START

DÉBUT

REEL

-33-

MICROFILMED BY CENTRAL MICROFILM UNIT

MICROFILMÉ PAR LE SERVICE CENTRAL DU MICROFILM

Public Archives Canada

Archives publiques Canada

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0N3

DATE 25-8-83

CAMERA W-8

OPERATOR - OPÉRATEUR 5-11

REDUCTION 15x

DATA 06-83-0821

ARC-178 (12-75)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

This microfilm is a true copy of original documentation in the Public Archives of Canada. It is provided for research purposes only. Permission to reproduce it must be obtained from the Public Archives of Canada. Responsibility regarding questions of copyright that may arise in the use of this microfilm is assumed by the recipient.

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES DU CANADA

Ce microfilm est une copie exacte de documents conservés aux Archives publiques du Canada. Elle a été préparée pour fins de recherche seulement et ne peut être reproduite sans la permission des Archives publiques du Canada. Le récipiendaire sera tenu responsable de toute infraction au droit de propriété de ce document.

W.L.M. KING PAPERS

Memoranda and Notes

1940-1950

MG 26 J 4 Volume 291

Pages C200975-C201963

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201601

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Robertson.

P.=10-4
1946

The Hon. Adelard Godbout will be in Montreal on Monday, September 16th, and can be reached either at the Windsor Hotel or at Plateau 5761.

Mr. King has indicated that he will try to let Mr. Godbout know on Monday what day he can be received next week.

J.W.P.

September 14th, 1946.

Copy for: ~~R.C.R.~~
~~W.R.Mr.~~
~~M.C.~~

✓ Godbout, Adelard
✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ Liberal Party - Quebec

See also
P 30-4
v.4

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201602

I have a letter from Mr. E. A. MacGillivray, M.P.P., for Glengarry, requesting an interview with you, whenever convenient, for Mr. Romeo Rouleau, Mayor of Alexandria. Mr. MacGillivray will accompany Mr. Rouleau, and suggests, if it is convenient, that the appointment be any day between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which time would be between trains.

Should you be attending the Williamstown Fair, however, on September 25th, Mr. Rouleau could perhaps arrange to see you there for a few minutes.

Mr. MacGillivray does not mention in his letter what they wish to discuss with you.

G. J. M.

17th September, 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201603

11-10-a
1946

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

The attached letter from Mr. G. M. Geldert, the Director of the Industrial and Publicity Committee of the City of Ottawa, gives details concerning the visit of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts which will be coming to Ottawa on September 28th. The visitors will include in their number the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston. The city is giving a luncheon for the guests on Monday, September 30th, and in the afternoon a reception is being tendered for them by the United States Ambassador. The Company itself is giving a reception and banquet on Monday evening at the Chateau Laurier.

Mr. Geldert also telephoned me to explain that the Company is largely made up of very prominent men in Boston and in the State of Massachusetts in general and that it is considered a great honour to belong to it. In explaining this, his principal purpose was to enquire whether it might be possible for you to arrange a short interview at some stage with the more distinguished of the visitors--possibly with the Governor, the Mayor and the Commanding Officer. Mr. Geldert said that he was sure you would be too busy to wish to have a small luncheon or anything of the sort, but he hoped that somehow it might be possible to arrange a brief interview. The dates he suggests are Tuesday or Wednesday, October 1st or 2nd. I told Mr. Geldert I would bring the request to your attention.

September 19th, 1946.

R.G.R.
(R.G. ROBERTSON)

Copy for: ~~J.W.P.~~
~~C.S.H.~~
~~P.M.~~
Miss Horne

Sec also 6-25
1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interviews
Mr King & The Press 6

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: 23-10-46

C201604

Mr. Thomas D. Durrance, who now represents "Time" in Ottawa, telephoned this morning to say that the American magazine "Coronet" has commissioned him to do an article on Canada for one of their issues this fall or winter, and has asked that the main focus and emphasis of the article be on you. Mr. Durrance is being transferred to the United States at the end of this week and will be leaving Ottawa Saturday morning. He is wondering if there would be any possibility whatever of arranging a short interview before that time in order to discuss matters relative to the article he is preparing. 1)

Mr. Durrance mentioned that he and his wife visited Princess Cantacuzene-Grant at the Seigniory Club a short time ago as they are personal friends of hers, and he felt that possibly she might have mentioned his name to you. 2)

R. G. R.
R.G. ROBERTSON

Ed Durrance 25/10/46

23rd September, 1946.

1) very difficult to arrange in view of heavy schedule this week but if any chance will let him know;
2) Quite true; very glad to know they are mutual friends (Init.) 25/X

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

RGR

C201605

P-10-1

see 1946 previous 1945

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Mrs. King - Interviews
Turgeon, J.-L.

Mr. Gray Turgeon telephoned this morning to ask whether there would be any possibility of seeing you to-day or to-morrow. I told him that you were not in town to-day and that I thought it would be very difficult to arrange an appointment on either of these two days. He did not press at all and indicated that he would try to secure an interview at some later date as he is, apparently, leaving for Vancouver by plane to-morrow, if he can secure accommodation.

R.G.R.

Taf information
30-9-46 (R.G. ROBERTSON)

September 30th, 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201606

File Hon. Mr. Moore

9-10-C
1946

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Sir William Clark called this morning to say that he had been speaking with you at the reception given last Thursday by the New Zealand High Commissioner, and that you had indicated that you would try to arrange a time when he could see you. Sir William wanted me to let you know that he would be here until October 9th, at which time he was leaving for Toronto and would also be back for a few days at a later date. I can get in touch with him through the office of the United Kingdom High Commissioner at any time you may wish.

W.L.M.K.

September 30th, 1946.

I am dining with Sir William at the High Commissioner's residence - tomorrow (Oct 4) night but please ask Sir William on next for important [illegible]

10-3-46

see also 9-10 / 4.13

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

B.F. Oct 5/46 C201607

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

R-10-C
1946

Mr. Archibald M. Carmichael, (M.P. for Kindersley, Sask., 1921-35) telephoned to say that a party of about 24 students from Port Erie, Ont., will be in Ottawa on Oct. 5th on an educational tour and are looking forward to meeting the Prime Minister, if only for a very few moments.

I pointed out that pressure of engagements made it extremely doubtful that this would be possible but I would nevertheless place the request before you.

Mr. Carmichael also asked to speak with you over the telephone when convenient. His office no. is 5005 and residence 5-7460.

G. J. M.
(G. J. MATTE)

October 1, 1946

Read by P.M. - Oct. 5/46.

B.F. - Root Block

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Anglo-Canadian Trade
Mr King - Interviews

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 7-10-M
1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201608

Mr. Moir Mackenzie, the Secretary of the Federation of British Industries, telephoned this morning to ask that his respects be paid you on the occasion of a brief visit to Ottawa. He will be here to-day and to-morrow. He asked whether there would be any possibility of seeing you, and I told him that you were very pressed by many things which were requiring your attention. He said that he quite understood and as there was nothing in particular he wished to take up with you, he did not want me to bother you about it.

R. G. R.
(R.G. ROBERTSON)

October 4th, 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201609 - 1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

P-40 1946

Mr. Inglis, the Ottawa correspondent for the London Times, telephoned me this afternoon to ask whether there would be any possibility of having a brief interview with you at your convenience. Mr. Inglis has just returned from the United Kingdom where he was for some three months. He mentioned that he had met you briefly at Waterloo Station on your return journey from Paris.

Urgent interview 10-10-46

R.G.R.
(R.G. ROBERTSON)

4th October, 1946.

Mr King Interviews
Mr Lodge The Press

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~J.W.P.~~
C201610 G.J.M.
~~P.A.~~
~~Miss Horne~~

R-10-T

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

~ Franco-Canadian Relations
~ Mr King - Interview

Mr. de Pampelonne of the French Embassy telephoned on behalf of the French Ambassador this morning to ask whether it would be possible for you to see the French Minister of Finance, Mr. Schuman, preferably on Monday morning. I mentioned that I understood that you would be attending the luncheon for Mr. Schuman at noon on Monday and suggested that it might be preferable not to attempt to arrange a special interview, in view of the pressure of matters calling for your attention. Mr. de Pampelonne said he quite understood and would assume that no special interview would be arranged unless he heard to the contrary.

Mr. de Pampelonne said that a Dr. Trotot, of the Institut Pasteur, is at present in Montreal, and has brought with him a medallion or plaque (Mr. de Pampelonne's English was not quite equal to making clear which it was) which the Institut Pasteur would like to present to you in commemoration of your visit to them on August 25th. Dr. Trotot will be in Ottawa on Monday afternoon and all day Tuesday and was wondering whether an interview could be arranged.

R.G.R.

(R.G. ROBERTSON)

5th October, 1946

RGR/DM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201611 P-10-1
1946

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Ter. King - Requests for Interviews
H. of C. - Speaker -

This morning, Mr. Speaker's secretary telephoned to say that Dr. Fauteux was in town and requested a short interview with you. The matter about which he wishes to speak to you is not urgent, but he would nevertheless like to see you, if at all possible.

Dr. Fauteux will be in Ottawa until late to-morrow afternoon.

W. R. Martin

October 7th, 1946.

WRM:MV Copy for: ~~R.C.M.P.~~
~~M.D.~~
~~W.P.M.~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr. King - Requests for Interviews — International Labour Organization — 1946

R-10-m

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201612

Mr. G. Myrddin-Evans, C.B., British Delegate to the International Labour Conference which concludes in Montreal today, and who has been re-elected Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization for a further term, will be in Ottawa from Friday night, October 11, until Sunday noon, October 13. 11.45 Sat.

I am informed that while on the boat returning to Canada recently you invited Mr. Myrddin-Evans to call upon you should he come to Ottawa. If it could be arranged, he would greatly appreciate an opportunity to see you for a few moments and to thank you for Canada's interest and hospitality while host to the International Labour Conference in Montreal.

You may wish to know that Mr. Myrddin-Evans' re-election as Chairman was proposed by the United States and seconded by India, and required the suspension of the Standing Orders. It was opposed by Belgium, France and a group of South American countries, who withdrew their nomination of Mr. Justin Godart when the vote of the majority of the Governments and the overwhelming support of both the worker and employer delegations made Mr. Myrddin-Evans' re-election obvious.

G.J.M.

October 9, 1946.

(G.J. MATTE)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

King - Requests for Interviews -
Franco-Can. Relations -
Immigration Policy -

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

A-10-P
1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Can. Foreign Policy C201613

D+12 P
1946

Mr. Paul-Robert Prigent, Minister of Population for the Government of France, arrives in Ottawa Friday evening, October 11th, and a request has come from the French Embassy for a short interview, if possible, any time in the forenoon, Saturday, October 12th. — 12 o'clock

I am informed that, since Mr. Prigent's Department is primarily concerned with the social welfare of the people of France, he would be very pleased if afforded the opportunity, when in Ottawa, to express to the Prime Minister, in person, the gratitude of the people of France for the assistance received from this country.

I have been requested by Mr. Emmanuel d'Harcourt, Second Secretary of the French Embassy, to let him know, as soon as possible, of your decision.

G. J. M.
(G. J. MATTE)

October 9th, 1946.

See also F.20 v.2

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Memo as sent to PM
(destroy earlier memo which showed different dates)

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201614

Done for

Mr. Joseph Purtell, one of the very top editors of Time Magazine, New York, will be in Ottawa from 2.00 P.M., Wednesday, October 16th, to 2.00 P.M., Thursday, October 17th. Mr. Purtell would much appreciate the opportunity to pay his respects to the Prime Minister- even if only for two or three minutes.

Mr. J. McConaughey, Ottawa Editor of Time, who put forward this request, explains that Mr. Purtell is so senior that Mr. Sanford Lee Cooper, the editor of Time's Canadian section (whom the Prime Minister will remember meeting) is one of those working under Mr. Purtell's direction.

I explained to Mr. McConaughey that the Prime Minister would probably be very busy Wednesday afternoon, but that the request would be brought to your attention.

P. A.

October 11th, 1946.

Copy for: Mr. Handy
Miss Zavitske

Seen 2.45 pm
Oct 16/46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Dexter, Grant
- Mr King - Interviews
- Mr King & the Press

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201615

10-D

Mr. Grant Dexter, now 1941 the principal Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, is in Ottawa until Friday evening. He would very much appreciate a few minutes with you at the office some time during the week, if it could be managed.

J.W.D.

Oct. 15, 1946

Speaks. P-40
1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

J.A.G.
E.H.
Miss Z.

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister:**

C201616

Mr. Grant Dexter, now the principal Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, is in Ottawa until Friday evening. He would very much appreciate a few minutes with you at the office some time during the week, if it could be managed.

J.W.P.

Oct. 15, 1946

6.05 pm
Seen Oct 17/46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201617 P.-10-m 1946

(4)

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Mouquet, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Dieppe, telephoned this morning from Montreal to say that he will be in Ottawa all day to-morrow. He said that he had had the opportunity of welcoming you in Dieppe on the occasion of your visit there and referred particularly to the banquet which, I understand, was tendered for you on that occasion. He said that you had expressed the hope that he would get in touch with you if he came to Canada, and he now wished to do this, particularly as he had a small medal and certain other items which he wished to present to you. He asked whether there might be any chance of having a short interview with you some time during to-morrow, preferably before four o'clock, as he would like to return to Montreal on the four o'clock train. If it would not be possible for you to see him before that time, but could be arranged at a later hour, Mr. Mouquet would be glad to defer his departure to suit your convenience.

Mr. Mouquet will call me on the telephone at ten o'clock to-morrow morning to learn whether you will be able to see him.

R. G. R.
(R. G. ROBERTSON)

October 15th, 1946.

RGR:MV

Copy for: [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

Dealaod D-12-1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

(1) C201618

The Secretary to the Honourable Charles Stewart telephoned this afternoon and said that you had agreed to meet Mr. Stewart and Mr. Perrault some time this week when Mr. Perrault can come to Ottawa. Mr. Perrault will arive here at 12.45 p.m. on Thursday and will remain until you can see them at your convenience. Mr. Stewart would like to have your decision as to what time would be satisfactory.

R. G. R.

15th October, 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mss. Hung - Request for interviews ✓
Liberal Party - P.E.I. ✓
Judgeships - P.E.I. ✓

R-10-m
1946

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201619

The Honourable John Ewen Sinclair, Senator from PPince Edward Island, telephoned this afternoon requesting, if at all possible, a short interview with you to-morrow. The Senator will be accompanied by Mr. J. L. Douglas, M.P. for Charlottetown, and possibly by Senator J. P. McIntyre. I am informed that the matter they wish to discuss with you is that of the appointment of a Judge.

I pointed out that your time was very much taken up these days, and that it was doubtful whether an appointment could be arranged on such short notice but said that I would, nevertheless, bring the matter to your attention.

Senator Sinclair can be reached by telephone at Local 4646 or 4-4146.

G. J. M.
(G. J. MATTE)

October 16th, 1946.

GJM:MV

Copy for: ~~R.C.M.P.~~ (
~~W.R.M.~~
~~M.G.~~

See also R-10-1
1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~Anglo-Can. Relations~~
~~Mr. King - Interview~~

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201620

October 16, 1946
12.30 p.m.

A-10-J
1946

THE PRIME MINISTER:

The Department of Labour have just telephoned to say that Sir Godfrey Ince arrived in Ottawa this morning and will be here until Saturday morning. He has asked for an appointment with the Prime Minister.

Sir Godfrey Ince is Permanent Secretary to the U. K. Department of Labour, and immediate superior to Mr. C. Myrddin-Evans.

R.G.R.

Shown to P.M.
Speak to P.M. at office re.

See also D-12-J

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister C201621

The Department of Labour telephoned this morning to say that Sir Godfrey Ince, the Permanent Secretary to the United Kingdom Department of Labour, arrived in Ottawa this morning and will be here until Saturday morning. Sir Godfrey is the immediate superior to Mr. Myrddin-Evans whom you saw last Saturday morning.

Sir Godfrey would very much appreciate it if he could have a short interview with you at your convenience.

October 16, 1946.

Sent 5.45 pm Oct. 17/46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201622 R-10-2

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER. 1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ British High Commission in Canada

Mr. Garner, the Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, telephoned this morning to say that Sir William Clark will be leaving Ottawa on Wednesday afternoon. He understands that you have expressed to Sir William a desire to see him before he leaves the city and, in view of this, you may wish to have Sir William's plans brought to your attention.

R. G. R.

(R.B. ROBERTSON)

October 19th, 1946.

RGR:RB

Copy for: ~~R.G.R.~~
~~M.G.~~
~~W.R.M.~~

See also G-10-2
v.1

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201622 R-10-2

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr King - Interviews
British High Commission in Canada

Mr. Garner, the Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, telephoned this morning to say that Sir William Clark will be leaving Ottawa on Wednesday afternoon. He understands that you have expressed to Sir William a desire to see him before he leaves the city and, in view of this, you may wish to have Sir William's plans brought to your attention.

R. G. R.

(R.B. ROBERTSON)

October 19th, 1946.

RGR:RB

Copy for: ~~R.G.R.~~
~~M.G.~~
~~W.R.M.~~

See also G-10-2
V.1

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201623

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

11-10-D
1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Davis, T.C.
Mr King - Interviews

Judge T. C. Davis is at present in Ottawa and will be here until Monday evening. If it would suit your convenience, he would very much like to be able to have a brief interview with you some time on Monday.

R.G.R.

October 19th, 1946.

To see: ~~R.G.R.~~
~~W.R.M.~~
~~M.O.~~

See also a-11-3
v. 2

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201623
11-10-D
1946

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Davis, T.C.
Mr King - Interviews

Judge T. C. Davis is at present in Ottawa and will be here until Monday evening. If it would suit your convenience, he would very much like to be able to have a brief interview with you some time on Monday.

R.G.R.

October 19th, 1946.

To see: ~~R.G.R.~~
~~W.R.M.~~
~~M.C.~~

See also a-11-3
v. 2

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201624

Laurier House

Please show to Prime Minister on his return

Fdk

J.W.P.

R-10-46

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

The Right Reverend Dr. T. W. Jones, Moderator of the United Church of Canada, will be in Ottawa on Wednesday, November 6th and would appreciate the opportunity to pay a courtesy call on the Prime Minister, if only for a few minutes.

The request was transmitted by Rev. Dr. John W. Woodside of Chalmers United Church, Ottawa. Dr. Woodside explained that Dr. Jones had no request to make of the Prime Minister and no particular subject to discuss, that he simply wished to pay his respects.

I explained to Dr. Woodside that, much as the Prime Minister might wish to see Dr. Jones, I did not know what the Prime Minister's other commitments might be for November 6th, and that it might not be possible to give him definite word, one way or the other, ahead of that date. Dr. Woodside fully appreciates the situation, but would be glad if any advance word could be given him.

Dr. Woodside's office telephone is 2-0311
home telephone 3-1531

PA.

P. A.

(P. ACLAND)

October 23rd, 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~RGR~~
~~W.R.M.~~
~~M.C.~~

C201625

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Attached is a letter from Dr. D. P. Pandia which was delivered by him to Mr. Matte yesterday. In it he requests a brief interview with you.

Dr. Pandia called me on the telephone this morning to inform me that while he had planned to leave Ottawa yesterday, he had stayed over until today in the hope that he might be able to pay his respects to you briefly if it would suit your convenience. He stated that he did not wish to pursue any particular matter with you, although I understand that the principal reason for his presence in Ottawa is to discuss questions relating to the franchise of East Indians in British Columbia. Dr. Pandia is seeing the Honourable Ian Mackenzie this morning and is leaving for British Columbia by plane at midnight. He is staying at the Chateau Laurier Hotel.

Dr. Pandia referred two or three times to his having met you in 1939.

R. G. R.

29th October, 1946.

RGR:McK

PM met seeing WSR

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~R.C.R.~~
~~M.C.~~
~~W.R.M.~~

C201626

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

R-10-2
1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr King - Interviews
Dept. of External affairs

I am informed by Mr. Pearson that General Odlum is at present in Ottawa and will be remaining for a few days in the hope that you may be able to see him briefly. Apparently he has no set date of departure but will remain at your convenience.

General Odlum is at present staying at the Chateau Laurier Hotel.

R. G. R.

(R. G. ROBERTSON)

30th October, 1946.

RGR:McK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201627

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

2

10-I
1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

The Reverend Dr. Woodside of Chalmers United Church, telephoned this morning to say that the new Moderator of the United Church of Canada, Reverend Dr. Thomas W. Jones, will be in Ottawa on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 5th and 6th, and would very much like to be able to pay his respects to you, if this could be arranged. Dr. Jones is to be received by the Governor General at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, but if any other time could be found, he would adjust his plans to suit your convenience.

Dr. Jones is the Pastor of Calvary United Church in Montreal and was elected Moderator on September 11th of this year to succeed the Reverend J. H. Arnup.

H. G. R.

R. G. ROBERTSON

31st October, 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Liberal Party - Ontario
Mr King - Interview

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201628

Mr. Gordon Bell, formerly of Newmarket, who was Liberal candidate in Prince Edward-Lennox in the last General Election, has asked for an interview with you to-morrow. Mr. Bell has made a similar request three or four times in the past year on occasions when it would have been almost impossible for you to arrange to see him. Each time I have been able to persuade him that there was no real need to bother you. To-day, however, he insisted that I let you know of his request.

