be extended were discussed in detail." (Livesay, page 4). The allied Commander-in-Chief asked that the British, French, and American armies should each prepare plans for local offensives, to be taken in hand as soon as possible, with certain definite objectives of a limited nature. The objectives on the British front were the disengagement of Amiens, and the freeing of the Paris Amiens railway by an attack on the Albert-Montdidier front.

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The "kick-off" of August the 8th at Amiens was the first general offensive attempted by the British armies in 1918. German attacks, though they had failed to ~~bridge~~ break the allied line, had stretched the allied resources to the utmost. There is abundant evidence that the enemy had in preparation a new offensive on the Albert-Montdidier front, with which he hoped to restore the military balance in his favour. It was only after the battle of Amiens, in which the Canadian Corps took so glorious and leading a part, that they began to despair.[1]

Summing up the general scheme of British operations, Field Marshall Haig says, "the ~~prolonged~~ brilliant success of the Amiens attack was the prelude to a great series of battles, in which, throughout three months of continuous fighting the British armies advanced without a check from one victory to another."(2) This period was divided into two well-defined phases, the first being the breaking through of the Hindenburg Line, and the second, the pushing of the enemy from his hastily prepared defences. The second phase had already reached its legitimate conclusion when the signing of the Armistice put an end to the operations. Finally defeated in the great battles of November the 1st, and 4th, and utterly without reserves, the enemy at that date was falling back without coherent plan and in a widespread disorder and confusion.

The Canadian Corps played a leading part in the battle of Amiens and in the subsequent great offences that carried it from Arras throught the Drocourt-Queant Line, across the Canal du Nord, over the stricken field of Cambrai, and thence to Valenciennes and Mons." (Ibid, p. 6)

1. "The defeat of our armies on August the 8th in the Franco-British offensive, near Albert and north of Montdidier, finally resulted in our losing hope for a military victory." (Ludendorff in Livesay, op. cit, page 2.)

2. Ibid, page 5.

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The Canadian Corps had received great strenghhening during the winter and spring of 1918, and, on August 8, went into action stronger numerically than any other corps in Europe.1 It was fortunate in having Sir Arthur Currie, trusted and loved, as its chief, but its greatest asset lay in the unconquerable spirit of its rank and file.

The King of the Belgians remarked in Mons that there was no ~~right~~ corps in Europe of higher renown.

July 18, 1938. R. H. M.

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C132289

July 27, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re The Vimy Memorial Replica and the French Village
(Canadian Corps Re-union, Toronto)

The press reported that Col. R.S. McLaughlin of Oshawa was presenting an exact replica of the Vimy Memorial for the Corps Reunion and that Mr. Allward had made his plans available for the purpose of re-production.

It is understood that the replica has been erected in Riverdale Park and that the Drumhead Service at 2.30 on Sunday, July 31st, will be held in front of the Memorial.

The French Village has, according to the press, been designed by Mr. A.N. Martin, an architect, whose designs were based on sketches which he made while on active service with the 127th battalion.

The Reunion Headquarters have undertaken to send on such material as they have giving details regarding both the Memorial and the Village.

Attached are some press clippings which may be of interest.

E. A. P.

JWP/LAM

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THE CANADIAN CORPS ASSOCIATION C 132290
(in Ontario)

Telephon WA.2381
465 Bay St. - Toronto.

Re Union Programme (condensed)

Re Union Headquarters - Canadian National Exhibition Parks

July 25th - 8.00 P.M. - French Village opened to General Public (preview)

July 28th - 8.30 P.M. - Canadian Corps Review "Twenty Years After" (Public preview)

July 29th - 8.00 P.M. - French Village opened to Ex-Service Men.

10,00 P.M. - Torchlight Parade to Ball Park

10.30 P.M. - Baseball game Montreal vs. Ontario (for Corps Championship last played Tinques, France, 1918).

July 30th 10.30 A.M. - Cenotaph. Official opening. (Colour Parties only to parade, ceremony relayed to Exhibition Grounds.)

2.30 P.M. - March Past (60,000 men on parade).

7.00 P.M. - Unit Dinners

7.00 P.M. - Re Union Headquarters dinner (Representative from each unit, and all Canadian V.C.'s). ~~Premier to give main address which will be broadcast and reproduced at Unit Dinners.~~

July 31st 10.00 A.M. - Service at "Cross of Sacrifice" Prospect Cemetery.

11.00 A.M. - R. C. Military Mass - Varsity Arena.

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July 31st cont'd — 2.30 P.M. - Drumhead Service - Riverdale Park. (Actual size reproduction of Vimy Memorial).

Aug. 1st — 9.30 A.M. - Drill competitions

2.30 P.M. - Parade formed up by towns and commercial veteran organizations.

8.00 P.M. - Closing ceremonies - Military Tattoo.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 132292

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

A search of the records of the Prime Minister's P.E.I. speeches for 1919 fails to reveal any reference to railways, other than that quoted in the draft reply attached.

The Prime Minister did speak at Alberton on October 4, 1919, but according to the press reports of the meeting, which appeared in the Charlottetown Guardian and the St. John Telegraph, no reference was made to an undertaking of the nature referred to in Mr. MacLean's communication.

E. A. P.

July 27, 1938.

D/

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C 132293

The Visible and Invisible Traces of the War

Associations of the "French Village":

An interesting and striking reminder of the grim days of the war;

Serves to evoke memories of scenes familiar to every veteran, inscribed indelibly upon his mind, of half-ruined villages in France and Belgium, with the shops and cafés and shell-torn squares which had defied the ravages of war, and still offered some contact with normal life;

the village is rich in human interest - reveals something of the spirit of Canada's troops in the war - bespeaks their humour and lightheartedness in the face of danger and devastation, and the loyal comradeship born of the stress and anxiety shared by all;

The "Village" also reveals devastation of the war:

two decades ago, such a scene might be witnessed throughout a large part of France and Belgium - villages, and even cities, lying in ruins; great stretches of lovely and fertile farmlands turned into a vast human shambles, the trees and flowers blown away, the song of the

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birds heard no longer in the skies;
the fruits of civilization, mines, roads,
factories, and the pricelss treasures of
art and architecture destroyed by war;

Hopes engendered by the struggle:

While it was felt much of the destruction caused by war could never be reparied, or only after a long period, there was a profound belief that the war had not been in vain - that the spiritual objectives had at last been attained for all time by a world which had, at so great a cost, learned the value of these qualities - freedom, justice, peace and security;

Those were the ideals for which men had fought with such valour and devotion, and for which the great sacrifices of the war had been made;

When peace finally came, it was genuinely believed these possessions had been won for all time;

The visible traces of war now largely effaced:

Visit to battlefields two years ago -
astonished to find how largely the evidences of the Great War have been obliterated in

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

France and Belgium -

where, but two decades ago, bitter conflict raged, and death and devastation were to be met at every turn, today the countryside and the rebuilt towns bespeak the peace and tranquility they had formerly known;

At Vimy, where the Canadian Corps engaged so valiantly in one of the fiercest contests of the war, one looks out today upon the green fields of Douai, smiling in the sun, and upon prosperous farms with their bright new buildings;

once again, flowers and trees, and the song of birds in the sky, add to a scene of peace and quiet, their note of gladness and serenity;

Today, the "French Village" is, happily, a historical recreation, for its likeness is nowwhere to be found in France or Belgium where, two decades ago, death and destruction stalked the land;

The mines have been re-opened, factories and towns rebuilt, roads and railways reconstructed;

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The forests and parks re-planted, and the very earth, which two decades ago still concealed weapons and means of death, now brings forth each year a bounteous yield of fruits and grain;

Save for the inevitable field of wooden crosses, and the memorials erected by a grateful people, the physical evidences of war have been obliterated from the fields of France and Flanders;

Even the great works of art (Rheims Cathedral, Cloth Hall at Ypres) have been restored;

The invisible traces of war have remained -

contrary to our hopes and prayers it has been the invisible scars of war which have not been healed and which stand out today more clearly even than at the close of 1918 -

the legacy of hatred, suspicion, of reliance on force, embittered relations - all these remain, in spite of the high hopes and convictions so generally held at the close of the war;

The great spiritual and social objectives for which the sacrifices of the war were made, and

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which it was generally believed had been won, with the victory achieved in Arms, still appear far from our grasp -

today, strife obtains on two continents, and the general peace hangs in precarious balance;

security appears to have become a will-o-the-wisp, impossible of attainment;

in place of the system of ordered relationships, based on mutual understanding and justice, which formed so large a place in the aspirations of mankind, there has grown up among the nations, a callous disregard of obligations, and an utter contempt of the rights of others - again the conduct of international relations is based largely on coercion;

the freedom which was to characterize our civilization, and the democratic institutions through which it was to be vouchsafed, were still-born, or passed early out of existence in a large part of the world;

bitterness, ill-will, distrust and rivalry have again come to characterize, to a dangerous

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degree the relations of individuals as of nations;

How may we seek to efface these invisible scars?

A great Canadian sculptor, Allward, has, I believe, found the answer in the memorial at Vimy, a replica of which has been erected to serve as the base for drumhead service tomorrow in Riverdale Park -

Vimy Memorial depicts in striking and poignant manner motives and ideals of Canada's forces in the war; emphasizes the courage, sacrifice, devotion to a great ideal, profound desire for security and peace;

in all memorial, no trace of hate or vindictiveness will be found -

Our Remembrance thus becomes, not an incantation of bitterness and hate, but a rededication of our own lives to the ideals of unselfish service which those critical years of conflict called forth;

Only the great fundamentals of human conduct will meet the needs of today -

these will be found to be those ancient truths and virtues which, in the past, have brought

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civilization to its highest peak of development, and with the decay of which the earlier civilizations disappeared;

once again we are beginning to appreciate the eternal qualities of these undying principles of human life -

as in earliest days, the navigator upon the uncharted seas relied upon the stars for his course, so today, notwithstanding the fruits of modern science, the navigator of the airship looks to the stars for guidance in his course round the globe;

What are these ancient truths?

(a) freedom - through which alone man can achieve the highest expression of his nature;

this was foremost among the aims for which the war was fought;

the events of post-war years have confirmed, rather than diminished our conviction that freedom is a first condition of progress;

while we do not seek to impose our philosophy of freedom upon others, we do propose to

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C132300

maintain our own free institutions;

(b) <u>The Golden Rule</u> - qualities of good-will, tolerance, mutual helpfulness;

not a popular doctrine in our time - it has been largely supplanted by the doctrine of self-assertion, bringing with it, arrogance, stridency, appeals to blind passion and prejudice;

force and coercion have been tried and failed - have aggravated problems, but have never solved them;

The Golden Rule necessary to good relations between individuals, in industry, within the nation (national unity) and between nations;

trust that this attitude toward life will be applied to all human relations before the opposing forces have gained a fatal supremacy.

July 27, 1938
RLF/MAC

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C 132301

Revised as of July 29th

Condensed Schedule of Arrangements for visit to Toronto [redacted]

All Times
Daylight

July 29 (Friday)

11.45 P.M. (10.45 Standard) — Leave Ottawa, Car 100, Union Station.

July 30 (Saturday)

8.00 A.M. (7.00 Standard) — Arrive Toronto. Car 100 will be left in Station for occupancy by Prime Minister.

10.30 A.M. — Captain Catto (aide to Prime Minister during visit to Toronto) will call at Car 100 to escort Prime Minister to Mayor's Office in City Hall.

(Captain Catto will take charge of wreath which is being taken to Toronto in Car 100 for Prime Minister to lay on cenotaph during service)

11.00 A.M. — Mayor Day of Toronto will escort Prime Minister to platform for the Opening Ceremony of the Canadian Corps Reunion.

Ceremony takes form of Cenotaph Service conducted by Canon W. L. Baynes-Reed.

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Programme:

Hymn: "Oh God Our Help in Ages Past."

Scripture Reading.

Prayers for King and Empire.

Introduction of Prime Minister
by Mayor of Toronto.

Address - about 10 minutes -
by the Prime Minister.

Wreath will be deposited at Cenotaph,
on behalf of Canadian Corps, by
President of Corps Re-Union
(Major Dingle)

Wreath will be deposited by Prime
Minister on behalf of Government
of Canada.
(Will be handed to Prime Minister
by an orderly at the appropriate
place and moment. The Prime
Minister will follow same course
as Major Dingle)
Two Minutes Silence.
The Last Post

Hymn - "O Valiant Hearts"

GOD SAVE THE KING

Benediction

(International Broadcast of Ceremony)

Dress - Morning coat and top hat.

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12.00 noon — Informal reception in Mayor's office, after which Mayor will escort Prime Minister to the Harbour for visit to airport site, followed by civic luncheon at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Captain Catto will escort Prime Minister from civic luncheon direct to reviewing stand on Harbour Street.

2.30 P.M. — Review and March-Past (Harbour Street)

The Honourable Ian Mackenzie to take the salute:

Also present: Dr. Manion
Mr. Power
Archdeacon Scott, and
others.

Dress - Morning coat and top hat.

7.00 P.M. — Reunion Headquarters will give Dinner at Royal York Hotel in honour of V.C's. Will also be attended by the Headquarters Staff, the distinguished guests and a representative of each unit in the Corps.

If the Prime Minister indicates that he will attend, Capt. Catto will call at Car 100 to conduct him to the Hotel.

(Programme of dinner will be short in order to enable representatives present to rejoin the reunions of their respective units.

The President of the Reunion, Major

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Dingle, will speak. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Power will probably be asked for a few remarks.

(Dress - informal; it has been indicated that many of the guests will wear flannels or other summer apparel)

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July 31 (Sunday)

2.00 P.M. (apprex. to be confirmed by Catto)	Captain Catto will call at Car 100 to escort Prime Minister to the Reviewing Stand in Riverdale Park for the Drumhead Service to be conducted by Archdeacon Scott. (Service scheduled for 2.30 P.M.) Called
12.15 (Midnight) (11.15 Standard)	Leave Toronto for Kingston

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C 132306

August 1 (Monday)

4.15 A.M. (3.15 standard)	Arrive Kingston. Prime Minister to stay on Car 100, which will be kept in station until about 7.30 p.m. (6.30 standard) for the use of Prime Minister.
10.00 A.M.	Mr. Rogers to call at Car 100 to escort Prime Minister to R.M.C., Barriefield Signal Camp, and the Militia Camp, which will be visited informally. (This is largest militia camp in Canada since the war.) If time permits a short visit will also be made to Fort Henry.
1.00 P.M.	Return to Car 100 for luncheon and rest.
2.30 P.M.	Mr. Rogers will call for Prime Minister at Car 100, accompanied by representatives of the Pageant Committee, to escort Prime Minister to Fort Henry.
3.00 P.M.	Opening Ceremony at Fort Henry (will last probably an hour and a half). Chairman - Col. W. Y. Mills, defeated Liberal candidate for Legislature. Speakers - 1. General Hertzberg, D.O.C., M.D.#3 will hand over custody of Fort to provincial authorities. 2. R.M. Smith, Esq., Deputy Minister of Highways, will accept on behalf of province. 3. Hon. N. McL. Rogers. 4. Prime Minister (who will declare Fort open officially)

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4.00 p.m. (or shortly after)	The Prime Minister's speech will not come until 4.00 p.m. or shortly afterwards, on account of the Broadcasting arrangements. It is a National Broadcast over the C.B.C. Network. Prime Minister's speech is expected to last about fifteen minutes.
	Dress for opening ceremony - Morning Coat and Top Hat.
6.15 P.M.	Prime Minister will be called for at Car 100 to be escorted to Dinner.
6.30 P.M.	Informal dinner at LaSalle Hotel. Prime Minister to say a word in recognition of work of restoration and of Committee. About seventy-five guests expected.
	Dress - Business suit.
	Prime Minister will be escorted from dinner to Pageant at Fort Henry.
9.00 P.M.	Pageant (written by Mr. Ronald Way) Scenes in history of Kingston probable duration an hour and forty minutes.
	Mr. Rogers has arranged that, after the Pageant, Prime Minister will be conveyed by motor to Napanee, where Car 100 will have been taken.
12.20 (midnight) (11.20 standard)	Leave Napanee.

<u>August 2 (Tuesday)</u>

6.00 A.M. (App.) (5.00 standard)	Arrive Ottawa on train M446

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C 132308

CANADIAN CORPS REUNION: TORONTO

Reunion Headquarters Dinner
July 30/38

(Guests of honour are some 20 Canadian holders of the Victoria Cross;

Also present: a representative from each unit of the Canadian Corps)

Assembled here tonight are former active members of all the fighting services:

army, navy air;

also: medical corps, army chaplain.

from 7 provinces; also from U.S.A. (Illinois)

The word VALOUR inseparably linked with the Victoria Cross

for 82 years the highest award for acts of bravery by individuals of any rank serving under military (naval, air) authorities

special interest to recall (in Toronto) that one of earliest holders of the V.C. was a Canadian:

Col. Alexander Robert DUNN,
born Toronto, September 15,1833

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bravery in the Crimean campaign on October 25, 1854.

The word SACRIFICE enshrined in our national heritage:

examples from pioneering days in the settlement and development of our country;

examples in an hour of testing and of greatest need;

the whole story of the Canadian people ennobled by sacrifice expressed in unselfish devotion to duty.

Present year of centenaries has afforded many opportunities for commemoration of this valour and sacrifice;

some associated with military events (Battle of Windmill, 1838, one of last displays of force across the border);

others related to civic development (centenary of Kingston City Council - Toronto of course still older)

Part of our duty as citizens to keep alive these remembrances

not only of a century ago;

but of more recent years of testing;

hope must be that after days of trial there may be years of fulfilment.

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C 132310

THE VICTORIA CROSS

Instituted by Queen Victoria on July 29, 1856, and first awarded for conspicuous bravery in the Crimean War, this decoration extends today to all of the armed forces of the Crown, to the staffs of Hospitals and Nursing Establishments, and to civilians of either sex, regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the naval, military or air forces of the Empire. The decoration is a bronze Maltese Cross, 1½ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre. The inscription reads: "For Valour". The ribbon is crimson for all services (for the Royal Navy until 1918 it was blue).

The Victoria Cross is worn, on the left breast, before all other decorations.

Of some 406 surviving recipients (as at November 22, 1937) 39 are domiciled in Canada. Of these, 6 were awarded the V.C. while serving the British forces; the remainder were members of Canadian units.

July 29, 1938

JAG:MAC

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C 132311

RESOLUTIONS

to be submitted to the members
of the

CANADIAN CORPS ASSOCIATION

July 30th, 1938.

Resolution No. 1

We, the Canadian Corps 1914-1918 reassembled twenty years after at a Reunion held in the City of Toronto reaffirm our loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King, and direct that this message of fealty and allegiance be conveyed to His Majesty.

Resolution No. 2

RESOLVED THAT;--In fulfilment of our duty as citizens of Canada we hereby declare our belief in the following democratic principles:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

We, of the Canadian Corps assembled in reunion in Toronto, who with those of honoured memory fought in the battlefields of the Empire during the Great War for the preservation of democracy and the establishment of permanent peace, meeting twenty years later, view with concern the clouds of war and domestic upheaval which threaten those principles for which we fought.

We reiterate our pride and confidence in our country and our faith in the British traditions of social and religious liberty, equity and justice which at the moment, are threatened on every hand.

It is our studied opinion that the sacrifices made and still being made by those who served have not been in vain. Our British institutions have survived the stress of the times during and since 1914 to 1918. As citizens with a personal stake in Canada purchased with the war contribution of the Canadian Corps, we are determined that democracy, adapted to the needs of the day must be perpetuated at all costs, if civilization is to progress. It is our belief and concern that this can only be accomplished in Canada--

(a) If the attainment of Canada's destiny be within the British Commonwealth of Nations;

(b) If those who direct and administer our public affairs exercise individual thought and conviction as a much-needed substitute for political expediency;

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(c) If the people of Canada use every constitutional means to defeat all movements or organized efforts, whose objects are to weaken and undermine our democracy;

(d) If the impending danger of Sectionalism is realized and effort made without delay to revive the ideals of National Unity conceived by the Fathers of Confederation;

(e) If proper immigration laws are enacted which will ensure that our future citizens will be predominantly British and the remainder to be those whose racial origin permits of rapid and complete assimilation into our social and economic life, and if the abuses of the system of entry to this country under special permit be abolished;

(f) If, with aliens at present in employment to the detriment of our Canadian citizens and particularly ex-service men, the provisions of the Naturalization Act be made obligatory so that those from other lands who seek the shelter and advantages of our shores, must elect, within one year from date of arrival, whether their allegiance will be given to Canada and the British Empire or continue abroad:--
Failure to elect and qualify to result in immediate deportation;

(g) If laws, such as Unemployment and Health Insurance, which contribute to the social security and well-being of the ordinary citizen are enacted and applied on a fair and equitable basis;

(h) If employers of labour recognize their responsibility to their employees and ensure to them a standard of living in their communities consistent with the advantages afforded by Canadian residence and if in furtherance hereof, national minimum wage laws be enacted;

(i) If the natural resources of our country are developed, utilized and conserved to provide the maximum of benefit and employment for our people;

(j) If the best traditions of democracy are imprinted on the minds and imaginations of our children, not only in our schools but in our homes;

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(k) If such amendments to the British North America Act as may be needed to give effect to any of the foregoing, are made without delay.

Resolution No. 3

DEFENCE

RESOLVED THAT:--While recognizing the status of nationhood won for Canada during the Great War and for which the Canadian Corps is entitled to no little credit, we urge immediate and public adoption by our Dominion Government of the principle of close co-operation in all matters affecting the best interests of the British Empire and in the interest of World Peace, and that in furtherance thereof Canada should

(1) Provide for the cost of adequate national defence; and

(2) Maintain the non-permanent Naval, Air and Military Forces of Canada on a proper basis consistent with the exigencies of the times.

Resolution No. 4

RESOLVED THAT:--The Canadian Corps Association demands that the special and increasing problems of employment, pensions, hospitalization and welfare of ex-service men be given immediate, constant and preferred attention by Governments and employers, to ensure that the ex-service man and his dependents will not continue to be at an unfair disadvantage through the sacrifice which he willingly accepted in the service of King and Country.

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Can. King's Western Trip
Can. Foreign Policy C 132314 400 T
Western
P-100
1938

Memorandum for Mr. Pickersgill:

Re: Western trip.

Please have in mind preparation of speeches for non-political organizations, such as Boards of Trade, Canadian Clubs, etc. Topics relating to Canada's external relations would be of a suitable type. This is only one of a number that might be suggested.

W. L. M.K.

August 4, 1938

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C 132315 S-100-N 1938

P-100 1938

N-300 Wh10(B)

(2)

Memorandum for Mr. Pickersgill:

Re: Speech for North York.

The kind of note I would like brought in is: (1) Domestic policy;

(2) Foreign policy re peace.

Re (1): necessity for maintaining principles of democracy and liberty.

Re (2): Canada's relations within the Empire, particularly setting forth exact statement on air defence arrangements.

Policies best calculated to guide Canada to a prosperous and united nationhood.

W. L. M. K.

August 4th, 1938

Cryptic Extra Strong

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C132316

Ottawa, August 16th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: The North York Speech

Herewith are the notes and documents, assembled by Mr. Fredenburgh, which the Prime Minister asked for, in connection with the preparation of his speech.

There are notes on:

The trade of Canada,
Tax reductions under the present government,
The surpluses under the previous and present regimes,
Unemployment relief,
Relief measures undertaken by the present government.

The documents include:

The text of the Order-in-Council appointing the Rowell Commission, and the statements by the Prime Minister regarding the Commission,
The Imperial Conference summary, 1937,
The Speeches from the Throne, 1936,7 and 8.

I have also included an editorial from the Winnipeg Free Press which is suggestive, and may be helpful.

J.W.P.

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Ottawa, August 17th, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Mulock Picnic

Attached are notes prepared by Mr. Fredenburgh, as follows:

1. A revised statement of relief expenditures, including and excluding drought areas;

2. A list of outstanding tariff reductions under the present government. (Owing to the complicated nature of the tariff schedules, the country concerned is indicated specifically in each case. The reduction does not apply, of course, to all countries).

3. A brief note setting forth the government's position re fixing wheat price.

The following documents are also included:

1. Copy of The Canada Wheat Board Act, 1935;

2. Copy of the Prime Minister's letter to the Ontario Minister of Agriculture;

3. An excerpt from Mr. Hepburn's statement to the press;

4. A copy of P.C. 1877, August 4th, 1938, (fixing price of wheat).

J. W. P.

JWP/R

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URGENT

C 132318

A suggestion for notes on the
Prime Minister's main speech on the
Address from the Throne.