Mr. Bell can be reached at the Lord Elgin Hotel, Room 504.

4th November, 1946.

How can he be advised
& persuade him to
write or to speak
& you, if
4-11-46

must see about ca
to arrange

Mr Bell agreed
to write a letter -

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister**

C201629

Mr. Maurice Codner telephoned this morning from Government House, where he is staying, to enquire as to the possibility of being able to pay his respects to you at some opportunity that would suit your convenience.

Mr. Codner said that you would know him and mentioned that he was doing painting here with the Governor General and was engaged with His Excellency every afternoon for this purpose. In view of this, he was wondering if there would be any opportunity to see you during the course of any morning or perhaps late in the afternoon. Mr. Codner will be staying at Government House until Saturday.

R. G. R.

November 5, 1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party - Ontario

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201630

For the Prime Minister;

R-10-1
1946

Senator Roebuck has wired me to say he will be in Ottawa (Lord Elgin Hotel) tomorrow and Friday, and would like, if possible, to see you.

J.W.R.

Nov. 6, 1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Arnold. memo re

Nfld Committee

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201631

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

11-10-D
1946

Mr. Pearson informs me that Mr. Victor Doré will be in Ottawa on Friday afternoon and will be leaving early Saturday morning with the Delegation to attend the UNESCO Conference in Paris.

Mr. Pearson thinks it might be useful if you could see Mr. Doré briefly during the time he will be here, particularly since he may not be in Ottawa again before he goes to take up his new post in Belgium.

R. G. R.

November 6th, 1946.

Please Send Form of Pardon asked
6-11-46

✓ Dept. External Affairs
✓ Mr King - Interviews

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201632

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Mr. D. L. MacCarthy, K.C., telephoned this morning to ask whether there would be any possibility of your finding time this afternoon to see Mr. Karl von Schumacher, who is the Editor and Proprietor of the weekly paper "Weltwoche" which is published in Zurich, Switzerland.

After receiving the request, I checked with the Swiss Legation here and have ascertained that the Weltwoche is one of the largest papers in Switzerland, and is widely read not only in that country but throughout Europe. It publishes articles of general political interest and was strongly anti-Nazi throught the war. Mr. von Schumacher is a very old friend of the Swiss Minister, Dr. Nef, and is hoping on his return from Canada to publish some articles on the outstanding men of this country. Dr. Nef feels that he would be very appreciative of an interview, if any time could be found.

R. G. R.

November 8th, 1946.

RGR:MV

Copy for: Mr. Handy
Miss Zavitske

— At the Chateau
— Rest of day only

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201633

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO Mr. ~~Pickersgill~~ KMP
~~Mr. Robertson~~
~~Mr. Matte~~ et MM

~~Thos Storrow~~ Jr

Please note and

return to L.H.

18/11/46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~R.G.R.~~
~~[redacted]~~
~~W.R.M.~~ OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

P-10-Z
1946

C201634

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

✓ Mr. King - Interviews
✓ Poland

Dr. Bielski, the First Secretary of the Polish Legation, telephoned this morning, on behalf of Dr. Piderkiewicz, to ask whether it would be possible for you to receive the Minister for a brief interview at your convenience, but, if at all possible, during the early part of next week. I asked Dr. Bielski whether we would be correct in thinking that the purpose of the visit would be to discuss the recent disappearance of the items that had been held here for safe keeping and he said that he "assumed" that this was the subject the Minister had in mind.

Mr. Pearson is out of town today so I have not had an opportunity to discuss this request with him, but I am sending him a copy of this note for his information.

R. G. R.
(R. G. ROBERTSON)

9th November, 1946.

RGR:McK

See also P-17-3

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~R.G.R.~~
~~W.L.M.~~
~~W.R.M.~~

C201635 P-10-a 1946

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

✓ Dept. of External Affairs
✓ Mr. King - Interviews

Mr. Pearson has forwarded the attached copy of a letter from the India Government Trade Commissioner, in which he asks whether it would be possible to see you briefly on any day that would be convenient, with the exception of Thursday, November 14th. There is no indication in the letter as to the subject he wishes to discuss other than the reference to "one or two matters of mutual interest".

Mr. Pearson is somewhat skeptical as to whether Mr. Ahuja has anything of sufficient importance that it would be necessary for you to receive him, unless it is quite convenient to do so.

R. G. R.
(R. G. ROBERTSON)

9th November, 1946.

RGR:McK

Secret D-12-d 1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

C201636

Mr. J. K. Thomas, Editor of "New World", is in Ottawa until Thursday noon. (Chateau Laurier, Room 619). He has requested an interview.

I explained to Mr. Thomas that you had a heavy programme of meetings and of conferences with colleagues, and that we had been asked to make no appointments, but that I would let you know he had called.

J.W.P.

Nov. 12, 1946

Telephoned J. Thomas 12.45 P.M. 14/11/46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

~~J.W.P.~~
~~C.J.M.~~
~~P.M.~~
~~Miss Herne~~

MEMORANDUM C201637

8-12-5
1946

For the Prime Minister:

British Commonwealth Relations
Dept. External Affairs
Mr King - Requests for Interviews

The United Kingdom High Commissioner telephoned to say that Mr. A.G.Bottomley, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, is coming to Ottawa for the week-end, arriving at noon tomorrow, and leaving about 4.00 p.m. on Monday. The High Commissioner hoped you might be able to find a few moments to see Mr. Bottomley, but added that he would not ask you to put yourself out at the week-end.

You may recall meeting Mr. Bottomley at a luncheon at St. James's Palace in May of this year, just after he had been appointed to his present post. Mr. Bottomley is a young man still, I believe, in his 30's.

J.W.P.

Nov. 15, 1946

JWP/VM

Sunday 8-10-5

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

~~J.W.P.~~
~~G.J.M.~~
~~D.M.~~
~~Miss Horne~~

MEMORANDUM C201637

D-12-J
19-6

For the Prime Minister:

Imperial Commonwealth Relations
Dept. External Affairs
Mr King - Request for Interview

The United Kingdom High Commissioner telephoned to say that Mr. A.G.Bottomley, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, is coming to Ottawa for the week-end, arriving at noon tomorrow, and leaving about 4.00 p.m. on Monday. The High Commissioner hoped you might be able to find a few moments to see Mr. Bottomley, but added that he would not ask you to put yourself out at the week-end.

You may recall meeting Mr. Bottomley at a luncheon at St. James's Palace in May of this year, just after he had been appointed to his present post. Mr. Bottomley is a young man still, I believe, in his 30's.

J.W.P.

Nov. 15, 1946

JWP/FM

Dundas R-10-"A"

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

✓ Anglo-Canadian Relations
✓ Mr King - Interviews

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

P-10-b
1946

C201638

For the Prime Minister:

The United Kingdom High Commissioner telephoned to say that Mr. A.G. Bottomley, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, is coming to Ottawa for the week-end, arriving Sunday about noon, and leaving about 4.00 p.m. on Monday. The High Commissioner hoped you might be able to find a few moments to see Mr. Bottomley, but added that he would not ask you to put yourself out at the week-end.

You may recall meeting Mr. Bottomley at a luncheon at St. James's Palace in May of this year, just after he had been appointed to his present post. Mr. Bottomley is a young man still, I believe, in his 30's.

J.W.P.

November 15, 1946.
JWP/dm

NOTE: This request cancels previous memorandum.

Copy to: ~~R.C.M.P.~~
~~M.C.~~
~~W.L.M.~~
~~Miss Godfrey.~~

Secret
D-12-9
Important Visitors

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201639

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. T. Wilbur Best called at the office this morning to let me know that he and Mrs. Best were in town, and would be here until Wednesday evening. They are staying at the Chateau Laurier, Room 466.

Nov. 18, 1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interview
Liberal Party - N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C201640

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

R-10-1
1946

Mr. J. R. Kirk, M.P., (Antigonish-Guysborough) has requested an interview some time this week. Mr. Kirk can be reached either at his room in the House of Commons or the Chateau, and will be available practically at any time.

Mr. Kirk had a very bad accident a year ago, and has recently had a fall, and tells me he is now in a plaster-cast from his neck to his hips. Apparently, however, he can move around. I am also told that his hearing and sight have been affected.

J.W.P.

Please let know arrange

Nov. 18, 1946

5.30-6.00

Seen 19/XI/46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Lab. Party - Requests for Interviews
Liberal Party - Ont.

R-10-0
1146

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201641

Mr. George Akins of Toronto telephoned from the Chateau Laurier this afternoon, requesting, if at all possible, a short interview any time this week. He said he was asked by Mr. Farquhar Oliver to endeavour to see you to discuss the leadership of the Party in Ontario, which will be decided next May, and other political matters.

He also said that Mr. Oliver will be in Ottawa on December 14th next and is requesting, on his behalf, an opportunity to see you then himself.

I pointed out that you were very occupied these days and I did not know whether it would be possible for you to see him, but I would nevertheless put the matter before you for direction.

G.J.M.

November 18, 1946.

Mr. Akins can be reached at Room 563, Chateau Laurier.

to see: ~~J.W.P.~~
~~G.J.M.~~
~~P.A.~~
~~Miss Horne~~

Louis R.-10-ä

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr. King - Requests for Interviews
Liberal Party - Ont.

P-10-a
1946

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201642

Mr. George Akins of Toronto telephoned from the Chateau Laurier this afternoon, requesting, if at all possible, a short interview any time this week. He said he was asked by Mr. Farquhar Oliver to endeavour to see you to discuss the leadership of the Party in Ontario, which will be decided next May, and other political matters.

He also said that Mr. Oliver will be in Ottawa on December 14th next and is requesting, on his behalf, an opportunity to see you then himself.

I pointed out that you were very occupied these days and I did not know whether it would be possible for you to see him, but I would nevertheless put the matter before you for direction.

G.J.Matte

November 18, 1946.

Mr. Akins can be reached at Room 563, Chateau Laurier.

Sealed B.W-S- 1946

~~R.C.R.~~ W.R.M. WLM
~~M.C.~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

File JAG. ✓
EH.
Miss Z.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C201643

left Saturday

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. W. B. Underhill, (of North York) called at the office this morning. He will be in Ottawa for a day or two, and would like to call and pay his respects, if you felt you had time to see him for a few minutes.

Mr. Underhill is staying at 788 Parkdale Ave. - Tel.: 8-2859.

J.W.P.

Nov. 19, 1946

JWP/FH

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER ~~R.R.~~ ~~W.R.M.~~ ~~M.C.~~ Miss Godfrey

MEMORANDUM C201644

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

P-10-H
1946

Re: Appointment for Interview with the Premier of B.C.

When it was explained to Mr. Hart that November 28 would be virtually impossible for you because of your engagement in Quebec the next day, he asked if it would be possible for you to see him on Monday, December 2. It was understood that Mr. Hart would get in touch with me on his arrival in Ottawa, in order to confirm the date and find out what time was agreeable to you.

J.W.P.

Nov. 19, 1946

✓ Hart, John
✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ Liberal Party - B.C.

See also P-30-9
V-1

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201645

~~Mr. Robertson~~
~~Hon. Hume Wrong~~
& return
~~Mr. [illegible]~~

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Feb 5.30
D-12-J
1946

Mr. Sterling, the Australian High Commissioner, telephoned this morning in connection with a visit which is being made to Ottawa on Friday by Mr. Paul McGuire, former Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence for the Royal Australian Navy during the war. Mr. McGuire is apparently one of Australia's outstanding men of letters, having written two of the most popular books on Australia (one is entitled "Australian Journey" but Mr. Sterling did not mention the title of the other), also a volume of poems and, in addition, a number of detective stories. Mr. McGuire is at present in New York but will be arriving here about noon on Friday and will be in Ottawa until noon on Saturday.

The direct reason for Mr. Sterling's call is that Mr. Robert Menzies, leader of the opposition in Australia, has given Mr. McGuire a letter of introduction to you. Apparently it is for no purpose other than to assist him, if it meets your convenience, to pay his respects to you. Mr. Sterling stated that Mr. Menzies has a reputation for being unusually sparing in giving letters of introduction and, consequently, he attaches much weight to the fact that he has done so in this case. He said that Mr. McGuire had no desire to disturb you or to press upon you unduly but, if any time could be arranged, he would be most grateful.

H.G.R.

November 19th, 1946.

will try to arrange
some time Friday
but very difficult
H
20-11-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER P-10-C 1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201646

"Gerry" Crepeau, a student of Saskatchewan University and National Vice-President of the Young Liberal Association, is in the city until tomorrow night, and the Hon. Mr. Gardiner telephoned me this morning asking, if at all possible, that Mr. Crepeau be given an opportunity just to meet you and shake your hand. Mr. Gardiner added that this young man has been attending the executive meeting of the Association in the city, having been chosen Western Representative at a Winnipeg meeting.

G.J.M atte

November 21, 1946.
GJM:rb

Sask 00-12 1946

~~R.C.R.~~
~~W.P.M.~~
~~M.C.~~
~~P.C.~~ M

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201647 R-10-"4"

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Mr. R. H. Gale, a former Mayor of Vancouver, is in the city and is requesting a very short interview any time this afternoon or tomorrow. Mr. Gale says that he merely wishes to pay his respects, and he led me to believe that he is a very old friend.

Mr. Gale is staying at the Chateau Laurier, Room 580.

G.J.M.
(G.J. MATTE)

November 21, 1946.
GJM:rb

Copy for: ~~J.W.P.~~
~~G.J.M.~~
~~P.A.~~
~~Miss Horne~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr. King. Requests for Interviews
Liberal Party - Ont.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201648

R-10-1
1946

Hon. James J. McCann telephoned at 1.20 p.m. today and said that he would much appreciate a brief interview with the Prime Minister, preferably either this afternoon or Friday morning, if this could possibly be arranged.

I told Dr. McCann I did not know what the Prime Minister's other commitments might be, but that his request would be placed before you.

P.A.
P. Acland

November 21st, 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Asst. Wing - Requests for Interviews
Hon. Wing to sit in Parliament - Glengarry 7-10-m
Dept. of Agriculture

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201649

Donald Macdonald, K.C., of Alexandria, telephoned this afternoon to say that he is coming to Ottawa with a delegation of five Glengarry farmers who are meeting Mr. Gardiner to discuss with him the dairy products situation as it concerns the production of cheese. He asked that arrangements also be made for a ten-minute interview with you in the afternoon.

I told him that it was impossible for you to see these people tomorrow and, furthermore, that Mr. Gardiner would, under the circumstances, advise you of the representations made since they are your constituents.

Nevertheless, Mr. Macdonald was very insistent that I put the request before you as he felt he would be unable to satisfactorily explain to these farmers why you could not see them. I told him I would do so but that, for very good reasons, they should not count on an interview with you tomorrow.

G.J.M.

November 22, 1946.
GJM:rb

~~Rt. Hon.~~
~~W. R. M.~~
~~M.C.~~
~~P.C.~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr. King - Requests for Interviews
WWII - Mr. King's leadership
" - Can. American Cooperation
Can. American Relations

P-10-R
1946

C201650

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Leslie Roberts telephoned from Montreal this afternoon and requested, if at all possible, an interview of five or ten minutes on Friday when he will be in Ottawa.

He appreciates how great the demands are on your time, but said he had something of mutual interest to discuss with you. He will call me again on the telephone Friday morning from the Chateau.

G. J. M.

December 18, 1946.

Copy for: [redacted] W. R. M. M. G. P. G.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr. McGuire seen at Laurier House
12.45 p.m. November 23, 1946.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

I met Mr. Paul McGuire last evening and, as he recognized that it was very doubtful whether you would be able to see him, he asked me to send to you the attached letter of introduction from Mr. Menzies, which would explain in part his particular interest in having a few minutes of your time.

Apparently Mr. McGuire is quite close personally to Mr. Menzies, and also enjoyed, to some degree at least, the confidence of Mr. Curtin. Their interest in the question of Commonwealth relationships has led Mr. McGuire to decide to write a book on the matter, which he hopes to do in the near future. As he explained it to me, he knows that your views are not entirely in line with some of those which have been suggested in the past few years in Australia. He feels that it would be helpful in gaining a balanced appreciation of the matter to have even a few minutes' discussion with you.

I told Mr. McGuire that you were very busy and that I could not hold out any promise that you would be able to see him, but I undertook to forward the letter as he had requested.

Mr. McGuire leaves Ottawa shortly after noon today.

R.G.R.

to see: Mr. Handy
Miss Zavitske

November 23, 1946.

RGR:rb

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Sterling, the Australian High Commissioner, telephoned this morning in connection with a visit which is being made to Ottawa on Friday by Mr. Paul McGuire, former Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence for the Royal Australian Navy during the war. Mr. McGuire is apparently one of Australia's outstanding men of letters, having written two of the most popular books on Australia (one is entitled "Australian Journey" but Mr. Sterling did not mention the title of the other), also a volume of poems and, in addition, a number of detective stories. Mr. McGuire is at present in New York but will be arriving here about noon on Friday and will be in Ottawa until noon on Saturday.

The direct reason for Mr. Sterling's call is that Mr. Robert Menzies, leader of the opposition in Australia, has given Mr. McGuire a letter of introduction to you. Apparently it is for no purpose other than to assist him, if it meets your convenience, to pay his respects to you. Mr. Sterling stated that Mr. Menzies has a reputation for being unusually sparing in giving letters of introduction and, consequently, he attaches much weight to the fact that he has done so in this case. He said that Mr. McGuire had no desire to disturb you or to press upon you unduly but, if any time could be arranged, he would be most grateful.

R.G.R.

November 19th, 1946.

Copy for: Mr. Handy
Miss Zavitske

Prime Minister's notation:
"Will try to arrange some time
Friday, but very difficult"
20-xi-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Sterling, the Australian High Commissioner, telephoned this morning in connection with a visit which is being made to Ottawa on Friday by Mr. Paul McGuire, former Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence for the Royal Australian Navy during the war. Mr. McGuire is apparently one of Australia's outstanding men of letters, having written two of the most popular books on Australia (one is entitled "Australian Journey" but Mr. Sterling did not mention the title of the other), also a volume of poems and, in addition, a number of detective stories. Mr. McGuire is at present in New York but will be arriving here about noon on Friday and will be in Ottawa until noon on Saturday.

The direct reason for Mr. Sterling's call is that Mr. Robert Menzies, leader of the opposition in Australia, has given Mr. McGuire a letter of introduction to you. Apparently it is for no purpose other than to assist him, if it meets your convenience, to pay his respects to you. Mr. Sterling stated that Mr. Menzies has a reputation for being unusually sparing in giving letters of introduction and, consequently, he attaches much weight to the fact that he has done so in this case. He said that Mr. McGuire had no desire to disturb you or to press upon you unduly but, if any time could be arranged, he would be most grateful.

R.G.R.

November 19th, 1946.

Copy for: Mr. Handy
Miss Zavitske

Prime Minister's notation:
"Will try to arrange some time
Friday, but very difficult"
20-xi-46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201653

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

R-10 "H"
1946

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Roy Holman of Summerside, P.E.I., called the office this morning. I explained to him that you had asked us not to make any appointments. He asked me to express his warm regards.

J.W.D.

26th November, 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

P-10-E
1946

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201654

Mr. William Wilkie Edgar called at the office yesterday to enquire as to the possibility of seeing you briefly. He said that you would recall who he was. I told Mr. Edgar that you were very busy, and that I thought it would be helpful if he could let me know what it was he wished to discuss with you. He said, however, that the matter was personal, and he very much hoped that you would at least be able to talk to him briefly on the telephone.

Mr. Edgar stated that he is staying at the Home for Aged People at 66 Cartier, and that the telephone number is 3-6087.

R.G.R.
(R.G. ROBERTSON)

November 29th, 1946.

P.M. spoke to on phone Nov. 30

Mr King wishes to see Mr Edgar at some convenient moment soon + asks that he be reminded to do so. m.s.

Nov 30/46

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201655

(1)

-10-Dec
1946

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. D.G. McKenzie of Winnipeg, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, called this morning and asked me to let you know he called to pay his respects. He said he was sure you were too busy to take time to see him but he did not like to be in Ottawa without letting you know he was here. He will be here until Friday.

4th December, 1946.

66 Party
Mr King - Cabinet Formation
Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party - Man.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 301656

P-10-0
1946

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Oastler of the Montreal Star called this morning to say that Mr. John G. McConnell was in Ottawa to-day and to-morrow. Mr. McConnell would like very much to call on you for about two minutes to-morrow as he wishes to bring in a photograph he would like to have you autograph for him. Mr. Oastler added that Mr. McConnell would understand it thoroughly if you felt you were too pressed to see him on this visit.

I thought you would wish to know of the request.

J.W.R.

Secalso:
P-10-Mc
1946

P-40
1946

9th December, 1946.

Record of at Office

377 Chateau

✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ Mr King & the Press

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201657

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

R-10-ä
1946

Mr. Justice M.B. Archibald of Halifax, telephoned this morning to pay his respects. He felt you were too hard pressed these days to be expected to give interviews which were not urgent, and said he was withdrawing his request and would hope to see you the next time he was in Ottawa.

10th December, 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201658

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

12-12-1946

The United Kingdom High Commissioner telephoned to say that Mr. J. H. Wilson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works had arrived at Earnscliffe today, and would be in Ottawa tomorrow. Mr. Wilson had been heading the United Kingdom delegation at the Food and Agriculture Organization meetings in Washington.

Sir Alexander Clutterbuck was not requesting, nor even suggesting, that Mr. Wilson be given an interview, but thought the Prime Minister might be told he was in Ottawa just in case Mr. King had met him somewhere, or wished to see him.

J. W. P.

December 12, 1946.

✓ Mr King - Requests for Interviews
✓ United Nations - Food & Agriculture Organization

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER: C201659

The Speaker of the House of Commons telephoned to see whether it would be possible to have a brief interview with the Prime Minister tomorrow (Wednesday). Dr. Fauteux has just returned from Mexico.

J.W.P.

Dec. 17, 1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr. King - Interviews
Liberal Party - N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201660

1-10-1
1946

Senator W. Robertson telephoned Mr. Pickersgill this morning to let him know that he was leaving tomorrow morning for Nova Scotia.

Senator Robertson asked Mr. Pickersgill to let you know, and also to say that he was not seeking an interview, but thought you might wish to see him to say a few words before he leaves.

He will be either at his office in the Senate, or at home, all day today.

Telephone, Home: 2-6703.
Office: 9-2155

MJD

J.W.P.

December 20, 1946.

Prime Minister spoke with Senator Robertson Dec 20/46 at 8.45 pm

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~R.G.R.~~ WLM
~~M.~~
~~W.R.M.~~
~~O.~~
~~T.G.~~

C201661

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

R-10-2
1946

Mr. Alfred Stirling, the Australian High Commissioner, telephoned this morning to say that he is leaving here for his new post on January 3rd. He was wondering whether there would be any possibility of seeing you for a very few moments before that date in order to say goodbye.

R. G. R.

28th December, 1946.

Australia
Mr King-Interviews

See also a-11-1
v.1

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

P-10-T 1945 File

Mrs. B. L. Tradburks, formerly Miss Robert, has 'phoned at noon to-day asking for a short interview. Mrs. Tradburks told me that some ten years ago, she had an interview with you in reference to a Jewish affair, the organization of a concert.

I told Mrs. Tradburks I doubted very much if you would be able to receive her, on account of the volume of work occasioned by the opening of the forthcoming session of Parliament, and suggested that she write to you. Mrs. Tradburks insisted that I submit her request to you. Even though, she did not specify the matter she wanted to discuss, I gathered it is in reference to an award. I told Mrs. Tradburks that I would lay her request before you.

Mrs. Tradburks' address and telephone number are:

135 Blackburn Street,
Tel.: 5-5861.

M. G.

January 3, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201663

File

R-10-C
1947

P-30-9
V.4 (B)
Delegation

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

During the past month or more there have been a number of requests by special delegations and others for interviews with you which were deferred until the new year. You may perhaps wish to give these further consideration at this time. The requests are as follows:

(1) The Executive Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress

R-10-C
1947

R-10-D
1947

- request made November 15.
- purpose - to discuss "certain phases of the problem of displaced persons" and "immigration matters". Palestine would not be a topic.
- to attend - "fewer than ten people" representing various Jewish organizations.

Wants to H. Sol. re this 10/I/47.

J-35-B
1947

N-23
1947

Mr. Saul Hayes, the National Executive Director, telephoned yesterday to renew this request.

(2) The Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians

- request made November 27
- purpose - to discuss Japanese policy in general and particularly
  (a) deportation policy;
  (b) travel restrictions;
  (c) restitution for property losses.
- to attend - Rev. J. M. Finlay; Mrs. Hugh MacMillan; Mr. B. K. Sandwell; Mr. F. A. Brewin.

Mr. Brewin has written under date of December 31 asking again about this.

(The Cabinet Committee on the Japanese is to meet next week, now that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Mackenzie are back, to consider this matter.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

(3) The Canadian Chamber of Commerce

- request made December 6.
- purpose - to present the conclusions reached at the seventeenth Annual Meeting held in Winnipeg last October.
- to attend - Mr. Greville Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee and four or five other members of the Executive.

The Executive Secretary has telephoned again concerning this.*

*On a letter received this morning (Jan. 4) the Secretary suggests Jan. 13, 17, or 22, if convenient for you. WLMK.

(4) The Editor of Chatelaine

- request made December 9.
- purpose - to discuss a magazine programme to encourage work toward national unity by French-speaking and English-speaking Canadian women.
- to attend - Miss Byrne Sanders (Editor) and Mme. de la Durantaye.

(5) The Heads of Churches Group

- request made December 14
- purpose - to discuss hospitalization of the Indians.
- to attend - representatives of the Protestant denominations included in the group

(This request is the last of a series of requests stretching from March 4, 1944.)

(6) Canadian Library Association

- request made December 18
- purpose - to present a brief for a national library and to recommend the appointment of a committee to consider the question.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

- to attend - three to five persons representing the Canadian Library Association, the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Historical Association, the Canadian Political Science Association, and the Social Science Research Council of Canada.

If any dates can be set for meeting any of the above requests, you might wish to consider what Ministers should attend on the various occasions.

W.L.M.K.

January 3, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201666

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

During the past month or more there have been a number of requests by special delegations and others for interviews with you which were deferred until the new year. You may perhaps wish to give these further consideration at this time. The requests are as follows:

(1) The Executive Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress

- request made November 15.
- purpose - to discuss "certain phases of the problem of displaced persons" and "immigration matters". Palestine would not be a topic.
- to attend -"fewer than ten people" representing various Jewish organizations.

Mr. Saul Hayes, the National Executive Director, telephoned yesterday to renew this request.

(2) The Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians

- request made November 27
- purpose - to discuss Japanese policy in general and particularly
  (a) deportation policy;
  (b) travel restrictions;
  (c) restitution for property losses.
- to attend-Rev. J. M. Finlay; Mrs. Hugh MacMillan; Mr. B. K. Sandwell; Mr. F. A. Brewin.

Mr. Brewin has written under date of December 31 asking again about this.

(The Cabinet Committee on the Japanese is to meet next week, now that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Mackenzie are back, to consider this matter.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

(3) The Canadian Chamber of Commerce

- request made December 6.
- purpose - to present the conclusions reached at the seventeenth Annual Meeting held in Winnipeg last October.
- to attend - Mr. Greville Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee and four or five other members of the Executive.

Jan 17
Abbott
MacKenzie
St L
Ilsley

The Executive Secretary has telephoned again concerning this.

(4) The Editor of Chatelaine

St Laurent
Claxton

- request made December 9.
- purpose - to discuss a magazine programme to encourage work toward national unity by French-speaking and English-speaking Canadian women.
- to attend - Miss Byrne Sanders (Editor) and Mme. de la Durantaye.

- no answer

(5) The Heads of Churches Group

- request made December 14
- purpose - to discuss hospitalization of the Indians.
- to attend - representatives of the Protestant denominations included in the group

Paul Martin
in charge?

Glen

(This request is the last of a series of requests stretching from March 4, 1944.)

(6) Canadian Library Association

- request made December 18
- purpose - to present a brief for a national library and to recommend the appointment of a committee to consider the question.

Gibson

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

- to attend - three to five persons representing the Canadian Library Association, the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Historical Association, the Canadian Political Science Association, and the Social Science Research Council of Canada.

If any dates can be set for meeting any of the above requests, you might wish to consider what Ministers should attend on the various occasions.

R.G.R.

January 3, 1947.

RGR:rb

~~R.G.R.~~
~~W.R.M.~~
~~M.G.~~
P.G.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201669

Mr. H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, telephoned this morning regarding the possibility of the Cabinet again meeting a delegation of the Federation this year, as has been customary in the past. This meeting has always been held some time after the Annual Meeting of the Federation, which this year is scheduled for the last week of January, and Mr. Hannam suggested Thursday, February 27th, as the most suitable date.

The request is usually made through the Minister of Agriculture, but, since he is absent at present, Mr. Hannam was advised to get in touch with this office.

Mr. Hannam also stated that he would like to have a reply before the Annual Meeting, so that the Delegation can be advised then of the date of the meeting.

G.J.M. (G. J. MATTE)

January 6, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~J.W.P.~~ ~~P.A.~~
~~C.J.M.~~ ~~[illegible] HOUDE~~ C201670

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

P-10-b
JAN 1946

Mr. J. A. Foran of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company telephoned today to ask whether it would be possible for you to see Mr. E. C. MacDonald, the Vice-President of the Company, at your convenience in order, I believe, to discuss some problems related to their property in Ottawa. He said that Mr. Ecker, the Chairman of their Board of Governors, had spoken to you in New York about this matter on the occasion of your recent visit. Mr. MacDonald will apparently be in Ottawa next week and also on January 23rd and 24th, if any such time would be suitable.

R. G. R.

7th January, 1947.

See also
J-10-u-M
1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

filed me all all.

C201671

R-10-m
1146

O

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

File

A Mr. Jean Henri Michel called at the office this afternoon in the course of a rather unusual pursuit. He is a Frenchman who was a prisoner of war in Germany for five years and who has acquired a fervent conviction that those who, like himself, suffered through this experience, can provide a moral fervour that will help to restore conviction and confidence to the western world. He was a most unusual personality, obviously entirely seized with the importance of his mission and with a burning faith that he can do something to bring about the regeneration he has in mind. He said that what he wanted to achieve was a spiritual restoration in the western world which would provide a moral alternative to that given in the communist countries. He carried with him a book with messages and signatures by many prominent personalities in France and Switzerland, and he said that he had come to Canada as the third country because he felt that the successful and peaceful association of English and French here gave particular hope for co-operation between people of different races. The reason for his call at the office was to see if, by any chance, he could have a short interview with you. It was impossible to put him off and he asked me, at least, to put his request before you. He left the attached literature, which indicates, to some degree, the type of thing he is trying to establish.

I asked Mr. Michel if there was anything in particular he wanted to take up with you. He said he did not wish to ask for any assistance or support, but he did have the feeling that you would understand what he was trying to do and that he might gain stimulus and inspiration from you as you had contributed so much in international affairs.

Should H. Michel
or explained that
P.M. could not
see.
8/I/46.
R.G.R.

R. G. R.

7th January, 1947. (R. G. ROBERTSON)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201672

R-10-1
1947

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. St. Laurent said he had a telephone call from Mr. Cournoyer, who said he would be here tomorrow (Wednesday) with Mr. Edward Simard and Mr. Lucien Lachapelle, and would like very much to meet the Prime Minister.

To be seen 2.4 15-1-47 J.W.P.

Jan. 14, 1947

R-10-E
1947

R-10-L
1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

~~R.C.H.~~
~~W.L.M.K.~~
~~M.G.~~ WLK
~~Miss Godfrey~~

MEMORANDUM C201673

R-10-4
Jan 1947

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. Harwood, of the Bell Telephone Company, called to see whether it would be possible for you to receive Mr. Fred Johnson, the President of the Bell Telephone Company, for five mimutes on Monday next. Mr. Johnson would like to speak to you about the plans for the Alexander Graham Bell Centenary on March the 3rd.

In the event of Monday bding impossible, Mr. Harwood suggested Thursday or Friday, but said they were very anxious to get on with their plans, and particularly wanted to have the interview with you before everything was settled.

J.W.P.

Jan. 15, 1947

Imabo
B-30-1
1947 WLMK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~Hon. Mr. Moore~~ Mr. Forget

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

~~0201674~~

R-10-m

1947

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Bruce McNevin, former member for Victoria, Ontario, called this morning. Mr. McNevin is in Ottawa on business for the day and would greatly appreciate an opportunity to shake hands with you. He said that he had not asked for an interview since 1943.

15th January, 1947.

J.W.P.

seen

15-1-47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201675

Mr. William Wilkie Edgar again telephoned this morning to renew his request for a short interview. He said he has not had the opportunity of seeing you for many years and merely wishes to pay his respects, which would not take more than a minute or two of your time. I explained how severe the pressure of your public duties are at present, but he asked me nevertheless to place the request before you as he has been looking forward for a long time to again paying you his respects.

His address and telephone are -

66 Cartier Street. 3-6087.

GJM.

January 16th, 1947. (G.J. MATTES)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201676

Mr. William Wilkie Edgar
66 Carlton.
3-6087.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201677

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Jack Hammell, of Toronto, telephoned this morning to say that he is coming to Ottawa on Sunday next, and will be here over Monday and Tuesday and possibly Wednesday.

The purpose of his call was to ask whether there would be any possibility of seeing you briefly while he is here. He particularly was wondering by any chance you could have tea with him on Sunday at the Chateau Laurier. I told him you were particularly busy at the present time with the Session of Parliament approaching, but that I would bring his message to your attention.

Mr. Hammell's telephone numbers are Elgin 1251 (office) and No. 479 at Oakville.

W.L.M.K.

17th January, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201678

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Jan 10 '47

Mr. Justice Carroll, who has been acting as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Coal, is at present in Ottawa and will be leaving on Monday to return to Nova Scotia. I understand that the work of the Commission is complete and that the report has been submitted to the Right Honourable C. D. Howe.

Mr. Justice Carroll telephoned this morning to ask whether there would be any possibility of being able to see you at any time that would meet your convenience before his departure on Monday. I told the Judge that the present was an exceptionally busy time and that I could only bring his request to your attention and see whether anything could be arranged.

Mr. Justice Carroll is staying at the Chateau Laurier, Room 205, and has an office at Local 5154.

R.O.R.

21st January, 1947.

12:40
25/1/47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201679

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER: R. 10-9 1917

Mr. R. T. Graham, the Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, has requested a brief interview some time in the next few days, if it is at all possible.

Secretary

R.G.R.

12:30 25/1/47.

Jan. 21, 1947

House of Commons
Mr King - Interviews
Mr King in Parliament

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201680

~~C.M.~~
~~P.A.~~
~~Miss Orme~~

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

P-10-D
1947

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister**

Mr. Michael Dwyer of New Glasgow, who was formerly Minister of Mines for Nova Scotia, called at the office this morning to ask whether there would be any possibility of seeing you for a few moments at your convenience. Mr. Dwyer is in Ottawa for the meeting of the Mining Institute and will be leaving at four o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Dwyer is at present staying at the Lord Elgin Hotel but will be moving to the Chateau Laurier this afternoon for the rest of his stay.

R.G.R.

January 22nd, 1947.

RGR/EMM

Le also
P-30-2
J. V

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Dept. External Affairs
Mr King - Requests for Interviews
United Kingdom

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201681

D-12-2

On January 3rd, Mr. John G. 1947
Bridges, the Director General of the Travel Association, wrote to you stating that the Right Honourable Lord Hacking, accompanied by Lady Hacking, would be in Ottawa shortly. I have been informed this morning that they will arrive on Friday morning and will be here until Monday noon. Lord Hacking has, apparently, particularly requested an opportunity to pay his respects to you if you could spare a few minutes at some convenient time. I understand that Lord Hacking has firm engagements on Friday noon, Saturday afternoon and Monday noon, but otherwise could meet any hour that would be possible for you.

Attached is a clipping from theMontreal Gazette of yesterday, concerning Lord Hacking's arrival and visit.

R.G.R.

January 22, 1947.

Copy for: ~~R.G.R.~~
~~W.R.M.~~
~~M.G.~~ MG
~~R.G.~~

See also P-10-H

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201682

Mr. Pearson has asked me to inform you that the Ambassador of Chile, Dr. Pedro Castelblanco, will be leaving Ottawa permanently on Tuesday, January 28th. He is anxious to know whether there would be any possibility of being able to see you briefly in order to say farewell.

R. G. R.

23rd January, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

D.B.Hicks/LF
24.1.47.

C201683

R-10-L
oct 1946

J.A.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GIBSON:

I am returning the letter to Mr. King dated January 19 from M. Elie Lescot, the former President of Haiti.

I have discussed Mr. Lescot's request for an interview with the Prime Minister with both our Protocol Division and the Third Political Division and we have agreed that it should be refused. M. Lescot and his family were granted permission in January of last year to enter Canada privately as visitors, on the understanding that they would abstain from political activities during their stay in Canada. They are remaining here on a temporary permit which is extended as necessary.

In his capacity as a private citizen, I see no reason why M. Lescot should trespass on Mr. King's time and I suggest that he should be told politely that it will not be possible to arrange an interview. I attach a copy of a memorandum on the file by Mr. Robertson, concerning a request made by M. Lescot to see Mr. King in January last year. A copy of the memorandum was sent to Mr. King and he expressed his approval of the action taken.

24/1/47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201684

Mr. Robertson

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

11-10-6
1947

Beverley Baxter
Mr King - Interviews

In accordance with your instructions of this morning, I asked that a message be conveyed privately on your behalf to Mr. Beverley Baxter, informing him of your regret at not being able to attend the Canadian Club Luncheon, and bringing your greetings on his visit to Ottawa.

Mr. Baxter has now returned with an enquiry as to whether there would be any possibility of seeing you tomorrow briefly. He sent his request through the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, who informed him that tomorrow would be an exceedingly bad day due to the opening of the Session. Mr. Mitchell feels that after your greetings to Mr. Baxter, and in view of the present circumstances, it is quite unnecessary to try to arrange to see him.

R.C.R.

January 29, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER C201685

TO Mr. Robertson

If at the House tomorrow I could shake hands with Mr. Baxter, but cannot take off any time for appointment.

Not able to get in touch WLMK

29/1/47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~R.C.M.P.~~ ~~W.R.M.~~
~~M.C.~~ ~~P.C.~~ C201686

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

R-10-P
1947

Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Secretary of the National Battlefields Commission, Quebec, is requesting, in the attached letter, a short interview with you whenever it may be convenient. He does not say what he wishes to discuss, but is requesting the interview on the suggestion of the Chairman, Lt.-Col. L.J.A.Amyot.

C. J. M.

3rd February, 1947.

See also W-6-E-1
1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201687

11-10-C
1947

You indicated this week that you might be able to arrange to see the delegation of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce on Friday, February 14th since they could not come for tomorrow, February 7th. I spoke to Mr. Morrell, the Executive Secretary, about this by telephone and he states that an appointment for 12 o'clock noon or later would be most helpful for them as any earlier hour would make it necessary for the delegation to come up the night before in order to be here in time. I told him that I would refer the matter of an exact hour to you for your decision but that tentatively they might consider that an appointment would be arranged for some time on the 14th.

RGB.

February 6th, 1947.

Pls. bring up in Council - Friday

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~RGR~~
~~MG~~
~~WRM~~
~~PG~~

C201688 R-10-5" 1947

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Mr. King - Interviews
Mr. Kirby - Prince Albert

Mr. J.W. Sanderson of Prince Albert telephoned to ask whether it would be possible for him to see you briefly at your convenience before he leaves Ottawa on Saturday. He did not give any indication as to the matter he wished to discuss.

Mr. Sanderson is at the Chateau Laurier, Room 553.

R.G.R.

February 6th, 1947.

RGR/EMM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM Mr Keng - Intercepts
Mr King - The Press

R-10-"L"
1947

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C201689

Mr. Robertson telephoned to say that Mr. Jeff Andrew of the Information Board wished the Prime Minister to know that Miss Strange of the Washington Bureau of the London Observer would be in Ottawa today and tomorrow, and wondered if the Prime Minister could give her a short interview.

E.H.

February 7/47

Sorry not possible

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

~~J.W.P.~~
~~C.J.M.~~
~~P.A.~~
~~Miss Horne~~

C201690

R-10-L
1947

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario telephoned this morning to say that he would be in Ottawa tomorrow and Saturday, and would like very much to call and pay his respects. Mr. Lawson wished also to speak to you about one or two matters, but said he would not require more than five minutes.

I indicated that the most probable time would be in the afternoon while you were at the House of Commons, but suggested that would depend on what went on during the sitting.

Mr. Lawson assured me it was not imperative that he should see you, and said he would get in touch with me some time tomorrow morning.

J.W.P.

Feb. 13, 1947

Lawson L-1-1

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

File - Laurier House

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201691

MEMORANDUM

For Mr. Martin:

I have spoken on the telephone to Mrs. Richan who is, I understand, well known to the Prime Minister. She and her friend, Mrs. Nickerson, will be in the Press Gallery between three and four o'clock "on speculation". She understands that it may not be possible for the Prime Minister to receive them, but they would immensely appreciate shaking hands if the opportunity offers.

J.W.P.

February 13, 1947.

Mrs Richan
P.M. seen at 4.10 p.m.
Feb 13
WRM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Defence Ass'n - Confidential
Mrs King - Interview

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for File:

C201692

Re: Delegation from
Defence Associations

Mr. Claxton was advised that the Prime Minister would gladly arrange, when an appropriate time could be found, to receive, with other members of the Government, the Executive Members of the Defence Associations.

It was left with Mr. Claxton to consider and recommend possible dates. It is not likely to be until some time in March.

W.L.P.

Feb. 15, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

PG/rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201693

R-10-D
1947

Senator Sinclair has phoned to say that the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island is in Ottawa today and tomorrow. I explained that it would not be possible for you to see Mr. Bernard today but you might wish to see him tomorrow. I am to get in touch with Senator Sinclair in the morning to give him your decision in the matter.

J.W.P.

17/2/47

(P.M. says he cannot arrange any interviews for tomorrow until the morning. It will be brought to his attention then. P.G.)