DR

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C 132319

"Political

not to be bound
with other pamphlets

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C 132320

Reprints of Speeches
by
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

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1.	Social and Industrial Reform (Speech on the Address)	House of Commons	Jan. 21, 1935
2.	Mackenzie King to the Canadian People (1935 Election Campaign)	Radio Broadcasts	July 31, Aug. 2 and 5, 1935
3.	Mr. King replies to Mr. Bennett (1935 Election Campaign)	Radio Broadcast	Sept. 17, 1935
4.	The Voice of the People	Statement to the Press	Oct. 14, 1935
5.	The Italo-Ethiopian Conflict and the League of Nations	House of Commons	July 18, 1936
6.	Message from the Prime Minister of Canada on the Occasion of the Unveiling of The Memorial at Vimy	Read by Hon. C. G. Power, at Vimy Ridge, France	July 26, 1936
	and		
	Address of Welcome by the Prime Minister of Canada on the Occasion of the Visit of President Roosevelt to Quebec.	Quebec	July 31, 1936
7.	League of Nations Policies - Address at 17th Session of Assembly of League of Nations.	Geneva	Sept. 29, 1936
8.	Canadian Legion Remembrance Day Broadcast.	Ottawa	Nov. 11, 1936
9.	The Defence of Canada	House of Commons	Feb. 19, 1937

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

10.	Crown and Commonwealth - Re Coronation, Imperial Conference and Visit to Continent of Europe.	Radio Broadcast - Ottawa.	July 19, 1937
11.	Principles Underlying Peace.	University of Toronto.	Oct. 22, 1937
12.	Canadian Foreign Policy.	House of Commons.	May 24, 1938
13.	The Struggle for Enduring Peace.	Canadian Corps Reunion, Toronto.	July 30, 1938
14.	The Bridge Builders.	Dedication of Thousand Islands International Bridge at Ivy Lea, Ontario, and Collins Landing, New York.	Aug. 18, 1938

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C 132322

August 18, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Headings for "The Bridge Builders"

Herewith is a list of headings suggested for insertion in the Prime Minister's speech for final printing. The headings have been numbered, and the place where it is suggested that they be inserted, indicated by a similar number in the galley attached. The printing can be completed as soon as the Prime Minister indicates his wishes regarding the headings.

1. Visits of the President always a pleasure to Canadians.
2. The academic fraternity of Canada and the United States.
3. Bridges of the old world and the new.
4. Similarities and differences emphasize our common heritage.
5. Our common background not sufficient to ensure peace.
6. The better way: the bridging of differences.
7. The happy results of substituting Reason for Force.
8. The International Joint Commission: a crowning achievement.
9. The task of the bridge builders.

J. W. P.

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Please insert the following headings in the Prime Minister's speech, at the places indicated by numbers:

1. Appreciation of President Roosevelt's visits to Canada.
2. International significance of universities of Canada and the United States.
3. The Thames and the St. Lawrence.
4. Symbols of national unity and international amity.
5. A common background: an insufficient guarantee of peace.
6. The art of international bridge building.
7. The Rush-Bagot Agreement: a means of escape from competitive arming.
8. The International Joint Commission: a crowning achievement.
9. The task of the bridge builders.

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RADIO-CBC

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINIST C132324

MEMORANDUM

R-901
vl.20

For Mr. King:

In addition to other matters dealt with at Council, there was unanimous agreement with Senator Lambert's draft programme for a series of radio addresses by Members of the Cabinet. Drafts of the opening speech, by the Prime Minister, have already gone forward to Kingsmere.

Before your attack of sciatica reached its present state, Senator Lambert had tentatively arranged with the Broadcasting Corporation for September the 19th as the opening date. The speech can be read in its entirety, and if necessary, arrangements can be made to speak from your bedroom at Kingsmere. Under these circumstances, Senator Lambert hopes that you may find it possible to open the series on September the 19th, or if not, to indicate a date so that definite arrangements can be made for the series, which involves coast-to-coast hook-ups on each occasion.

HH.

September 8, 1938. (H. R. L. HENRY)

T/MP

For original see
R-901
vl.4.

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RA1010-CBC

C132325 R-401

Ottawa,
September 22, 1938

MR. KING:

Mr. Crerar has asked Senator Lambert to bring the following to the attention of the Prime Minister:

Mr. Gladstone Murray is requesting from the Government some further information regarding the proposed radio series by the Ministers, because he is issuing a bulletin in which he wishes to give the particulars, and which goes to the broadcasting stations. He says it is important to have in the Time Chart of future programmes the references to the series, as, otherwise, if it is advertised specially, it will obtain undue significance and be looked upon as something unusual.

Mr. Crerar suggested that this matter be referred to the Prime Minister, to see if he would feel that he could start the series on October 3rd, which would be in line with his recent memorandum to Mr. Crerar.

H.H.

11.30 a.m. I have thus far been unable to have anything proposed to my satisfaction and unfortunately am unable to prepare anything myself just at present. In the circumstances, rather than delay the series (over)

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C 132326

or even the risk of not being able to have anything in readiness by the 3rd, I think it would be best to have it ~~made~~ begun without and continued without any reference to myself. If later on I find I can get the necessary material together myself, or prepared by others, I will try to fit in somewhere. I must however not ~~[illegible]~~ any undertaking until I have the material in final and approved form.

[illegible]

Sept 22 - 38

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINIS C132327

MEMORANDUM

For Mr. King:

In addition to other matters dealt with at Council, there was unanimous agreement with Senator Lambert's draft programme for a series of radio addresses by Members of the Cabinet. Drafts of the opening speech, by the Prime Minister, have already gone forward to Kingsmere.

Before your attack of sciatica reached its present state, Senator Lambert had tentatively arranged with the Broadcasting Corporation for September the 19th as the opening date. The speech can be read in its entirety, and if necessary, arrangements can be made to speak from your bedroom at Kingsmere. Under these circumstances, Senator Lambert hopes that you may find it possible to open the series on September the 19th, or if not, to indicate a date so that definite arrangements can be made for the series, which involves coast-to-coast hook-ups on each occasion.

HH.

September 8, 1938.

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C 132328

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Kingsmere,
September 8, 1938

MR. HENRY:

Senator Lambert had better ask Dr. McCarthy as to what he thinks of the suggestion he has made that I should attempt anything in the way of a radio broadcast from my bed, or elsewhere.

The Doctor has given me the strictest orders that I must forget about all public work for some weeks to come. It is quite impossible for me to think of any radio broadcast during the present month. It may be necessary for me to take the following month for a journey away from Ottawa. These are circumstances which I regret, but, unfortunately, I cannot control.

W.L.M.K.

Copy sent to
Sen. Lambert,
9:IX:38.

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C 132329

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Read by Mr King
L. H.

Mr. Henry:

S-103-T
1938

Urgent. Mr. King would like you to send copies of his recent speeches to Lord Greenwood.

S-103-h
1938
S-103-T
Tomtel
S-103-R
1938

E.H.

S-103-C
1938

September 7, 1938

Copies of " Bridge Builders", " The Struggle for Enduring Peace", "Principles Underlying Peace", " Canada's Foreign Policy ", and " Crown and Commonwealth" sent to Viscount Greenwood, c/o Empress of Britain", Quebec, today.

LS

Sept. 9, 1938

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

R-901

C 132330

R-901

MR. PICKERSGILL:

Mr. King was informed that the Cabinet had agreed to the series of broadcasts. Mr. King was asked if he would indicate a day for his opening address and was told that if necessary he could read his speech from his bedroom at Kingsmere. He has, however, intimated that he does not care to set any time, if at all, in the next month or two. I think it would be well to advance the suggestion that the series might start without him and then he could give the concluding address, which presumably would be some time away.

W.J.T.

Sept. 9, 1938

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RADIO-CBC
C 132331 R-901 Vol. 20

Confidential

Memorandum for Dr. Skelton:

Re: Draft of Address - attached

For the most part, wholly inadequate as relating to the function of Government generally, not at all to work of Prime Minister's Office, External Affairs, and Privy Council, allowing to see what the duties are in this connection, illustrating by the reference to some concrete questions as, for example, keeping informed on European condition, questions of policy regarding Defence, air craft, etc., U.S. treaty, and things of that kind.

As originally prepared, it is High School standard, material for children, not an Address by the Prime Minister of Canada to the people of Canada, and, thirdly, coming from one responsible for External Affairs. At the present juncture, parts of it will be quoted in Germany and elsewhere in a manner which will be prejudicial to efforts being made by the British Government to effect appeasement.

The article becomes, for the most part, one of criticism of European dictatorship versus Democracies, not one of Canadian Ministers and Departments. Not at all my style or equal to occasion. What is necessary, in the first instance, is an outline of topics to be dealt with in such Address with number of minutes to be assigned to each topic, e.g. work of Prime Minister's Office, work of External Affairs, Privy Council relationships - necessity of three being held together;

relation to Parliament, when in session,
relation to Governor General,
relation to Press,
difficulties of leaving Capital to visit country, constituency, etc.

how the function is changing, etc.

Broadcast makes it possible to talk to the electors, and also keeping the Press informed.

I imagine a topic of this kind would be best handled by someone in External Affairs. It could hardly be expected that Mr. Herbert would be equal to the preparation of material. This would require someone of D'Arcy Marsh's abilities. Suggestion: might try out Ray Brown.

W. L. M. K.

September 9, 1938

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C 132332

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr Handy

Please find out Mr King's wishes re preparation of C.B.C. broadcast.

S

Sent yesterday before I had reply

S

Ottawa,

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C 132333

Re-write of preliminary address by the Prime Minister - to open series of radio talks by federal cabinet ministers under the general title:
THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

CARRYING OUT THE PEOPLE'S WILL

by

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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KODAK S A

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen:

It is my privilege to open a new series of weekly radio broadcasts, during the course of which I shall be joined by my cabinet colleagues in discussing The Government of Canada.

Each Monday evening at this hour, during the succeeding several months, a different minister of the federal government will speak to you concerning the work of his own department, and throughout the talks a special effort will be made to indicate to you just how the administration at Ottawa is, in reality, your servant engaged in carrying out your will in the government of your country.

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The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is to be commended for arranging a series of broadcasts, which have been designed for the purpose of reminding the people of Canada what the nature of their government is and how in practice it actually works. In normal times we are perhaps justified in taking our government for granted, but in times like these, when in many parts of the world the very foundations of government have been radically changed, and in others seriously undermined, it is important that every Canadian should understand what the basis of his government is and what, in fact, it is trying to do for him.

The government of Canada is democratic. By saying that we mean not merely that the government is chosen by the people, but that the people are completely free to change it if they cease to be satisfied with

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C 132336

with its conduct of their affairs. A generation ago it was widely assumed that democratic government was the normal form of government for civilized countries. In North America and in Western Europe it already existed, and it was felt that it would merely be a matter of time before it spread gradually throughout other parts of the world. We can no longer hide from ourselves the unpleasant fact that this assumption is not justified today. While the democratic form of government still persists in those countries which have a long tradition of freedom and self-government, democratic experiments elsewhere have not been successful. At the present time the democratic countries are in a minority and democracy itself is on the defensive. It is threatened by autocracy, not the old fashioned blundering and inefficient autocracy which was dying out in the pre-war years, but a new, modern

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brutal dictatorship, energetically directed toward ends which are destructive of freedom and of civilization itself.

These modern dictatorships are directed by a single individual or a small group, who put their own interests before the interests of the people generally, who substitute their will for the will of the people, and who conceive of the state solely as a glorification of their own personality. These dictatorships are created and maintained by force of arms, and force is used to overcome any and every threat, internal or external, to their stability. Naturally in states so organized, personal liberty cannot exist, and the will of the people is carried out only when it happens to coincide with the will of the dictator.

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C 132338

It would be a grave error to suppose that the threat to our system of government is only external; the forces of destruction and disintegration, which have been fatal to democratic institutions in other lands, are unhappily not absent from our own. I am convinced that the great majority of our people are sincerely desirous of maintaining their heritage of liberty and self-government. But this priceless heritage will not defend itself. Self-government in its very essence demands active participation of the majority of the people. We cannot afford, merely because freedom and justice are so inter-woven with our daily lives, to take them for granted. We must, as a people, endeavour to understand the principles underlying our system of government, and resolve firmly to maintain them.

We in Canada have a form of government which is as truly democratic as any in the world today. We should,

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C132339

however, not forget that we did not achieve self-government without a struggle - a struggle which threatened at one stage to attain the proportions of civil war. The freedom which Canadians enjoy today has been inherited from forefathers who sacrified favour, fortune and even life itself in their struggle to establish a free and democratic society.

It is my purpose this evening to sketch for you in broad outline the way in which ~~our~~ democratic society is governed. To many of you, perhaps, such a review may appear unnecessary. There is, however, a good deal of wisdom in taking stock from time to time of our fundamental position. It is especially desirable that the attention of our young people should be directed to the functioning of the government which, in due course, they will be called upon to superintend for themselves.

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The basis of the political life of Canada is Parliament. The Members of Parliament are chosen freely by the Canadian people from their own ranks. They are simply citizens like other Canadians. They do not, as Members of Parliament, engage in the details of government. It is their function to supervise the government of the country in the interests of the people they represent. Parliament can turn the government out of office whenever a majority of the Members are dissatisfied with the conduct of public affairs.

From time to time, at intervals of not greater than five years, a new Parliament must be elected. As a result the control of the government by the people of Canada is constant and direct. The two hundred and forty-five men and women you elect at each general election are in Parliament for the express purpose of

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C 132341

seeing that your will is carried out by the government. They know that you have the remedy in your own hands if they are not faithful to the trust you have bestowed upon them.

The actual day-to-day government of the country is not carried on, as I have said by Parliament. That is the duty of the Cabinet, aided by the permanent Civil Service. Unlike Parliament, which sits for only a part of the year, the Cabinet Ministers and the Civil Service are on duty all the year round. The Cabinet at present has sixteen members, and meets at least once a week, much more frequently when Parliament is in session, with the Prime Minister as chairman, to review and discuss the people's business. Each of the Ministers is responsible to Parliament and the people for the conduct of the particular department over which he has charge,

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and all the Ministers, collectively, are responsible for the general conduct of the government. [redacted] The powers of the Cabinet are limited; it has no power to make laws nor to impose new taxes, and it must carry on the government along the lines which have been laid down by Parliament. Furthermore all the Cabinet Ministers are also Members of Parliament, and they must satisfy their electors - the people - in the same way as other Members.

The relationship of the Prime Minister to the people is, similarly, direct and constant. The Prime Minister is chosen for that office because he is the leader of one of the great political parties of the country, and because his party can, for the time being, command the support of a majority of the Members of the House of Commons. He must, himself,

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also be a Member of Parliament, and he must be able to surround himself by a Cabinet which is approved by Parliament and the country. If, at any time, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet lose the confidence of the House of Commons they must either resign, or obtain a dissolution of Parliament and hold a general election in order to let the people decide whether they wish the Cabinet to remain in office. Through the years we have, in British countries, developed these customs or conventions which ensure the control of the government by the people, or what we call "responsible government."

But, as I have already pointed out, the people do not have to wait until a Cabinet has lost the confidence of ~~the people~~ Parliament before they have an

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opportunity of deciding whether a government shall remain in office or be replaced by a new one. At least every five years there must be a general election. When a general election is held a choice is offered, not merely between men, but also between policies. Each party has a programme or "platform" which consists of an outline of the ~~measures~~ policy it proposes either to introduce or to maintain. The people can, therefore, not only choose the kind of men they wish to have in office, but they can also provide the government, by favouring one programme rather than another, with a general chart which will enable the Prime Minister to steer the Ship of State within the waters of public approval.

My colleagues and I have felt for some time that the people of Canada should be told more about the

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way in which their government actually works and what it really is doing for them. Many people talk loosely as though governments did nothing but take in money in the form of taxes; we are going to try to tell you what the government gives to you in the form of services. We are confident that when you come to understand better how great are the responsibilities of government, especially in times of economic and political stress, when the people demand that their public servants - and we are your servants - provide many services not expected of the government in quieter times, you will appreciate how important it is for every citizen to take a sympathetic interest, not so much in a particular government, as in government itself, if our democratic system is to weather the storms of these troublous times.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

132346

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Pickersgill:

Mr. King would like you to include in the speech a reference to the fact that events of the year will make clear how difficult it is for the Prime Minister to leave his post of duty, to travel much through the country. He welcomes radio as it gives same purpose.

Re Trade Agreements and world situation what it is, it has been essential for the Prime Minister to watch developments for months past. What the public learns now is what the Prime Minister and other leaders of the Empire have been worrying about for many months. There was no saying when this kind of situation might break. Had to be guarded in utterances.

Good place to tell them why it is not wise to be making declarations, etc. Loyalty of Canada has never been doubted in any situation.

EH.

September 16, 1938

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J.W. PICKERSGILL TO WLMK. C 132347 Jan. 3

Mr. King's Speech at Woodbridge, 1938 ✓
Waterways - St. Lawrence ✓
Roosevelt, F.D.R. ✓
WWII - Munitions (Bren Gun) ✓
WWII - R.C.A.F. Training Schools in Can. ✓

Ottawa, September 17th, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

It was thought that the Prime Minister might wish to look over the ring binders which have been assembled recently, and they are submitted herewith.

There is one on the defence question which contains the text of Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Kingston and the most significant comment on it, together with the section of the Prime Minister's speech at Woodbridge relating to defence and the comment on it. ✓

There is another on the St.Lawrence Waterway development, containing the text of Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Ivy Lea, and the Prime Minister's speech at Woodbridge, together with other relative documents, such as Mr. Hull's proposals in March 1938, Mr. Hepburn's letter and the Prime Minister's reply. This volume also contains the significant comment in the press. ✓

A third volume has been assembled in connection with the Bren gun contract, arranged along similar lines. As the comment on the enquiry is likely to continue for some time, it would be desirable if the Prime Minister does not find it convenient to examine this volume at present, to have it kept in the office in the East Block, for the time being, in order that it may be kept up to date. ✓

The ring binder on the training of pilots has also been brought up to date, and is submitted herewith.

J.W.P.

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A K S A F E T Y A F I L M +

C132348 - R-901 vol. 4

September 19, 1938 R-901 vol. 16

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

-- Attached is a draft, along the lines indicated in the Prime Minister's memorandum to Dr. Skelton, for the radio broadcast, which it is proposed that the Prime Minister should give to open the series entitled, "The Government of Canada".

J.W.P.

JWP/PM

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C132348 R-901 vol. 4

September 19, 1938 R-901 vol. 16

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

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J.W.P.

JWP/PM

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Good evening, ladies and gentlemen:-

It is my privilege to open a new series of weekly radio broadcasts, during the course of which I shall be joined by my cabinet colleagues in discussing The Government of Canada.

Each Monday evening at this hour, during the succeeding several months, a different minister of the federal government will speak to you concerning the work of his own department, and throughout the talks a special effort will be made to indicate to you just how the administration at Ottawa is discharging its responsibility in the government of your country.

The series will conclude with addresses delivered by the recently chosen Leader of the Conservative party, Honourable Robert Manion, who will discuss the part played by His Majesty's loyal Opposition in our system of Government, and by the Prime Minister, the Honourable Mackenzie King, who will sum up the

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C 132350

series and also speak in his special capacity as Minister of External Affairs.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is to be commended for arranging a series of broadcasts, which have been designed for the purpose of reminding the people of Canada what the nature of their government is and how in practice it actually works. In normal times we are perhaps justified in taking our government for granted, but in times like these, when in many parts of the world the very foundations of government have been radically changed, and in others seriously undermined, it is important that Canadians should clearly understand what the basis of his government is and what, in fact, it is trying to do for him.

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CANADA

C132351

October 3, 1938

O.K. as is

Mr. King:

The attached list shows those to whom copies of "The Bridge Builders" were sent.

Mr. Pickersgill informs me that only 25 copies were printed on the good paper, which was the number printed in the case of the other reprints.

Mr. Pickersgill said that further copies could be run off.

no extra copies to be ordered at present

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C132352

October 1, 1938

To whom did the good paper go?

Mr. King:

This is the last copy of "The Bridge Builders" speech on the good paper. Do you wish me to order 50 more copies?

There are 60 copies on hand on the thin paper.

Z.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C 132353

Reprints of Mr. King's Speech

"The Bridge Builders"

Address delivered at Dedication of the Thousand Islands International Bridge at Ivy Lea, Ontario, and Collins Landing, New York - August 18, 1938.

Copies sent to:

(1) His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir,
Ruthin Castle,
Nort Wales.

(2) Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the
United States of America,
Washington, D.C.

(3) Hon. Canon H. J. Cody,
President,
University of Toronto,
Toronto.

(4) Robt. C. Wallace, Esq.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
Queen's University,
Kingston.

(5) J. Burgon Bickersteth, Esq.,
Warden, Hart House,
University of Toronto,
Toronto.

(6) Mrs. Bernard Alexandor,
"Sea House", Short Road,
Magnolia, Mass.
(for Mrs. A. J. Freiman)

(7) Mrs. W. H. Schofield,
East Hill,
Peterborough, N.H.

(8) Sir Wilfrid Grenfell,
Kinloch House,
Charlotte, Vermont.

(9) Mrs. D. Macdougall King,
946 Washington Street,
Denver, Colorado.

(10) Mrs. H. M. Lay,
Barrie, Ontario.

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C132354

"The Bridge Builders"

Copies sent to:

(11) Rt. Hon. Viscount Greenwood,
c/o SS. "Empress of Britain",
Quebec, P.Q. (Sept. 9)

(12) John D. Rockefeller Jr., Esq.,
740 Park Avenue,
New York.

(13) F. W. Hill, Esq.,
Fredericton, N. B.

(14) Her Grace The Duchess of Hamilton,
25 St. Edmunds Terrace,
London, N.W.8.

(15) The Hon. Dame Edith Lyttelton,
18 Great College Street,
Westminster, London, S.W.1.

(16/ Mrs. Alexander G. Brown,
Witchill House,
Fraserburgh, Scotland.

(17) Lt. Col. The Hon. Arthur Murray,
An Cala, Isle of Seil,
Argyll, Scotland.

(18) Ishbel,
Marchioness of Aberdeen & Temair,
Gordon House,
Rubislaw Den North,
Aberdeen, Scotland.

(19(Frank O. Salisbury, Esq.,
Sarum Chase,
West Heath Road,
Hampstead, Lonfon, N.W.3.

(2Ø) Felix Weiss, Esq.,
8c Avenue Studio,
South Kensginton, London, S.W.3.

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"The Bridge Builders" C 132355

Copies sent to:

(21) Her Excellency The Lady Tweedsmuir,
Government House,
Ottawa.

(22) Mrs. William Hendrie,
"Gateside House",
Hamilton, Ontario.

(23) Mrs. E. R. Hewitt,
48 Gramercy Park,
New York, N. Y.

EARNSCLIFFE
LINEN BOND
MADE IN CANADA

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Wahnapitae

Ontario Construction Company, Limited. C132356

Wahnapitae
Oct 30th Ont

41138

Mr A. H. Collis will be glad to receive copies of addresses given by Rt Hon. Mackenzie King & Mr George McCullogh.

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notes for speeches (European [illegible] method of settling same.)

C 132357

Extract from letter dated December 10, 1938, from J. A. Spender, Esq., Warren End, Farnborough, Kent.

I don't differ on fundamentals, but I plead for patience and skill as well as denunication in dealing with dictators. So many people seem to think that losing their tempers with Hitler and Mussolini is the same thing as solving the problems which they raise. They do undoubtedly try us very high, but we have constantly in these times to think of what we can as well as what we wish to do, and see that we are not manoeuvred into an inferior position. This is unpopular doctrine with impatient idealists who cry for justice though the heavens fall and do not remember that a miscalculation of material forces may bring the greatest disaster on our ideal cause.

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FILE → WLMIC

C 132358 1939

Trade - Gen. Amer. Trade Agreements

Outline of Speech

points

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Note:

Something ~~should be added~~ to indicate what the two trade agreements with the United States have meant in the way of tariff reductions since the present Administration came into office four years ago, in comparison with what has been done in the way of reducing tariffs and opening up new markets. — in various parliaments

C132359

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KODAK SAFETY

C132360

Note:

There have been some very helpful characterizations of the significance of the Canada-United States and U.K.-U.S. agreements which would help in discovering suitable phrases for this speech, or for material to be used in debate, - something said in the British Parliament and by British public men, e.g.: Sir Arthur Salter, and others. See, also, speeches at Washington.

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C 132361

Coalition of Spirit

General Remarks

Campaign of 1935

Liberal position

Conservative position

Re benefit to Canada. } agreement by both parties
" " world. } so far as public concerned

What explanation?

held back by Spirit [illegible]

Riding 2 horses

The Cabin horse

The Sheet Horse

put on Liberal Gammetter for purpose of a great election

Every feature objected to today assented to as hours of negotiation by very party — renounced restriction of favoured nation by States.

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C 132362

Re Riding 2 horses
field between

Re trade agreements – leading to
unfavourable world
conditions

See correspondence – 1934 (Re Burnett
Presidency)

Statement by Jones –
opposed to view of Graham

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C 132363

5 other papers

Malcolm McDonald's

~~letters~~

letters

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C 132364

No longer experiment
view of public
seen in G. elections
(see red book
discussion on trade-
vicity
present position of party
2 better than when we can
into office

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C 132365

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Trade Treaty

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 132366

MEMORANDUM

Two Liberal gains, within a year:

Victoria - Nov. 29, 1937

Brandon - Nov. 14, 1938

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C 132367

Outlines

Canada - United States Trade Agreement 1938

The Liberal policy re Trade.

Pledge in g.e.

The Agreement of 1935.

Re possible extensions;

fulfilment of.

Negotiations re.

The U.K. - U.S. Agreement.

Necessary modifications to effect.

Action by other Dominions.

Consequences of failure to co-operate.

" " co-operation -

quid pro quo,

extension 3 years.

Way paved for new agreement England 1940.

More comprehensive agreement

in interest of producers and consumers.

Terms of new agreement - (national significance).

Provinces assisted

Industries "

Producers "

Consumers "

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C 132368

Terms of new agreement -

International gains - most favoured nation treatment,
advantages in U.K. and U.S. markets.

Significance of agreement re removal of tariff barriers,
" " of taxation to trade.

National significance - relations with U.S.

International significance.

Statement by self - Canada - at time of negotiation.
" " Hull - U. S.
" " Malcolm McDonald - England.
" " Expert Economist - Salter.

Summing up Statement by Self.

Attitude of Conservatives re.

Cahan and Stewart (both in Bennett Government)
antipathies
= attitude during campaign of 1935.

International advantages proclaimed by Bennett's Government itself.

Correspondence - Herridge - Hull:
How used in campaign - what it discloses.

Most favoured nation treatment -
a necessary basis of negotiation.

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C132309

Why Liberals succeeded where Tories failed.

Tory self-sufficiency view of Cabinet held -

economic nationalism;

economic imperialism - 1932 agreements.

Liberal belief in international ~~in international~~ exchange

breaking down barriers.

Conservative argument we conceded too much.

View of country on same -

Tested in by-elections.

Position at beginning 4th Session:

Record in Cons. by-election				Record in Lib. by-election			
Total			Total				
	gains	± o			gains		
	losses	-			losses		
	vacancies				vacancies		o
17		- 9 ± vacancies.	17				± 2

fought on trade agreement (Bennett) gain Vancouver;

" " " " (Manion) " Brandon.

Will be position in General Election.

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C132370

Tory arguments vs. Treaty examined - Speech by Euler.

Re falling off trade - Recession and depression -
3 years vs. whole - support treaty.
Trade is balanced on all fronts.

Re British Preference - Maintained by Terms,
Advantages by U.S. toward Canada
Takes no account of gains, Advantages — and England.
Not injurious - e.g.: apples;
Better purchasing power U.S. and
Great Britain for Canadian goods -
~~Takes no account of gains.~~

Re Loss of Market for
wheat - World market fixes prices -
United States bonus - remove advantages.

Re Loss to Canadian
ports - Not obligatory to go through ports ;
Matter of shipping arrangements -
Long run policy (re discrimination ?)

Re Individual Industries - Takes no account of picture as a whole,
increased purchasing power -
e.g.: boots and shoes;
textiles - small percentage - grades.

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C 132371

Re Most Favoured Nation - Safeguarding in negotiations.

Re Uncertainty as to future - Britain wanted this;

of Look to Britain

- Two strings to bow better than one in times like present;

- Strengthen international trade.

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C 132372

Leader of the Opposition on the Government's Policy on

TARIFF POLICY

Manion's Points	Suggested Reply
Advocates	
(a) "Tariffs for work and wages."	(a) This policy tried 1931-1935; electorate pronounced on its lack of success in no uncertain terms in 1935; Liberal policy, in contrast; freeing trade and increasing employment.
(b) "Reasonable protection for all industry, for labour, and for the farmer."	(b) Best protection lies in broadened markets for primary products, so that producers concerned may command more purchasing power.
(c) "No exploitation of the people behind tariff walls."	(c) Increased trade will also remove any such suggestion of exploitation as high tariff protection might imply.
(d) "Something in the way of price control" to reduce the spread between what farmers (and other primary producers) receive for their products and what the Canadian consumer pays.	(d) Most effective price control and least economic dislocation will be supplied by active competition: control measures would be disastrous if they resulted in permanently depressed prices for primary producers.

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C 132378

Points of criticism, answered

Leader of Opposition on the Government's Policy on

UNITED STATES TRADE AGREEMENT

Manion's Points	Suggested Reply
(a) "We may well ask ourselves if in this treaty we have not given up the British substance for the American shadow."	(a) Unusual long-term significance attached to very fact that agreement linking Canada and U. K. and U. S. A. were concluded simultaneously.
(b) Expresses concern re (i) routing of Canadian wheat through U. S. ports (ii) reduced preference on Canadian fruits in U. K. market (iii) loss of revenue to certain Canadian harbours.	(b) Agreements could not have been signed without concessions on both sides; vast increase in trade will more than make up for any small diversions which may result from specific features which previously were subjects of considerable controversy with our U. S. neighbours; greatly to be deplored if minor diversions are now to be made subject of sectional agitations

N. B. Dr. Manion has not attacked the agreement in general.

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K S A·F E T Y A F I L M +

C132374

Trade Agreement

I shall not attempt to follow my Honourable friend in the intricacies and inconsistencies of his attacks upon the trade agreement. His ~~attacks~~ observations can be summarized under three heads:

In the first instance, he complained that a few special privileges enjoyed by one or two industries might suffer so that the country as a whole could enjoy the advantages which, even he admitted, the agreement contained. This was simply an appeal to sectional interests.

In the second instance, the Leader of the Opposition objected to the removal of the 3% excise tax, although he admitted that its removal would benefit the Canadian consumers. It is a strange argument indeed in the mouth of a Leader of the Opposition ~~to hear him~~ when he objecting to reduction of taxation, particularly of a tax which bears on all sections of the community.

In the third instance, he contends that the United States got the better of the bargain, and offers as his only supporting argument that Canadians purchase more, per capita, of American goods than Americans do of Canadian goods. This fallacious argument, devised by the

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C132375

former Leader of the Opposition was rejected by the people of Canada in 1935, and is rejected by every right-thinking person today. If we admit, as the Leader of the Opposition has done, that trade is mutually beneficial, we can scarcely expect to sell much more to the United States than we buy from them, buf if the principle enunciated by the Honourable gentleman were adhered to, we would have to sell between 10 and 12 times as much to the United States as we buy from them before the government would be given credit for having made a fair bargain.

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C132376

1939

FILE → WLMK

✓ Trade - Can. Amer. Trade Agreements

Benefits of the Agreement

all parts Canada

all classes Canada

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Introductory

Procedure

Notes

C. 132377

Re Non approval by Pett

Press Release

Re Efforts before 1874 - Bank Fish

Lib Adventure 1911

1935

Liberal policy fulfilled

Simulations & agreement { French Owners

Officials

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C 132378

Trade Agreements

Since taking office government have pursued consistent policy of freeing our international trade;

Greatest single achievement in this direction was the agreement with the U.S., signed in November, 1938; it represents at once the greatest reduction in tariffs made in the course of any one Parliament, and when the Excise Tax is taken into account, the most important reduction of taxes on trade made by any country in the world in recent years;

Government believe that the new agreement will stimulate trade and economic activity, with consequent beneficial results on employment;

Policy of removing obstacles to trade not pursued for its economic advantages alone; government convinced that the removal of obstacles to international economic intercourse, with consequent improvement of standards of living, is surest road to world peace;

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Government especially pleased that agreement reached between U.S. and U.K.;

Our two greatest customers, and two nations with whom we have the closest relations;

Government hope that through their direct effect, and the force of example, the two agreements signed at Washington will mark an important stage in a return to international sanity;

Efforts of the Government to stimulate trade have not ceased with the signing of the U.S. agreement; government are happy to announce that they have just learned from the U.K. Goverment of their readiness to enter negotiations for a new trade agreement between Canada and the British West Indian Colonies;

Negotiations will be proceeded with, without delay, and the government hope that they will result in an understanding which will be largely beneficial to both parties;

Unemployment:

Reference already made to the disturbing effect of unsettled political conditions in other parts of the world on international trade;

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C 132380

Canada's interest in founding

U.K. - U.S. Agreement

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Canada's support in principle of U.K.-U.S. agreement

C 132381

6

In the opinion of this Administration, we in Canada, because of our democratic and peaceful outlook upon world affairs and also because of our position as one of the world's largest traders with much to gain from the extension of world trade, were bound by both our sentiments and our economic interests to join with the two larger English-speaking democracies in promoting a policy of Anglo-Saxon friendship and of international goodwill. A policy of national self-sufficiency is out of the question for Canada which is peculiarly in need of international trade because of its enormous production of primary commodities and its relatively small population. Thus we cannot, like some other countries, pursue a policy of producing all that we consume and consuming all that we produce. Our whole economy, the prosperity of our vast wheat areas, our mines and forests and fisheries, and our far-flung transportation systems, is based upon the continuance of international exchange on a great and growing scale. The restriction of international exchanges involves a declining standard of living, as the totalitarian nations have found to their cost. The increase of international exchange involves a rising standard of living, not for ourselves alone, but for

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C 132382

all peoples that are ready to join with us in removing the obstacles which at present obstruct the free course of international trade.

Canada, then, on both political and economic grounds, is committed to a policy of peace and goodwill, and of freer exchange with countries which will meet us half way. More especially are we committed to such a policy in dealing with the countries with which there can be no question of the disturbance of good political relations, particularly the countries included within the British Empire, together with the United States. Nearly nine-tenths of all our international trade is already conducted with the British Empire and the United States, and a considerable part of the remainder with the smaller democratic countries of Europe. Indeed, if it had not been for our Imperial and continental relationships, we should have fared much worse than we actually did during the great depression.

So far as freedom of trade is concerned, we are always willing to add to these countries, other countries whose policies are guided by the same democratic ideas, such as France, the Scandinavian Countries, Holland, and Belgium. We do not regret that such countries may derive some incidental benefit from the operation of the agreements recently concluded. We feel that if we take rather more of their products, they will take more of ours.

It is to be remembered also, that the Agreements command the full support of the other chief countries of the British Commonwealth. In old days it used to be claimed by some, that in matters of trade

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C 132383

Canada had a choice between the United Kingdom or the United States. Now we have chosen both. Our trade agreement with the United States has the full approval of the United Kingdom, and our preferential trade arrangements with the United Kingdom and other Empire countries have the full assent of the United States. We have made the best of both worlds, and have assisted the United Kingdom in securing freer access to the markets of the United States. Once again we have played the part of reconciler and interpreter of the two great English-speaking nations to each other. The making of these Agreements, especially when the world situation is so precarious as it unfortunately is, is an achievement of superlative importance, which will have its repercussions throughout the world in the next generation. In the present, each of us sleeps more safely in his bed because of the rapprochement between the world's two greatest democracies, a rapprochement that could not have been affected without the assent and the co-operation of Canada. If this Administration were to end tomorrow, it would have its honourable place in world history on this score alone. That is the broad fact of the present situation. Like Canning, we have done our indispensable part to call into existence a "New World to redress the balance of the Old".

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It has been truly said that economic insecurity and depression are major causes of internal disorders and of international friction and economic warfare that sometimes develop into military warfare.

Such insecurity and depression are frequently caused by excessive trade obstacles that prevent citizens of one country from exchanging products with the citizens of other countries.

Removing excessive trade barriers, and thus permitting a greater exchange of goods to contribute to economic prosperity and security, is clearly a means of avoiding some of the deep-rooted causes of military warfare.

The trade agreements concluded between Canada and the United States, and Great Britain and the United States constitute the one outstanding contribution of our times toward economic disarmament. As such, they have immeasurably helped to create a basic situation more favourable to peaceful relations between nations.

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The agreements are proof of the feasibility of working out fair and friendly adjustments in the economic field which lessen the friction of conflicting interests and remove the risks of international misunderstanding. They represent the attainment of an objective in substantially reduced barriers to trade, toward which the commercial policy of the present administration has been steadily directed. It is deeply gratifying to the Government that in their efforts to ensure, over a longer period of time, the advantages of wider markets to producers, and the advantages to consumers secured in the trade agreement of 1935, they were able, in a still wider arena, to further not only the ends of commerce and trade but the all important ends of international good-will. No more important contribution toward a new order of relations between nations has been made at this critical period in the affairs of the world.

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C132385

The Electorate not being in favour

Public opinion on court policies

voice of people

at by Elections

particularly - think Liberals conceded too much

manner

policy of "more emergency" tried 1932-35

Electorate pronounced much in

[illegible] results

by elections

General Elections 1935 - [illegible]

by election [illegible]

243

Lib - 178

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KODAK SAFETY

C 132386

Results of By-Elections since October 14, 1935.

	Constituency	won by	formerly held by	Gain for
1.	Assiniboia	Liberal	Liberal	--
2.	Queen's, P.E.I.	"	"	--
3.	Portneuf	"	"	--
4.	Antigonish-Guysborough	"	"	--
5.	Victoria, B.C.	Conservative	Conservative	--
6.	Wright, Que.	Liberal	Liberal	--
7.	Gloucester	"	"	--
8.	Ottawa-East	"	"	--
9.	Bonaventure	"	"	--
10.	Hamilton-West	Conservative	Conservative	--
11.	Renfrew North	Liberal	Liberal	--
12.	Cape Breton-North Victoria	"	"	--
13.	Dufferin-Simcoe	Conservative	Conservative	--
14.	Frontenac-Addington	Liberal	Liberal	--
15.	Victoria, B.C.	"	Conservative	Liberal
16.	Lotbinière,	"	Liberal	--
17.	St. Henri	"	"	--
18.	St. John-Albert	"	"	--
19.	Argenteuil	Conservative	Conservative	--
20.	East Edmonton	Social Credit	Social Credit	--
21.	Queen's, P.E.I.	Liberal	Liberal	--
22.	Brandon	"	Conservative	Liberal
23.	Cartier	"	Liberal	--
24.	London	Conservative	Conservative	--
25.	Waterloo-South	"	"	

Net gain: 2 Liberal wins from Conservative.

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C 132387

By-Elections from Ottawa Conference 1932 to General Elections, 1935

Constituency	Won by	Formerly held by	Gain for
1. Huron South	Liberal	Liberal	--
2. Yamaska	"	"	--
3. Restigouche-Madawaska	"	Conservative	Liberal
4. Mackenzie, Sask.	"	Progressive	Liberal
5. Oxford South	"	Liberal	--
6. Toronto East	Conservative	Conservative	--
7. York North	Liberal	"	Liberal
8. Frontenac-Addington	"	"	Liberal
9. Elgin West	"	Liberal	--
10. Kenora-Rainy River	"	"	--

Net result: 3 Liberal gains from Conservative
1 Liberal gain from Progressive

Vacant at General Election:	formerly held by
1. Halifax	Conservative
2. Long Lake, Sask.	"
3. St. Denis	Liberal
4. Algoma East	Conservative
5. St. John-Albert	"
6. Montmagny	"
7. Simcoe East	"

In other words, seven vacancies, six of which had been Conservative seats in 1930.

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Recommend

C 132388

As compared with the outstanding achievement of consolidating Anglo-Saxon friendship and co-operation amid the changes and chances of this troubled world in which we live, minor issues of giving concessions and receiving concessions sink into comparative insignificance. Yet these questions of secondary importance have by no means been

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neglected in the negotiations. On the contrary, the effects of every concession made and received have been examined over a period of some seven months by highly competent officers of the Government, especially with a view to the safeguarding of existing industries from loss of business and consequent unemployment. An immense amount of valuable factual material was compiled and carefully studied in the course of the negotiations, with the result that we are satisfied that Canadian trade and Canadian industry will gain more from the results of the concessions made to us than it can possibly lose from the effect of our concessions to the other parties to the Agreements. Of course, in estimating the probable effects of the Agreements, we have not lost sight of the interests of that too-often-forgotten man, the consumer.

In the second place, from the economic point of view the concessions that have been given and received under the Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States will be found of very great advantage to the Canadian producer and the Canadian consumer. Generally speaking, trade between the two countries will proceed more freely under the new Agreement than at any other time during the past eighteen years. The barriers to trade have been very generally let down all along the line, and this at a time when the United States is rapidly recovering from the recession of last year. We may reasonably expect, therefore, to share in the benefits of her recovery.

The Canadian producer in every part of Canada will share in the benefits resulting from the Agreement. In the Maritime Provinces

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the concessions on fish will probably be found of greatest benefit, while the reductions on the United States duties on potatoes will be particularly appreciated in New Brunswick, and the fox farmers of Prince Edward Island will gain from the concession on silver fox furs. The producers of Quebec will gain from the reductions in the duties on maple products, salted codfish, cream, milk and hay, buckwheat, certain types of paper, salmon and lumber. Those of Ontario will benefit from reductions on lumber, cattle and calves, cheese, bacon and pork, barley, clover and grass seeds, fresh-water fish, paper, nickel, ferro-alloys, leather and various manufactures of wood. The farmers of the prairies will gain from the maximum reduction of fifty per cent on the United States duty on heavy cattle and the enlargement of the tariff quota on this type of cattle, as well as from the concessions on horses, swine and pork, poultry, feed wheat, barley, oats, and rye, feeds of various kinds and fresh-water fish. British Columbia will be particularly benefited by the concessions relating to forest products, but she will also gain from the concessions on salmon, halibut, fresh cod, sperm oil, zinc, cadmium, firebrick and limestone.

Benefits in terms of most favour nation clauses

In addition to the benefits which we receive under our own Agreement, we receive other concessions under the Anglo-United States Agreement, which are extended to us under the most favoured nation clause. The chief commodities on which we receive concessions in this indirect way are books, manufactures of artifical abrasives, various types of leathers, boots and shoes, tobacco pipes, dressed furs,

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kippered herrings, biscuits, jellies, jams and marmalades, ginger ale, amorphous graphite and pig iron.

Agricultural products on which we receive direct concessions include live cattle, swine, pork and bacon, cream, milk and cheese, poultry and eggs, horses, honey, barley, oats, buckwheat and feed wheat, mill feeds, mixed feeds and screenings, blueberries, strawberries and other berries, apples and cider, clover and grass seeds, potatoes, turnips, hay, maple products and silver fox skins.

Fishery products of almost every kind are conceded admission to the United States markets on more favourable terms. The most important concessions are those received on fish of the cod family--cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk, but valuable concessions have also been received on salmon, halibut, swordfish, mackerel, herring, fresh-water fish generally, sturgeon and shellfish.

Forestry products receive concessions on lumber, shingles, and many other manufactures of wood. The free entry of standard newsprint paper, which is the largest single item of trade between the two countries, is rebound and a reduction is made on uncoated printing paper, on hanging paper, and on some classes of tissue paper and crepe. The duty on Christmas trees is also reduced.

Mineral products, too, receive better treatment, reductions in duties being made on nickel, aluminium, zinc ore and metal, cadmium, feldspar, talc, certain forms of mica, crushed limestone and lime, bentonite, salt, crushed stone, fire brick and refractory cement. Certain concessions

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are made on ferro-alloys and many important minerals are bound on the free list. A number of chemicals are bound on the free list or receive reductions in duty.

Manufactured products including whiskey, patent leather, harness leather, skating boots, gloves made from horsehides or cow-hides, hose and tubing of rubber, hose of vegetable fibre, pipe-organs, lacrosse sticks, ice skates, woven-wire cloth, axles, cast-iron fittings for cast-iron pipe, iron castings, moulding patterns, chains, electric washing machines, electric stoves, and motor boats and yachts, receive concessions, while the free entry of agricultural implements is rebound.

The fact is, then, that millions of Canadian producers will be benefited by the concessions received from the United States in the new Agreement.

The consumers of Canada, however, are even more numerous than the producers, since everyone is a consumer. The consumers number over 11,000,000, as compared with gainfully occupied producers numbering some 4,000,000. The consumer as such benefits rather from concessions that are given rather than from those that are received, and Liberal Administrations in this country have always had an eye to the interests of the consumer.

Probably the largest single concession to the Canadian consumer in the new Agreement is the undertaking, in respect of all the items in Schedule I of the Agreement to remove at the earliest opportunity the special excise tax of three per cent at present levied upon their

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duty paid value. This concession will necessarily apply to imports of all these commodities from all most favoured nations, ~~and it is estimated that~~ it will involve a very considerable sacrifice of revenue ~~and~~ but- consequently a very considerable reduction in the tax burdens of the Canadian consumer. As soon as the necessary legislation is approved by Parliament, the commodities included in Schedule I, coming in from the United States and other most favoured nation countries will be free of the special excise tax.

Here on some of the other ~~some~~ benefits Canadians will observe from the agreement
Let me begin with On food products, in particular, important concessions have been made. United States fresh fruits and vegetables are made available on easier terms to Canadian consumers in those seasons when domestic products are not on the market, while the Canadian fruit and vegetable grower retains his domestic market in his own producing season. On a large variety of fresh vegetables the basic ad valorem rate is reduced from fifteen to ten per cent. United States oranges are admitted free of duty in the five months from December to April inclusive, while a duty of thirty-five cents per cubic foot is retained for the balance of the year; the duty on fresh grapes is ~~also~~ reduced from one and a half cents to one cent per pound in the period from July to January inclusive. Small reductions are made in the duties on dates and figs and a reduction from twenty-two and a half per cent to fifteen per cent is made in the duty on dried fruits, n.o.p. Rates on canned corn, beans and peas are reduced from two cents to one and a half cents per pound, and rates on canned vegetables n.o.p. are reduced from twenty-seven and a half per cent to twenty per cent.

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Duties on many types of fish are also reduced; for example, the rates on oysters in the shell are reduced from twenty-two and a half per cent to fifteen per cent. In the sugar group a reduction is made in the ad valorem component of the compound duties on confectionery.

In respect of beverages and tobacco, the duty on whiskey is reduced from $10 to $6 per proof gallon. The previous duties on cigarettes ($4.10 per pound plus twenty-five per cent ad valorem) are reduced to $3.00 plus fifteen per cent.

In respect of clothing, considerable concessions are made in the duties on high-grade manufactured textiles, such as come to us almost exclusively from the United States, where they do not come from the United Kingdom. Duties on unbleached cotton fabrics are reduced from twenty per cent plus three and a half cents per pound to seventeen and a half per cent plus three cents, and those on bleached or mercerized cotton fabrics from twenty-two and a half per cent plus three and a half cents per pound to twenty per cent plus three cents per pound. Moderate reductions are also made on printed or dyed cotton fabrics. The Agreement also provides for the complete removal of the specific components of the present compound duties on clothing and wearing apparel n.o.p., of silk, artificial silk, linen and mixed fibres. The specific duty of twenty-five cents per pound on knitted garments n.o.p. is removed, leaving an ad valorem rate of thirty-five per cent, and the duty on socks and stockings other than wool is also reduced. On leather goods there is a reduction from thirty-five per cent to thirty per cent on leather boots, shoes, slippers and insoles, while the rates on leather belting,

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leather garments and leather harness and saddlery are also reduced.

Other reductions are made upon various other types of consumers' goods, including unbound books, printed matter and stationery, paper and paper products, wallpaper, cameras and camera films, motion picture films, various drugs and chemicals, (including proprietary medicines), dressings and bandages, soaps and soap powders, watch cases and clocks, sterling and other silverware, motorcycles, pianos and organs, trunks, boxes, handbags and other luggage, school chalk and jewellery.

Significant too, are the reductions in the tariffs on various kinds of producers' machinery and tools. Thus, from the farmers' point of view reductions are made in the duties on cream separators, dairy and creamery equipment, dairy hollow-ware, manufactured fertilizers of all kinds, sprays and insecticides, root and garden seeds, and practically all the hand tools used by the farmer, the fruit grower and the dairyman. The mining industry, again, will benefit from the lower duties on ore and rock crushers, stamp mills, rock drills, coal cutters and other articles of mining and metallurgical equipment. Reductions in the rates on diesel and semi-diesel engines and on other heavy machinery will also be useful to the mining industry, as well as to the sawmills. The lumbering and sawmill industries will also benefit ffom the lower duties on locomotives and cars for use in sawmills. The fisherman will benefit from reduced rates on various kinds of tackle, net floats and steel trolling wire.

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Again, the Canadian home will benefit from the reductions on many articles of household equipment, including glass tableware and other cut glassware, kitchen and other hollow-ware of aluminium, clothes wringers, electric and other refrigerators, furniture of wood or metal, rugs and carpets, and linoleum and oilcloth. The Canadian office will gain from the reductions on typewriters and other office equipment.

Still other important reductions are made on raw chemicals, tin-plate, stainless steels, steel pipes, aircraft and parts for use in the manufacture of aircraft, dynamos, generators and electric motors of all kinds, electric precision instruments, steel castings and frames for locomotives and tenders, steel pulleys, together with a general cut of fifty per cent in the duties on all unenumerated machinery of iron or steel of a class or kind not made in Canada.