~~R.G.R.~~ Wilder
~~W.R.M.~~
~~M.G.~~ WLM
[redacted]

See also L-25-1
1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201694 ~~R C R~~ ~~C J M~~ ~~W R M~~ P A

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister R-10-me 1947

Reverend Ian Burnett telephoned to me to say that the Reverend (Sir) George McLeod, head of the Iona Community, will be in Ottawa on Thursday and Friday. He will be addressing a public meeting in Chalmers Church on Thursday evening, as well as luncheon gatherings on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Burnett said that if you should wish to see Dr. McLeod, who is one of the dominant figures of the Church of Scotland, he would be glad to come with him to your office for five minutes.

I promised to enquire and to let Mr. Burnett know.

J.A.G.
(J. A. Gibson)

18 2 47

See also R-10-"B" / 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

China
Mr King - Interviews

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201695 R-10-2
1947

The Secretary of the Chinese Embassy telephoned ~~this~~ to-day morning to ask whether it would be possible for Dr. Liu to see you, at your convenience, this afternoon or to-morrow. The Secretary had no information as to the matter for discussion, but I assume that it would relate to the present Bill concerning the Chinese Immigration Act.

Dr. Liu is, at present, out of town, and will not be returning until about five o'clock to-day. He will be here all day to-morrow.

3667

P.M. directed by telephone to have Dr. Liu see Mr. St. Laurent. R.G.R.

February 18, 1947.

Chinese Embassy
by 'phone

18/2/47.

Secabo D-00-14
1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201696

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

~~I W I~~
~~A E H~~
~~P M~~
~~M C~~

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

R-10-B
1947

Reverend Ian Burnett telephoned to me to say that the Reverend (Sir) George McLeod, head of the Iona Community, will be in Ottawa on Thursday and Friday. He will be addressing a public meeting in Chalmers Church on Thursday evening, as well as luncheon gatherings on Thursday and Friday. R-10 1947

Mr. Burnett said that if you should wish to see Dr. McLeod, who is one of the dominant figures of the Church of Scotland, he would be glad to come with him to your office for five minutes.

I promised to enquire and to let Mr. Burnett know.

J.A.G.

18 2 47 (J. A. GIBSON)

See also, R-10- "Mc" 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201697 R-10-K
1947

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **For the Prime Minister:**

Dr. Keenleyside has telegraphed from Mexico to inform External Affairs that he will be arriving in Ottawa on Friday Evening, March 14th. He asked in his telegram whether there would be any possibility of being able to see you on Saturday, March 15th, before taking up his duties in the Department of Mines and Resources.

I assume that it will not be necessary to send any definite information on this, in advance, and possibly it would be best to suggest that Dr. Keenleyside get in touch with this office on his arrival.

R.G.R.
(R.G. ROBERTSON)

Feb. 28, 1947.
IM

Dept. Mines & Resources.
Mr King - Interviews
Keenleyside, H.L.
Sealed D-22-D

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201698 P-10-K

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 1947

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Pearson

Dept. Mines & Resources
Mining - Interviews
Keenleyside, H.L.

With regard to Dr. Keenleyside's telegram No. 47 of February 19th, enquiring as to the possibility of seeing the Prime Minister on March 15th, Mr. King has now indicated that it would be best for Dr. Keenleyside to get in touch with me after his return, in order to see whether an appointment can be made.

R.G.R.
(R. G. ROBERTSON)

March 3, 1947.

~~R.G.R.~~
~~W.R.M.~~
~~M.C.~~ mcf

See also D-22-D

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201699

Mr. Ronald Way of Kingston telephoned today requesting an interview with you shortly after your return. Mr. Way said you would no doubt remember him as he had a lot to do with the restoration of Fort Henry and that you met him there when it was opened in 1938. He also said you corresponded with him after that and mentioned in particular your letter of August 6, 1938.

I suggested that he write, but he asked to see you and promised he would take very little of your time. He wishes to present you with a copy of a book which he has written on Fort Henry, and further discuss its restoration.

I pointed out that your time would be very much taken up immediately after your return, and that it might be several days before an interview could be arranged, but that we would communicate with him after the request had been brought to your attention.

His address is:
Mr. Ronald Way,
165 Division Street,
Kingston, Ontario,
Telephone: 5687.

28th April, 1947. G. J.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

✓ Mr King - Interviews
Defence Association -
Conference of

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201700

Re: Interview with Delegation of the Conference of Defence Associations

Shortly before your illness, Mr. Claxton raised the question of your meeting a delegation representing the Conference of Defence Associations. (Memorandum attached).

Due to your illness and subsequent absence, no opportunity has yet been available to do this, and Lt. Col. E. A. Devitt, the Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, has now written again, asking if there would be any opportunity of arranging a meeting in the near future. His letter arrived during your absence, and I acknowledged it on April 25th, stating that the request would be brought to your attention after your return.

Spoke to Mr. Claxton re Col. Devitt's letter. The latter will later discuss the Conference with me.
5/V/47.

April 28, 1947.

R.G.R.

(R.G. ROBERTSON)

Cannot some one else head this delegation - for the friend I have more than I can manage
2-5-47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201701 R-10-P

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 1947

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister D-35-1 1947

Major General C. B. Price, Dominion President of the Canadian Legion, has requested through the Secretary, Mr. J.C.G. Herwig, a short interview with you before leaving with fellow officers to attend the British Empire Service League Conference to be held in London, England, during the month of June. I am informed that he wishes to discuss such matters as Defence, a national flag, and one or two other matters.

Since General Price can come to Ottawa only on May 13, 14 or 15, he would be very grateful if you could arrange to see him on any one of these days.

Phoned H. that P.M. would not fix a day in advance but that, if P. came to town & got in touch with office, P.M. would try to arrange. W.J.M. 9/V/47.

May 5, 1947.

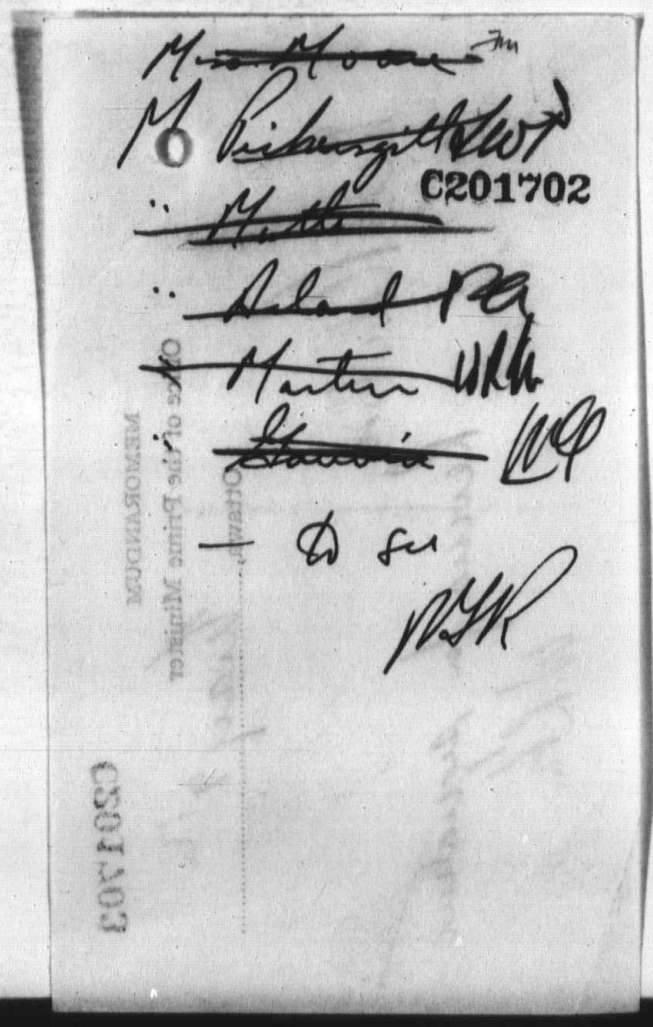
Seen by W.L.M.K.

G.J. MATTES

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE



W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201703

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, May 9/42

Mr Robertson

Revised for signature

W.L.M.K.

C201703

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201704

The Prime Minister:

Mr. McConnell telephoned me again this afternoon and asked me to place the following request before the Prime Minister:

He, Mr. McConnell, would be grateful if Mr. King could grant an interview - on Thursday afternoon of this week - to a Madame Hamel. Madame Hamel is an extremely able woman; head of the Health League in Montreal. Worked in Ottawa during the last years of the war on the National War Service Committee. She is also a personal friend of Senator Wilson.

Mr. McConnell wishes the Prime Minister to know whatever Madame Hamel asks would be extremely reasonable.

Madame Hamel will arrive in Ottawa around Noon on Thursday and will leave by the later afternoon C.P.R. train to return to Montreal.

E.H.

May 5, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister C201705

Ottawa, 8/6/47

Mr Martin

I like
WLMK

The attached might be
useful.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201706 P-10-14 1947

MEMORANDUM for Members of the Secretariat

A Madame Hamel will arrive in Ottawa around noon on Thursday and will be wishing to see the Prime Minister during the afternoon. She leaves on a later train that same afternoon.

The Prime Minister has agreed to see Madame Hamel in Room 212, following the Orders of the Day. If she calls, she is to be asked to get in touch with Mr. Martin in Room 212 shortly before three o'clock. Mr. Handy should also be informed of her arrival, and that she has been asked to go to 212.

R.G.L.

May 7, 1947.

M. Pickersgill Jnr
~~Mabb~~
~~Pickard~~ PA
~~Martin~~ Hdy
~~Garrison~~ MG
A Sec.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201707

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) at the Canadian Embassy, Paris, will be in Ottawa on May 18 and 19, on the way to his home province of Alberta to attend the Liberal Convention to be held there soon to choose a new leader.

I am informed by his brother, Mr. L. D. Tremblay, M.P., that he would very much like to see you for a few minutes before leaving Ottawa.

I explained that it may be difficult to arrange this in view of the extra demands on your time, but that I would, however, put the matter before you.

R-10-I
1947
C-20-C
wtmK
L-20-2
v. 3

G. J. M.

(G. J. MATTE)

May 7, 1947

J'en parlerai
K
8-5-47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Rec. 212

C201708

y 9, 1947

Requests for Interviews

Very Rev. J. Hutchison Cockburn
Former Moderator of the Church
of Scotland, and now
Director of the Department of
Reconstruction and Inter-Church
Head of the World Council of
Churches -
(After 2.30 p.m. today -
leaving Ottawa at 4.30 Standard
Time)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201709

Very Revd
J. Buchanan Cockburn.

17 Route de Malagnou.
Geneva.

Particulars of
Hon. James Cockburn.
Portrait in Lobby.

9/5/47.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201710 A-10-b
1947

LB/SR
12.5.47

R.G. ~ Marketing - Interventions
~ Trade - Anglo-Can. Trade

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERTSON

A personal letter, addressed to Mr. Pearson from Mr. Norman Robertson, has been received in this office today. It refers to the visit to Ottawa of Sir Frederick Bain, who is coming to Canada to talk to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

In his letter, Mr. Robertson says:

> "I have seen a good deal of Sir Frederick in the last few months, and like him very much. I think the Prime Minister might enjoy an evening with Bain, who is a Scotsman from the same part of the country as his forbears came from. He has also a Canadian connection through his wife, who was a daughter of Dr. Adami who used, I think, to be Dean of the Faculty of McGill before he came to this country to be Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University. She died about two years ago."

Laurent Beaudry

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201711

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Harry P. Hodges, Editor of the "Victoria Times", telephoned this morning. He will be in Ottawa until Friday, and expressed a desire to call for a moment or two, merely to pay his respects. Would you care to have him call at Room 212 some afternoon, after the Orders of the Day?

May 13, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201710 A-10-b
1947

LB/SR
12.5.47

R.G. - Marking - Interviews
Trade - Anglo-Can. Trade

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERTSON

A personal letter, addressed to Mr. Pearson from Mr. Norman Robertson, has been received in this office today. It refers to the visit to Ottawa of Sir Frederick Bain, who is coming to Canada to talk to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

In his letter, Mr. Robertson says:

> "I have seen a good deal of Sir Frederick in the last few months, and like him very much. I think the Prime Minister might enjoy an evening with Bain, who is a Scotsman from the same part of the country as his forbears came from. He has also a Canadian connection through his wife, who was a daughter of Dr. Adami who used, I think, to be Dean of the Faculty of McGill before he came to this country to be Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University. She died about two years ago."

Laurent Beaudry

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201711

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Harry P. Hodges, Editor of the "Victoria Times", telephoned this morning. He will be in Ottawa until Friday, and expressed a desire to call for a moment or two, merely to pay his respects. Would you care to have him call at Room 212 some afternoon, after the Orders of the Day?

May 13, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201712 ~~J.W.P.~~
~~G.J.M.~~
~~P.A.~~

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: R-10-H 1947

Mr. Harry P. Hodges, Editor of the "Victoria Times", telephoned this morning. He will be in Ottawa until Friday, and expressed a desire to call for a moment or two, merely to pay his respects. Would you care to have him call at Room 212 some afternoon, after the Orders of the Day?

J.W.P.

May 13, 1947

JWP/FM

(Mr. Hodges is at the Chateau Laurier - Room 590)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

R-10-B

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 1947

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister:

C201713

The Speaker's Office has informed me that Colonel Wilfrid Bovey will be in Ottawa on May 23rd. I understand that you mentioned to Colonel Bovey that you would like to see him the next time he was in town.

W.R.M.

W.R.Maclaren

to see

file

May 14, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Copy for:
Mr. Gibson, Mr. Handy
Miss Zavitske
Miss Horne

C201714

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

M. André Poulain, Pastor of the Reformed Church of France in Dieppe is in Ottawa and has been requested by the Mayor of Dieppe to call on you.

M. Poulain was associated in the conduct of the service held in Dieppe in August of last year in connection with the observance of the anniversary of the Dieppe raid. Dr. Gallagher, General Secretary of the Canadian Council of Churches wrote you on May 1st concerning M. Poulain's visit and at the time you indicated that if it was possible you would like to see M. Poulain.

M. Poulain will be in Ottawa until Tuesday, May 20th and can be reached through Rev. D. R. Anderson of Chalmers United Church, phone 2-0311. M. Poulain is preaching at St. Andrews Church on Sunday morning.

no W.L.M.

May 16, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201715 R-10-P
1947

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

M. André Poulain, Pastor of the Reformed Church of France in Dieppe is in Ottawa and has been requested by the Mayor of Dieppe to call on you.

M. Poulain was associated in the conduct of the service held in Dieppe in August of last year in connection with the observance of the anniversary of the Dieppe raid. Dr. Gallagher, General Secretary of the Canadian Council of Churches wrote you on May 1st concerning M. Poulain's visit and at the time you indicated that if it was possible you would like to see M. Poulain.

M. Poulain will be in Ottawa until Tuesday, May 20th and can be reached through Rev. D. R. Anderson of Chalmers United Church, phone 2-0311. M. Poulain is preaching at St. Andrews Church on Sunday morning.

W.R.M.

May 16, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201716

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

The Railway Brotherhoods have solicited an interview (their usual annual meeting) with the government.

Mr. Mitchell wondered if you would be able to be present and if it would be agreeable to you to have a meeting fixed for Friday, May 30th, at 12 noon. If you are to be present I assume it should be held in your office in the East Block.

Fixed for 29th
Mr. King

R.G.R.
(R.G. ROBERTSON)

May 19, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

File C201717

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

A Mr. H.T. Owens, of Ottawa, called at the Office this morning to make a request, on behalf of a Rev. Dr. Kwan Sik Kim for an interview with you. Dr. Kim is a Korean, who is in Canada representing the National Christian Council of Korea at the International Council of Churches meeting which is to be held in Toronto in June. Dr. Kim was educated at the University of Toronto. The purpose of the visit, as I understand it, is to leave with you a message from the National Christian Council of Korea regarding Canadian interest in Korean affairs. Dr. Kim hopes to leave a similar message with President Truman.

Dr. Kim will be in Ottawa on May 27th and 28th and will be staying with Mr. H.T. Owens, Telephone 4-7518.

Attached is a note regarding Korea which was left by Mr. Owens.

R.M.R.

May 21, 1947.

I.R.C. ROBERTSON

Mr St. Laurent
& see Mr. Kim.
Phoned Mr Owens
& explained.
26/5/47.

They & work here is — cannot be sure — would prefer he should see Mr St. Laurent as SSEA /
26/5/47.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201718

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I have been informed this afternoon that General Price will come to Ottawa on Thursday next May 29th. He is expected to be in town on that day until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He will get in touch with this office upon arrival in order to ascertain whether it will be possible for you to arrange a time to see him.

RGR

May 23rd, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister C201719

Ottawa, 26.5.47

Mr. Robertson —

Mr. King will see Gen'l. Price if he is here on Thurs. before Council. He should have Mr. Mackenzie with him at the time.

W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201720

The Prime Minister:

Mr. Arthur J. Hills, who was, during the war, Chairman of the National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry, has requested a brief interview (not more than five minutes) today.

He mentioned that he knew the Prime Minister well, but had not asked for any interview in recent years.

Mr. Hills can be reached at The Roxborough - 2-3186.

Nat. Wartime Labour Relations Bd.

A.E.H.

(A.E. HORNE)

26.5.47

all right - arrange at H. of C.
K/AEH

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COPY FOR: ~~R.G.R.~~ ~~W.R.M.~~ ~~M.C.~~ WLMK

C201721 R-10-a 1947

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Reverend Dr. Armitage of Wycliffe College, Toronto, is in Ottawa for the day, and has asked to see you just for a minute to present you with a book of poems by Robert Finch.

Dr. Armitage met you on the "Queen Mary" in June, 1946, on your return from Europe, and said that he enjoyed his conversations with you so much that he could not go through Ottawa without paying his respects. Realizing how very busy you are, he emphasized that he would no more than make the courtesy call and present you with this book of poems, the author of which you apparently discussed with him.

Dr. Armitage will be in the Members' Gallery this afternoon, and I told him that if it is possible for you to see him, we would send a messenger for him immediately after the Orders of the Day.

G. J. M.

(G. J. MATTE)

27th May, 1947.

GJM:McK

See also Y-15-1 WLMK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201722

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

File

MEMORANDUM

R-10-a"
1947

The Prime Minister:

Mr. Matte telephoned to say that Dr. Armitage, President of Wycliffe College, is in town for today only, and has requested a brief interview - "not more than a moment" - with the Prime Minister for the purpose of presenting to him a copy of a collection of poems by Robert Finch.

Dr. Armitage recalls that he was a fellow-passenger with the Prime Minister on the Queen Mary in June 1946, and discussed with him Canadian arts and letters, particularly the works of Robert Finch.

Mr. Matte has given him a card for the Members' Gallery, and has said that he would be called if it were possible to arrange an interview.

Would the Prime Minister care to give a direction?

Seen Rt. Hon. Prime Minister K/AEH A.E.H.

A.E.H.

27.5.47

Yes please I - to room of Commons

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interview
Liberal Party - Sask.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER File. PM Sec
Friday 30 February

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

P-10-"P"
1947

C201723

Mr. J. Gordon Ross, of Moose Jaw, called at the office this afternoon. He would like to call and pay his respects, if it is convenient to you. He will be here until Friday of this week, but expects to be back in Ottawa again shortly, so there is no urgency.

Mr. Ross is almost completely recovered from the accident, but Mrs. Ross is still having considerable trouble with her foot, and is having some X-rays taken in Montreal this week.

J.W.P.

May 28, 1947

Just before
we at Ottawa
[illegible]
29-5-47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

File 6

C201724

~~R.C.M.P.~~
~~W.L.M.K.~~
~~M.G.~~
~~M.J.D.~~
R-10-me
1947

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister**

Rev. Ian Burnett telephoned to me this afternoon to say that the Reverend W. Gordon MacLean, D.D., Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, would be in Ottawa tomorrow (Wednesday). As he had never met you, Dr. MacLean wondered if he might call, just to shake hands. He will be leaving in the late afternoon to return to Winnipeg.

I said I would pass on this message, and would let Mr. Burnett know if you felt you could fit in a few minutes tomorrow.

J.A.G.

28 5 47

(J.A. GIBSON)

8-4774

See also - A-70
1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201725

Mr. Grant Dexter, Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, will be in Ottawa until Saturday, June 7. He has expressed the desire to call to pay his respects at some time convenient to you.

J.W.D.

May 29, 1947

See also P-40 1947

See al Room 212 Memos

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~Mr Robertson~~ K
Mr Matte
Miss Moore

R-10-E
1947

4-15-1
1947

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

A Mr. Paul Camilleri of 209 York Street, Apt. 5, Ottawa, called at the office yesterday afternoon to pay his respects. Mr. Camilleri came to Canada from Malta twenty-four years ago, and is now a Canadian citizen and married to a Canadian girl. For a number of years he has been employed by the Canadian National Railways as a headwaiter in the Chateau Laurier, and claims to have known you for many years.