On the whole, this new Agreement of ours and the associated Anglo-United States Trade Agreement have been hailed throughout the democratic world, as well as in the contracting countries themselves, with high approval, from the economic as well as from the political point of view. These Agreements represent a return to sound economics from the extravagant economic nationalism of the depression period. In each of the three contracting countries, they reduce hundreds of duties and raise none. In Canada, itself, adverse criticism has been conspicuous by its comparative absence, and the reception of the Agreements by leading business men and financiers has been almost uniformly favourable.

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Further, the comments of business men do not become less favourable with the lapse of the time that has permitted closer study of these complicated and elaborate Agreements. Many quotations from the annual addresses of bank presidents and other leaders in the business world might be adduced, but I may content myself with quoting the latest that has been brought to my attention. The President of the Bank of Nova Scotia, in his address at the annual meeting of the bank in Halifax on January 25th, after he had had more than two months to study the Agreements, referred to them as follows:

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C132398

Montreal Gazette

January 27th, 1939

Extract from Speech by Mr. J. A. McLeod, Pres., Bank of Nova Scotia, at 107th Annual Meeting held at Halifax, January 25th, 1939.

The Importance of the New Trade Agreements

"Canada's ability to take advantage of what further recovery may occur to the south of the border will no doubt be increased by the second Canada-United States Trade Agreement, which was recently concluded in Washington, together with the associated Agreement between the United States and Great Britain. The Canada-United States treaty increases the concessions made by both countries under the Agreement of three years ago, and is broadened to include tariff reductions on a large number of items which were not covered in the earlier arrangement. Canada secured a variety of new concessions, the most important of which were on products of the farm and of the fisheries.

"There can be no doubt that the three-cornered trade agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Canada was the greatest achievement in reducing trade barriers since the onset of the depression. Unlike many previous treaties, the method of giving preferential treatment through raising tariffs against other countries was not utilized. Every change in the tariff schedules of the three nations, and there were a great many of them, represented a reduction. And through the provision of most-favoured-nation treatment all these reductions were automatically extended to other countries. While admittedly the new arrangements have resulted in some weakening in the preferential system of the Ottawa Agreements, they should do much to encourage trade between the Empire and other members of the sterling 'bloc' on the one hand and the United States on the other."

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NAR/SR
14.2.39

The Trade Agreements completed since the accession of the present Administration to office have effected a major reconstruction of the Canadian Tariff. The rates of duty chargeable under the British Preferential Tariff on United Kingdom goods are on average lower than they have ever been before, and the rates chargeable on United States goods have been reduced in two stages to a level that is, on most commodities, below that effective when the Liberals were last in power in 1930.

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SAFETY FILM

RADIO - CBCL

B.7 C 132400

File

R-901
V.20

January 11, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re Broadcast in Government of Canada series

In accordance with the wish expressed by the Prime Minister yesterday, the C.B.C. have scheduled the Prime Minister's broadcast, which will be the final one in this series, for Monday, January the 23rd, from 10.30 to 10.45 p.m. The Prime Minister may broadcast either from the studio of Station CBO in the Chateau Laurier, or, if he prefers, an extension could probably be made to Laurier House, to enable him to broadcast from there.

If the Prime Minister wishes, a recording of his speech could be made at his convenience, and it would then be available for use in the event of some unforeseen occurrence preventing the Prime Minister from broadcasting in person. There would be the additional advantage that the recording would show in advance how the speech was going to sound and might suggest possible improvements.

The draft of the speech, revised along the lines indicated in the Prime Minister's notes, is submitted herewith. Dr. Skelton has seen and approved the draft.

JWP
for A. D. P. H.

Revision returned to JWP. Sat. 21.i.39 at 5.0 pm

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C132401

Recordings of Speeches made by Mr. King

Occasion	Date of Speech
Commemoration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee - "The Message of the Carillon".	July 1, 1927.
Unveiling of Canadian War Memorial at Vimy.	July 26, 1936.
President Roosevelt's visit to Quebec.	July 31, 1936.
Opening of Empire Exhibition Johannesburg, South Africa - Radio address.	Sept.15, 1936.
Proclamation of the Accession of King George VI. Radio.	Dec. 12, 1936.
Coronation, Imperial Conference, and Visit to Europe. Radio address.	July 19, 1937.
World Economic Co-operation Campaign, Inauguration of. Radio address.	Sept.19, 1937.
"Canada Salutes Australia". Radio address.	Jan. 27, 1938.
Duties of Prime Minister. Radio address.	Jan. 19, 1939.

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RADIO-CBC

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C132402

MEMORANDUM

R-901
V.20

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Herewith revision of the broadcast which has been somewhat shortened.

If I can be of any help to the Prime Minister on Sunday should he wish to make further revisions, I shall be glad to do anything I can. The staff at Laurier House will know where to find me. It would be a considerable help to learn of any revisions as soon as convenient in order to facilitate the translation into French.

J. W. P.

January 21, 1939.

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WLMK.

C 132403

JAN. 23rd, 1939.

EXTRACT from a speech by
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
"Government of Canada" Broadcast Series
Ottawa, January 23, 1939.

Mr. King & the Leadership of the Liberal Party ✓
Mr. King's Speeches & Addresses ✓

In this concluding broadcast, in the series, on the government of Canada, I have been asked to outline the place of the Prime Minister in the government, and to give some indication of the variety of duties which the office imposes upon him.

In order to make the position clear, it is necessary first to say something about the general organization of the government of Canada.

Under our Parliamentary system, every act of government is performed in the name of the King. The King is the head of the government. His Majesty is represented in Canada by His Excellency the Governor General. In accordance with constitutional practice, the Governor General acts upon the advice of his Ministers. They, in turn, must enjoy the confidence of the House of Commons, to which they are responsible for the advice given to the Governor General, and for the conduct of the administration of the country. Parliament, in other words, is the central institution of our governmental system.

The position occupied by the Prime Minister in Parliament is a special one. He is the leader of a political party, and he must, at all times, have the support of a majority of the members for the policies and actions of the government. He is also the Leader of the House of Commons, and, as such, he has a direct and constant responsibility for the conduct of the business of the House. In leading the House of Commons, the Prime Minister is obliged to keep constantly in mind two vital objectives: the one, to seek to provide opportunity for the fullest and frankest discussion of matters of public interest; the other, to see that sufficient time is provided for the full and proper discussion of the important business of government. It is a difficult and delicate task to hold the balance between the urgent demands of the government upon the time of Parliament, and a proper regard for the privileges, so essential to the sound functioning of a free community, of the private Members of Parliament.

The Prime Minister has still another relationship to Parliament. Besides being the Leader of a political party, the Leader of the House, and the principal spokesman of the administration, he is, as well, a Member of Parliament for a particular constituency. As such he has a duty to perform for the constituents who have elected him. They have a right to expect him to be ever mindful of their interests, and, so long as their particular interests do not conflict with the general welfare of the country, to further them as opportunity presents.

Throughout the months of every year when Parliament is in session, the Parliamentary duties of the Prime Minister absorb the greater part of his time and energy. These duties are not confined to the discussions and debates in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister must, of course, spend much of his time in the House. Often, however, a larger part of his time each day is taken up with correspondence, interviews, meetings, reading of memoranda, despatches and reports, and with the work of the Cabinet, and of the Departments over which he himself presides.

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In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister directs and oversees the business of the House. He must be prepared to answer questions about the general conduct of public business. He must reply, often on short notice, to criticisms of the government. He is expected to explain government policies, and speak, from time to time, in important debates.

It is sometimes forgotten that, in addition to performing these obvious duties, a Prime Minister must inform himself on important public questions. If his vision is to be clear, and his judgment sound, he should have some time to read, and to think. A nation, which is wise, will ensure this opportunity to its leaders.

Recently, Lord Baldwin said, that, before his retirement, he had worked to the very last half-ounce of energy and strength, and that, for six months afterwards, he was unable either to read or think.

In a Prime Minister's life there are, at best, few intervals of leisure. When the immediate pressure relaxes, he must seek to overtake an evergrowing accumulation of work. It is also to be remembered that his labours are carried on "in an almost perpetual atmosphere of conflict, and in the glare of a relentless publicity", which, perhaps, is the greatest of all strains. If the decisive word in matters of policy is to be left to him, as it is, he must protect himself against excessive strain. In the House of Commons, as well as out of it, a Prime Minister, if he is to put first things first, will seek to delegate, to his colleagues, a large part of the work of government.

While Parliament itself meets for only part of the year, the government of Canada - the actual administration - goes on, every day, throughout the year. The administration is supervised by the Cabinet, over which the Prime Minister presides. All the acts of government are, as I have said, performed in the name of the King. Before, however, any act of government can be performed, some member of the Cabinet must accept responsibility for it. The important acts of government call for consideration by the Cabinet as a whole. Consequently, whether Parliament is in session or not, it is essential for the Cabinet to meet frequently, and, in times like the present, pretty much continuously throughout the year.

The Prime Minister, in his capacity as President of the Privy Council, is the channel of communication between the members of the Cabinet and the Governor General. All important decisions taken by the Cabinet are in the form of recommendations to His Excellency. They must be approved by him before the administrative act, which they recommend, can be performed. As President of the Privy Council, the Prime Minister supervises a branch of the government known as the Privy Council Office.

The actual supervision of the various departments of government is carried on by the Ministers, but the Prime Minister is expected to discuss with individual Ministers, the most important administrative decisions to be taken in their particular departments.

I have been speaking, thus far, of the Prime Minister's several duties as head of the government. .....
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.....

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Even when conditions are normal, his administrative duties impose great demands upon the time and energy of the Prime Minister, and greatly circumscribe his other activities. In times of stress, still closer and more constant application to the work of administration is necessarily required, not on his part only, but on the part of most members of the administration. In recent years, for example, the prolonged, involved and exacting nature of Trade Agreement negotiations has added greatly to the ordinary work of government. The world situation has, at the same time, occasioned even greater demands upon the time, attention and energies of the head of the government. The continuous, insistent and extremely important nature of these demands, helps to explain, how exceedingly difficult it has become, for the Prime Minister to maintain the immediate personal contact with the people, in different parts of the country, which he would wish to have, and which was possible for him, and his predecessors, in former years.

Fortunately, the radio has made possible a wider and more immediate contact than could be afforded in any other way. It is for this reason, in particular, that my colleagues and I have welcomed the opportunity, accorded us by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, to explain to the people of Canada something of the duties and responsibilities of the Ministers of the Crown, and of the work being carried on by our several departments. I should like, in concluding this series, to express our appreciation of having been accorded this opportunity.

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Cabl. Mr King and leadership of Lib Party

King: Rt. Hon. W.L.M.
Personal

C 132406

Question No. 95, by Mr. McGregor.
January 26th, 1939.

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1. Question - Did the King's Printer print and/or distribute copies of speeches delivered by the Prime Minister, (a) on July 19, 1937, on his return from His Majesty's Coronation, entitled "Crown and Commonwealth"; (b) on July 30, 1936, at the Canadian Corps Reunion in Toronto, entitled "The Struggle for Enduring Peace"?

   Reply - (a) Yes. "Crown and Commonwealth," was an address on the Coronation, and the Imperial Conference, delivered over the National network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, on July 18th, 1937;

   (b) Yes.

2. Question - If so, what was the cost of printing each of these speeches?

   Reply - Cost of printing "Crown and Commonwealth" - $228.81;
   Cost of printing "The Struggle for Enduring Peace" - $100.14.

3. Question - Were any copies of these speeches ordered from the King's Printer by (a) the Prime Minister; (b) the National Liberal Federation; (c) Senator Norman Lambert, or any other official of the National Liberal Federation?

   Reply - (a) Yes, by the Secretary of State for External Affairs.
   (b) Yes.
   (c) No.

4. Question - If so, how many copies were ordered, and how much was paid to the King's Printer or the Receiver-General for them?

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4. Reply - 22,760 copies - cost $328.95, as follows:-

"Crown and Commonwealth" - External Affairs	- 1000 English	- $52.38	
	- 500 French	- 59.71	
		112.09	
Public Printing and Stationery	- 150 copies	1.72	
National Liberal Federation (reprints)	- 10000 copies	115.00	
			$228.81
"The Struggle for Enduring Peace" - External Affairs	- 1000 copies & envelopes	$29.52	
Public Printing and Stationery	- 110 copies	.62	
National Liberal Federation (reprints)	- 10000 copies	70.00	
		100.14	
		$328.95	

5. Question- Have any other speeches delivered by the Prime Minister or by any member of the Government outside the House of Commons been printed by the King's Printer?

Reply - The following addresses delivered by the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs outside the House of Commons other than those above mentioned were printed by the King's Printer:

On the occasion of the unveiling of the Memorial at Vimy, July 26th, 1936, and on the occasion of the visit of President Roosevelt to Quebec, July 31st, 1936;

At the 17th Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, September 29th, 1936; being a statement of League of Nations policies;

On the occasion of the Canadian Legion Remembrance Day broadcast, November 11th, 1936;

On the occasion of the visit to Canada of the Honourable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, October 22nd, 1937;

At the dedication of the Thousand Islands International Bridge at Ivy Lea, Ontario, and

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Collins Landing, N.Y., at the time of the visit to Canada of the President of the United States, on August 18th, 1938;

On the occasion of the Canadian Legion Remembrance Day broadcast, November 11th, 1938.

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King - Personal
Coll. Mr King and Leadership
C 132409

PURSE SEINING

Mr. NEILL:

1. Is February 5 of each year the date on which purse seining for herring on the west coast of Vancouver island is closed, as fixed by regulations?

2. Was all purse seining for herring on the west coast of Vancouver island closed on January 19? If so, for what reason?

3. What was the total quota of herring allowed to be caught on the west coast by seining for the season 1938-39?

4. What proportion, giving tons and percentage, of the quota had been taken when the fishing was closed?

5. Had the quota been too large in recent years?

Mr. MICHAUD:

1. Yes, provided earlier closure consequent upon taking of prescribed catch quota not in effect.

2. Yes. In the interests of conservation.

3. 40,000 tons.

4. 15,084 tons; 37·7 per cent.

5. Not apparent. The regulations are designed to enable immediate closure of fishing in the interests of conservation should normal runs not materialize in any season.

PRINTING OF PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECHES

Mr. McGREGOR:

1. Did the King's Printer print and/or distribute copies of speeches delivered by the Prime Minister: (a) on July 19, 1937, on his return from his majesty's coronation, entitled "Crown and Commonwealth"; (b) on July 30, 1938, at the Canadian corps reunion in Toronto, entitled "The Struggle for Enduring Peace"?

2. If so, what was the cost of printing each of these speeches?

3. Were any copies of these speeches ordered from the King's Printer by: (a) the Prime Minister; (b) the National Liberal Federation; (c) Senator Norman Lambert, or any other official of the National Liberal Federation?

4. If so, how many copies were ordered, and how much was paid to the King's Printer or the Receiver-General for them?

5. Have any other speeches delivered by the Prime Minister or by any member of the government outside the House of Commons been printed by the King's Printer?

Mr. CARDIN:

1. (a) Yes. "Crown and Commonwealth," was a reprint of an address on the coronation, and the imperial conference, delivered over the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, on July 18th, 1937; (b) Yes.

2. Cost of printing "Crown and Commonwealth", $228.81; cost of printing "The Struggle for Enduring Peace," $100.14.

3. (a) Yes, by the Secretary of State for External Affairs; (b) Yes; (c) No.

4. 22,760 copies cost $328.95, as follows: "Crown and Commonwealth," 1,000 English, $52.38; External Affairs, 500 French, $59.71. Total, $112.09.

Public Printing and Stationery, 150 copies, $1.72; National Liberal Federation (reprints), 10,000 copies, $115. Total, $228.81.

"The Struggle for Enduring Peace"—External Affairs, 1,000 copies and envelopes, $29.52; Public Printing and Stationery, 110 copies, 62 cents; National Liberal Federation (reprints), 10,000 copies, $70. Total, $100.14.

Grand total, $328.95.

5. The following addresses delivered by the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs outside the House of Commons other than those above mentioned were printed by the King's Printer:

On the occasion of the unveiling of the memorial at Vimy, July 26th, 1936, and on the occasion of the visit of President Roosevelt to Quebec, July 31st, 1936;

At the 17th session of the assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, September 29th, 1936; being a statement of League of Nations policies;

On the occasion of the Canadian Legion Remembrance Day Broadcast, November 11th, 1936;

On the occasion of the visit to Canada of the Honourable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, October 22nd, 1937;

At the dedication of The Thousand Islands International bridge at Ivy Lea, Ontario, and Collins Landing, N.Y., at the time of the visit to Canada of the President of the United States, on August 18th, 1938;

On the occasion of the Canadian Legion Remembrance Day broadcast, November 11th, 1938.

OTTAWA, ONT.—OLD FOST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. BAKER:

1. What was the original cost of constructing the old post office building in the city of Ottawa?

2. Were any extensive repairs and/or alterations made in the building?

3. If so, what was the cost of such repairs and/or alterations?

4. What was the cost of dismantling this building?

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C 132410

Mr. CARDIN:

1. Original post office building at Ottawa was completed in 1876 at a cost of $242,856.73.

2. Yes.

3. $341,897.99.

4. $3,547.

Note: Query No. 3. The above figure includes the following: (a) Extensive alterations for customs purposes, years 1902-03, $47,474.67; (b) Restoration after fire including additional storey, $196,534.31; (c) All other repairs and alterations since erection of building in 1876, $97,889.01—Total, $341,897.99.

OTTAWA, ONT.—POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. BAKER:

1. What is the contract price, including architect's fees, for the erection of the new post office building in the city of Ottawa?

2. What was the cost of purchasing the site upon which the new post office building is being erected?

Mr. CARDIN:

1. $632,520.

2. Purchase price, $380,000.

FIXATION OF ARBITRARY VALUATIONS FOR DUTY PURPOSES

Mr. SPENCE:

1. Has the Minister of National Revenue, since October, 1935, fixed arbitrary valuations for duty under the provisions of section 43 of the Customs Act, in respect of any commodities other than natural products?

2. If so, on what dates were such valuations fixed?

3. In respect of what commodities?

4. Has any order in council been passed since October, 1935, authorizing the Minister of National Revenue to fix arbitrary valuations for duty, under the provisions of section 43 of the Customs Act, in respect of any commodities other than natural products?

Mr. ILSLEY:

1. Yes.

2, 3 and 4. January 29, 1937, Coronation souvenirs—P.C. 32/129, January 21, 1937; January 31, 1938, Rubber footwear (modification of previously established valuation); December 19, 1938, Souvenirs of royal visit—P.C. 2975, December 2, 1938; January 16, 1939, Bedspreads and counterpanes of artificial silk and cotton—P.C. 42, January 11, 1939; January 16, 1939, Towels and accessories and woven fabric of terry cloth—P.C. 43, January 11, 1939.

[Mr. Baker.]

"WHAT DID PARLIAMENT DO"—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR MEMORANDUM

Mr. CLARKE (Rosedale):

1. Was a mimeographed memorandum entitled "What did Parliament Do," distributed by the Minister of Labour during the month of July, 1938?

2. If so, how many copies were mimeographed and to whom were these copies distributed?

3. By whom was the memorandum prepared?

4. What was the cost of preparing, mimeographing and mailing copies of this memorandum?

5. For what purposes was the memorandum prepared?

Mr. ROGERS:

1. Yes.

2. 400 copies were mimeographed; copies were distributed to members of parliament, a limited number to newspapers and the remaining copies retained for use in the minister's office to meet individual requests.

3. The memorandum was prepared by officers in the department.

4. The cost is somewhat difficult to compute accurately but the following is an approximation of the cost:—Preparing: Since a number of officers of the department cooperated in the preparation of this memorandum it is not possible to estimate the cost; Mimeographing and paper, etc., $21.62; Mailing:—.

5. The purpose of this memorandum was to supply information particularly with reference to steps being taken to alleviate unemployment. The department is constantly in receipt of requests from members of parliament and others for information as to what is being done by the government in this direction and it was considered advisable to prepare a comprehensive statement in convenient form of the accomplishments of the last session and to distribute same to the members of parliament, and also to have this information available to meet the many inquiries received and thus obviate the necessity of preparing lengthy replies to individual correspondents.

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

Mr. BARBER:

1. What was the cost of the national war memorial erected in the city of Ottawa?

2. What was the cost of erecting the memorial, including foundations?

3. What is the estimated cost of the terrace around the memorial, now in course of construction?

4. What was the cost of widening Connaught Place?

5. What is the estimated cost of re-routing Sparks, Elgin and Queen streets in the city of Ottawa and of other works of similar nature, made necessary by the erection of the national war memorial?

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PRIME MINISTER'S TALK

Mr. A. E. M. Thompson
340 McLeod St.,
Ottawa.

1 copy Friday's talk
1 copy Tuesday's talk

I mailed
6.11.39
MS

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FILE — A.D.P. HEENEY TO WLMIC

Relations

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 132412

February 3rd, 1939.

Trade-Can-Am-vs-Trade Agreements
Trade-Anglo-Can.-Trade
Anglo-American Relations

For the Prime Minister:

Re: Trade Agreement

Attached are notes on the following subjects, prepared by Mr. Robertson, for the Prime Minister's use in preparing his speech upon the introduction of the Resolution:

"A"- notes upon the significance of the new Agreement, in terms of the relations between Canada and the United States, and between the British Commonwealth and the United States;

"B"- draft paragraphs dealing with Canadian exports and imports in the light of the economic conditions of recent years, and in explanation of Canada's international credit position. (This may be of value in rebuttal of Mr. Stevens' argument concerning the American "mortgage" upon Canada).

A. D. P. H.

A. D. P. HEENEY.

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KODAK SAFETY

"A"

C 132413

NOTES FOR USE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH ON THE MOTION APPROVING THE TRADE AGREEMENT.

I. SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW AGREEMENT.

(a) In Terms of Commercial and Political Relations between Canada and the United States.

(1) The definitive end of an era of tariff retaliation and recrimination.

(2) Confirmation in the light of experience of the wisdom of the new departure that both countries made in 1935. It is no longer necessary or possible to regard a trade agreement with the United States as "an experiment".

(3) Closer economic cooperation between the two countries is now a settled policy of both Governments. The fixed term of the new Agreement is for a further three years. Thereafter it will be terminable at the desire of either Government on six months' notice, but we are satisfied that the trend away from economic isolationism,on this Continent at least, is not going to be reversed, and we are hopeful that from time to time in the future, as opportunity arises, it will be possible to supplement the basic Agreement now before the House by further agreements concluded on the basis of reciprocity that will in time enable us to complete the task which the Government has set itself.

(4) We are confident that the method of negotiation we have pursued and the results that have been achieved have justified themselves to the peoples of both countries. Inevitably those results must be recognized as compromises which, while they fall short of the hopes that some sections of the country may have entertained, did not realize the fears with which other sections viewed the progress of the negotiations. The Agreement between Canada and the United States has to be considered as a whole, and viewed in a double perspective, i.e., in the

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context of the general negotiations at Washington between the United States and the various Empire countries participating in those discussions, and at the same time in terms of Canadian tariff policy and the principles for which this Government stands.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AGREEMENT IN TERMS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In speaking on the Debate on the Address, I had occasion to remind the House of the situation which would have been created if Canada had refused to cooperate in making the Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States possible. The political consequences of such an attitude I shall deal with later. At the moment I only wish to suggest that our preferential position in the United Kingdom market is protected by a Trade Agreement which is terminable on six months' notice from August 1st, 1940. I do not think we would have been entitled to expect from the United Kingdom the friendly readiness to maintain margins of preference on Canadian produce which we experienced in 1937 if we had refused to reconsider such of those Treaty commitments as stood in the way of an Agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom. We feel that in terms of Canada's relations with the United Kingdom and her relations with the United States, and of her vital interest in the restoration of world trade on the freest possible basis, any course other than that which the Government followed in the negotiations which led up to the conclusion of this Agreement would have been ~~a~~ short-sighted and perhaps suicidal.

III. I believe that the Agreements signed in Washington on November 17th last mark a decisive point in the evolution of international economic relations. They proved

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that it was possible that a method of friendly negotiation, on an equal footing, to revise Treaties which had become inapplicable in the light of a changing world situation could be found. They proved that given good-will, determination, and confidence in the essential rightness of our objectives it was possible to give a new orientation to the commercial policies of three of the greatest trading nations of the world, and to stem the retreat from world trade which set in with the enactment of the narrowly nationalist Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930, and which was generalized by the narrow and exclusive Imperialism of the Trade Agreements signed in Ottawa in 1932. It has not been an easy job to get back to the main high-road and headed again in the right direction. Decisions lightly taken in the years of economic adversity when retaliation seemed a tempting and plausible policy created a good many special interests which found themselves in continuous conflict with the general interest of the country which we have sought to secure. Similar forces working themselves out through similar processes had created equally powerful vested interests in other countries which stood in the way of those adjustments which all the Governments concerned in the negotiations recognized as in their own ultimate, long-run interest.

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NAR/SR
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Trade between Canada and the United States, which began to recover from the depth of the depression in.1933 and expanded rapidly in 1936-1937 in response to the lower tariff rates provided by the 1935 Agreement, fell off substantially in the calendar year 1938. Lower commodity prices and lessened industrial activity, particularly in the United States were reflected directly in the value of the goods entering into the international trade between the two countries. The contraction of buying power in the United States was sharper and more sustained than in Canada and, in consequence, our exports to the United States declined more rapidly than did our imports. The relatively large proportion of Canada's total exports, supplied by such important single products as newsprint paper, lumber, and nickel, make our economy exceedingly sensitive to fluctuations in United States buying power and business activity, and how important to this country is the maintenance of a prosperous American market. Though commodity exports to the United States (excluding gold)fell off from $366,968,000 in the calendar year 1937 to $278,300,000 in 1938, the downward trend recorded in the annual figures is of substantial importance and has given the Government a good deal of concern. It has been of interest, however, to note that the discrepancy between 1937 and 1938 exports, which was most pronounced in the early part of last year, has been steadily righting itself and by December last the monthly export to the United States stood at $25,292,000 as against $28,212,000 in the December of a twelvemonth previous. In leaving these figures with the House there

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are three considerations which should, perhaps, be kept in mind in any attempt to interpret them. In the first place, the real criterion of a country's solvency on international account is the state of its total balance of international debts, i.e., the adequacy of the credits created by its exports of goods and gold, and tourist services, etc to meet the claims arising from its purchases from other countries, its international obligations for debt service, and the repayment of capital, and the payments due for services rendered by other countries to its nationals. Such a balance sheet cannot be drawn up accurately in terms of the direct transactions between any two countries - not even between countries so closely connected economically and financially as Canada and the United States. We have to consider our balance of payments on merchandise account with the world as part of our balance indebtedness generally with the world, and both balances I may say stand in healthy shape despite the decline in exports recorded last year.

In the second place the fact that Canada's exports to the United States last year fell off more sharply than our imports from the United States is primarily a reflection of the fact that Canadian business stood up to last year's business recession more sturdily than did United States business. Despite the close inter-relation of our economies, we were able to stand off the effects of curtailed American purchases for a good many months, though of course with smaller exports and lower export prices our import of United States goods were bound to contract in response to the consequent curtailment of our purchasing power.

In the third place I would remind the House that

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though on a good many items in which reductions of the United States tariff had been secured in the Trade Agreement of 1935 our exports to the United States were lower in 1938 than they had been in 1937, it is a reasonable inference that they would have been a good deal lower still if the rates of the Hawley-Smooth Tariff had remained in force against Canadian products. The remedy for such a situation, so far as it lies in the hands of Governments, is

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Reprints of Speeches: Mr. P. King

C 132419

February 4, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re Mr. McGregor's question on the printing of Prime Minister's speeches (see Hansard February 3rd, page 687)

In accordance with the Prime Minister's request, the Department of External Affairs was consulted about the answer to question No. 3, and it was learned that the material submitted to the Prime Minister was intended for the Secretary of State's Department.

The Secretary of State would have been the appropriate Minister to answer the question, since a part of it (No. 5) related to other departments. The answer which was actually given, and which appears in Hansard, is incomplete since it only includes material relating to the Prime Minister's Office and External Affairs.

The King's Printer is going to give the office a memorandum on Monday morning, showing the dates on which the orders were received from the Liberal Federation and the dates on which the bills were paid.

Would the Prime Minister wish to have the answer completed by the Secretary of State, as it is understood several other Ministers, such as the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Minister of Mines and Resources, have had a number of speeches printed at the Bureau? In completing the answer, the Secretary of State could make any clarifications which were desirable in the answer to No. 4.

J. W. P.

JWP/MP

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Notes for Remarks at Dinner to Right Honourable
Ernest Lapointe, M.P., Quebec, February 18, 1939.

0 Personal pleasure at being present at unique gathering in historic Quebec

Not often the good fortune of such a large and representative company to pay a tribute of honour and esteem to a distinguished Canadian in whatever walk of life;

particular interest attaches to this occasion to mark thirty-five years in the public life of Canada as Member in the House of Commons;

Mr Lapointe now oldest member of House in terms of continuous service:

first elected February 12, 1904 (Kamouraska);
re-elected at General Elections
1904, 1908, 1911, 1917

resigned seat to contest riding of late
Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Quebec East) and
was elected October 27, 1919;

re-elected at general elections
1921, 1925, 1926, 1930, 1935.

Mr Lapointe as Citizen and Parliamentarian

Mr Lapointe would be one of first to give fullest expression to some of abiding satisfactions of more than three decades in closest connection with the Government of Canada;

Perhaps for others to recount his services to the constituencies he has represented, more particularly this

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ancient riding of Quebec East;

for others also to speak of his practised and extended legal knowledge, of his concern for the professional status of his calling and for the dignity of the law;

others perhaps will speak of his acts of kindness and humanity of his broad tolerance and moderation, which are the matured harvest of a rich and consistent political experience.

As Prime Minister, may perhaps be allowed to express special personal gratification:

Mr Lapointe as desk-mate and closest Parliamentary associate from my first entrance into House of Commons, whither he had prededed me by some four years;

Chief lieutenant for twenty years in carrying on the manifold tasks of government

in many connotations "lieutenant" might signify something very orderly and matter-of-fact;

in this instance ised with a sense of appreciation if not indeed of affection, fully shared by all whose contacts with Mr Lapointe have been of so many years' standing;

Most eminent among all the Parliamentary representatives of that part of Canada which if of French race and which inherits and embodies the culture, the courtesy, the logic, the moderation - in short, the qualities which have made the name of France renowned and revered throughout

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the New World;

The inheritor of the mantle of Sir Wilfrid Laurier alike as champion of a robust Canadianism and of fair dealing to citizens of the two great races which inhabit Canada;

Resolute throughout in recognition of Canada as a federation of nine provinces;

condoning no separatist influences;

acquiescing in nothing calculated to diminish the stature of Canadian nationality;

maintaining throughout a long and honourable career an exalted conception of the destiny of Canada.

Personal Relations and the Parliamentary Traditions of Canada:

one of outstanding aspects of political history of Canada over last century centres in the partnerships of two leading figures: one of English race, the other of French;

to mention some outstanding examples -

Mackenzie-Papineau (implying far more by way of coalition than a common determination to seek the right as they saw it, even if this involved a resort to arms - implying in fact a strong attachment to public liberty and popular rights; limits upon the encroachments of unrestricted privilege, and free and untrammelled expression of legitimate public grievances);

Cartier-Macdonald (with important consequences in carrying the movement for federation to a conclusion, and launching the new Dominion of Canada in 1867);

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Baldwin-Lafontaine (perhaps most celebrated of all, viewed over the hundred years since this first significant experiment in co-operation was undertaken.

It was Baldwin and Lafontaine, working together, who ensured the basic foundation of Responsible Government, which was an essential preliminary to the achieving of federation and the growth of an expanding Canada;

pertinent to recall that one hundred years ago this week (February 12, 1839) there was laid on the table of the House of Commons at Westminster the celebrated Report of Lord Durham on the affairs of British North America;

previous to 1839 there had been no concerted attempt at co-operation in the business of government between leaders of the moderate and reform elements of both provinces of Canada;

Lafontaine had viewed the appointment of Lord Durham to Canada as awakening "the hope of a better future": on some points Lord Durham took Lafontaine's advice;

Of Lafontaine's understanding of the issues involved in the momentous changes set in motion 100 years ago (the Act of Union and the coming of Responsible Government) it has been said:

" . . /he was/ as sincere as any in opposition to the Union . . conviction and political necessity alike induced him to oppose the union until it was consummated, but long before that he must have realized

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how Union and Responsible Government combined could be turned to the advantage of the French Canadians . . . when the time for action came, he was to combine with the Durhamites of Upper Canada to render effective Lord Durham's primary recommendation, and then, as leader of a united and victorious Liberal party, utilize Responsible Government to nullify the policy of anglicising his compatriots and build a united Canada in which their institutions should be preserved".

/New: Lord Durham, p. 531. /

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Lafontaine and the British principle of Responsible Government:

Consider some of implications of the political situation on which this statement furnishes a commentary:

1) in eyes of Her Majesty's Government, in 1839, focal point of government was not in Canada but in Downing Street;

2) there was a widespread and frequently undiscerning tendency to regard even the moderate reformers as rebels;

3) there was in England no enthusiasm for the permanency of the connection between Great Britain and Canada. (Note, e.g., the singular indifference of House of Commons when Constitution of Lower Canada suspended, 1837 - not a single speaker opposed to Lord John Russell's motion).

This condition of affairs basically changed after Lord Durham's Report:

Durham himself spent less than six months in Canada;

he proved entirely mistaken in his idea of "anglicising" the French-language community;

but, with this single exception, history has justified "all the strange notions of radical Jack".

1) Durham's largest recommendation was for Responsible Government:

to place the wellspring of all governance in the hands of the people directly concerned.

This idea underlies the whole evolution of the government of Canada over the last century.

2) If Durham did not extend full confidence to the Canadians of French race (though it was his disposition to trust "the man on the spot) an early successor did:

Sir Charles Bagot (1842-43), holding out one hand to the leader of Upper Canada and the other to the leader of Lower Canada:

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SOCIETY A FILM +

132426

this was the beginning of fruitful collaboration between Baldwin and Lafontaine

Many in England thought that by this act Bagot must have lost Canada to the British Crown:

("What a fool the man /Bagot/ is" exclaimed the Duke of Wellington, his uncle/ "and how he has dragged the name of England in the mud").

But Lafontaine and Baldwin, working together -

the one high-minded, far seeing -
the other patient, thorough, solid -
both strong in the reform tradition

did suggest the necessities of that degree of Responsible Government signally vindicated a few years later (Lord Elgin, 1849).

So far as "rebels" were concerned, Lafontaine was given the full confidence of the ~~King's~~ Queen's representative

so were many of his successors in the leadership of French-speaking Canada -

Cartier, Taché, Langevin

Laurier (recall his attendance at Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1897)

(Mr Lapointe in 1937 sworn of His Majesty(s Privy Council for United Kingdom).

In commemorating tonight Mr Lapointe's long association with myself in leadership of government, we are but but acknowledging with honour an abundant collaboration which traces its framework and essentials from the Baldwin-Lafontaine coalition of a century ago.

Continuity of Guiding Principles through One Hundred Years: Interest to recall appeal made by Lafontaine to electors of Terrebonne almost exactly 100 years ago:

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"Responsible Government . . is the leading feature of the British Constitution. Lord Durham in recognizing the necessity of its application to local affairs in the Colonies struckat the root of the evil and suggested the efficacious remedy. . . For my part I have no hesitation in declaring that I am in favour of this British principle of Responsible Government. I see in its operation the only guarantee we can have of a good and effective government. The colonists must possess the management of their own affairs. All their efforts must be devoted towards this object". /New, p. 550/

This appeal had sequel such as has never befallen my right honourable friend:

the electors of Terrebonne rejected Lafontaine at podls; but he was shortly afterwards returned to the Assembly of the United Province as member for the county of York

and was twice Prime Minister.

(recall grandfather's and own connection with riding of North York).

This election of Lafontaine in a community then as now, thoroughly English-speaking, was a striking demonstration of Lafontaine's personal worth;

it was at once an answer and a contrast to much of the narrowness and intolerance of those times.

Lafontaine 1839, Lapointe 1939:

If I have seemed to stress the place of Lafontaine a century ago, it is because we see reflected today in Mr Lapointe all the patience and persuasiveness, all the lively under-

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standing of the principles of government which must be fostered and maintained, all the staucnh Canadianism which we are proud to associate with this great forerunner.

Compare these two pronouncements:

Lafontaine, 1839:

> "I see in its operation /the British principle of Responsible Government/ the only guarantee we can have of a good and effective Government"

Lapointe, 1935:

> "Never has it been more important to study the principles of Parliamentary action and to understand aright the fundamental rules necessary to the working of constitutional institutions . . The institutions of liberty must be preserved and so developed and applied to new and changing conditions as to make them strong enough to withstand the attacks what have been made and will be made upon them."

In 1839 the struggle was for the acceptance of a still-new principle of government;

In 1939 the concern is for preservation and development of the Parliamentary institutions which these hundred years have brought to fruition.

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C 132429 cf-100

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file 1939

MEMORANDUM

February 27th, 1939.

For Mr. Pickersgill:

Re: 20th Century Liberal Association Banquet.

The Prime Minister said that he wished to have you and Mr. Gibson get in hand, as soon as possible, topical notes for his address. He suggested that the speech might take the form of a brief review of the government's record.

A. D. P. H.

Done
15. IV. 39
JWP

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Mr. King's Fourth Administration
Unemployment

C132430

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Trade Agreements
Housing
Health - National

MEMORANDUM

JAG/MP
15.4.39

For the Prime Minister:

The attached topical notes on the Record of the Government, have been prepared in accordance with the Prime Minister's direction, for use in the event of an opportunity arising to speak during the Convention of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association, or for some subsequent occasion.

The aim has been to choose representative topics of general public interest.

As it is understood the principal address at the Twentieth Century meeting is to be given by Honourable Norman Rogers, no specific reference has been made to unemployment.

The printed excerpts included are from the January number of the Canadian Liberal Monthly. This material, in turn, is based substantially on work done in this office last autumn, by Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Gibson.

A.D.P.H.

A. D. P. H.

A.D.P. HEENEY.

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C132431

For the Prime Minister

Topical Notes on

RECORD OF THE GOVERNMENT

arranged under the following headings:

TRADE

YOUTH TRAINING

PROGRESS IN TRANSPORTATION

NATIONAL HOUSING AND HOME IMPROVEMENT

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION

AID TO DROUGHT AREA

PUBLIC FINANCE

MISCELLANEOUS

April 15, 1939.

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TRADE.

C 132432

Policy of Liberal Goverrment has throughout been to free both internal and external trade from artificial restriction of all kinds;

A policy of singular political (as well as economic) importance at a moment when rivalry for markets, notably among European countries, has never been more intense, or when more political weapons are being brought to the support or defence of economic advantage.

Since 1935 Government has negotiated 16 Trade Agreements besides continuing in effect or extending previous agreements.

Necessity for far-flung trade at once evident:
commanding position of certain Canadian resources and industries:

Canada ranks first in world production of
Asbestos (normally supply more than 1/2 of world total);
Nickel (over 80% of world market)
Newsprint (greater than all the rest of the world combined)

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C132433

In Export Trade Canada stands high:
among exporting countries, in last complete year for which figures available,

Canada ranked first in exports of	newsprint paper
	nickel
	asbestos
second in exports of	wheat
third in exports of	wheat flour
fourth in exports of	rubber tires
	automobiles
	wood pulp

Add to these, other leading exports of lumber, fish, copper, barley, cheese, raw furs, meats, farm implements, cattle, gold, silver, rye, oats, rubber footwear, leather and hides.

At once apparent how many of these exports touch everyday lives of thousands and thousands of people

Abroad: in filling extensive and profitable markets; at home: in employment for Canadian citizens.

Compared with low point of depression 1932/33,

in 1937/38 imports practically doubled
exports more than doubled.

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C 132434

Of all trade agreements, none more important than Canada-U.S. Agreement signed November 17, 1938, in effect from January 1, 1939.

The U.S. is Canada's best single customer: U.S. and U.K. together represent nearly 97% of Canada's total external trade.

All three powers bound in this agreement, the most important single commercial convention of modern times.

Canada already reaping the benefit in enhanced exports to U.S.

Benefits of this increasing trade accrue to many sections of the community:

to primary producers	in greater demand for the raw materials of industry;
to manufacturers	in increased output and more opportunities for profitable investment of capital;
to workers	in stable employment and better standards of living;

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to consumers generally in more value for each purchasing dollar.

Apart from specifically economic advantages, the 35 trade agreements to which Canada is a party show that Canada is -

continuing to take an important place in the material life of the world;

losing no opportunity of adding to forces of conciliation and cooperation;

seeking to remove causes of friction and discord;

demonstrating in a most practical way of what stuff good neighborhood consists.

These agreements are substantial achievements in years which have seen, in other countries,

nationalities torn violently asunder;
frontiers altered by overt displays of force;
bloodshed and destruction arising from civil strife;
the consciences of men outraged because force has supplanted reason.

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It is one mark of our national substance that we are able, by the tolerance and good sense of the great majority of our citizens, to bring about by recognized and peaceful means those changes in legislation which will best advance the well-being and safety and happiness of our people.

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C 132437

YOUTH TRAINING.

Government proposes expend $4,500,000 over next three years, also $1,000,000 for reforestation projects. (Government contributes on 50-50 basis with provinces, latter defraying administrative costs)

Indication of importance attached to this work, which extends to every province;

Now to be placed on three-year basis to ensure continuity of training courses already in progress.

Great variety of projects represented in these training courses; intimate connection with many of chief productive resources of Canada, e.g.:

Forest Conservation: (nearly 2,500 trainees in last fiscal year);

Mining Courses: A constant aid in providing employment, at same time aiding in building up a vast and valuable Canadian industry;

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C 132438

Agricultural Training: more than 25,000 young people enrolled for varying periods -
some as farm apprentices under experienced farmers;
others in short courses for specialized farm production, e.g., dairying, poultry.

Urban Training Centres to fit youth for positions in industrial or commercial pursuits,
e.g., building construction, metal working.
some of these vocational courses augmented by co-operation with local authorities.

Home Service Training Centres: (for girls) - special connection with building of a community spirit.

Physical Culture & Recreation has formed important part of some provincial programmes, notably in British Columbia.

Some parts of Youth Training Plan still in experimental stage;

Some complaints, not always well-founded, directed against scheme on grounds relatively few trainees received gainful employment on completion of courses;

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KODAK SAFETY

facts do not bear out these allegations;
this is in any event situation where remedy lies within community immediately concerned;
recall that agreements provide opportunities for any unemployed young person between 16 and 30; preference to be given to those longest unemployed or in greatest need; no discrimination or favour either on grounds of racial origin, religious views or political affiliation.

On other grounds -

trained youth are far more likely to secure useful employment than untrained;

a healthy youth, with opportunities for community association and group recreation, an object to be sought after;

Training of Youth now so extensive a project that it must stir interest and imagination of all thinking Canadians;

here again is great sphere for co-operation, not compulsion, for voluntary effort in terms of community responsibility.

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C 132440

PROGRESS IN TRANSPORTATION:

Development of Trans-Canada Airways.

A new chapter in national convenience and a means of bridging swiftly and safely the long distances of Canada;

the means of tapping the still-undiscovered physical wealth of the Canadian Northland;

another Canadian link in the chain of international co-operation in annihilating the old barriers of distance.

Attention to strategic position of Canada in world air-highways (Canada is party to Agreement for establishment of trans-Atlantic air services; friendly co-operation with U.S.A.)

Heavy consequences of neglect over several years: ground facilities, flying experience, training of personnel.

Had to be surmounted
(In 1935 Canada was one of few countries in world without a national scheduled air service)

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C 132441

1937 Trans-Canada Air Lines incorporated; (best features of governmental ownership without obligation of direct governmental operation)

Careful survey of actual flying conditions at same time as ground facilities developed:

Air express service inaugurated -
Vancouver-Winnipeg Sept. 1938
Vancouver-Montreal Oct. 1938

(Canadian aircraft carry three-fifths of all air-express and air-freight of British Empire; more than any other single country - U.S.S.R. now leads in air-freight - and five times the carriage by all U.S. lines.)

Schedule air-mail service inaugurated -
March 1, 1939 - (Montreal-Victoria)

Schedule air-passenger service inaugurated -
April 1, 1939 - (Montreal-Vancouver)

Service expected to be fully remunerative and equal to that provided in any other country;

A powerful agency in strengthening sense of national unity;

linking many scattered communities to a new common highway;
facilitating commerce and developing employment in a great variety of industries.

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C 132442

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT and HOME IMPROVEMENT PLAN:

Good housing a sound national investment in terms of good health and law-abiding citizenry;

Since inauguration of present legislation (part new, part continuing pre-1935) nearly $50,000,000 has been expended for new buildings and repairs to existing structures;

This has provided needed stimulus to building and construction industry;

has also helped to extend facilities for low-cost housing to people in modest circumstances.

National Housing Act 1938:

Part I (primarily for families wishing to own their own houses) low rate of interest on mortgage loans covering large proportion of building costs; long-term monthly repayments;

Some $14,000,000 made available to prospective homeowners at 5% rate.

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Part II provided for loans (up to $30,000,000) to local housing authorities, either private or municipal, to assist in construction of houses to be leased to families in low income group;

Provincial Governments to guarantee repayment of loans made to municipal authorities.

Part III provided for payment by Dominion of proportion of municipal taxes on new homes (constructed between June 1, 1938, and December 31, 1940)

As against every $1,000 paid in wages, this "tax-subsidy" expected to cost government about $54.70 - i.e. an amount much less than straight relief.

This whole enactment a measure of national importance; like others, dependent for full success upon full co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities.

Home Improvement Plan:

(arising from recommendations of National Employment Commission)

Since plan came into effect

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(November 1936) to December 31, 1938, nearly 59,000 loans, amounting to nearly $25,000,000, have been granted.

It is estimated that during the past two years, operation of plan has enabled payment of at least $20,000,000 to Canadian workmen.

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C 132445

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION:

Few subjects have received more concerted attention in so many countries at the same time;

Malnutrition recognized as a serious consequence of depression years in depressing general standards of health;

National Advisory Committee on Nutrition established (April 1938); using the best technical information available;

Conference to discuss Canadian Government's participation in work of Canadian Council on Nutrition held in Ottawa, Nov. 1938;

Minister of Pensions and National Health announced extension of Nutrition Surveys now being conducted;

Decision to intensify field studies with view of setting up adequate dietary standards;

Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been conducting a budgetary survey in ten principal cities from Halifax to Vancouver;

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Canadian Council on Nutrition (on which government officially represented) has

undertaken two studies of analytical content of foods offered for sale in Canada;

Further comparable studies are planned with co-operation of Canadian Universities;

In these urgent matters government is seeking -

to improve the standard of public health throughout Canada;

to co-operate with other nations in public health matters.

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Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act; the vigorous administration of this legislation during the past three years has gone far toward the reconstruction of important areas of the West. The Liberal long-range policy of continuous attention to the rehabilitation of the whole agricultural economy in selected parts of the drought-area has received worldwide acclaim as a progressive and intelligent method of meeting a situation which held the possibility of becoming increasingly worse. Administration of the act is under the supervision of a permanent director and staff, responsible to the federal government but cooperating closely with provincial governments, universities, and other bodies. The following are some the highlights of the rehabilitation program:—

1. Scientific research to determine ways and means of alleviating conditions.
2. Water development projects by means of:
   - (a) Dug-outs
   - (b) Stock watering dams
   - (c) Small irrigation works
   - (d) Large stock dams
   - (e) Large irrigation works.

Up to date 4,900 water projects have been completed; over 12,000 acres of land have been irrigated by individual water development projects and large projects constructed or under construction embrace about 100,000 acres of irrigable land.

3. Experimental sub-stations to demonstrate dry land farming methods have been set up in 47 districts.

Approximately 15,000 farmers have been brought into contact with methods for combatting drought and soil driftage.

4. Reclamation stations have been set up in several of the most difficult areas for experimental purposes. The results will be used to formulate land utilization policy.
5. About 27,000 acres have been sown to grass under the direction of the Experimental Farms, and, in addition, grass seed sufficient for over 90,000 acres has been distributed to farmers through the Agricultural Improvement Associations.

Research is being carried on in the development of better strains of grass for drought area conditions.

6. *Tree Planting:*

Over 3,000,000 trees have been distributed among farmers to be planted on a cooperative basis so as to protect whole districts, and this work is to be continued as part of the programme.

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C 132448

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION:

Long term programme designed to bring back into useful cultivation large areas, formerly among our most valuable agricultural land, denuded and made useless by the ravages of drought and erosion;

Important contribution to the conservation of some of our best natural resources;

Continuous attention to rehabilitation of whole agricultural economy in selected parts of drought area;

Cooperation with Provincial Governments, Universities and other bodies;

HIGHLIGHTS OF REHABILITATION PROGRAMME:

Scientific research;
Water development projects (4,900 projects completed covering 12,000 acres of land in individual projects; projects under construction covering 100,000 acres)

Experimental sub-stations to demonstrate dry-land farming methods set up in 47 districts;

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Reclamation stations to formulate land utilization policy;

Through agricultural improvement associations, grass seed distributed sufficient for more than 90,000 acres;

Tree Planting: Over 3,000,000 trees distributed among farmers to be planted on cooperative basis.