Phones
Res. 5-8758
Office - 26411 (Private Service Chateau)

Mr. Camilleri has just returned from a visit to Malta, the first in twenty-four years, and while there laid a wreath on the war memorial erected in memory of the Canadian servicemen who died in defence of Malta. He feels highly honoured at having been given this privilege by the Lieutenant Governor of Malta, and left with me the attached copy of the "Times of Malta" which reports the ceremony, and also a copy of his address. Mr. Camilleri is a very keen admirer of yours, and asked me to bring these to your attention. He also expressed a wish for an opportunity to call on you personally to pay his respects if an opportunity should arise.

filed in Clipping Room --

G. J. M.
(G. J. MATTE)

Received late on
31st May, 1947,

Answered for despatch to
2.VI.47

J.W.T

Arrange attn. service
Dropped at dentist 9
M.
13/VIII/47
MSM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

On such an occasion we gathered here today not to commemorate an anniversary or something of the sort, but to give tribute and honour to the brave Canadians, who cordially sacrificed themselves even with death for the defence of our beloved Malta. They left their country, families and everything to come to this island to offer their service to the Maltese people.

On my arrival, after 24 years from their country, Canada, I wish that as a maltese descendant, lay this wreath to honour these brave men for their heroic death, and on behalf of their parents, relatives and fellow citizens I thank very awfully all those, who by means or another showed respect to these brave men, especially to these mothers here who generously are looking after their graves to keep them ever green and well decorated with flowers.

As a token of great respect, sympathy and admiration I propose one minute silence, in which everyone of us must more think about them and their heroic deeds to our beloved Malta, the Island of George Cross when she was in need of their useful service.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201728

The Prime Minister:

Mrs. T. J. Carron (the former Marguerite Wilson, daughter of Senator Lawrence Wilson), telephoned from the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal this evening, wishing to speak with the Prime Minister. When advised that you were not, at the moment, available, Mrs. Carron spoke with me, saying that she is coming to Ottawa tomorrow and would like to see the Prime Minister for a brief interview.

I suggested to Mrs. Carron that she get in touch with Mr. Robertson immediately upon arrival, so that he could see what might be arranged; but Mrs. Carron does not want to come unless she can be assured of an interview, and asked me to let her know later on this evening or early tomorrow morning whether or not Mr. King could see her.

Would the Prime Minister care to give a direction which I may pass on to Mrs. Carron?

A.E.H.

A.E.H.

2/6/47

Sorry she cancelled. Left for interview this week owing to visit of President

Room 610
Mount Royal - Plateau 7777

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Laurier House

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, June 3, 1947

Mr. ~~Pickersgill~~ J.W.P.
Mr. ~~Robertson~~ Right
~~Mr. Mutte~~
~~Miss Moore:~~

C201729

To note, please.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

~~R.B.H.~~
~~W.L.M.K.~~
~~M.G.~~ OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201730

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: 11-10-D
1947

Dr. T. F. Donnelly, former Liberal Member of Parliament for Wood Mountain, and now Associate Commissioner of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, telephoned this afternoon to ask if he could see you for a few minutes. Dr. Donnelly said that he wished to discuss with you a matter which affects him personally.

He can be reached at government local 4237.

W. R. M.
(W. R. MARTIN)

3rd June, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: C201731

Mr. Richard Fry, Financial Editor of the Manchester Guardian, enquired at the office if there would be any chance to see you for a few minutes during today. Mr. Robertson said that your time was likely to be fully occupied today, but he promised to raise the question.

JAG

4 vi 47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201732 10-2
1947

14.6.47.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The newly-arrived Ambassador of China, Mr. Liu Chieh, who presented his Letter of Credence to the Governor General on June 7th, has requested this Department to arrange, if possible, an appointment with you at your convenience.

If you can receive the Ambassador of China, could you kindly let me know the date, time, and place for him to make his call?

L. B. Pearson.

16.6.1

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201732 10-2
1947

14.6.47.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The newly-arrived Ambassador of China, Mr. Liu Chieh, who presented his Letter of Credence to the Governor General on June 7th, has requested this Department to arrange, if possible, an appointment with you at your convenience.

If you can receive the Ambassador of China, could you kindly let me know the date, time, and place for him to make his call?

L. B. Pearson.

16.6.1

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201733

R 10-2
1947

16.6.47.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Ambassador of Chile, General Arnaldo Carrasco, who presented his Letter of Credence to the Governor General on June 5th, has requested an interview with you, for the purpose of making his usual courtesy call.

Could you indicate whether it would be convenient for you to receive General Carrasco, and if so, when and where?

L.B. Pearson

17.6.2

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Dept of Mines & Resources
Ken Keenleyside, A.D.
Mr King - Interview

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

File P-10 - K 1947

C201734

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources asked me this morning if I could find out whether he might see you for about five minutes some day this week. (Perhaps after the Orders of the Day at the House)

Mr. Keenleyside said he wished to mention one or two departmental matters, about which he felt you would wish to be informed, and about which he would appreciate your advice.

W.L.M.K.

June 16, 1947

Secretary PM
at 2.12

19.VI.47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Organization R.S.R. W.R.M. M.J.D.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201735 R-10-h 1947

Senator Robertson left the attached communication with me this morning. He and Senator Farris would appreciate having a few minutes with you to report progress and discuss the next step.

I told Senator Robertson I thought tomorrow was out of the question, and that we would probably have to wait and see what might be possible on Monday.

J.W.P.

June 19, 1947.

Enc.

See also R-10-R

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201736

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Most Reverend Dr. Mar Ivanios, O.I.C., Archbishop of Trivandrum, Travancore State, India, has requested a short interview with you before leaving Ottawa Monday evening. I am informed that when he met you at the reception given by Archbishop Vachon last Wednesday evening, he mentioned this, and you stated that you would endeavour to arrange it.

His Excellency can be reached by communicating with Dr. D. P. Pandia, Room 612, Chateau Laurier, who will be accompanying him.

G.J.M.

June 20, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

NOT READABLE
PAS LISIBLE

C201737

P.A. OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

1947

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

A delegation representing the Hutterites in Canada called at the East Block this morning requesting a short interview with you of not more than two or three minutes either today or tomorrow, June 23rd or 24th.

Having put their case before Mr. Ilsley already, they merely wish to pay their respects, express their thanks for past favours and offer their best wishes. I explained that this might be difficult to arrange, in view of the pressure of your duties at present, but they pointed out that they do not wish to return home without seeing you, if only for a moment.

The delegation consists of Rev. John M. Wurz, leader of the Hutterites in Canada; Rev. Peter Hofer, Rev. David Waldner, and Mr. Jacob J. Wipf. They are staying at the Windsor Hotel, and can be reached by calling the desk - 2-0342.

In the event that it might be possible for you to see them today, after the Orders of the Day, they said they would be in the Gallery until about 4 o'clock.

G. J. M.
23rd June, 1947 (G. J. MATTE)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister C201738

Mr. Lucien Pacaud, former Liberal M.P. for Megantic, and now Secretary of the National Battlefields Commission, called at the office today in the hope of having a short interview with you in connection with membership of the Commission. He had been instructed by the Chairman to come to Ottawa personally rather than to write you.

As it was not possible for you to see Mr. Pacaud, he left the -- attached memorandum setting out what he had intended to say.

W. R. M.

(W. R. Martin)

25th June, 1947.

seen Just

Write to Pacaud word in advance follow up with finance

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Lucien Cannon

Nine members, including the Chairman.

C201739

Vacancies:- (Doctor James F.Kenney, died June 5, 1946
(Sir Thomas Chapais, died July 15, 1946

Actual members of the Commission

Chairman: Lt-Col. L.J.A. Amyot; members: L.-A. Taschereau; Dr. N.-A. Dussault; Hon. W. H. Price; Prof. Geo. M. Wrong; Colonel William Wood; Lt-Col. Oscar Gilbert.

Professor Geo. M. Wrong, Hon. W. H. Price and Colonel Wm Wood have not attended meetings for some years.

The quorum is four members.

We have exactly that number who usually attend meetings. Two of them, Hon. Mr. Taschereau and doctor N.-A. Dussault have recently been very ill and, as they are about 80byears old, there is danger that through sickness or other reason they may not be able to attend meetings. This would leave us without a quorum.

For these reasons, the Chairman requests the immediate appointment of two commissioners to fill the vacancies.

If possible, would suggest these two commissioners be from Quebec or close by, so that we may be sure they will attend the meetings: an English-Canadian to replace Doctor Kenney and a French-Canadian to replace Sir Thomas Chapais.

Ottawa - Kenney

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201740

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Brigadier William Bostock, who has been Canadian Military Attache in China, telephoned the East Block shortly after your departure this afternoon. He stated that you will recall his father.

Brigadier Bostock said that he would have liked very much to have had an opportunity to pay his respects to you but, as he is leaving tonight, he simply asked that they be passed on.

(R.G. ROBERTSON)

June 25, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201741

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **For the Prime Minister:**

Mr. Douglas R. Annett, about whom Mrs. Muchmor has written, has been in touch with me about the possibility of having an interview with you. He lives in Waterloo, and I advised him that it would be preferable to try to arrange the interview on some occasion when he was coming to Ottawa on other business in any case. I have just now learned that he plans to be here in the week of July 7th.

Mr. Annett is very anxious to have a political career. He is warmly recommended by Ralph Maybank and, I understand, is also known to Mr. Mayhew and to Grant Dexter.

I presume you would wish us to try to arrange an appointment sometime at the House of Commons.

J.W.P.

June 30, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201742

R-10-1
1947

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

1. Mr. Solon Low telephoned this morning to say that he would very much like to see you for a moment or two before the meeting of the House on Monday. He said that he would need only a very brief time but he would like to see you personally.

2. Senator King has asked whether it might be possible to see you for a moment after the Orders of the Day on Monday.

R.M.A.

July 5, 1947.

Informed P.M. Mr Low had had to go to London, Ont., D-day. P.M. said would try to see on Tues. WLMK. 7/VII/47.

will try - remind me to be sure before 2. JC 5-7-47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201743

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

R-10-"W"
1947

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Dr. Victor W. Wright of Calgary will be in the city until 4.00 p.m. tomorrow, and has requested, if at all possible, to see you for a minute or two merely to pay his respects. He stated that in 1940, when he was in Ottawa with Mrs. Wright, you sent for them and he does not wish to go through Ottawa without seeing you again, if only for a moment.

Dr. Wright can be reached at the Chateau, Room 160, and will be calling me on the telephone at 12.30 p.m. tomorrow.

G.J.M.

GJM
AK

July 8, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201744

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Attached is a letter just received from Mr. Douglas R. Annett, about whom Mrs. Mutchmor, of Saskatoon, wrote to you.

I shall warn everyone to look out for Mr. Annett when he is here in September, and to seek to arrange an appointment at that time.

J.W.P.

July 9, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Copy for: C201745

JWP
~~GJM~~
PA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister. R-104
1947

Mr King - Interviews
Mr King + Prince Albert

Senator J. J. Stevenson is leaving for the West on Saturday and has asked to see you for just a few moments to-morrow, if possible, whenever it is convenient for you.

He fully realises how pressed you are for time and assured me that he would not be more than a very few moments. The matter he wishes to mention is in connection with your personal affairs in the Prince Albert constituency and he feels that it should be done before he leaves.

G.J.M.

July 9, 1947.
IM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

R-10-1
1947

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201746

Senators Bouffard and Daigle together would like to see you concerning a matter to which they attach great importance. They realize how busy you are and would understand if you could not give them a moment, but would nevertheless like to have a short interview with you if at all possible.

W.R.M.
W. R. Martin

July 10, 1947.

File
PM saw on July 11th
WRM.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

(2)

C201747

The Prime Minister

Mr Hansell of N.Y. has asked for an interview concerning a matter outlined in his letter attached. He would appreciate it if you could let him know to-day whether or not you would be able to accede to the request he has put forward

July 14th 1944.

W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201748

Chile
China
Mr King - Interviews
Netherlands

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Request for interviews

R-10-2
1947

You may wish to have a note of requests from members of the Diplomatic Corps to call on you which are still outstanding.

1. Dr. J. H. Van Royen, Ambassador of the Netherlands.

   Dr. VanRoyen, who presented his letter of credence to the Governor-General on April 12th, was formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands Government. (Dr. Van Royen will be absent from Tuesday through Friday of next week).

2. General Arnaldo Carrasco, Ambassador of Chile, presented letter of credence on June 5, 1947.

   I believe you met General Carrasco at a reception given by the Czechoslovak Minister on June 27 last.

3. Dr. Liu Chieh, Ambassador of China (presented letter of credence on June 7, 1947)

   Dr. Liu Chieh was previously Administrative Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Chinese Government at Nanking, the post now held by Dr. Liu Shih-Shun. The new Ambassador is a pleasant, well-spoken man; I judge him to be somewhat younger than Dr. Liu.

J. A. G.

July 18, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~RGR~~
WRM
M

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party - National Liberal Federation

C201749

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

R-10 "7"
1947

Mr. Gordon Fogo telephoned yesterday to ask whether there would be any possibility of his having a few minutes with you when you are next in Ottawa. He said that there are several things about which he would like to speak to you, and, among others, I understand that he would like to discuss the Young Liberal Summer School which is being held at Hamilton.

I told Mr. Fogo that I doubted if there would be any possibility this week, but that I would inform him if anything seemed possible during the following week.

R. G. R.
(R. G. ROBERTSON)

see also
M-14
1947

24th July, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

R.G.R. M.G.L.
W.P.M.K.

C201750 8-10-"C"
1947

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Kenneth Cherley of New York telephoned by long distance this afternoon and asked me to inquire about whether it would be convenient if he were to fly to Ottawa on Wednesday or Thursday of next week (July 30th or 31st) in order to have a brief interview with you. He said that the subject of which he wished to speak related to a telephone conversation which you had had with him a few days ago. If Wednesday or Thursday would not be satisfactory, he would be able to come at any day thereafter that would meet your convenience. I told Mr. Cherley that you were trying to get a very much needed rest after the heavy work of the session, but that I would bring the matter to your attention and try to give him further information shortly.

Until Sunday Mr. Cherley will be at Burlington, Vermont, telephone 667W.

R. G. R.

25th July, 1947. (R.G. ROBERTSON)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201751

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Edward Morgan, of the staff of Colliers magazine, telephoned me this morning with regard to an article which he is doing to be published in the magazine at a later date on Post-war Canada. The purpose of his call was to ask whether there would be any opportunity to see you briefly, and Mr. Grattan O'Leary telephoned to reinforce his request.

I gather that Mr. Morgan's article is intended to be a general one on Canada, and that he would like to see you largely for general reasons, and not to discuss any particular matter. Mr. Morgan expects to leave here on Wednesday, but said that he would return from Montreal any time later in the week if there was any chance of seeing you.

I told Mr. Morgan that I rather doubted whether it would be possible to arrange the interview, but that I would place his request before you.

July 28, 1947.

R.G.R.
(R.G. ROBERTSON)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201752

P-10-"E"
1947

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

~~RGR~~
~~WRM~~
~~MG~~

Miss Ellen Elliott will call the office some time tomorrow to enquire as to the possibility of seeing the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister will try to arrange to see Miss Elliott if at all possible, and he would like to know of her arrival and where she can be reached.

R. G. R.

July 30, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

RGR
~~WPM~~
~~MC~~

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

R-10-F
1947

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201753

Mr. Allan McLean of the National Liberal Federation telephoned today on behalf of Mr. Florian Fortin, requesting a short interview with you for the latter in the near future.

You, no doubt, remember Mr. Fortin, as he was in charge of all French publicity during the last election campaign and was introduced to you by Mr. Blanchette. While Mr. McLean does not know the nature of the subject Mr. Fortin wishes to discuss with you, he was told that it is very important and somewhat urgent, and that it is felt that you will be glad to know about it.

Since Mr. Fortin is staying at Lambton, Quebec, he would require about a day's notice before coming to Ottawa. He can be reached through Mr. McLean at 2-4821.

G.J.M.

G. J. MATTE

August 12, 1947.

See also N-14
1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201754

The Deputy Minister of Public Works mentioned to me today that some time, at your convenience, he would like to have a very few minutes to discuss buildings on Wellington Street, before any steps were taken.

J.W.P.

August 18, 1947

Try to arrange
at
Mr King - Interview
Dept. Public Works
Mr King & Ottawa Improvement Plans

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201755

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

R-10-H"
1947

A gentleman named Mr. Hall, the son of Mr. Victor Hall of King, Ontario, telephoned this afternoon. He was in Ottawa and wished to call on you. I explained that you were in the country and were very busy, and dissuaded him from driving out to Kingsmere. I promised, however, to let you know he had called, and to give you his warm regards.

29-8-47

August 26, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr King - Interviews
Emile Vaillancourt

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

file

11-10-Mc
1947

C201756

Mr. Justice McBride, of Edmonton, called again this morning, to enquire as to the possibility of paying his respects during the course of the present week. Mr. Justice McBride is staying at the Chateau - Room 436.

Will see Thursday about.

Mr. Emile Vaillancourt called this afternoon. He said that he had had a word with you after the Luncheon about arranging an interview, and that you had suggested he get in touch with me.

Will see a word with the press Tomorrow (Thursday) at 4 p.m. re

J.W.D.

3-9-47

Sept. 2, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201757

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Annett is the young man about whom Mrs. Mutchmor wrote to you in June. At that time you indicated that you were very anxious to see him. He had to postpone his visit to Ottawa, and it may be that the best opportunity for seeing him would be during your visit to Kitchener. If so, I could ask Louis Breithaupt to see that it was arranged. Mr. Annett is anxious to have a career in public life.

J.W.P.

September 5, 1947.

Mentioned to W.L.M.K. Sept 5. J.W.P.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Ilsley / Dr. Ward Ships / Mrs. King - Interviews

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister:**

P-10-1
1947

Confidential

C201758

Mr. Ilsley asked me to try to find out if he could see you for a few minutes on Thursday before the Cabinet, to discuss two matters:

1. Certain judicial appointments which he would like, if possible, to have considered by Council that same day;

2. The Biberovitch case, which Mr. Ilsley said he had promised Mr. Claxton the night before he left Ottawa he would take up with you at the first opportunity.

J.W.P.

Sept. 9, 1947

Phone all members of Board & Min of Assistance re

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party of Alberta

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: R-10-F
1947

C201759

The Hon. J. A. MacKinnon has inquired whether it would be possible for you to see the new Leader of the Liberal Party in Alberta, Mr. Harper Prowse, together with Mr. Stambaugh, President of the Alberta Liberal Association. They have both been in Hamilton, and Mr. MacKinnon would appreciate it very much if they could have a few minutes with you on Thursday.

J.W.D.

Sept. 9, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201760 N-10-P
1947

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Dr. Penfield was in Ottawa this week and telephoned the office to see whether it might be possible for him to have an interview with you sometime later this month.

Dr. Penfield, I understand, is concerned about whether he should make plans on the basis of the grant being for this year only, or whether he might reasonably anticipate its continuance. I understand he would be willing to come to Ottawa almost any time at your convenience.

J.W.P.

Sept. 11, 1947.

Copy to: ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~P.A.~~
~~Mr. Dancey.~~

See also N-30-10

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party - PAC-10-1
1947

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister:**

C201761

Mr. R.W. Mayhew, M.P., is in town and would like very much to see you briefly at some convenient opportunity.

J.W.P.

Sept. 11, 1947.

Copy to: ~~R.G.K.~~ ✓
K.G. MLK
~~L.B.H.~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Miss Z

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

~~C201762~~

MEMORANDUM

Sept. 11, 1947

THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. A. Desroches, 35 Hannah St., Eastview (telephone 4-0380) telehoned tonight to ask if he could have an appointment with the Prime Minister. Mr. Desroches said he is a stone mason and did some work for the Prime Minister at Kingsmere a few years ago.

Z.

Letter & note
12
Chiropractic

Done
Z
13/9/47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201763

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

R-10-2
1947

While you were absent in Waterloo, Mr. E. J. Garland telephoned to enquire whether he and Mrs. Garland might call to pay their respects before his departure on Monday, the 15th.

I had thought there might be an opportunity for this call yesterday, but that was obviously impossible. I should be glad to explain the circumstances to Mr. Garland, if you wish me to do so.

Should you wish to speak to Mr. Garland on the telephone, I understand he and Mrs. Garland are staying at the Chateau Laurier - Room 343. (Tel.: 2-6411)

R.G.R.

Sept. 12, 1947

Waterloo M-21-2
V.2

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

file

R-10-W

1947

C201764

A Mr. Wyese of Long Beach, California, called at the office this morning. He said that you did not know him personally, but Judge Elmer Weitzel had asked him to call and convey his regards when he was passing through Ottawa.

Mr. Wyese is leaving Ottawa tomorrow afternoon.

J.W.P.

13th September, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ United Nations - UNESCO

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister. C201765

Fle

I assume you will not wish to see the Deputy Director General of UNESCO but shall await your direction before giving definite word to External Affairs.

J.W.P.

Sept. 22, 1947

Pon paid:
Sorry - cannot be in town on Tues. n.c.
22-Sept-47

Informed P.I. to
and effect.
MLK
23/IX/47.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

September 20, 1947 A-10-1 1947
D-12-J 1947

C201766

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERSGILL

Dr. Walter H.C. Laves, Deputy Director-General of UNESCO, will be visiting Ottawa on Monday and Tuesday, September 22nd and 23rd. During his stay he will be meeting with various officials concerned with the work of UNESCO in Canada, and has expressed the wish to be granted an interview with the Prime Minister.

Would it be possible for you to ascertain whether the Prime Minister would wish to see Dr. Laves. If you could let Brown me know on Monday morning it would be helpful in arranging Dr. Laves' schedule while in Ottawa.