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C 132450

AID TO DROUGHT AREA

ONE of the most business-like undertakings ever tackled by a Canadian federal government has been seen in the provision of assistance by the King administration to the drought-stricken regions of the western prairies. In September 1936 the Ottawa government announced that the situation in the southern areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had assumed proportions far beyond the material resources of the local authorities, and that a state of national emergency existed in the region. Crop-failure, resulting from prolonged drought, had wiped out the self-supporting possibilities of farm families in an area of fifty thousand square miles. Hundreds of thousands of farmers and their families were impoverished; lacking food, clothing and fuel for the approaching winter.

Between September 1st, 1936 and March 31st, 1937 the federal government provided the following sums to the stricken part of Canada:

For Direct Relief

Manitoba	$ 300,000	
Saskatchewan	4,500,000	
Alberta	2,500,000	
		$7,300,000

For Feed & Fodder

Manitoba	$ 200,000	
Saskatchewan	2,700,000	
Alberta	1,800,000	
		4,700,000

Cattle Moving

Manitoba	$ 25,000	
Saskatchewan	105,000	
Alberta	110,000	
		240,000
		$12,240,000

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C 132451

After securing parliamentary approval the Liberal government continued its drought-area assistance into the fiscal year 1937-38; providing food, clothing and fuel to farm families and others who were hit directly by the appalling crop-failure conditions which persisted in southern Saskatchewan and adjacent parts of the neighboring provinces. In the 1937-38 fiscal year the King Government contributed more than $19,241,000 to relieve suffering in Canada's great wheat-producing region. In addition to paying these tremendous sums the Ottawa administration did a notable work in organizing relief agencies and in securing the cooperation of other interested bodies.

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C 132452

Aid to Drought Area

Situation in southern areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had assumed proportions far beyond material resources of local authorities.

State of national emergency existed in the region.

Crop-failure, resulting from prolonged drought, had wiped out self-supporting possibilities of farm families in area of fifty thousand square miles.

Liberal Government continued its assistance into the fiscal year 1937-1938.

In the 1937-38 fiscal year, King Government contributed more than $19,241,000 to relieve suffering in Canada's great wheat-producing region.

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C 132453

REFUNDING & INTEREST RATES

The annual interest bill for 1937-38 was the lowest for any since the war, despite very considerable increases in the public debt. This fact reflects the carefully-thought-out methods of public finance which have been effective since October 1935. One of the first acts of the present Liberal Finance Minister was to ask Parliament for the authority to borrow $750,000,000 when and as it was considered expedient to make borrowings. This was granted, and the Finance Minister was clothed with specific authority to take advantage of money-market conditions favorable to the refunding of maturing issues of dominion bonds. The $750,000,000 authority lasted through 1936, 1937 and 1938; and Parliament is being asked again this year to approve of a renewal of the arrangement. As a result of this device the Finance Minister was able to borrow money at times when interest-rates were lowest during the past three years, and more than $600,000,000 of Canada's federal public debt has been refunded at advantageous rates during the past three years. In June 1938 the average interest-rate on federal government securities was 3.53 percent; compared with 4.98 percent seven years ago. The annual saving to the taxpayer as a result of the King Government's refunding operations is now about $10,500,000.

As the result of orthodox refunding operations the rate of interest on Canada's public debt has been reduced 29.1 percent in recent years. This compares with a reduction of 25.1 percent in Australia, where drastic and compulsory methods of rate reduction were followed.

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Refunding and Interest Rates

Finance Minister able to borrow money at times when interest-rates were lowest during the past three years.

More than $600,000,000 of Canada's federal public debt has been refunded at advantageous rates during the past three years.

Annual saving to taxpayer as result of King Government's refunding operations now about $10,500,000.

As result of orthodox refunding operations, rate of interest on Canada's public debt reduced 29.1 percent in recent years.

Compares with reduction of 25.1 percent in Australia, where drastic and compulsory methods of rate reduction followed.

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C 132455

specific measures which the King administration has taken to stimulate employment. The following should be noted:—

Special Dominion-Provincial Conference in December 1935.
Substantial increase in cash grant to provinces.
Closing of "relief camps", and placing men in railway employment.
Farm Improvement and Employment Plan.
Home Improvement Plan.
Youth Training Projects.
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation activities.
Improvement of tourist highways and national parks.
Development of roads into mining areas.
Financial aid to municipalities for self-liquidating public works.
National Housing legislation.
Development of airports.
Back-to-the-land settlement.
Re-establishment of needy fishermen.
Harbour and waterway improvement.
Reforestation.
Special surveys of mineral areas.
Joint public works with provinces.

These are all matters in which the King Government has taken the lead; to provide work-with-wages in Canada, while improving both the human and material assets of the country.

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CONCLUSION C 132456

Realization of the tasks still confronting government

in public welfare - unemployment relief, training projects, housing and municipal improvement programmes;

in law enforcement and the treatment of prisoners; penitentiary administration;

in building an ever-stronger sense of the substance of the interests which all our people share in common;

peace, tolerant opinions, discerning government, a free and vigorous democracy.

We must countenance no partisan claims;
We must not condone any sectional outcries;
Neither must we discourage any legitimate enterprise, nor even value lightly the unflagging effort and spirited courage of those who make possible the progress which benefits us all. Our task in building a Canada, free, strong and united from sea to sea, is one which demands no less than the best we have to offer of our heads and hearts and hands.

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CONCLUSION C 132456

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Extracts sent to Miss Doherty to be used on Menu in connection with 20th Centural Liberal Association Convention.

(Sent Saturday 10 a.m. - April 15, 1939)

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"Liberalism.

C 132458

"Liberalism is an onward moving force, that is the nature of it.

.....

Liberalism must always be moving on; it must always be going forward; it ceases to be Liberalism the moment it becomes stationary and backward in relation to the problems which await its solution."

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Liberal Summer Conference,
Port Hope, Ontario - Sept. 1923.
1933

"There is nothing finer in the pages of history than the record of Liberalism. It has to its credit a wealth of achievement in the cause of a larger freedom, and a greater good for the masses of the people.

.....

The Liberal Party is the instrument whereby all those who appreciate the Liberal point of view and who cherish Liberal ideas and ideals are enabled to make their views and principles prevail. To that end there is need for organization. We must work for,

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as well as speak of the ideas and ideals we cherish.

.....

You are the inheritors of all that has gone before in the name of freedom. It is your special mission to bear, and to carry forward, the torch of freedom, always preferring the general to special interests, and subordinating the interests of any class to the well-being and welfare of the community."

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
"Liberalism, the Principle of the Future",
Ottawa, April 18, 1928.

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Confidential Mr. King's Speeches & Addresses - Liberal Party - Publicity C 132460

May 6, 1939.

8-100-1
1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re Publication of speeches delivered at the Lapointe Banquet at Quebec

At the Prime Minister's suggestion, the National Liberal Federation, in collaboration with Mr. Power, examined the possibility of securing the texts of all the speeches delivered at the Banquet and publishing them as a souvenir-volume for general circulation.

A number of difficulties have been encountered in carying out this project. The most serious one is that Mr. Godbout spoke extemporaneously and he does not think it would be possible for him to reproduce what he said with any degree of accuracy. It is considered that it would be very unfortunate, from a political stand point, to omit Mr. Godbout's speech which was one of the most outstanding delivered on that occasion.

It has been suggested that the publication might be confined to the Prime Minister's speech and the one delivered by the guest of honour himself. On the other hand, such a long time has elapsed since the celebration that the officials of the Federation are afraid that most of the effectiveness of the publication would be lost. They are inclined not to proceed with the project, unless the Prime Minister feels that there would be real advantages in doing so. They would appreciate an indication of Mr. King's wishes.

The Prime Minister will recall that he expressed the wish to look over his text again, with a view to making a few minor revisions before publication. It has been explained to the Federation that the pressure of other and more urgent matters has made it impossible for the Prime Minister to do this. Naturally, no steps will be taken until the Federation receive definite authorisation from the Prime Minister to publish.

JWP/LAM J. W. P.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1922-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 132461

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King:

Mr. A. K. Cameron, of Montreal, whom I met outside the Union Station at noon today, asked me to let you know that of all the speeches he had heard in the last 40 or 50 years, none was better than the one you made last night.

H. H.

Toronto,
August 9, 1939

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1922-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C132462 S-100 / 1939

H-100 / 1939

Ottawa, September 4th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

Re: Prime Minister's Speech in House of Commons, September the 7th.

The Prime Minister wishes you to get on with the preparation of material, under the following headings:

1. Preparatory steps taken by the government in anticipation of the possibility of Canada being involved in war.

Mr. King wishes this statement to run parallel with a concise chronology of the events in Europe, as the crisis developed. He suggests that you should consult the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Public Information, who, apparently, intend to collect information on this subject.

2. Longer term preparatory measures taken by the government, 1936 and since that date.

3. Prime Minister's previous references to conscription and Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

4. Prime Minister's attitude and refusal of government to involve Canada during previous crises, referring particularly to Chanak, Munich, and the earlier stages of the Polish dispute.

5. Hitler's acts of aggression. These have already been dealt with pretty well in the statement of March last and in the collection prepared by Miss Walker.

Mr. King spoke of these subjects, when prepared, being collected in a folder (presumably ring binder) on separate sheets, with an index.

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Mr. King said that it was his intention to make his own speech on the general subject of the war and Canada's attitude and government policy, rather than to deal with specific actions and policies on particular matters.

A. D. P. H.

AH/R

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132464

MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister
Ottawa, ...

Hon. ed.
unveiled
reference to
time of
commencement
of hospital
grants

Hitherto re using un-
[illegible]
appropriation for
next year

The alternatives to hospital
grants (not in but
understood)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

KODAK SAFETY A F

C 132465

44 years ago, at the time of the South African war -

Sir Wilfrid Laurier faced [illegible]

"If there is anything to which I have devoted my political life, it is to try to promote unity, harmony and amity between the diverse elements of this country. My friends can desert me, they can remove their confidence from me, they can withdraw the trust they have placed in my hands, but never shall I deviate from that line of policy. Whatever may be the consequences, whether loss of prestige, loss of popularity, or loss of power, I feel that I am in the right, and I know that a time will come when every man will render me full justice on that score."

March 18, 1900.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier by Peter McArthur
p.97

In conclusion,

Let me repeat these words as words of my own

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

132466

The Real Meaning of the Motion

The motion does NOT:

ask for approval of the Order-in-Council P.C. 8891. That Order was enacted in strict conformity with Bill 80 and the government's authority to take such action was specifically approved by the vote on Bill 80 in 1942. The issue of conscription was settled two years ago. It is not being decided by this vote.

The motion does NOT:

ask for an unlimited vote of confidence in the government. To do so would be unfair to political opponents of the government who nevertheless are willing to aid the government in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

The motion is NOT

to be construed as an endorsation of government policies generally. So far as it relates to confidence in myself, that confidence is being expressed in relation to myself as one charged with responsibility of seeing that the policy set forth in the Order-in-Council P.C. 8891 is duly administered.

We have not abandoned the voluntary principle. We shall continue our efforts to secure all voluntary enlistments possible.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132467

The motion DOES ASK, and asks only:

whether Members are prepared to support the present government in continuing to carry on Canada's war effort at this time.

Any member who votes against this motion is asking to have the present administration resign, and another administration immediately take its place.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132468

Extract from John A.'s speech of the 6th of February, 1865, in the Canadian Parliament, when, on behalf of the Government of the day, he submitted the scheme for the confederation of all British North American Provinces.

Sir John began by observing that the scheme had been received with general, if not universal, approbation in Canada. The subject, he said, was not new. For years it had more or less attracted the attention of every statesman and politician in these provinces and had been looked upon as being eventually the means of deciding and settling very many of the vexed questions which had retarded the prosperity of the colonies as a whole, and particularly the prosperity of Canada.

The matter had first been introduced into the realm of practical politics by Mr. (later Sir) Alexander Galt in 1858. The subject did not begin to assume its present proportions until the summer of 1864.

"Then men of all parties and all shades of politics," Mr. Macdonald continued, "became alarmed at the aspect of affairs. They found that such was the opposition between the two sections of the province (Canada under Union Act) such was the danger of impending anarchy, in consequence of the irreconcileable differences of opinion with respect to representation by population, between Upper and Lower Canada, that unless some solution of the difficulty was arrived at, we would suffer a succession of weak governments -- weak in numerical support, weak in force, and weak in power of doing good. All were alarmed at this state of affairs. We had election after election -- we had ministry after ministry, and with the same result.....None were more impressed by this momentous state of affairs, and the grave apprehensions that existed of a state of anarchy destroying our credit, destroying our prosperity, destroying our progress, than were the members of this present House; and the leading statesmen on both sides seemed to have come to the common conclusion, that some step must be taken to relieve the country of the deadlock and impending anarchy that hung over us."

SPEECH OF 6th February, 1865
(Debates on Confederation of British North American Provinces, Legislature of Canada, 3rd Session, 8th Parliament,1865; p.26.)

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C 132469

House of Commons Debates
Revised Edition
September 9, 1939 pp.67-8

MR. LAPOINTE:

..... Much has been said about an expeditionary force. Let me say first that I agree with what the Prime Minister said yesterday. Applications are pouring in - and they are coming from Quebec also - from people who want to enlist. Far from urging people to do so, we have so far taken the position that it is better to act in an orderly way, to avoid confusion and consult with those whom we want to help. But if the need comes, does any member of the house think any Canadian government, whether this or any other, could stop the thousands of volunteers who would like to fight for Britain and France? Does my hon. friend from Beauharnois-Laprairie believe that a government, even if he were a member of it, could resist the pressure from all parts of Canada for an expeditionary force? Unfortunately, or according to my own view, fortunately, this country has to be ruled by one government, and no government could stay in office if it refused to do what the large majority of Canadians wanted it to do.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

WJT - Wd suspense?

C 132470

File

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

M-751
1939

The newsreel company cameramen, now in Ottawa, have suggested that the Prime Minister might give a brief message to the Canadian people through the newsreel. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Rogers have already done this and it is considered that a word from the Prime Minister would be of great value at this time in encouraging the fullest co-operation on the part of the public.

Mr Heeney - P.M. wishes to discuss with you.

September 14, 1939. W.J.T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C 132471

P-101
V. 4

IV·305
1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY:

Re: WAR EFFORT BROADCAST

Suggested time: at outset, half an hour.

Introductory words should explain why broadcast being made now, and not earlier. Great pressure under which Government has been working. Care with which everything has been organized.

It should recall, in brief statements, the action of Parliament re date of Canada going into war, legislation enacted, etc. Also recall how all defence forces had been put on active service before summoning of Parliament. Dwell particularly on the difference between this war and the last. In last war, attention had been focused on expeditionary force. In present time, air forces are significant, also naval services. Further, at present, protection of Pacific Coast equally important with Atlantic Coast.

Broadcast should stress the fact that the quick action by Parliament, etc. was due to careful preparation long in advance. References should be made to importance, above all else, of production of supplies. Next, air training; then, expeditionary force.

As gently as possible, intimation should be given of British themselves finding, owing to situation with which they were faced, difficulty of deciding too quickly upon credits needed for supplies, etc.

Reference to co-operation re protection of Newfoundland and West Indies (be sure this can be made public.) Also to development regarding air training on large scale. This may have to be deferred to a later broadcast.

Particular reference to measures re economic defence. Broadcast should show committees formed at times by Cabinet; work accomplished under these committees; such matters as food control, sugar control, etc.

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CANADA

C 132472

Above all, broadcast should bring out the war aims of Britain, and the war aims of Canada as related thereto; speeches delivered by Chamberlain in Parliament, Halifax, Churchill and Eden should all be carefully reviewed in this connection.

See request of British Government for information and have broadcast include salient features in this regard.

Reference might be made to provincial election in Quebec, and attitude of Federal Minister in relation thereto.

Wayling, of Defence Department, might be able to supply statement of what accomplished there. Clark, of Finance, re important financial matters. Gardiner and different Ministers could give summaries of their departments.

What is required is assembling of material generally. Just the high spots for the first broadcast with a view to following with different broadcasts by degrees.

Reference to relations with the United States, and broadcast framed in a manner which will appeal to citizens of United States as well as Canada.

Something said to make clear actions are louder than words at this time, and that it is not so much drum beating as thoughtful planning which accounts for most in the end.

W. L. M. K.

October 7, 1939

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

N.305-16
132473 1939

Ottawa, October 14th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WHEELOCK:

Re: Canadian Red Cross Society National Appeal - Broadcast, November 12th.

Will you please prepare a brief draft broadcast for the Prime Minister, in consultation with Fredenburgh who will be able to give you assistance as to background, form of expression, and so forth.

I would like to be able to submit it to the Prime Minister by Tuesday of next week, as he ~~has~~ will not indicated his consent to speak until he has approved a form of address.

When you have collected the material I will speak to the Governor General's Secretary, to find out what line he is going to take, so that there will be no crossing of wires.

A.D.P.H.

A. D. P. H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132474

file C

Ottawa
October 17, 1939

MEMORANDUM RE BROADCAST:

WAR AIMS

A paragraph should be inserted making clear how first aim of Nazi regime was to establish a dictatorship, in this connection disclosing Communism used as a bogey to get power into Hitler's hands, once a dictatorship established, and Nazi regime fairly secured in office on score of maintaining internal peace.

Follow with statement regarding efforst to gain popularity for force and regime by attempts to reincorporate peoples and territories into the German Reich.

After disclosing reasons for going into war, broadcast should make clear why impossible to accept ouvertures for peace at this stage. Note this always being part of Nazi technique, namely, purpose now accomplished. This to appearances but in reality to permit of gaining a more powerful Nazi State.

Mention might also be made of necessity of getting mind of German people onto happenings beyond Germany so as to get minds off internal condition.

Mention should also be made of alliance with Russia for purposes of aggression. Note how completely in the case of Russia, reliance has been placed upon force. Thereagain force built up under a dictatorship. All power in hands of one or two men controlling the State and identified with same. Note also destruction of religion, defiance of agreement and contract.

A very careful statement might be prepared showing the things on which our present day free way of life is based, e.g. belief in spoken and written word, sanctity of contract, Christian attitude toward fellow-men, belief in God, etc., and contrasted with this, social order based upon materialistic interpretation of life, resulting in glorification of matter and force; ridiculing spiritual values, etc.

The broadcast might close with a careful statement re forces of Bolshevism and Hitlerism, either singly or combined, and effect upon world of same.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADA

C 132475

Need of seeing that Empire of neither should be permitted to expand; Bolshevism aiming avowedly at world revolution; Hitlerism would appear now to have capitulated to that end.

First broadcast might either end with showing wherein Government had been watching situation, preparing for same, and, in consequence, been in position to speedily summon Parliament, to have measures in readiness; also steps necessary for self defence all taken, and indicate that next broadcast will show how Canada furthered her war effort upon foundations laid by Parliament.

Reference to Parliament should bring out in bold relief, the free action of Parliament in deciding to co-operate with Britain, the emphasis on practical unanimity in this regard being shown as the result of understanding of issue in minds of members, and manner in which issues presented in previous sessions of Parliament, and careful following of press by Canadian public.

W. L. M. K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132476

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

I think we should begin work immediately on a third broadcast. The two thus far given come within the first two months of the war. There was the preliminary broadcast, given before Parliament met, and before a state of war declared, so far as Canadrns Canada.

From now on I should be prepared to give, each month, a review of the war. Our series might well be headed "The War, Month by Month". In addition, I should have in mind special broadcasts topically planned. (Perhaps the two could be combined). The first two broadcasts have dealt with Canada at war so far as Parliament and the government are concerned. I think a third broadcast might be prepared which would deal with the war effort outside of Parliament and the government, which would, of course, embrace the provinces and the nature of their co-operation, the work of voluntary organizations, Red Cross, Stc., etc.,

I should think the best time to give the next broadcast would be the third week in November, and have in mind a broadcast in December between Christmas and the New Year.

I think, too, I should work out further broadcasts on the significance of the war. In other words, the real issue. The broadcasts should keep in mind also what will be expected in Parliament when it assembles.

W.L.M.K.

October 28, 1939

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C13247 WJT

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO

Mr. Heeney

(Mr. King dictated this memo. before Mr. Turnbull's memo. was received at L.H.

After reading Mr. T.'s memo, Mr. King said you will see that you both had the same thing in mind.

E.H.)

(The P.M. would like you to have most of the copies which have been printed on good paper, sent up to L.H., pls.)

28/10/39

done

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 132478

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY:

Re: RADIO BROADCAST

Arrangements should be made possibly through the Information Office for sending out in quantities to a selected list, the radio broadcast which I made last night, for example, a copy should be sent to all the Clergy, heads of Universities, heads of schools, etc.

We might have a word about this.

W. L. M. K.

October 28, 1939

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

WJT/MS
28.10.39

C 132479

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The Broadcasting Corporation have reported that requests are already coming in for copies of the Prime Minister's address of last night. These requests will be referred to this office so that we will have them for reference and will also be able to fill them.

This raises the question of the number of prints to be ordered. It has been suggested that as a part of Public Information, the broadcast address, and any to follow, should be sent out to a fairly large mailing list. Such a list has been compiled covering almost entirely the rural communities and larger towns but stopping short of cities. It includes clergymen, doctors, merchants and others likely to be the leaders of discussion in the various communities. It totals 51,821. Will the Prime Minister please indicate if he would like to have inquiry made as to the cost of such an issue.

The limited quantity of prints now on hand are on good quality paper. Will the Prime Minister please say how many of these he would like to have.

W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132480 fyle

N-305-16
1939
R-901
v.4
O-100
1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY:

Please advise when I may expect to receive material for Red Cross broadcast. I hope no undertaking has been given as to my speaking. I am getting anxious about it as I would like to speak but feel I must not attempt to do so if any hasty preparation is implied.

W. L. M. K.

October 28, 1939

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132481

28.10.39

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The Broadcasting Corporation have reported that requests are already coming in for copies of the Prime Minister's address of last night. These requests will be referred to this office so that we will have them for reference and will also be able to fill them.

This raises the question of the number of prints to be ordered. It has been suggested that as a part of Public Information, the broadcast address, and any to follow, should be sent out to a fairly large mailing list. Such a list has been compiled covering almost entirely the rural communities and larger towns but stopping short of cities. It includes clergymen, doctors, merchants and others likely to be the leaders of discussion in the various communities. It totals 51,821. Will the Prime Minister please indicate if he would like to have inquiry made as to the cost of such an issue.

The limited quantity of prints now on hand are on good quality paper. Will the Prime Minister please say how many of these he would like to have.

W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132482 SPW

Mr. Henry

Ottawa, October 30th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Broadcast of October the 27th

-- Attached are a number of letters, in commendation of the Prime Minister's broadcast, with draft replies for Mr. King's signature.

-- Letters of commendation have also been received from those whose names appear on the attached list. It is proposed, if the Prime Minister agrees, that those on this list should have acknowledgments sent over Mr. Henry's signature, and that they should then be forwarded, with copies of acknowledgments to the Prime Minister, for information.

Does Mr. King approve of thus dividing letters on this subject into two categories - those more important or personal ones, to which replies are drafted for his own signature, and others to be dealt with, over Mr. Henry's signature, and subsequently forwarded to the Prime Minister?

Oct 30-39.

A. D. P. H.

A. D. P. H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132483

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION ON THE BROADCAST
HAVE ALSO BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING:
(~~THESE HAVE BEEN REPLIED TO OVER MR. HENRY'S SIGNATURE~~)

Lily Burton Sutherland,
1091 Broughton St.
Vancouver, B.C.

R. L. McMillan,
4170 Dorchester St. W.
Westmount, P. Q.

Reverend Harold Chambers,
Baptist Parsonage,
Bothwell, Ontario.

'Sgd' One of your Good Liberals

Reverend F.G. Vesey,
Dunn Avenue,
Toronto 3, Ont.

John A. Birchenough,
205, Annandale Apts,
Kingston, Ont.

C. H. C. Wright,
419 Markham St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Norman L. Harvey,
1165 West 16th Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

Mrs. Blanche Landry,
P. O. Box 24,
Dartmouth, N.S.

R. E. Kingsley,
98 Columbia Ave.,
Westmount, P.Q.

Dr. Emmet J. Mullally,
2021 Union Ave.
Montreal, P. Q.

Jessie M. Livingstone,
218 Poplar Plains Rd.,
Toronto, Ont.

Reverend Norman B. Cawley,
Emmanuel Congregational
Church,
Beverley, Mass.

James A. Keenan,
27 Robina Ave.
Toronto.

Rev. Canon A.E. Smart,
Portsmouth, Ont.

Howard T. Fraser,
4260 Hampton Ave.
Montreal, P. Q.

Fred M. Carlton,
928 Gaudry Ave.
Montreal, P. Q.