Mr Brown told no word would be possible until probably Tuesday

Political I.

F.C.G. Brown, who is on 4993, is looking after the arrangements.

R.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~Mr Robertson~~ File

OFFICE OF THE ~~PRIME~~ MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201767

Mr. Thomas M. O'Neill, a correspondent for the Baltimore Sun, is at present in Ottawa in the course of preparing a lengthy article for his newspaper on Canada. The article is to be one of a series which the Sun is doing on the British Commonwealth. The other correspondents are at present in the other countries of the Commonwealth preparing the other articles of the series.

Mr. O'Neill has interviewed a number of members of the government and officials, and has now inquired whether there would be any possibility of having a brief interview with you. I understand that he would wish particularly to ask for your comments on the outlook for the Commonwealth in the future. He will be here until the end of the week - at the Chateau, Room 476-78.

J.W.P.

23rd September, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ Italy

LB/SR
24.9.47

C201768

A-40-2
1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

When Count di Cossato came to my office to hand me a letter of invitation to you to visit Rome, he mentioned that he expected that his Letters of Credence would probably reach him here within the next eight days. In this connection, he expressed the hope that, after having presented his Letters of Credence as Minister to Canada, he might have the honour and privilege of being received by you, at some time which might be convenient to you. I have thought that you would wish to bear this in mind, under the circumstances, as I assume Count di Cossato may put forward his request for being received by you after the presentation of his Letters of Credence.

Laurent Beaudry

Sept 30

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C201769

File

Ottawa, September 24/47

To Mr. Pickersgill, Prime Minister's Office.
Mr. Robertson

FOR INFORMATION L.B.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~Hon. Mr. Ilsley~~ File

OFFICE OF ~~THE PRIME~~ MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: P-10-M 1947

C201770

Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has been asked by Mrs. Marshall, who is the President of the new voluntary Consumers Organization being formed as the successor to the Wartime Consumers Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, if it would be possible for you to receive a small group from the Executive of the Organization to-morrow, Wednesday, October 1st. The Organization is being assisted in its initial stages by the Prices Board.

I told Mr. Taylor that I was doubtful about whether it would be possible to-morrow, but would let him know later in the day.

after Pl. council
Mr Taylor rec'd
advised that
pm not Pl
town
J.W.P.

Sept. 30, 1947.

to be in
on Oct 1st

- Mr King-Interviews
- Dom'l Wartime Prices
+ Trade Board

See also P-19
1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interviews
Dept. External Affairs

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

P-10-2
1947

General Odlum, who will be leaving to take up his post as Ambassador to Turkey in the near future, will be in Ottawa until Saturday. He is staying at the Chateau Laurier. He has asked whether there would be any possibility of seeing you for a moment before his departure to pay his respects.

I told General Odlum that you had had a heavy series of Cabinet meetings this week and that you were now attempting to get some rest at Kingsmere, with the result that there might not be any possibility to arrange an interview.

J.W.P.

Gen'l Odlum
re
3-10-47

October 2, 1947.

Gen'l Odlum 'phones again
Explains
P.M. will not be in — and no rest.
JWP

See also
T-11-2
V.L.

Rest!?

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Dept. External Affairs
Mr King - Requests for Interviews
United Kingdom
(2)

~~J.W.P.~~
~~S.I.M.~~
~~P.A.~~

D-12-D
1947

C201772

R-10-H
1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

You may wish to have a record of the verbal message I gave to you this morning, to the effect that Lt.-Cdr. G. I. C. Hutchison, M.P. for Edinburgh, West, who is in Ottawa with Mrs. Hutchison, had expressed a wish, through Mr. Brockington, to see you.

Mrs. Hutchison is the daughter of Mr. A. B. Campbell, of Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburgh, and her husband said you had been at their house. They are at the Chateau Laurier until Monday.

I asked Mr. Brockington to explain that you were out of town, and that you were making a special effort to overtake arrears of work, and that I felt it would be virtually impossible to find the time to arrange to see Cdr. and Mrs. Hutchison. I, of course, added that I would let you know they were in Ottawa.

J.W.P.

October 3, 1947

JWP/FM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201773

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

10-10-47

I had lunch to-day with the Hon. David Astor (son of Lord Astor) who is Foreign Editor of the London Observer.

Mr. Astor will be in Ottawa until to-morrow evening and asked me about the possibility of seeing you. I told him you were in Montreal to-day and that you would be going out to the country this evening, in the hope of overtaking heavy arrears of work. He, therefore, does not expect to see you though I suggested he telephone me at noon to-morrow (Tuesday) just in case you might be in town.

Mr. Astor struck me as a sensible and intelligent young man, possibly about 30.

J.W.P.

October 6, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201774

(1)

7-10-1
1947

Mr. J. M. Dechene, M.P. for Athabaska, telephoned to ask whether there would be any possibility of having an interview of a few minutes with you any time during the remainder of this week. Mr. Dechene indicated that he wished to discuss a matter of a personal character. He will be in Ottawa until Saturday or possibly until Monday or Tuesday of next week.

The number where Mr. Dechene is staying is 4-3111 and his office is 3294.

October 7, 1947.

Telephoned M.D. to this effect. He will call on Tuesday for further word as to time.
MMP
8/x/47

Seen by Mr. Moore

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201775

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

11-10-a
(1947)

MEMORANDUM for File:

(f)

N-14
(1947)

Mr. Douglas R. Annett called at the office yesterday. I explained that the Prime Minister was in Montreal, and that he would probably be out of town today as well. I arranged to have him see Mr. Allan McLean, of the National Liberal Federation.

Mr. Annett telephoned again today to thank me for arranging the meeting with Mr. McLean. I explained that Mr. King would not be in town, and he said he would try to see him the next time he was in Ottawa.

J.W.H.

October 7, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Coleman, D.C.
Mr King - Interviews
Railways - C.P.R.

C201776 R-10-"C" 1944
R-10-"C" 1944
R-10-B 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

1. As you directed, I explained to Mr. D. C. Coleman that you had had to come back from Montreal early in order to devote the next few days to catching up with arrears of work which as you would have liked in other circumstances to have them drive out to see you, you were sure they would understand why it was not possible today. Mr. Coleman said he understood perfectly, and would let you know the next time he was in Ottawa.

2. I gave the message to Mr. David Astor which you asked me to give him when he telephoned.

3. It was explained to The Hon. Lionel Berry, Deputy Chairman of the Kemsley Newspapers, Limited, who is in town today and tomorrow, that you were out of town attempting to catch up with arrears of work.

J. Wilson

Oct. 7, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Copy for Laurier House

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201777

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Geo. Spence telephoned to enquire whether it would be possible to call on you for a moment or two to express his deep appreciation of his recent appointment to the International Joint Commission. I explained that you would not be in town today.

Mr. Spence is leaving for Regina tonight, and he will renew his request to see you on his return to Ottawa.

J.W.P.

October 8, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

File

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201778

10-2

1947

Mr. Pierre Dupuy will
be in Ottawa on Tuesday,
and hopes to see you for
a very few minutes to discuss
plans for your visit to The
Netherlands.

J.W.P.

Mr King - Interviews
Netherlands

October 11, 1947

I also hope to
see Dupuy - will
be in on Tuesday

Please keep on
hand

Seen
Tues. Oct. 14

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interview
Trade - Anglo-Can Trade

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy:

C201779

If you get an opportunity this morning, would you please speak to the Prime Minister about the following persons who have asked if they might see him today:

(a) Mr. ~~Derrick~~ Derek Badgerow

(b) Mr. Botsis

Mr. Botsis is the proprietor of the largest daily newspaper in Athens, the "Acropolis". He will be in town for to-day only and has with him a letter from Madame Tsaldaris which she asked him to deliver to the Prime Minister. The Greek Embassy state that he would require only a few minutes of the Prime Minister's time.

R.G.R.
(R.G. ROBERTSON)

16th October, 1947.

10-10-47

Shall try to see this p.m.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr Handy

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201780

MEMORANDUM

The Prime Minister:

Mr. Snyder (President of Waterloo County Federation of Agriculture) telephoned the office this afternoon to let the Prime Minister know he was at the Chateau with a group of men.

(Message given to E.H. by the operator)

October 17, 1947

Hon. Ground Schools
Phone acknowledgment
to
17-10-47

Done by
Mr Mathe —
Mr Snyder
greatly pleased —
had not intended
to bother Prime Minister
but merely to give Handy
greetings for Mr King. JWP

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ McKenzie, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201782

17-10-me
1947

The Prime Minister:

Mr. McKinnon will be in Ottawa tomorrow. Unfortunately Mrs. McKinnon is not well. Mr. N.A. Robertson thinks all things considered, it might be better to leave the matter of an interview over until Monday morning. Meetings could be started onMonday afternoon.

OK

J.W.P.

October 17, 1947

C

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr Handy

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201780

MEMORANDUM

The Prime Minister:

Mr. Snyder (President of Waterloo County Federation of Agriculture) telephoned the office this afternoon to let the Prime Minister know he was at the Chateau with a group of men.

(Message given to E.H. by the operator)

October 17, 1947

Hon. Ground Telegraph
Phone acceptance
is
17-10-47

Done by
Mr Matte —
Mr Snyder
greatly pleased —
had not intended
to bother Prime Minister
but merely to give Handy
greetings for Mr King. J.W.P

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MEMORANDUM

1)

2)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interviews
McKinnon, N.S.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201782

11-10-mc
1947

The Prime Minister:

Mr. McKinnon will be in Ottawa tomorrow. Unfortunately Mrs. McKinnon is not well. Mr. N.A. Robertson thinks all things considered, it might be better to leave the matter of an interview over until Monday morning. Meetings could be started onMonday afternoon.

OK

J.W.P.

October 17, 1947

C

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201783

Mackenzie King - Interviews
McKinnon, H.S.

Mr. Hector McKinnon

has now arrived in Ottawa and he will be very pleased to see you on Monday morning at whatever time is convenient to you. 11 o'clock has been suggested tentatively.

10.30 if preferred

J.W.P.

October 18, 1947.

Seen with Mr Deutsch at Chateau P.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Working Interviews
Liberal Party - Alberta 10-47

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

1947

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201784

I shall be on the lookout for young Mackay, and if it proves impossible for you to see him, I shall put him in touch with Mr. Fogo and one or two of the Ministers who are most likely to give him some encouragement.

If you approve, I will wait until he has been here, and then send a line myself to Mr. Stambaugh in acknowledgment of his letter, which calls for no immediate reply.

J.W.D.P.

October 20, 1947

570

Recd
20-X-47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party - National Liberal Federation

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Secretariat:

C201785 10-6-47

Mr. Pogo is anxious to see the Prime Minister briefly before leaving for Halifax on Thursday. I shall try to find out what the Prime Minister's wishes are on the matter to-day.

J.W.P.

October 21, 1947.

Copy to: ~~R.G.R.~~
~~M.G.~~
~~W.R.M.~~
~~D.B.H.~~

See also N-14

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201786

Re note attached R-10-m 1947

I assume you will wish to have Mr. MacCauley advised on Monday that it will not be possible to arrange an interview.

done verbally

No court in town Monday

Treas. Cabinet J.W.D.

October 23, 1947.

Noted

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Pickersgill:

C201787

Mr. T. A. MacCauley, Chairman of the A.C.Crossor Co. Ltd., London, England, (Radar and Electronics) is at present in Canada to discuss matters of coordination between Britain and Canada in connection with the defence programme. He gave me to understand also that his company is starting research work here and will be establishing itself. He called me on the telephone from Montreal today, and said that Sir Campbell Stewart, who is a Director of the company, insisted that he call on the Prime Minister when in Ottawa. He will be in the city on Monday and Tuesday next, and, if at all possible, would wish to have a brief interview on Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning. He is to see Mr. Howe on Monday morning.

I pointed out that it may be difficult to arrange such an interview since Mr. King is very much pressed for time in view of his departure for Europe within a few days, but would, nevertheless, place the request before him.

Mr. MacCauley will be staying at the Chateau Laurier, and asked that we let him know on Monday if the interview can be arranged.

G. J. M.

22nd October, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King, Interviews
Liberal Party - Alberta

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201788

1. Mr. Gordon Ross, ex-M.P. for Moose Jaw, called yesterday afternoon and asked to have his respects paid to you.

R-10-M.
1947

2. Mr. Don McKay of Calgary, about whom Mr. Stanfield wrote to you, called at the office yesterday in the hope of seeing you. When the Cabinet lasted so long, I explained to him that it was really out of the question. I think he understood the situation. I had quite a long talk with him as the Liberals in Alberta are trying very hard to interest him in being a candidate in Calgary East at the next federal election.

J. W. P.

October 25, 1947.

See Lucas Rec'd R-10-47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party - Bye.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

File

C-10-0
1947

C201789

Mr. T. J. O'Neill, ex-M.P., of Kamloops, B.C., telephoned this morning to enquire as to the possibility of calling to shake hands some time between now and your departure. He said he had nothing specific to discuss, but merely wanted to pay his respects.

I explained how busy you would be, but agreed to let you know he was in Ottawa.

J.W.D.P.

Oct. 27, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201730

Mr. Mouquet, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Dieppe, telephoned from Montreal this evening to ask if there would be any possibility of seeing you briefly. He had originally planned to come to Ottawa on Friday, but, when he learned of your impending departure, he said that if there was any chance of your being able to see him he would be glad to come up tomorrow. Presumably, as an alternative, he might be able to come to the station in Montreal, if this were desired, although this possibility was not mentioned to him. Robertson told him that you were exceedingly busy at the moment and that it might not be possible to arrange an interview.

Mr. Mouquet's telephone number in Montreal is - Lancaster 1621.

J. W. P.

October 28, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr. King - interviews
Bovey, Wilfrid

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

A-10-1
1947

C201791

A-10-B
1947

The Speaker of the Senate telephoned to say that Colonel Wilfrid Bovey was in Ottawa and would be with him in the Parliament Buildings between 4 and 4.30 this afternoon.

Senator King hoped very much that you might be able to see both of them for a very few minutes but he would be ready to explain the situation to Colonel Bovey if you felt this would not be possible.

J.W.P.

December 12, 1947.

Copy to: ~~DCR~~
MG
WRM WRM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

~~R.C.P.~~
~~M.C.~~ KLB
~~W.R.M.~~ DWR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

A-10-P
1947

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister**

C201792

Mr. Herwig, the secretary of the Canadian Legion, telephoned this afternoon to say that General Price will be in town on Wednesday next until 4.20 in the afternoon and is very anxious, if at all possible, to see you briefly in connection with increases in pension payments for veterans and their dependents. He would not be accompanied by a delegation but would simply wish to see you alone if a few minutes could be arranged.

J.W.P.

December 15th, 1947.

Canada
S-35-1

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

✓ Meeting - Interview
✓ Liberal Party - Ont.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister 201793

Re-10-Mc
1947

Mr. Bruce McNevin,
former M.P. for Victoria, Ontario,
will be in the gallery of the
House of Commons this afternoon
in the hope of seeing you for
about five minutes, if that should
prove possible. He will understand
perfectly, if it is not.

J.W.P.

December 15, 1947.

Mr King saw Dec 15

WLMcK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

17.12.47

C201794

My dear Prime Minister: Please see

Hon. A. J. Brooke,

Provincial Secretary from

C201795

Alberta is here in the

galleries. He would much

like an appointment with

you at some time this

afternoon, if that is

possible. Could you see

a time? Thank you very

much. L. C. Low

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C201795

Rt. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie-King

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

17.12.47

~~C201794~~

My dear Prime Minister: Please

Hon. A. J. Brooke,

Provincial Secretary from Alberta is here in the galleries. He would much like an appointment with you at some time this afternoon, if that is possible. Could you set a time? Thank you very much.

L. S. Law

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C201795

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201796

~~J.W.P.~~
~~G.J.M.~~
~~F.A.~~
~~M.J.D.~~

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister:**

12-10-1947

Senator McKeen would like very much to bring his wife to shake hands with you at Room 212 this afternoon. Mrs. McKeen is here for a few days, and has never met you, and would like to offer birthday congratulations. She will be in the Senate Gallery of the House of Commons, and the Senator himself will be in the Senate.

J.W.P.

December 17, 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interviews
Social Credit Movement
Solon Low

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201797

P-10-1
1947

To remind

Mr. Solon Low, M.P.

Called this morning to say he had sent you a note in the House yesterday asking if you would see the Hon. A.J. Hooke, Provincial Secretary of Alberta, sometime to-day. Mr. Hooke is on his way to England. I told Mr. Low that I would try to let him have an answer before lunch.

Mr Low will bring and Mr Hooke and I am sure the Prime Minister is very interested in what Mr Hooke has to say

J.W.D.

December 18, 1947.

Seen by pm

see also - P-10-"H" 1947
see also - P-35-5 1947

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201798 File

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: R-10-1 1947

Miss Rook
P.M. saw on Thursday afternoon Dec 18 WLM

Mr. Solon Low, M.P. called this morning to say he had sent you a note in the House yesterday asking if you would see the Hon. A.J. Hooke, Provincial Secretary of Alberta, sometime to-day. Mr. Hooke is on his way to England. I told Mr. Low that I would try to let him have an answer before lunch.

Canada R-10-1 1947

J.W.P.

December 18, 1947.

Copy to:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

File

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201799

MEMORANDUM ~~for the Prime Minister~~

R-10-1
1947

To remind

Mr. R. W. Mayhew and Mr. R. W. Gladstone have asked if there would be any possibility of seeing you for a few moments some time today before they leave, following the adjournment.

J. W. P.

December 19, 1947.

Miss Grant
P. Hayes on Friday a/m
Dec 19 WLMK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

J.W. PICKERSGILL TO WLMK DEC. 27, 1947

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201800

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

6-10-1
1947

6-10-1-4
1947
(Cloyd)

Re: Cataloguing of Prime Minister's papers

Attached is a report left with me by Mr. Gibson just before Christmas. I also attach the earlier report made in July. Mr. Gibson is very anxious to receive further guidance in connection with his work, as well as additional material to catalogue. He would like very much to show you what he has been doing if an opportunity could be found.

J.W.P.

will try & arrange for Tuesday next, after Council.

December 27, 1947

Done
9.1.48

28-XII-47

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

RGR:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister.**

C201801

R-10-P
Dec 1947

Mr. Herwig, the Secretary of the Legion, telephoned to ask whether there would be any possibility for General Price to see you for a few minutes some time on Monday next, January 5th.

General Price will be in town all day until four o'clock in the afternoon, and, in addition to speaking to you about certain matters relative to Veterans affairs, he wishes to leave with you a photograph of the gift which you presented on behalf of the Canadian Legion to Princess Elizabeth.

J. W. P.

January 2, 1948.

Canada S-35-1
1946

~~RGR~~
~~WRM~~
~~MG~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201802

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

P-10-P
Oct 1947

Mr. Herwig telephoned this morning to say that General Price had now found it impossible to leave Montreal on Monday as he had originally planned to do. He is now planning to be in Ottawa on Tuesday, January 6th, and has enquired whether there would be any possibility of arranging an interview on that day.

J.W.P.

January 5, 1948.

Lemaire
6-25-1
1948

RCM
WR
MG

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

D-12
1948

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201803

Mr. F. C. Blair, former Director of Immigration, spoke to Mr. H. R. L. Henry last night to say that he would like very much to arrange a brief interview to discuss a matter concerning one of the Foreign Diplomats in Ottawa.

Mr. Henry said Mr. Blair was not more explicit, and I agreed to pass on the request, although I assumed you would prefer to have Mr. Blair see Mr. Pearson about a matter of that kind.

J.W.D.

Jan. 3, 1948

see also P-10-b.

Replied 1c 3-1-48

'Phone 21961

Telephoned Blair re seeing Pearson. He said he was not sure what he should do, & asked that nothing be said to Pearson until he could think it over. I agreed & take no action until he called again. HRH 5/1/48

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201804

-10-2

The Prime Minister:

The Turkish Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Muzaffer Goker, has made another request through the Department of External Affairs for an interview with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Goker presented his credentials on the 12th of November, and has since called on Mr. St.Laurent. He is anxious, however, to have an opportunity to call upon the Prime Minister.

Would you care to give some indication as to when it might be possible for you to receive Mr. Goker?

A.E.H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201805

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

I-10-B

1948

I spoke to Senator King about having Colonel Bovey's visit to Ottawa delayed until after the resumption of the Session. Dr. King said he would be glad to advise Colonel Bovey accordingly.

J.W.P.

January 9, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201806

A Mr. M. Ginsburg called at the office this morning bearing the attached letter, and asked if there would be any opportunity of meeting you on Monday or Tuesday of next week. He was told that it might be very difficult to arrange for a meeting, but he said that, in view of the final paragraph of your letter of 1941, he wished to see if there was any chance.

Mr. Ginsburg is anxious to have the letter back.

J. W. P.

10th January, 1948.

Pls have letter returned.
P.M. doubts very much if interview can be arranged

H. so informed on calling at Hse this morning.
12/1/48

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201807

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

R-10-m

1948

Mr. P. W. Mahon of Prince Albert will be in the city until Thursday evening and would very much like to see you, when convenient, if only for a minute. He is, as you may recall, one of the most prominent businessmen there and an ardent Liberal.