Harold W. Riley, (TELEGRAM)
Calgary, Alta.

Wm. Lindsay, (TELEGRAM)
Kimberley, B.C.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

132484

Ottawa, October 30th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Prime Minister's broadcast - October 27th.

Mr. J. W. McConnell called me, from Montreal, this morning, to offer his most sincere congratulations upon the Prime Minister's radio address of Friday night. He drew attention to the space given the text, in The Montreal Star (copy attached).

Mr. McConnell feels that the address, and the one to follow, should have the widest possible distribution. I told him that the Public Information Committee had this in hand, but that we would welcome his suggestions. Mr. McConnell felt that in addition to distribution in Canada, copies of the address should be sent to Members of the House of Lords, and the British House of Commons, also to members of the Clergy in the United Kingdom. He said that he would be glad to undertake this, himself, and distribute the address from Montreal.

Mr. Turnbull is preparing recommendations for the Prime Minister, on the whole question of distribution.

AH/R

Mr. King noted no distribution to be made

A. D. P. H.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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PHONE 2-1392

QUEBEC, C132485 93
C8968

FRED WATTS

Commercial Photographer

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

91 ST. PATRICK ST.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
OCT 30 1939
File No.
Programme Dept.

Name

Address C.B.C. Toronto.

Gentlemen:-

Will you please send me a copy of the speech made by The Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King Oct. 27th

Also of the 31st

Many thanks. Fred. Watts

Rec'd 6.11.39 WLMK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132486

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Steps are being taken to order a sufficient quantity of the Prime Minister's radio addresses to distribute to the mailing list already compiled for Public Information purposes. It is suggested that envelopes to enclose these addresses should have as a return address "Public Information Office, Ottawa". Arrangements can be made for franking so that the Prime Minister's own frank will not have to be used.

Does this procedure meet with the Prime Minister's approval?

O.K. as shown
Plain envelope
P.M's frank.

October 31, 1939. W. J. T.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C 132487

Copy of speech by—

MacKenzie King for

Rev. Fraser Wagger

Laurentian View, Ont.

1 copy Broadcast

sent Oct 3/39

WLK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 132488

CANADA POST CARD





B. C.
Toronto
Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 132489

I would be very much
obliged if you would
send me a copy
of the Right Hon: W. L.
Mackenzie King's
Speech on Oct. 27th
& also Mr. G. McCullagh's Speech of
Oct: 29th

Thanking You
Yours truly
E K AYLMER
QUEEN'S BAY
B.C

Oct: 30th/39

Rec'd 13.11.39

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 132490

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Turnbull:

The Prime Minister thinks it would be well to have copies of his speeches sent to the different youth organizations in Canada.

E.H.

November 3, 1939

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132491

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
NOV 10 1939
File No.
Programme Dept.

41732

Mrs. Ross Anderson,
181 Rochester Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

This is a verbal request for two copies each of the Prime Minister's speeches.

sent
13.11.39

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

C 132492

6b243
Topics for Speeches

(Dictated by the Prime Minister)

RE: SPEECH ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS,

ARMISTICE DAY.

Two ways to preserve Peace:

(1) Fundamental way to remove injustice.

(2) Men to stand with their lives between freedom and all that threatens it.

See also speeches re: Armistice Day Broadcast, Poppy Day Message, et cetera.

November 12, 1937

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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R 7
C 132493

Saturday,
November 4, 1939

MR. HEENEY:

Will you please arrange to have me supplied, not later than Monday evening, with a few suggestions for remarks at the dinner to be given at the Country Club next Thursday night to the Air Missions. Some little referance to Lord Riverdale and the heads of the Australian and New Zealand missions in particular. Any thoughts that will be helpful as a basis for a few words.

W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 132494

the
2 copies of Prime Minister
McKenzie King Speech.
for
Mrs Wade ~~49882~~
National Harbors Board
Foot of Dunlevy,
Vancouver, B.C.

1 rec'd
7.11.39
MS

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132495

JAG/PM
8.11.39

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Radio Broadcasts by the Prime Minister - Summary of Correspondence.

1. This summary covers 92 communications (i.e. those acknowledged up to, and including, November the 7th.)

2. Georgraphical Distribution:

P.E.I.	2	Manitoba	2
N. S.	5	Saskatchewan	3
N. B.	0	Alberta	7
Quebec	14	British Columbia	13
Ontario	42	U.S.A.	4

3. Among these communications -

7 are from Members of Parliament
2 " " " " The Senate
9 commend the emphasis on Christian concepts
5 " " " " Canadian unity
4 " " " " Commonwealth effort

Two commendatory letters are from declared supporters of other political parties.

Five urge a continuance of broadcasts by the Prime Minister; two suggest publication widely in newspapers of the United Kingdom and the United States, and one recommends both broadcasting and distribution in Canada in the French, German, Russian and Swedish languages.

One writer urges a special broadcast to the youth of Canada

Another deprecates the use of expressions such as "we are in a long and terrible war"

A Presbyterian Congregation in Toronto requested 600 copies for distribution to members, and the Board of School Trustees of Fernie, B.C., ask for a copy for each high school pupil.

A.D.P.H.
A.D.P.H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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L.H.

C 132496

JAC/PM
8.11.39

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A.D.P.H.

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C132497

JAC/PM
8.11.39

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Radio Broadcasts by the Prime Minister - Summary of Correspondence.

1. This summary covers 92 communications (i.e. those acknowledged up to, and including, November the 7th.)

2. Georgraphical Distribution:

P.E.I.	2	Manitoba	2
N. S.	5	Saskatchewan	3
N. B.	0	Alberta	7
Quebec	14	British Columbia	13
Ontario	42	U.S.A.	4

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2 " " " " The Senate
2 commend the emphasis on Christian concepts
5 " " " " Canadian unity
4 " " " " Commonwealth effort

Two commendatory letters are from declared supporters of other political parties.

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A.D.P.H.

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C 132498

TELEPHONE REQUESTS FOR TALKS
BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Daniel McKee, Esq.,
Editor,
The Canadian Countryman,
204 Richmond West,
Toronto, Ontario.

(2 copies of each talk)

E.M. Poussett, Esq.,
76 Howland Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

(2 copies of each talk)

Mailed
10.11.39

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
NOV 1 1939
File No.....
Programme Dept.

424 11a Street N.W.
Calgary. Alberta.
Oct 27th 1939.

C 132499

C.B.C. Toronto. Ont.

39512

Having listened with delight and with a feeling of gratitude to the address of the Premier, will you kindly let me have two copies of the address ; one for myself and others to read and one to send to my nephew now with the R.A.F. in France,

And thanking you,

Yours truly,

D Wilbraham

2 mld
10/11/39
ml

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C 132500

Please send copies of the Speaches of our Prime Minister on the war situation to ~~40952~~

The Rev. Samuel Wedman
R.R. # 2.
Edmonton So.
Alta

would
7.11.39
MS

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C132501

CANADA POST CARD

SOUTH EDMONTON
1 PM
1939
ALTA.



The C. B. C.
% C. J. C A.
Edmonton
alta

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C 132502

PRIME MINISTER'S TALKS

Attention Miss I Dunn,
Minister of National Defence,
Ottawa, Ontario — 12 copies Friday, 12 copies Tuesday

Attention: Miss Smith
Assistant Private Secretary
Minister of National Defence,
Ottawa, Ontario — 12 copies Friday, 12 copies Tuesday

24 mail
13.11.39

BELFAST BOND

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

MEMORANDUM C 132503

Copies of Mr. King's Talks

To:- Fred. W. Stremes,
215 Gladstone Ave,
Ottawa, Ont..

mailed
F.11.39 Mr. Geo. A. Davis,
148 East. Ave. N.,
Hamilton, Ont..

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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C 132504

15.11.39

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

REACTIONS TO RADIO BROADCASTS:

1. This summary covers an additional fourteen communications (i.e. those acknowledged up to and including November the 14th, 1939.)

2. Of these the geographical distribution is as follows:

Quebec	2
Ontario	8
Saskatchewan	1
Alberta	2
British Columbia	1

3. Two of these communications lay special emphasis upon the reference to Christian concepts.

A. D. P. H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132505

MINING { GOLD SILVER LEAD

ALLAN A. EBY
Investments
47 KING STREET WEST
KITCHENER, ONTARIO

PHONES { 2895 3332

Personal

Special Material

November 16th, 1939.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.,
Prime Minister,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear friend Bill,--

Knowing that you must be head over heels with work which Herr Hitler has added to your regular duties as Prime Minister, I am taking the liberty of writing a few lines to voice my protest of the decidedly unfair criticism which is being waged this week by the Toronto Telegram, through the medium of its Ottawa correspondent, and its talking reporter Jim Hunter via the morning radio broadcast.

When one compares the Ottawa reports sent to the Telegram by its correspondent during the past week, in respect to your conferences with Lord Riverdale, and the interviews given out by the British Air representative, it is clearly demonstrated that The Telegram is making a deliberate attempt to undermine the activities of the Government in its war efforts.

The broadcast of this (Thursday) morning was a disgrace to any reputable news broadcaster, and in justice to yourself and the Government The Telegram correspondent should be warned that he is on dangerous ground. In my opinion the Communistic campaign must take second place to the harm that is being done by The Telegram, McKechnie and Jim Hunter.

Your old friends here are confident that you are giving the best that is in you in support of the cause of British Empire, and Canada will have no regrets after all is over that you filled the office of Prime Minister during the months or years of a real crisis.

Yours sincerely,

Allan A. Eby

Allan A. Eby.

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C 132506

Requests for the Prime Minister's speech -

December 17, 1939

E.M. Pousett Esq.
76 Howland Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario

John Graham and Co.
85 Sparks Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sent

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Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
NOV 17 1939
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Programme Dept.

C 132507
~~43142~~

REQUESTS FOR COPIES OF PRIME MINISTERS TALKS

W J T

Miss A. M. Haverstock,
43 Willow Street,
Halifax, N. S.

6 sets of talks
(a few more if possible)

Miss Genia M. Tymchyshyn,
Mundare, Alberta.

1 set

9 mld
20.11.39

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C 132508

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CANADA

25. XI. 39

Material re speech on "Freedom" & H

Remarks are to speak to the exchanges Nov 25: 39

Dear Mr King.

I am sending the attached privately, and you may think it presumptuous or impetuous. At least it is sincerely meant and keenly felt.

I am sure you won't mind my saying that I know something of the task it has been for you to keep ultimate values to the fore, and how much, as a Canadian I appreciate your achievement

Yours sincerely

[Pickersgill, J.W.] Jno Pickersgill

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C 132509

Confidential

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

25th. x 1. 39

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

I have given a good deal of thought to the idea which was discussed briefly with the Prime Minister some little time ago of a broadcast on Freedom in War Time. A short anthology of extracts on the subject has been compiled and is attached. It makes a striking impression when all of them are read together, and strengthened my feeling that a whole broadcast on this theme would have a tremendous moral effect in demonstrating how continuously the P.M. had been concerned with the preservation of freedom — the freedom which we are defending. There has been increasing evidence of public uneasiness about the war-time restrictions on freedom; their necessity and purpose has perhaps been less adequately

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

presented to the public than any other aspect of our war effort. This uneasiness has been reflected in more thoughtful papers like the Ottawa Journal, Toronto Saturday Night, the Winnipeg Free Press, etc.

A careful review of what has been done, and why, with emphasis on the underlying purpose of preserving freedom would serve to allay much of this uneasiness — which exists mainly among liberally minded people, not unfriendly and often genuinely friendly, to the Government.

The moral effect in the United States would be considerable. The most effective of the isolationist arguments against war there is that it would destroy freedom at home. A practical demonstration of the concern shown by our Prime Minister to preserve freedom in war time would do much, I feel, to offset this argument.

The other Evening I heard a U.S.

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CANADA

broadcast of parts of Lincoln's Gettysburg address. and I thought at the time. if Mr King made an address like that — and I say sincerely that no one in any of the belligerent countries could do it with the same moral effect — it would be for Canada a Charter of Liberties for all time to come. Perhaps it was a moment of enthusiasm, but I do feel that a defence of Freedom in War time as a counter part to the review of Nazi-ism in the first broadcast would be of real spiritual benefit.

Sw P

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C132512

NOTES RE FREEDOM IN PRESENT WAR

The Prime Minister's Speech, Toronto, August 8, 1939.

"I should like to express the purpose of Liberalism tonight as being 'to defend and to extend the frontiers of freedom'.

"As a young man, much concerned with the social questions of the day, my thoughts were mostly in the direction of seeking to enlarge freedom. As I have had experience in government over these many years, I have come to see that there is another aspect of Liberalism which is just as important, and which, in our time, has become almost more important than seeking to extend freedom, and that is to preserve freedom, and to defend freedom .....

"When you stop to look into the matter, you will discover that our country, four or five years ago, had come as near to becoming a dictatorship, in the powers accorded the Executive, as it was possible to have it under our constitution. It may be necessary for a government to be given such powers in times of war, but they can never be justified except to meet the gravest of emergencies."

The Prime Minister's Broadcast, September 3, 1939.

"....There is no home in Canada, no family, and no individual whose fortunes and freedom are not bound up in the present struggle. I appeal to my fellow Canadians to unite in a national effort to save from destruction all that makes life itself worth living, and to preserve for future generations those liberties and institutions which others have bequeathed to us."

The Prime Minister in House, September 8, 1939.

Thanks Dr. Manion for cooperation "in having the most effective effort put forth by this nation in its endeavour to preserve its own liberties and institutions of all free countries in the world."

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C132513

"I never dreamed that the day would come when, after spending a lifetime in a continuous effort to promote and preserve peace .... it should fall to my lot to be the one to lead this Dominion of Canada into a great war; but that responsibility I assume with a sense of being true to the very blood that is in my veins, and I assume it in the defence of freedom - the freedom of my fellow countrymen here, the freedom of those whose lives are protected in other communities, the freedom of mankind itself."

Speech from the Throne, proroguing of Parliament, September 13, 1939.

"The promptness with which you have acted affords unmistakable evidence of the ability of a free people, through its representatives in a free Parliament, to meet the grave emergencies of war."

The Prime Minister's Broadcast, October 27, 1939.

"....The young men who are enlisting in our forces today, to serve on land, on the sea and in the air, are first and foremost defenders of the Faith. Like others who have gone forth to battle in the past, they are placing their lives at the service of King and Country, but theirs is an even greater mission. It is the preservation, for our own and future generations, of the freedom begotten of persecutions, martyrdoms, and centuries of struggle. It is the preservation not alone of national and of personal freedom, but of freedom also of the mind and of the soul."

The Prime Minister's Reply to Mr. Coldwell re Censorship: October 5, 1939.

"....I should like, at the outset, to make it perfectly clear that the government is no less concerned than any other group or party in the community to ensure that, during the present war, democracy in Canada should not be jeopardized."

.....

"....The utmost freedom of speech and of political controversy, consonant with our belligerent status, will be preserved."

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C132514

FREEDOM IN WAR-TIME

Lord Baldwin at Toronto, April 22, 1939

"Can democracies resist tyranny successfully without becoming themselves enslaved? They can do so only if the spiritual effort they put forth is greater than, and in control of, their material effort. They can do so only if means do not become ends, if force remains the servant and not the master of truth."

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501 Lansdowne Ave

C132515

50022

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
DEC 29 1939
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Programme Dept.

Canadian B
Corpo
DEC 2
File No.....
Progra

Station C.F.Q.C.
Sirs

Dear Sirs,

Kindly send to addres below the addres of Prime Minister MacKenzie King on The Empire's Air Training Scheme which was broadcasted over the C.B.C on Sunday evening, December 17.

E.H.H.11

Lucky Lake, ~~501 Lansdowne Ave.~~
Sask. ~~Saskatoon~~

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C 132516

~~41420~~

Kindly send a copy of the two radio addresses given by the Prime Minister, The Right Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, to the undersigned.

Received 14.11.39

P. O. Box, 231,

Whitby, Ont.

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C 132517

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1939
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~~25773~~

Station C. B. L.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,

T O R O N T O, Ont.

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W.L. C132518

Laurier House

Request Re Prime Minister's Talks

D.G. Ross, M.P.
28 Adelaide St. W.,
Toronto, Ontario.

forwarded
14.11.39

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W. P. Gonder, 2070 Culp St., Niagara Falls, Ont..... two speeches (5)

J. Phillips, 12216 - 92 St., Edmonton, Alta..... each speech (1)

Morley A. Upcott, Haddock, Alta..... Oct. 27, & Oct.31 (1)

H.E. Thomson, 10601 - 97th St., Edmonton, Alta..... two speeches (1)

Mrs. A. Vickers, Box 579, Swift Current, Sask..... two speeches (1)

Miss Margaret M. Davis, Box 241, Smithville, Ont..... two speeches (2)

W.H. Blatchford, Asst. Commissioner, Bd. of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Calgary, Alta..... two speeches (2)

K. Morrison, Vineland, Ontario two speeches (3)

N.R. Robinson, Suite 1, 1395 W. 14 St Vancouver, B.C two speeches (1)

Miss Alison Woodward, 3443 Cook St. Victoria B.C. two speeches (1)

Andrew Orr, Laur, Sask two speeches (1)

J.H. Richardson Box 640 Drumheller,ALTA. two speeches (1)

2 cancelled
15.11.29
WLMK

Ec

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C 132520

please Send copies of Both Talks by Mr. King, to:

A.F. MacDonald, (2 copies)
Library of the Public Archives,
Sussex St.,
Ottawa.

Mrs. W. Gullock,
113 Cooper St.,
Ottawa, Ont..

G.A. Sime, Esq.,
114 Brighton St.,
Ottawa, Ont..

Mr. A. Carr Harris,
c/o Mrs. G. Barrington,
46 Chicora St.,
Toronto, Ont..

Sent
16.11.39

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Alan Geo. Kirkby,
Chilliwack,
B.C.

Jean Lefebvre,
3432, rue Iberville,
Montréal, P.Q.

A. Lefebvre,
Hôtel LaSalle,
Rue Drummond,
Montréal, P.Q.

Paul Desrues,
Hôtel LaSalle,
Rue Drummond,
Montréal, P.Q.

Wm. Thomas Taylor,
8275 St-Denis,
Montreal, P.Q.

Mlle A. Marion,
400 Carré Youville,
Bureau de l'Impôt sur le Revenu,
Montréal, P.Q.

2 Encl 4 Ltr.
16.11.38

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Requests for Prime Minister's Talks

Mrs. Frank H. Pratten,
Fenwick, Ontario.

Mrs. George Black, M.P.
The Roxborough,
Ottawa, Ontario. (October 31)

Miss A. Broughton,
Box 387,
Paris, Ont.

John Gilchrist,
2165 Dufferin Street,
Toronto, Ont. (October 31)

Joseph Goodare,
36 Melrose Street,
Ottawa, Ont.

Miss Irene Rouse,
Apartment #334,
219 College St.,
Toronto, Ont.

R. Golding, (3 copies of each address)
84 Fifth Ave.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Miss Jessie McCagherty,
132 Ossington Avenue, (2 copies of talk of October 27th)
Ottawa, Ontario.

P.G.S. Webb,
179 Murray Street, (3 copies of each address)
Peterborough, Ont.

Mr. E.O. Lewis,
Lanigan, Saskatchewan. (October 31)

24 mld
24.11.39

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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CANADA

C 132523

REQUESTS FOR COPIES OF PRIME MINISTER'S TALKS

1 set each

A. M. Wolochow,	Moyerthorpe, Alta
Mrs. J. A. Kidd,	Vandiera, Sask.
Miss Jean Kidd,	Burrows, Sask.
Miss Isabel Kidd,	Wawota, Sask.
Miss Thelma Ellis,	Limerich, Sask.
Miss Betty Dawson,	Maple Creek, Sask.
Mrs. C. H. Fawcett,	Holland Landing, Box 15.
Arthur W. Chapman	705 Paris Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Sent
24.11.39

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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C 132524

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER WJT/MS

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

M-751
1939

The Associated Screen News have called to ask if newsreel pictures can be obtained of the Prime Minister repeating part of his radio address. I explained that to-day will be quite heavy but that as soon as possible, consideration will be given to this.

Mr. Tash, the cameraman, is ready to take the pictures in the East Block, at the Chateau Laurier, or anywhere else convenient to the Prime Minister. If made not later than Tuesday they will get in next week's newsreel. Later than that would put the material rather out of date.

December 18, 1939. W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister C 132525

Ottawa, ...

4 Copies
mld
28.11.29
3 P.M.'s Speeches
to Mr. Anderson
c R.C.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C

C 132526

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

MEMORANDUM

Copies of talk by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Mr. E. Bailey,
2291 Wilson Avenue,
Montreal, P.Q.

Mr. S.B. Scott,
625 Outremont Avenue,
Outremont, P.Q.

2 mld
25.11.34

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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CANADA

MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

C 132527

Ottawa, ...

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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CANADA

COPY. C 132528

Original on file.....

REQUESTS FOR PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING'S TALKS

1. C.R. Wood, Esq., 136- 1st Ave., Noranda, Que. — 1 set

2. Geo. A. Rotham, Bankend, P.Q. — 1 set

3. Stanley H. Fahine, P.O. Box 62, Gladstone, Man. — 1 set

4. George Hume, 1123 -8 St. East, Calgary, Alta. — 1 set

4 mld 17.11.39 WLMK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY.

C 132529

Original on file CBO OTTAWA

DR. KERR DEWAR

Office:
201-202 Cuthbertson Blk.
Residence: 121 St. John St.

Fort William, Ont.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
Toronto, Ont.

November 14th, 1939.

Gentlemen:

.....

.....

I wrote to the local radio station CKPR at the time of MacKenzie King's first radio address on Canada's war duties some two or three weeks ago, but have received no reply, though I enclosed stamped and addressed envelope. As I am anxious to obtain addresses, I would be obliged if you could send both of these. The local paper carries some of Dr. Manion's speech, but not all of it, so far as I can see, only a resume of McKenzie King's at the time.

Sincerely,

'sgd' ROBERT KERR DEWAR, M.D.

2 recd
17.11.39
[illegible]

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 132530

REQUESTS FOR PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECHES

Joseph B. Reid, 70 Hindes Road, Harrow, Middlesex, England....2 copies (1)

Miss Reghina Wotta, (Teacher) Hyde S.D. No. 282, Fairlight, Sask.....
.....2 copies (1)

Mrs. Chas. Archibald, Birch Hills, Sask. .....2nd Speech (1)

Miss Ethel E. Stone, R.R.No. 3, Cloverdale, B.C..... 2 copies (1)

Mailed
17.11.39
WLM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132531

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER WJT/MB

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy:

M-751
1939

At some convenient opportunity -- the attached request for a recording of Mr. King's voice might be brought to the attention of the Prime Minister.

His radio broadcast of October the 27th has been recorded and it is possible that a copy of this recording might be considered suitable.

November 22, 1939. W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 132532

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
DEC 20 1939
File No.....
Programme Dept.

Request s for Prime Minister's talks

Mrs. Murray Cameron,

Sundridge, Ont.

Jack L.Lappin
c.c.c.Company 736
Tremonton,Utah.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132533

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
NOV 22 1939
File No.....
Programme Dept.

REQUEST FOR PRIME MINISTER'S TALKS
1 SET EACH.

H. H. MacKenzie, M.D., C.M.,
490 Baker St.,
Nelson, B.C.

43965

Venerable Archdeacon Graham,
Nelson, B.C.

Miss E. E. Mathews,
819 Josephine St.,
Nelson, B.C.

B. P. Bugden, Esq.,
Pine Lodge Rest Home,
241 Steeles Ave., E.,
R. R. 1, York Mills,
Ont.

D. G. Webb, Esq.,
Webb's Service Station,
cor. Bridge & Victoria,
Niagara Falls,
Ont.

B. G. Gosse, Esq.,
90 - 4th Ave., West,
North Bay, Ont.

Miss Lillian B. Lowe,
1406 Concourse Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

9 mld
24.11.39

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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CANADA

5 mld [MB.]
30.11.39/38

C 132534

Copies of talk by Hon. Mackenzie King.

G. Choquette,
11809, rue Poincarré,
Montréal, P.Q.

Jacques Duval,
St-Pascal,
Co. Kamouraska, P.Q.

Mr. Victor McQuestion,
Latulipe,
Co. Témiscamingue, P.Q.

3 Eng. 2 French
mld 30.11.39/38

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

"Canada at Britain's Side"
Rt. Hon's Speeches & Addresses

C 132535

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

December 2, 1939.

For the Prime Minister:

Re printing of broadcast of September 3.

Attached, for the Prime Minister's approval or revision, is a proof of the broadcast of September the 3rd, entitled "Canada at the Side of Britain". Mr. Heeney said the Prime Minister had in mind entitling all the broadcasts and other speeches "Canada War Series No.__" Will the Prime Minister wish to have the general designation inserted on this broadcast, numbering it No. 1? Some consideration would presumably have to be given to what is to be included, otherwise something may be overlooked and the numbering thrown out.