He realizes that your time is much taken up and that it may not be possible to arrange an interview, in which case he asked that we convey his best regards and good wishes.

He can be reached at room 280, the Chateau.

J.W.P.

January 12, 1948.

Seen 6 p.m. 14/48
Jan
Mr King. Interviews
Mr King & Prince Albert

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr Robertson

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Jde Pol Thursday

C201808

R-10-L

acc 1947

Prime Minister:

f-20
v. 2

Madame Laure is coming to Ottawa to speak to the Women's Canadian Club. She will be in Ottawa on Thursday and Friday, and would like very much to pay her respects to the Prime Minister. acc 1947

Request made to me by Captain Maiden and Mr. Cecil Morrison.

Mr. Pickersgill informed of the request.

EH
(E. HANDY)

9-7213
8-7493

January 14, 1948

Seen by P.M. at 6:15 p.m. 15/1/48

Secretary, Miss Hyde, telephoned re interview this a.m.
15. I. 48

BF after Council

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE



—Staff Photo

French Resistance Leader Addresses Rearmament Assembly
Miss Denise Hyde Interprets for Madame Irene Laure (right)

C201809

Moral Rearmament Assembly Hears Strong Pleas for Unity

A British labor organizer joined a French woman resistance leader yesterday in calling upon the world to unite in a "war against the crushing forces of materialistic ideology" as delegates from 17 nations to the Moral Rearmament Assembly completed their third day of convention here.

The afternoon session was devoted chiefly to a discussion of a "new Renaissance in which new people will build a new world," highlighted by the appearance of Harry Wickham, Labor party organizer for 57 parliamentary constituencies in the Midlands coal mining area of England.

Preceding Mr. Wickham on the agenda were representatives from numerous walks of life in France, headed by Madame Irene Laure, resistance leader of Marseilles and president of 3,000,000 Socialist women in France.

Much of Mr. Wickham's address centered on the effect of stage presentations, written and produced by MRA, on the spiritual attitude and actual production of workers in the pits of Britain's coal mines during the desperate Winter of 1946-47.

The MRA musical revue, "The Good Road," was presented at WRVA Theater at 8:30 P. M. yesterday, and will be staged today and Thursday. One of its authors,

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE



—Staff Photo

French Resistance Leader Addresses Rearmament Assembly
Miss Denise Hyde Interprets for Madame Irene Laure (right)

C201809

Moral Rearmament Assembly Hears Strong Pleas for Unity

A British labor organizer joined a French woman resistance leader yesterday in calling upon the world to unite in a "war against the crushing forces of materialistic ideology" as delegates from 17 nations to the Moral Rearmament Assembly completed their third day of convention here.

The afternoon session was devoted chiefly to a discussion of a "new Renaissance in which new people will build a new world," highlighted by the appearance of Harry Wickham, Labor party organizer for 57 parliamentary constituencies in the Midlands coal mining area of England.

Preceding Mr. Wickham on the agenda were representatives from numerous walks of life in France, headed by Madame Irene Laure, resistance leader of Marseilles and president of 3,000,000 Socialist women in France.

Much of Mr. Wickham's address centered on the effect of stage presentations, written and produced by MRA, on the spiritual attitude and actual production of workers in the pits of Britain's coal mines during the desperate Winter of 1946-47.

The MRA musical revue, "The Good Read," was presented at WRVA Theater at 8:30 P. M. yesterday, and will be staged today and Thursday. One of its authors,

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Modern Joan of Arc Accorded Ovation By MRA Assembly

RICHMOND, Virginia, Jan. 5.—A New Year which would settle the fate of democracy for generations to come was the theme of the Assembly for Moral Rearmament here.

Madame Laure, president of the Socialist Women of France, and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, brought the Assembly to its feet in a standing ovation. Many of the delegates from 23 nations were moved to tears in the course of her speech.

Led Resistance.

This grey-haired woman who had headed the women's resistance movement in her country, who had seen her son tortured by the Gestapo without giving away any secrets, and who had led the women of Marseilles in a silent march of protest through the streets to demand bread for their children from the occupying power, spoke to this Assembly with the burning simplicity of a Joan of Arc.

"I am for liberty", she said. "We must answer on a world front the ideology of organized materialism with a mightier ideology for democracy, that is, Moral Rearmament. Not only Europe but America is in the balance. I want to bring you in America an adequate picture of the materialistic forces in the world, and to open your eyes.

"If men and women in their millions are bitter and full of hate, it is not God's fault but the fault of those of us who call ourselves Christian and have betrayed His message."

Harry Wickham, one of the British delegation, who had flown to Richmond and is in charge of 57 political labor constituencies, which include 7,000,000 voters in the heart of Britain's industrial area, said: "Moral Rearmament is the only answer to the organized forces of materialism. This Assembly stands as the beacon light of hope in a world of hate and division."

A picture of renaissance for inspired democracy on the fringe of the Iron Curtain was given to the Moral Rearmament Assembly here by 27 delegates from Scandinavia. Many of them had flown from Europe for the Assembly by arrangement with their Governments. Kjell Lund, managing director of the Sulitjelma copper mines, largest in Northern Europe, said: "The Marshall Plan is gathering the democracies together on the economic level. Moral Rearmament is gathering them on the ideological level. Without ideological unity economic recovery will not be possible.

C201810

Export Moral Force.

"After the war Norway was like a squeezed lemon. One-third of our country was burned to the ground in revenge for the stubbornness of our resistance. But industry is recovering. Yet we must export not only goods but also the moral force for freedom. We must stop thinking only of what dollars we can get, but also work for the creation of a common currency of the spirit of freedom all over the world. You find it in Moral Rearmament. This is not a question for Scandinavia alone. It is the answer the whole world needs today. It is a big enough idea for everyone everywhere to take part in."

Delegates from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland in their national costumes of green, gold, red, snow-white and blue were on the platform.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Modern Joan of Arc Accorded Ovation By MRA Assembly

RICHMOND, Virginia, Jan. 5.—A New Year which would settle the fate of democracy for generations to come was the theme of the Assembly for Moral Rearmament here.

Madame Laure, president of the Socialist Women of France, and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, brought the Assembly to its feet in a standing ovation. Many of the delegates from 23 nations were moved to tears in the course of her speech.

Led Resistance.

This grey-haired woman who had headed the women's resistance movement in her country, who had seen her son tortured by the Gestapo without giving away any secrets, and who had led the women of Marseilles in a silent march of protest through the streets to demand bread for their children from the occupying power, spoke to this Assembly with the burning simplicity of a Joan of Arc.

"I am for liberty", she said. "We must answer on a world front the ideology of organized materialism with a mightier ideology for democracy, that is, Moral Rearmament. Not only Europe but America is in the balance. I want to bring you in America an adequate picture of the materialistic forces in the world, and to open your eyes.

"If men and women in their millions are bitter and full of hate, it is not God's fault but the fault of those of us who call ourselves Christian and have betrayed His message."

Harry Wickham, one of the British delegation, who had flown to Richmond and is in charge of 57 political labor constituencies, which include 7,000,000 voters in the heart of Britain's industrial area, said: "Moral Rearmament is the only answer to the organized forces of materialism. This Assembly stands as the beacon light of hope in a world of hate and division."

A picture of renaissance for inspired democracy on the fringe of the Iron Curtain was given to the Moral Rearmament Assembly here by 27 delegates from Scandinavia. Many of them had flown from Europe for the Assembly by arrangement with their Governments. Kjell Lund, managing director of the Sulitjelma copper mines, largest in Northern Europe, said: "The Marshall Plan is gathering the democracies together on the economic level. Moral Rearmament is gathering them on the ideological level. Without ideological unity economic recovery will not be possible.

C201810

Export Moral Force.

"After the war Norway was like a squeezed lemon. One-third of our country was burned to the ground in revenge for the stubbornness of our resistance. But industry is recovering. Yet we must export not only goods but also the moral force for freedom. We must stop thinking only of what dollars we can get, but also work for the creation of a common currency of the spirit of freedom all over the world. You find it in Moral Rearmament. This is not a question for Scandinavia alone. It is the answer the whole world needs today. It is a big enough idea for everyone everywhere to take part in."

Delegates from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland in their national costumes of green, gold, red, snow-white and blue were on the platform.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

have been selling at from about $105.50 for shorter term issues to about $106.50 for longer term. Par value is $100.

The Bank of Canada is limited by statute in the amount of long-term bonds it may hold. The bank's Dec. 24 statement showed it about $100,000,000 below the maximum allowed, but considerable December buying may have sharply reduced this figure.

Government support of bond prices, which it has been giving through the Bank of Canada, has the effect of keeping money at a lower interest rate. If withdrawal of the support results in a lower price, the effect is to increase the rate of yield or to boost interest rates.

Decline Comment.

At Ottawa, Finance Minister Abbott and officials of the Bank of Canada declined to comment.

Reaction in Ottawa.

Following the example of the United States Federal Reserve Board, the bank of Canada this week end put into effect a policy of decreasing the "bidding price" of Dominion of Canada bonds.

Today in Ottawa, one of the leading chartered banks quoted

sured that members of the Royal Family, left in Romania temporarily, have reached safety, the secretary said.

These include Michael's two aunts, Princess Elisabeth, former wife of the late King George of Greece, and Princess Ileana, former wife of the Archduke Anton, of Habsburg. They are scheduled to follow him to Switzerland some time next week.

Concluded on Page 12, Col. 2.

C201811

Youths and Girl Admit Robbing Minister's Residence

Robert Riley, 18, of Val Tetreau, and Gayle Mindach, 17, of 1082 Somerset street west, who, with a 15-year-old girl, broke into Defence Minister Claxton's home at Elgin and Gilmour streets Saturday night and stole $400 worth of clothing and personal effects and a suitcase full of confidential documents, pleaded guilty to the offence before Magistrate Strike today and were remanded one week for sentence.

The girl appeared before Judge Fraser in Juvenile Court, pleaded guilty, and was ordered returned to the Ontario Training School for Girls, at Cobourg, from which institution she was on parole.

Concluded on Page 12, Col. 8.

THE WEATHER

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—(CP)—Dominion Weather Office 11.30 a.m. report:

Ottawa region: Overcast today and Tuesday. Occasional very light snowflurries today. Continuing mild. Light winds. Low tonight and high Tuesday at Ottawa 19 and 28. Outlook for Tuesday: Overcast and mild.

Synopsis: Mild weather prevails across all of Canada from the Maritimes to British Columbia. The really cold air is pocketed in the Northwestern Territories where Aklavik is reporting a temperature of 44 degrees below zero. This Arctic air shows no sign of moving southward and thus mild weather is expected to continue in our region for another two days anyway. The weather on Tuesday will be similar to today's weather.

The Journal theremometer at noon registered 29 degrees

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

have been selling at from about $105.50 for shorter term issues to about $106.50 for longer term. Par value is $100.

The Bank of Canada is limited by statute in the amount of long-term bonds it may hold. The bank's Dec. 24 statement showed it about $100,000,000 below the maximum allowed, but considerable December buying may have sharply reduced this figure.

Government support of bond prices, which it has been giving through the Bank of Canada, has the effect of keeping money at a lower interest rate. If withdrawal of the support results in a lower price, the effect is to increase the rate of yield or to boost interest rates.

Decline Comment.

At Ottawa, Finance Minister Abbott and officials of the Bank of Canada declined to comment.

Reaction in Ottawa.

Following the example of the United States Federal Reserve Board, the bank of Canada this week end put into effect a policy of decreasing the "bidding price" of Dominion of Canada bonds.

Today in Ottawa, one of the leading chartered banks quoted

sured that members of the Royal Family, left in Romania temporarily, have reached safety, the secretary said.

These include Michael's two aunts, Princess Elisabeth, form wife of the late King George of Greece, and Princess Ileana, former wife of the Archduke Anton, of Habsburg. They are scheduled to follow him to Switzerland some time next week.

Concluded on Page 12, Col. 2.

C201811

Youths and Girl Admit Robbing Minister's Residence

Robert Riley, 18, of Val Tetreau, and Gayle Mindach, 17, of 1082 Somerset street west, who, with a 15-year-old girl, broke into Defence Minister Claxton's home at Elgin and Gilmour streets Saturday night and stole $400 worth of clothing and personal effects and a suitcase full of confidential documents, pleaded guilty to the offence before Magistrate Strike today and were remanded one week for sentence.

The girl appeared before Judge Fraser in Juvenile Court, pleaded guilty, and was ordered returned to the Ontario Training School for Girls, at Cobourg, from which institution she was on parole.

Concluded on Page 12, Col. 8.

THE WEATHER

MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—(CP)—Dominion Weather Office 11.30 a.m. report:

Ottawa region: Overcast today and Tuesday. Occasional very light snowflurries today. Continuing mild. Light winds. Low tonight and high Tuesday at Ottawa 19 and 28. Outlook for Tuesday: Overcast and mild.

Synopsis: Mild weather prevails across all of Canada from the Maritimes to British Columbia. The really cold air is pocketed in the Northwestern Territories where Aklavik is reporting a temperature of 44 degrees below zero. This Arctic air shows no sign of moving southward and thus mild weather is expected to continue in our region for another two days anyway. The weather on Tuesday will be similar to today's weather.

The Journal theremometer at noon registered 29 degrees

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MADAME IRENE LAURE

1. Madame Laure during the last war led the Women's Resistance Movement all over France. She saw her son tortured by the Gestapo and led the women of Marseilles in a silent protest march for bread for the women and children.

   Recently she reported to President Vincent Auriol at a private luncheon the details of one of the outstanding exploits which she personally organized, the intercepting of a trainload of French francs destined for Germany.

2. Madame Laure was the Mayor of her city. She was appointed by the Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party of France to organize and lead the 3,000,000 Socialist women. She was elected to the Chamber of Deputies at the end of the war, and received the support of all parties, Catholics, Communists, etc.

3. Madame Laure is a woman of the people. She is the mother of five children, and her husband is in the Merchant Marine.

4. Madame Laure was the spokesman for France at the Women's World Fellowship Congress, convened by Madame Bidault, at Paris in September last, to which many prominent Canadian Women were invited, including Mrs. Nancy Hodges of Victoria.

5. In the realm of relations with Germany, Madame Laure is making a striking contribution to Europe's future.

6. On November 24 Madame Laure spoke for France at the National Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Oslo before the Crown Prince of Norway, Cabinet Ministers and other leaders of the country. Said Madame Laure, "Through Moral Re-Armament, amidst all the hatreds and conflicts, workers and employers find a common platform on which to rebuild France."

7. When Madame Laure received the invitation to attend the Moral Re-Armament Assembly at Richmond, Virginia, she consulted Leon Blum. He urged her to make this visit to America and to speak for France.

8. The occasion of her visit to Ottawa is to speak to the Women's Canadian Club. She is staying at the Chateau Laurier, and is accompanied by her Secretary and interpreter, Miss Denise Hyde.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Miss Horne

MEMORANDUM

file

C201813

The Prime Minister:

Mr. Colin Mackenzie, K.C., telephoned long distance today from Sydney, Nova Scotia, asking to speak with the Prime Minister, and refused to speak with either Mr. Pickersgill or Mr. Robertson. A second call was put through later in the day, to Laurier House, and the call was refused because Mr. Mackenzie would speak with no one but the Prime Minister.

AEH

20.1.48

OK
Gentlemen
21-1-48

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201814

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Davis, of Prince Albert, will be in the city until Tuesday, and have asked, if it is convenient, to see you for just a moment, in order to pay their respects. They will be in the Members' Gallery on Monday. If it is possible for you to see them, it may be more convenient after the Orders of the Day.

January 23, 1948

Should have reminded P.M. in House today. Try again tomorrow.

Mr King - Interview
Mr King & Prince Albert

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: C201815

11-10-B
1948

Mr. Yves Pratte, of Quebec City, who telephoned yesterday on behalf of Signor Alfredo Banfi, of Italy, has been informed that you will receive Signor Banfi some time next week. Mr. Pratte assures me that Signor Banfi's visit is purely a courtesy call and has nothing to do with his business with the Custodian of Enemy Property. Signor Banfi expects to be in Ottawa at the beginning of next week and will call at this office to find the most convenient time for you to receive him. Since Signor Banfi speaks but little English, he would like to be accompanied by Mr. Pratte.

This is the man the ex-Queen of Spain spoke of—

J. W. P.

January 23, 1948

Signor Banfi will call Mr. Gauvin Wednesday morning 28th — M.G.

24-1-48 Mr. King saw Jan 28 th Gauvin with

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201816

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: P-10-2
1948

The Peruvian Ambassador, His Excellency Alfredo Benavides, has just returned to Ottawa from Peru, and wishes to make a brief call on the Prime Minister, when it is convenient. He wishes to pay his respects and at the same time present you with a small personal gift which he brought back with him.

The request was made by Mr. Pardo, telephone 5-7201.

J. W. P.

January 23, 1948

Copy for ~~R. G. R.~~
~~W. R. M.~~
~~M. G.~~

Pardo P-11-1 v.1 ✓ Mackenzie King - Interviews - Peru

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201817

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

I was informed today by Mr. Stambaugh that Mr. Don Mackay, of Calgary, would be in Ottawa on Monday, and would be in touch with the office.

Mr. Mackay is an Alderman, who headed the polls at the last election. It is hoped he will be the Liberal candidate in Calgary East, where he would have an excellent chance of beating the sitting Conservative Member. Mr. Stambaugh hoped that you might have an opportunity to shake hands with him, as he felt this would be quite an encouragement.

J.W.P.

Jan. 24, 1948

Done P.
31.1.48

W.L.M. King Interviews
Liberal Party - Alberta

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Laurier House C201818

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister:**

I was informed today by Mr. Stambaugh that Mr. Don Mackay, of Calgary, would be in Ottawa on Monday, and would be in touch with the office.

Mr. Mackay is an Alderman, who headed the polls at the last election. It is hoped he will be the Liberal candidate in Calgary East, where he would have an excellent chance of beating the sitting Conservative Member. Mr. Stambaugh hoped that you might have an opportunity to shake hands with him, as he felt this would be quite an encouragement.

J.W.P.

Jan. 24, 1948

Rec'd Jan 27

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr Robertson

C201819

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Dr Wallace

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

11-10-C
1948

Mr. Poke, Editor of "Everybody's Weekly" (which has about 1,000,000 circulation in the United Kingdom), together with an associate, Mr. Lean, will be in Ottawa tomorrow and Wednesday, and will call tomorrow morning to ascertain whether there will be any possibility of having a few minutes to meet you.

Mr. Brockington has recommended them for your consideration, if an interview should be possible.

I question whether this
This is really worth while
but - could hardly refuse
to make this request J.W.P.

January 26, 1948.

Have not seen

Doubt if there will be a chance shall see

29-1-48 Mr King - Interviews Mr King + The Press

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201820

11-10-48

Mrs. Mary Sutherland,
of Revelstoke, B.C., called
this morning to pay her
respects. She is at the
Chateau, at Room 374, and
is leaving for home tonight.

J.W.P.

Jan. 26, 1948

Mr King Interviews
Liberals Party - B.C.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

R-10-1

C201821 1948

Senator Turgeon said he would like to have a talk with you about the political situation in British Columbia, some time at your convenience. He would be available at any time there was an opportunity for you to see him.

W.L.M.K.

January 27, 1948

(Hon. Senator Wilson)
IC
28-1-48

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party B.C.

Senator
6-20-9
W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201822

Mrs. Tweed asked me to find out whether it would be possible for you to see her for a short time some day in the fairly near future. She said she had nothing personal to discuss, but did want to talk to you about some phases of her work with the Federation.

J.W.D.

January 27, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201823

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

R-10-B
1948

Signor Banfi, whom you agreed to see, will arrive in Ottawa to-night and will call the office to-morrow morning. Signor Banfi does not intend to stay in Ottawa more than a day and would appreciate you receiving him to-morrow. The young man, who will accompany him, is Yves Pratte, a nephew of the late Honourable Ernest Lapointe and articled in Mr. Saint-Laurent's law firm.

This is the friend of Mrs. Queen & Spam

J. W. P.

January 27, 1948

Jan. 28 Mr. Banfi called - general call as stated but - an effort to get an idea in hand the Canadian Treaty proposals. Mr. Banfi very grateful & assured an - 28-1-48

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201824

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER ~~O.W.P.~~ ~~S.J.M.~~ ~~P.A.~~

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister:**

P-10-6
1948

Rev. Ian Burnett,
Minister of St. Andrew's
Church, telephoned to enquire
whether it would be possible
for you to see him at some
time in the near future when
you could give him a little
time to discuss a matter
which he said was very private.
He added that it was not
urgent as between one day
and the next, but that he would
prefer to see you at some time
when you were not unduly pressed
with other matters.

J.W.P.

Feb. 3, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201825

Re: Labour Delegations

Would you wish to have these delegations arranged by Mr. Mitchell on the understanding that you will be present if circumstances make it possible at the time, but without a definite commitment in advance?

J.W.P.

3rd February 1948.

I phoned Gerin re this. He will try & get suggested dates for all 4 delegations — CCL, TLC, Catholic Federation, - Ry. Brotherhood - Hume Mitchell speech & P.H re.

9/11/48 — Morning - Interviews - Labour - Canadian Congress of Labour

9-2-48

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201826

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Roy Graham,
Clerk Assistant of the House
of Commons, telephoned today
to enquire whether it would
be possible for him to have
an interview in the course of
the next few days. I told him
I would let you know of his
request.