For example, would the Prime Minister consider that the speech delivered by Mr. Rogers, as Minister of Labour, and actually mentioned by the Prime Minister in the third paragraph from the end of his own broadcast, should be included in the series? It has not so far been printed.

Another question which arises is whether the broadcasts by the anonymous spokesman of the Department of National Defence should be included.

J.W. P.

JWP/MP

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132536

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

Re: Material for debate on the Address

Please have in readiness for Parliament a statement as to policy of Great Britain and other parts of the Empire regarding conscription:

(a) for service overseas;

(b) for service within the country itself.

This will require watching from time to time.

W. L. M. K.

December 4, 1939

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C file 132537
28-100-1
1139

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

Had I seen the page proof, I would have suggested a little more spacing between the cross line headings, particularly the first one, introductory, which ought to have a wider space between the double rule and the top of the lettering. I would also have eliminated "call to service" in fourth cross line heading. To make these changes, however, would involve resetting of pages. Please, therefore, let typing go straight ahead.

W. L. M. K.

(Word sent to Mr. Turnbull at 5.30 p.m. December 4 to go right ahead with the printing now.)

December 4, 1939

Re: Speech by Rt Hon W L Mackenzie King
for
Canada and the War
Delivered in the H. of C. Sept 6/39

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C132538

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr Turnbull file

For the ~~Prime Minister~~:

Mr. Pickersgill informs me that he sent to Kingsmere yesterday a proof of the first broadcast speech. As regards the House of Commons speech of September the 8th, I am told that the Prime Minister had already gone over this and had made a number of corrections. The Printing Bureau will, however, be asked to wait for further word before proceeding with printing and binding.

Mon send out a proof. W. J. T.

December 3rd, 1939. (Over)

It is not here, I have searched & searched and searched

Yes, that is true but it does not mean that my corrections may not be misread — or some putting error over

Dec - 3 39

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 132539

made in making them
in print — also I always
like to see "the look of"
a page with headings
& sub headings. Before it
is finally printed off

This memo says nothing of
the other 2 speeches of
which revisions were sent
in on Tuesday last

(1) Moorwell & self
at Kingston

(2) King's Queen's
W.L.M.K's speeches
in Canada this summer

Please let me have final revise
of last before printed off
Dec 7-39 W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C132540

REQUEST RE PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESSES

~~45703~~

F.M. Holz, Esq.,
Box 1237,
Union Sta. P.O.,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

J.L. Johnston, Esq.,
Provincial Librarian,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

mcd
4.12.39

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132541

REQUESTS RE PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESSES

J.F. Boyce, Esq.,
144 - 4th Ave., North,
St. Petersburg, Fla., U.S.A.

W.W. Warner, Esq.,
State Auditor,
State of South Dakota,
Pierre, S.D., U.S.A.

Howard E. Smith, Esq.,
Principal, Stonewall Public School,
Stonewall, Manitoba.

J.D. Ferguson, Esq.,
1138 Prospect Ave.,
Calgary, Alberta.

Fred T. Bunce, Esq.,
Sovereign, Saskatchewan.

Sent
5.12.39

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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CANADA

one set each

C 132542

REQUESTS FOR PRIME MINISTER'S TALKS

Miss Marion Latimer, New Norway, Alta

Miss E. Evelyn Matthews, 819 Josephine St., Nelson, B.C.

W. Prosser, Esq., Kenville, Man.

~~F. A. F. Lush, Esq., 81 Sudbury St., St. John's Newfoundland.~~

W. A. Jacobs, Esq., 906-7 First National Bank Bldg.,
Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A.

4 mld
6.12.38

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C132543 WJT/MS
12.12.39

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

8-103
1939

RE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIME MINISTER'S RADIO ADDRESSES OF OCTOBER 27th AND 31st:

A total of 72,000 copies, English and French, were distributed as follows:

1. 4.700 English and 350 French, in response to approximately 2,600 individual requests received direct and through the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

2. 1,500 copies in English, distributed by Miss Helen Doherty to Women's Liberal Organizations.

3. Approximately 5,000 English, 300 French, mailed to,

(a) Presidents, General Managers and Managers of Banks,
(b) Presidents and Secretaries of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce,
(c) Clerks of every City, Town and Village,
(d) Officials of Fraternal Organizations,
(e) Officers of Service Clubs, Boy Scout Associations,
(f) Officers of the following organizations and associations: Canadian Manufacturers, Automobile Clubs and Travel Bureaux, Retail Merchants, Commercial Travellers, Labour, Agriculture and Livestock, etc.
(g) School Inspectors,
(h) Presidents, Secretaries and other Officials of all Youth Organizations and branches.

4. 100 copies to Mr. Massey for distribution to selected individuals in England.

5. Some 53,000 to a Public Information mailing list, compiled in the Post Office Department, covering clergymen, doctors, dentists, lawyers, school principals, retail stores in all rural communities and villages and towns, up to but not including, those of city status.

Foreign Affairs
R-901
V.4

W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 132544

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

RE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIME MINISTER'S RADIO BROADCASTS:

65,000 copies of each speech were printed. These were distributed as follows: 4,700 English and 350 French, in response to 2,589 individual requests received direct and through the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. (In many instances a number of copies were asked for. 1,500 copies, in English, distributed by Miss Helen Doherty to Liberal organizations. 100 copies forwarded to Mr. Massey for distribution to selected individuals in England.) 5,000 English, 300 French mailed to Youth Organizations,

The balance of approximately 50,000 have been mailed to a Public Information mailing list, compiled in the Post Office and covering doctors, dentists, lawyers, school principals, retail stores, in the towns and villages, and clergymen in all communities, cities included. A quantity is being retained to meet further individual requests and to cover a distribution to Members and Senators.

December 1, 1939. W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

C132545

Ottawa,.....

Mr. Turnbull,

Do you wish to include clubs, societies or other organizations in this memorandum?

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

KODAK SAFETY FILM

MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

C132545

Ottawa, ...

Mr. Turnbull,

Do you wish to include clubs, societies or other organizations in this memorandum?

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 132546

COPIES OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S RADIO ADDRESSES OF OCTOBER 27TH AND OCTOBER 31ST, 1939, HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:-

Presidents, General Managers, and Managers, of all Banks in Canada.

Presidents and Secretaries of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Canada.

Officials of Canadian Manufacturers' Associations.

Clerks of every City, Town and Village in each of the nine Provinces.

Officials of Fraternal Organizations - Hibernians, Foresters (Protestant and Catholic), Odd Fellows, Sons and Daughters of England, Scotland and Ireland, Orders of the Eastern Star, Rebekahs, Knights of Columbus, Loyal Orange Associations, Masonic Order, Sons of Canada, St. Andrew's, St. George's and St. Patrick's Societies, Young Men's Hebrew Associations, etc., etc.

Officials of French-Canadian Societies in Quebec.

Officials of Jewish Societies in Canada.

Officers of Canadian Women's Club, Canadian Women's Press Club, Catholic Women's League of Canada, Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, Daughters of the Empire, National Council of Women, etc.

Officers of Service Clubs and Boy Scouts Associations.

Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A.'s in Canada.

Officers of Art, Music and Drama Socities in Canada.

Officers of Historical Associations and Canadian Authors' Association.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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CANADA

C 132547

Secretaries of The Rhodes Scholarship Trust.

Officers of Canadian Nurses Association, Canadian Red Cross Society and Canadian Welfare Council.

Officers of Automobile Clubs and Travel Bureaus in Canada.

Officers of Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, and Commercial Travellers' Associations.

Officers of Labour Organizations.

Officials of Agricultural and Livestock Associations in Canada.

Officials of Exhibitions and Winter Fairs.

School Inspectors in each of the nine Provinces.

Presidents, Secretaries and other Officials of the Canadian Youth Congress (representing English, French, Jewish and other nationalities) in all the important Cities of the Dominion. In addition, several hundred copies of the Addresses were forwarded to different officials, at their request, for distribution by them.

NOTE: At a Conference of the Youth Congress held in April last, at Vancouver, there were 232 delegates present, representing 45,000 young people.

At a Conference held at Saskatoon, in June last, there were 195 delegates present, representing, approximately, 26,000 persons, and 124 organizations.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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C 132548

At a Rally held at Winnipeg, in May, 1938, over 3,000 young people were present.

At a Conference held at Montreal, in May, 1938, 278 delegates were present, representing over 100,000 young people of Quebec Province.

The above covered about 6 000

The same 6 000 were sent out in response to requests reaching G.B.G and Prime Minister's Office

In addition approx. 52,000 (English & French) were sent to Clergymen, doctors, dentists, Lawyers, school principals, merchants, & Barbers in all places other than cities.

100 of each sent to Massey for select distribution in England.

a total of 65,000 of each

Speech has gone out

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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CANADA

Form 2

C132549

CJCA

BROADCASTING STATION

"FOOTHILLS NETWORK"

of North Western Publishers Limited, Operated by Taylor & Pearson Broadcasting Company Limited

STAFF MEMO.

To ..... Date .....

From ..... Subject .....

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
DEC 22 1939
File No. .....
Programme Dept.

Sent
Mr G. J. White,
9840 — 92 Ave
City

Copy of Mr McKenzie King's speech
Dec 17

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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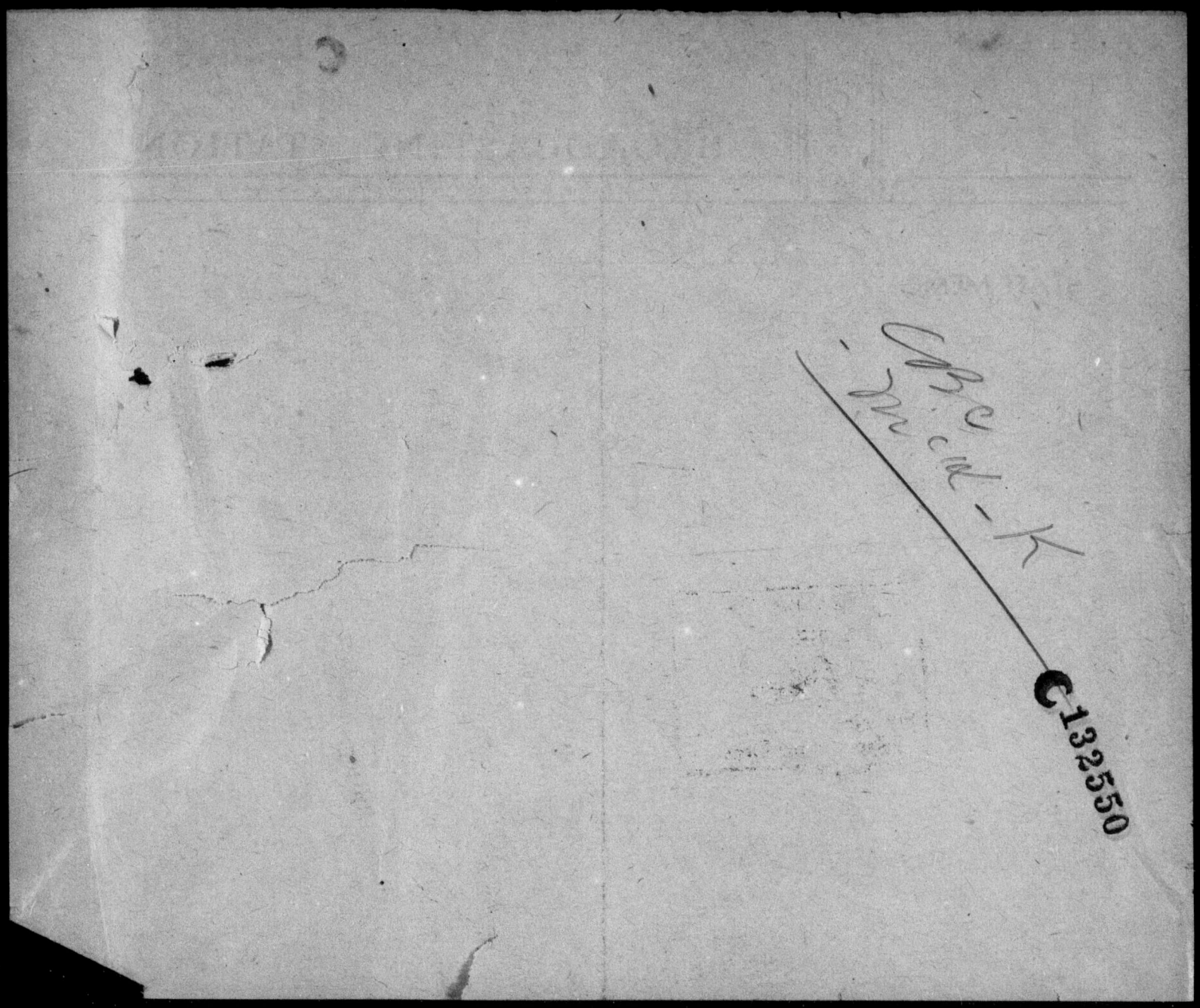
CANADA

C132550



W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132551
J.M.G./c.
19. 12. 39. M-751
1939
file 120
J-100-32
V-1

SUGGESTED REMARKS FOR THE NEWSREEL TO BE MADE BY THE PRIME MINISTER.

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, in addition to a rapid and extensive increase in the air training programmes of each of the three Dominions, visualizes joint training in Canada, in the more advanced stages, of pupils from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The undertaking is one of great magnitude. It will establish Canada as one of the greatest air training centres in the world.

The United Kingdom Government has informed us that, considering present and future requirements, it feels that participation in the Air Training Scheme would provide for more effective assistance towards ultimate victory than any other form of military co-operation which Canada can give. At the same time the United Kingdom Government wishes it to be clearly understood that it would welcome no less heartily the presence of Canadian land forces in the theatre of war at the earliest possible moment. The arrival in England this week of the First Canadian Division is ample evidence that no time is being lost in our endeavour to meet the wish of the United Kingdom for the early despatch of an Expeditionary Force.

NOTE: The concluding paragraph of the broadcast is also suggested if it would not make the newsreel too long. The other two paragraphs selected and adapted are perhaps more topical.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 132552

Please send two copies of the speech given by Hon. MacKenzie King on Dec.17 to

Mr. R.J.Hunter,
341 Church Street,
Toronto,Ont.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
DEC 21 1939
File No.....
Programme Dept.

and also one to

Mr.J.J.Finnigan,
341 Church Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Mr Clarence Daly
Rubber Bldg
Sydney Mines

Sent

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

C 132553

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
DEC 21 1939
File No.....
Programme Dept.

Request for Prime Minister's talks

Gerald Barry Jr.

II Douglas Ave.,

Westmount, Que.

Sent

R. Bert Munro,

580 George St.

Peterborough, Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 132554

M-751
1931

WJT/LAM
December 21, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C.B.C. report that to play over the record made yesterday even once would make it unsuitable for processing. They can, however, play over the one record which was first made and which has to be discarded. This would give the Prime Minister an idea of the general quality. The most satisfactory place to hear the record would be at the C.B.O. studio, because it cannot very well be played on an ordinary phonograph. The private stations will require some twelve records which is the reason that processing is necessary. It will take some days to have this work done, and an early release to them of the record in the hands of the C.B.C. is desired.

W. J. T.

K

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C132355

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER WJT/MS

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy:

M-751
1939

C-404
1939

Will you please let me have an early report, if possible, as to the Prime Minister's decision on the release of a record made for New Year's use by private radio stations in Quebec.

destroy discard - send other to Quebec

December 23rd, 1939. W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 132556

MEMORANDUM

Dec 21

WJT

P.M. wishes to hear record of New Year wishes before it goes on the air.

W.L.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 188, pages C132319-C132959)

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CANADA

C 132557

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mable:

Pls. send 6 copies in English of P.M.'s speech on Air Training Scheme to South African ~~repre-sentative~~ attaché

~~W. Dirkse~~

~~Wan Schalkwik~~

~~Mrs.~~ W. Dirkse van Schalkwik

6 mld
28.12.39

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URGENT

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 132558

MEMORANDUM

W.J.T.

December 28, 1939
3.10 p.m.

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. Gladstone Murray has been in touch with Mr. Thompson's office to suggest that on New Year's Day the Prime Minister, Mr. Lapointe, Mr. Rogers, and, perhaps, Dr. Manion, join in a broadcast which would be carried throughout Canada and to the troops at Aldershot, each speaker to take about three minutes. In the case of any absentees, a record could be made, or a record could be made of the whole programme.

An early decision will have to be made if this is to be carried out.

W.J.T.

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C132559

Thursday,
October 5,
1933

6.30

MR. KING:

Mr. Carruthers of the Board of Trade advises that it is between 80 and 100 miles from Edmundston to Campbellton, and 80 miles from Edmundston to Rivière-du-Loup.

By having an afternoon meeting at Edmundston you can motor either to Campbellton to catch the 6.30 evening train (Eastern Time) or to Rivière-du-Loup to catch the 12.10, midnight, train (Eastern Time). This is the same train, and it arrives in Montreal at 8.00 o'clock in the morning.

HRLH.

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Kelp

C132560

Oct. 4, 1933.

Mr. King.

Re Train Times

The only feasible train from Montreal to Campbellton is the Ocean Limited leaving Montreal daily at 8.00 pm, and arriving at Campbellton 9.40 the next morning. As you will see from the sheet showing Detroit-Montreal connections, to catch this train, you could leave Detroit the previous evening Canadian National at 11.59 p.m., arriving Montreal 4.30 p.m., or you could leave Detroit early in the morning Canadian Pacific 2.15 a.m., arriving the afternoon of the same day at Montreal 4.25 p.m.

If you wish to go from Ottawa to Campbellton via Montreal, you could leave Ottawa Canadian National 4.20 pm, arriving Montreal 7.35 pm, or Canadian Pacific 3.30 pm, arriving Montreal 6.45 pm.

If you wish to go from Montreal on Saturday night to Detroit, you can leave Canadian National 11.30 pm, arriving Detroit 3.10 pm Sunday afternoon, or Canadian Pacific 11.15 pm, arriving Detroit 2.40 pm Sunday afternoon.

EAP

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C 132321

Itinerary Mr. Mackenzie King
October 14-21,
1933.

Note:

All times shown
Eastern Standard.

Saturday, October 14:

8.30 am - Leave Ottawa, C.P.R.

11.45 am - Arrive Montreal.

2.00 pm - Meeting at L'Assomption.

Dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Casgrain (246 Elm; Fitzroy 0927).

11.15 pm - Leave Montreal, C.P.R.

Sunday, October 15:

7.45 am - Arrive Toronto.

8.30 am - Leave Toronto C.PR. (same car).

2.40 pm - Arrive Detroit.

Monday, October 16:

Tuesday, October 17:

- Leave Detroit

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C
132562

Wednesday, October 18:

Arrive Toronto.

Leave Toronto.

Arrive Montreal.

8.00 pm - Leave Montreal, C.N.R. (Ocean Limited).

Thursday, October 19:

9.40 am - Arrive Campbellton. (Campbellton is on Atlantic Standard Time - one hour ahead of railway time.)

Meeting at Campbellton in evening.

Friday, October 20:

Motor to Edmundston in morning.

Meeting in Edmundston in afternoon.

Motor to Riviere du Loup.

Saturday, October 21:

12.10 am - Leave Riviere du Loup, C.N.R.

8.00 am - Arrive Montreal.

8.55 am - Leave Montreal, C. N. R.

12.10 pm - Arrive Ottawa.

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C132562

Liberal Policies for Present Day Needs

Unemployment of First Concern;

Liberation of External Trade;

Liberation of Internal Trade;

Development of Primary Industries;

Control of Credit;

Control of Investments;

Safeguarding of National Railways;

Democratization of Industry;

Restoration of Responsible Government;

Re-Assertion of Personal Liberty;

Electoral Reform;

A Balanced Budget;

International Relations;

More Equitable Distribution of Wealth.

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C 132564

Co-operative Commonwealth
Federation

(See Speech of February 27 on
Woodsworth Resolution re)

(Note: Western Members have,
without exception, asked
for the repetition of this
Speech in Western Canada.)

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C 132564

Liberal Record

1896 to 1911;
1921 to 1930;

Periods of great prosperity, -

Expansion;
Development;
Surpluses;
Reduction in debt;
Reduction in Taxation.

Unity throughout Dominion, -

Settlement of Maritime Claims;
Settlement of Natural Resources Claims;
- Also re Power, Ontario - Quebec.

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132566

C[redacted]

Free Hand

Liberals have given Government every opportunity to make good their promises of 1930, and to implement policies based on them.

Kingston Extra Strong

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C 132567

Parliamentary Institutions in Danger

Power of Executive increased under Bennett Administration.

Blank Cheque.

Peace, Order and Good Government.

Orders-in-Council:

To prohibit export of Gold;
To fix arbitrary value of securities held by insurance Companies;
To guarantee the Banks re advances to Wheat Pools;
To guarantee the Banks re Manitoba Savings Bank;
To advance monies to C.P.R.;
To assist other Corporations in Financial Trouble;
To gamble in the Wheat Market.

Canadian National Railways.
(Legislation of 1933)

Imperial Conference Agreements.

Radio.

Tariff Board.

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Restrictions on Personal Liberty of Subject

Deportations -

Star Chamber methods.

Secrecy.

Section 98 Criminal Code

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C 132569

Liberal Women

(See Speech December 10, 1932 to
Federation of Liberal Women's Clubs,
Montreal -
"Why Women should take Interest
in Politics".)

(See also Speech April 18, 1928, to
National Federation of Liberal Women,
Ottawa, -
"Liberalism the Principle of the Vote".)

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C132570

Unemployment

Conservatives -

No constructive policy.
Merely spending money.

Has created paupers and aggravated situation;

Has driven Municipalities and Provinces to verge of bankruptcy.

High tariff meant to create work -

Has destroyed trade;

Has reduced revenues;

Has increased taxation;

Has increased unemployment.

Liberals -

Relief Commission needed.

Cure -

Complete change of Policies;

Return to freer trade;

Tariff for Revenue.

(See South Huron Speech, 1932)

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C 132571

132571

Railways

Progress under Liberals due to no political interference and Liberal Trade policies, - Tariff for revenue.

Decline under Conservatives due to political interference and lack of traffic due to restrictions on trade, - Prohibitive tariff.

(See Speech South Huron By-election 1932)

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KODAK SAFETY FILM

132572

Imperial Conference

1930, London - a fiasco;

1932, Ottawa - a further hindrance to World Trade.

(see speech Montreal Reform Club, October 29, 1932)

Status

Equality of status achieved after struggle of 100 years by Statute of Westminster now being undone from economic side by present Conservative Administration.

National position to be subordinate to Imperial.

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[redacted]

132573

Tariff Board

[redacted]

Appointed after Tariff raised to unheard of heights in Special Session of 1930 and General Sessions of 1931 and 1932;

Partisan appointments to maintain policy of protection.

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Bennett Promises to Western Canada

Markets for agriculturists;

Work for all.

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C 132575

Electoral Reform

Proportional Representation

Alternative Vote

Permanent Voters' List

Compulsory Voting (7)

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C132576

132576

Extravagance

Conservatives spending today as much as was spent under Liberal prosperity:

Creation of numerous highly paid positions.

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132577

Tariff

(See Leaflet issued by Liberal Office
giving comparative tariff rates)

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C132378
132578

Trade

Great expansion of trade
under Liberals.

Great decline under
Conservatives.

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C 132579

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Debt

Reduction in debt - 7 years in succession under Liberals	-	$276,000,000.
Increase in debt in less than 3 years under Conservatives	-	$455,000,000.

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C 132580

132580

Depression after War and after 1930

Contrast Liberal method in years succeeding 1921 and resultant prosperity with Conservative method after 1930 and increased depression.

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C 130581

Canadian Clubs

(See Speech to

1. Board of Trade,
   Winnipeg, January 13, 1932 -
   "Some Thoughts on the
   Social Order";

2. Commercial Travellers' Association,
   Toronto, December 16, 1932.

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C 132582

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERING:

A letter and resolution, protesting against the use of the French language outside the Province of Quebec by the Radio Commission has been received this morning from H. C. Palmer, President, Sons of England Benefit Society, Lodge Pride of the North, No. 343, Prince Albert.

Papers have come in from Winnipeg (Free Press and Tribune) and also from Mr. Cudingley, of Brandon.

A letter has come in from Mr. H. H. Millward, of Edmonton, in which he complains of the loss of his farm which he held under the Soldier Settlement Board. He is rather erratic, and may try to see you in Edmonton.

McGill of the C.P.R. and Buttler, of the C.N.R., have both mentioned to me that they would like to have the details of the itinerary after Prince Albert. Perhaps you will see that Miss O'Malley gets the information so that she can send it to these two men.

If your plans after Dauphin permit of mail being sent from this office please let Miss Zavitske know. She will be on duty that week.

HRLH.

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END OF REEL

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