J.W.P.

Feb. 5, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201827

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER RGR:IM

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: 1-10-1[illegible]
1948

Making - Interview
Liberal Party - National
Liberal Convention of 1948

Lt. Col. Joan B. Kennedy, who was for some time Associate Private Secretary to Mr. Ian Mackenzie prior to his retirement has asked whether there would be any possibility of being able to see you for a few moments briefly on a personal matter.

Col. Kennedy said she had been introduced to you on two or three occasions, but she did not know whether you would recall having met her.

Tel: 5-6736

J. W. [illegible]

Please find out
for me what
she wants

February 6, 1948.

Mr. Mackenzie
said this name
was taken off the
list

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201828 2-10-D

1948

Mr. Grant Dexter
is in town, and will be
here until next Wednesday.
He would like to call some
time to see you for a few
minutes, if it is wholly
convenient.

J.W.P.

Feb. 7, 1948

7-2-48

Dexter, Grant
Mr King - Interviews
Mr King & the Press

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201829

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Robert McCubbin, M.P., together with Mr. H. O. White, the Conservative M.P. for Middlesex East are entertaining for the Middlesex Junior farmers in Ottawa tomorrow.

Mr. McCubbin would like very much to bring them along to meet you very briefly sometime during the afternoon.

Their names are:

Tom Robson,	Denfield, Ont.
Wm. McLean,	Glencoe, Ont.
Mary Carmichael,	Ilderton, Ont.
Nellie Twiddle,	Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Have seen
IC

9th February 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201830

Mr. McConaughy, the local representative of "TIME" has already spoken to me about this proposal by "LIFE". I understand they want to put their best people on this project and to make it a very outstanding report. I hope you will find it possible to agree.

11th February 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201831

MEMORANDUM

Seen P-10-Mc 1948

P-10-T 1948

The Prime Minister

Interviews.

Do you wish to see

(1) Mr McConaughey of Time re article for Life

(2) Miss Margery Tremblay daughter of the late Tremblay.

(Correspondence attached)

W.L.M.K.

Feb 12th

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201832

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

11-10-1
1945

(1)

Captain Fernand Viau, M.P. for St. Boniface, has requested an interview when convenient. He indicated to Mr. Matte that he wished to discuss with you the possibility of being included in the Committee on Prices. He feels that since two of the largest packing plants in the Dominion and several other manufacturing industries are in his constituency, it will be embarrassing to him if he is not a member.

J. W. P.

February 13, 1948.

~~JWP~~
~~CJM~~
PA

Secal.
H-10-5(mm)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201833

For the Prime Minister

Interviews

P-10-U
1948

Do you wish to see

P-10-V
1948

① Archbishop Vachon
and Monsignor Lessier

② Mr Irwin of the Montreal "Star"

Memo / Dargavel

P-10-Y
1948

Mr Ray Graham has been inquiring if it would be possible for you to see him (Memo attached)

Feb 13th 48

W.R.M.
(W.R. MARTIN)

P-10-1
1948

Hon Joe Harris M.P. for Toronto Danforth wondered if you could shake hands with his daughter after the orders of the day.

W.R.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~JWP~~
~~GJM~~
P.A.

✓ Mr King — Interview
✓ Liberal Party - Ontario

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER GJM:McK

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Feb-10-mo
1945

C201834

Mr. E. A. MacGillivray, M.L.A., for Glengarry, has written Mr. Matte requesting a 10 to 15 minute interview any day when convenient to you before March 1st. He leaves on that date to attend the session in Toronto.

Mr. MacGillivray would appreciate it if the interview could be held between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., as this is the time between trains from and to Alexandria.

Try to arrange after Question Period any day he may be here

J. W. P.

1:
14-2-45

14th February, 1945.

See also
M-15-9

Seen Feb. 19
at 3.15 p.m.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201835

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Pickersgill

P-10-R"
1945

Mr. W. F. Rickard, former M.P. for Durham, Ontario, is in the city until tomorrow noon and has asked to see the Prime Minister for 5 or 10 minutes. He will be in the Members Gallery today in case Mr. King is able to see him after the Orders of the Day.

Seen by PM

February 16, 1948.

Mr King - Interviews Liberal Party - Ottawa

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201836 2-10-1 1948

Senator Turgeon asked me to find out whether it would be possible for him to see you for a short time sometime during the present week.

J.W.D.

17th February 1948.

Mtkng - Interviews
Liberal Party - BS

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Empire Press Union
Liberal Party - The Press

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201837

The Prime Minister:

(2)

1. Mr. Glen wishes to make a long statement in the H. of C. about Ford Pratt in reply to criticisms. Wants advice as to whether he should do so today or tomorrow and intervene on the Address debate. Statement will take 20 minutes or so. (Mr. Pickersgill feels Mr. Glen should perhaps wait until tomorrow, but would like to have Prime Minister's decision in this matter). C-10-23 1946 C-10-1 1948 C-10-5 1948 C-60 1948

2 ans

2. Senator Davies, of Kingston, was promised an interview for himself, Mr. Victor Sifton and Senator Buchanan, weeks ago. Prime Minister then said he would be very pleased to see them. Has to do with meeting of Empire Press Union.

Senator Davies would like to know if tomorrow or Thursday would be convenient to Prime Minister.

(Mr. Sifton is in Toronto but will come down at a moment's notice;

Senator Buchanan was planning to go home at end of week).

will try to-morrow afternoon - (unless necessary to-day) decision seems to have been decided should be said when? some explanation.

J.W.P.

February 17, 1948

17-2-48

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Copy for Mr. Handy, Miss Zavitske, and Miss Horne.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER WRM:IM

R O R, w.k.m + H.S.

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister. R-10-1 1948

C201838

(1)

Mr. Whitman, M.P. for Mount Royal, informed Martin that High School classes from Montreal will be in Ottawa on February 18th, 23rd, 25th, and March 1st. He has asked if it would be possible for you to say a few words, as you have done in the past, to each of them on those dates in Room 16 in the House of Commons, after the Orders of the Day.

J. W. P.

February 17, 1948.

R. M. saw group on Feb 18 — not others

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201839 GJM:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Major W. D. MacNish-Porter of London, England called at the office today and left with Mr. Matte the attached letter of introduction from Mr. Tommy Erskine, formerly A.D.C. to Lord Byng. He would very much like to see you just for a moment to shake your hand. He realises how occupied you are, Parliament being in session, and was given to understand by Mr. Matte that it may be difficult for you to see him in view of the fact that he will be in Ottawa only until tomorrow night.

He will be in the Gallery after 3.00 p.m. tomorrow, and should it be possible for you to see him, the secretary on duty can reach him there.

J. W. P.

February 18, 1948.

JWP
G.M.
PA

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201840

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

12-10-IC

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister:**

Commander Stephen King-Hall will be in Ottawa for one day, Wednesday, February 25th, and would like to pay his respects to the Prime Minister. He encloses a letter of introduction from Sir Frederick White.

Would you wish to see Commander King-Hall in Room 212 after the Orders of the Day on Wednesday?

J. W. P.

24th February, 1948.

"If I am in the House. I hope my cold, which has been developing all too rapidly, yields to treatment tonight.

W.L.M.K.

24-2-48"

Prime Minister did not go out - Sent a letter to Commander King Hall at Chateau

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201841

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

P-10-Mc 1948

File

P-15 1948

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. McConaughy of "Time" called this morning to say that it now seemed likely that the "Life" photographer would arrive in Ottawa on Tuesday, March 9th, with the hope of having his principal session with you on Wednesday, the 10th, if that date seemed to you likely to be convenient.

I gather one reason for choosing these particular dates was that it might be possible to get photographs of the reception for Barbara Ann Scott, which would give some suggestion of Ottawa in a holiday atmosphere. This, however, is incidental to the main purpose and could easily be dropped if the date did not otherwise seem suitable.

yes - will have to.

Seen

W.L.M.K.

27th February 1948.

✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ Mr King - The Press

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Copy for JWP, GM, and RA.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201842

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister.**

P-10-4
1448

Mr. Greber telephoned to ask if it would be possible for you to give him a few minutes of your time in the near future, as he would like to get your advice with regard to certain aspects of the planning work which must be dealt with. He said that he also wished to discuss with you questions relating to the projected memorial, but it was more particularly the general questions on which he wished to have your views.

R. G. R.

March 3, 1948.

Sent to O-25-2(a)
1916

✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ Mr King - Ottawa Improvement Plans
✓ Jacques Greber

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Sorry
Ask by 'phone
Monday
"J.W.P."

✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ Mr King & The Press

PA/RDC

R-10-"W"
1948

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

C201843

Miss Eva Lis Wuorio, of the staff of Maclean's Magazine, is in Ottawa this week preparing an article on the capital for Maclean's.

As the article will inevitably centre, to some extent, around the personality of the Prime Minister, Miss Wuorio would much appreciate the opportunity of a brief interview, if this is at all possible.

It has been explained to Miss Wuorio that the chances of such an interview are very slight because of the Prime Minister's other engagements.

Miss Wuorio is staying at the Chateau Laurier, Room 300, until Sunday afternoon, March 7.

J. W. P.

March 3, 1948.

stayed over
one day
Mon. Mar. 8 - 5:00 p.m.
at Rm. 212

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

file

C201844

The Prime Minister:

Mrs. Alexander DaCosta, daughter of Senator Murdock, has called to ask if she might have a brief interview with you to discuss a very urgent family matter.

Mrs. DaCosta is now staying with her father, and the telephone number is 4-9693. She expects to be around the house most of the day to receive any message that might be telephoned to her, but if she is not in she does not wish to have the message left with the Senator. It would be quite all right to leave a message asking her to call the office, but she would rather not have any reference made to her request for an interview.

A.E.H.

P.M. spoke to Mrs DaCosta
on phone 8.3.48
AEH

8.3.48

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

J.W.P.
~~C.J.M.~~
~~R.A.~~ OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201845 OJM:MoK

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: 12-10-2 1948

His Excellency Urho Toivolam, Finnish Minister, telephoned Mr. Matte this morning requesting, if at all possible, an interview at any time when convenient at the beginning of next week. He mentioned that, while he has met you on different occasions at various receptions, he has not yet had an opportunity to pay an official visit. Mr. Matte assured him that the request would be immediately brought to your attention.

J. W. P.

15th March, 1948.

See Mary 4

✓ Mr King. Interviews
✓ Finland

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

GJM:McK

G. J. P.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201846

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

R-10-14
1948

Dr. M. J. Humphries, President of the Prince Albert Federal Liberal Association, whom you know very well, is in the city and would appreciate very much a short interview with you any time when convenient between now and Thursday evening. He is accompanied by Mrs. Humphries, and is staying at the Chateau Laurier.

J. W. P.

15th March, 1948.

"I will try to see at 11 Wed afternoon after cabinet Wed Mar 16"

Mr King - Interviews
Mr King - Prince Albert

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

~~J.W.P.~~
~~C.G.J.M.~~
P.A.

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: "L-10-K" 1944

The attached note is a reminder of a verbal request Mr. Justice Kellogg made in his capacity as President of the local branch of the Y.M.C.A. The Board of Directors would like to discuss with you their plans for a new building for the Y.M.C.A. before making any announcement.

I explained it was not possible to arrange an interview last week, with Mr. Nash here and other special obligations, but said I would put the request forward sometime this week.

J.W.P.

15th March 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER. C201848

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: R-10-K
1946

The Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources called today to enquire whether it would be possible to arrange for about five minutes with you after the Orders of the Day tomorrow, Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Keenleyside wishes to speak to you about some matter on which he does not wish to take any action without your advice.

15th March 1948.

Prime Minister saw March 17th.
1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201849

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER ~~D.C.R.P.~~ ~~R.C.M.P.~~ ~~M.G.~~ ~~M.I.D.~~

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

P-10-W
1948

Mr. K. R. Wilson, who is the Ottawa correspondent of the Financial Post, has requested an interview either this afternoon or some day next week.

He wishes to convey a message to you from the Periodical Press Association, and also to speak to you briefly about a study he is doing on U.S.-Canadian relations for an American organization. In this latter, he wishes to be as helpful as he can to the government.

Tried to see today (Friday) will try again Monday

See Mar. 24

J.W.P.

19th March 1948.

Mr King - Interviews
Mr Reid - The Press

See also P. 40
1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

GJM:McK

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

BF
Monday
22 nd

C201850

Mrs. Nemec, wife of the former Czechoslovakian Minister, telephoned to Mr. Matte this morning to ask if the Prime Minister could see Mr. Nemec some time on Monday morning, or, if this is not possible, any time after Friday. Mr. Nemec is leaving for New York on Monday at 2 p.m., and is returning to Ottawa on Friday. Mr. Nemec's telephone number is 4-5005.

J. W. P.

20th March, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~I.M.P.~~
~~G.J.M.~~
P.A.

✓ Working - Interment
✓ Czechoslovakia

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201851

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: 10-2

1948

Mrs. Nemec, wife of the former Czechoslovakian Minister, telephoned to Mr. Matte this morning to ask if the Prime Minister could see Mr. Nemec some time on Monday morning, or, if this is not possible, any time after Friday. Mr. Nemec is leaving for New York on Monday at 2 p.m., and is returning to Ottawa on Friday. Mr. Nemec's telephone number is 4-5005.

J. W. P.

20th March, 1948.

The P.M. saw Mr. & Mrs. Nemec at East Block Mon. Mar. 22 - 1.45 p.m.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201852

The Prime Minister:

Senator Robertson is most anxious to have a word with you today before the Senate meets at 3 o'clock. He wishes to discuss with you some matter of procedure.

This word has been passed on through Mr. Gordon Robertson.

A.E.H.

24.3.48

P.M. will try to
get up a little
before 3

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

W

~~J.W.P.~~
~~O.J.M.~~
P.A.

OJM:McK

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201853

R-10-1
1948

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister:**

✓ McKenzie - Interview
✓ Liberal Party - N.S.

Dr. M. E. McGarry, M.P., for Inverness-Richmond, has requested a short interview with the Prime Minister, when convenient, any time this week. He hopes that it may be possible to arrange this after the Orders of the Day.

J. W. P.

12th April, 1948.

not seen

seen Apr. 22

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~J.W.P.~~
~~G.M.M.~~

RGR:McK

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201854

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister:**

Douglas, T.C.
McKenz - Interviews
P-10-D

Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan is in Ottawa to-day and will be here until Saturday next, April 17th. He is staying at the Chateau Laurier.

Premier Douglas had his secretary call the office this morning to ask if there would be any opportunity for him to see you for a very few minutes before his departure.

J. W. P.

14th April, 1948.

see also
P. 30-7
V. 1

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201855

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

11-10-1

Mr. J. T. Hackett, K.C., M.P. 1945
asked me if it would be possible for you to see him for a very few minutes some day in the not too remote future about some matters having to do with the Bar.

He stressed the fact that it was not urgent, and that he hoped you would be sure it was convenient before fixing a time.

P.M. said to arrange for Mon. afn. 16 May
Conservative Party
Hackett, J.T.
Interview

J.W.P.

19th April 1945.

See afn. 27

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201856

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

13 ap
48

Dear Mr Pic Rerrgill

Thanks - I would like to
see Mr King sometime in
the not remote future.

Yours

J. McA. Hoodless

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr. Robertson

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

File

MEMORANDUM

C201857

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER: R-10-0 1948

Mr. Colin Campbell telephoned this morning from Toronto to say that Mr. Farquhar Oliver would appreciate it very much if he could have a few minutes to see you sometime next week.

Mr. Oliver has a number of speaking engagements, and if it would be convenient for you, the day that would best fit in with his arrangements would be Monday. He has a speaking engagement Monday night, and he was wondering if it would be possible to see him either Monday morning or early Monday afternoon, if he were to come up on Sunday night. Mr. Campbell would accompany him.

A reply can be communicated to Mr. Oliver through Mr. Campbell's office: Elgin 7316.

R.G.R.

April 23, 1948

Mr. Wm. Mackenzie King
Mrs. Ogden Mills

Campbell called to say Oliver could not come. Try to arrange for Wed. April 28.

26/IV/48

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party - Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Copy for R G R

C201858

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ Mr King - Ottawa Improvements Plans
✓ Jacques Greber

11-10-4
1948

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. Greber telephoned this morning to say that he will be leaving for Paris early Tuesday morning and will not be returning until about the middle of September. He is wondering whether he might have an opportunity of seeing you before his departure, in order to discuss particularly revised plans which he has prepared, following his discussion with you, relative to the Memorial Terrace.

R.G.R.

April 23, 1948

Transferred to
O-25-21(A)
W-7-K

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party - Ontario
1-10-0"
1945

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. MacKenzie

~~C201859~~
C-11-27(a)
W J m C

The Prime Minister has indicated that he will try to see Mr. Farquhar Oliver and Mr. Colin Campbell in his office in the House of Commons after the Orders of the Day on Monday. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Campbell will be arriving in Ottawa on Sunday night and will be getting in touch with the office on Monday morning for any further information.

Mr. Jacques Greber has asked for an interview with the Prime Minister before his departure for Paris early Tuesday morning. The Prime Minister has indicated that he will see him "if there is a chance" on Monday afternoon "perhaps at the House of Commons".

R. G. R.

April 23, 1948.

Mr. Handy
Miss Horne
Miss Moore

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201860

Mr. Colin Campbell telephoned from Toronto to say that he and Mr. Oliver had found it impossible to get return accommodation from Ottawa to Toronto by 'plane today. As this was essential in order to enable Mr. Oliver to keep a speaking engagement in Toronto for tonight, he has been forced to cancel his trip to Ottawa.

Mr. Oliver will now be coming to Ottawa, arriving Wednesday a.m., and leaving Wednesday afternoon at 3.00 o'clock. He has asked whether there would be any possibility of being able to see you while he is in Ottawa, either during Wednesday morning, or before the departure of his train at 3.00 o'clock in the afternoon.

R.G.R.

Apr. 26, 1948

Elgin 7316

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~C.C.F.~~
~~C.C.M.~~
~~P.A.~~

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 5-12-J
1148

MEMORANDUM for Mr. MacKenzie: C201861

✓ Argentina
✓ Dept of External Affairs
✓ Mr King - Requests for Interviews

Mr. L. B. Pearson sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister on Saturday asking if he would be able to arrange to meet Senator Diego Luis Molinari, who was the chief of the Argentine delegation at the Havana Conference, and who will be in Ottawa from Friday next, April 30th, until Monday, May 3rd.

An outline of Senator Molinari's background, etc. was sent by Mr. Pearson to the Prime Minister.

R. G. R.

26th April, 1948.

Seeabo Reports 1948

Sir
apr. 30
Argentina
may 1

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr Martin JWP/DB

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

R-10-2
1948

C201862

The Finnish Minister, Mr. Urho Vilpiton Toivola, telephoned to renew his request for an interview, and to enquire whether there might be any possibility of seeing you sometime this week.

Speak to Mr King - Interviews

Will try to see next week. K
1.5.48

27th April 1948.

Bring up Room 212

Normally after ordered day rules 30-IV-48

WLM saw Secy 4
WRM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

RGR:McK

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201863

Mr. E. O. Bertrand, M.P. for Prescott, has asked whether it would be possible to see you for a very few minutes at any time that would suit your convenience. He would not indicate what it is that he has in mind, but said that it would take very little of your time and was not urgent.

J.W.P.

27th April, 1948.

P.M. saw April 27 1948 W.L.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

file

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Seen H.S. 48

The Prime Minister:

C201864

Mr. Aleck Stark, Solicitor of the Toronto Star (who was in Ottawa recently with Mr. Atkinson, Jr.) is at present at the Chateau Laurier, and would like to see the Prime Minister about an important matter. Mr. Stark says he is in Ottawa tonight relative to that matter and would welcome an opportunity to seethe Prime Minister.

Mr. Stark will also be in Ottawa tomorrow Tuesday and said there was a certain degree of urgency to his request.

R.G.R.
per EH

May 3, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MR. HANDY
MISS MOORE
MISS ~~HORNE~~ OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201865

Mr. Blair Fraser has inquired whether it would be possible for you to see him for a few minutes some time this week, preferably in the early part of the week, about one or two points he wished to discuss regarding the article he is doing on William Lyon Mackenzie.

J. W. P.

seen May 4

3rd May, 1948.

JWP:McK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

RGR:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201866

R-10-R
1948

Mr. J. Gordon Ross of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, is in Ottawa today and will be here tomorrow and possibly Thursday. He said that he would very much like to have an opportunity to pay his respects to you while he is here, if it would be convenient for you.

Mr. Ross is in Room 360 in the Chateau Laurier.

May 4, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Fill

C201867

10-P

1148

Mr King - Interviews
Mr King - The Press
F.W. Plumptre

Re: Wynne Plumptre

You will recall indicating some little time ago, that you would be glad to see Mr. Plumptre the next time he was in Ottawa.

Mr. Plumptre telephoned this morning to say that he would be here today and tomorrow. (Wednesday and Thursday) I told him I thought there would be no chance this morning, and suggested that he telephone me at 2.45, to advise me of his whereabouts for the afternoon. Would you like to fix a time - say after the Orders of the Day?

J.W.P.

May 5, 1948

May 5

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. S. F. Rae,
Information Division,
External Affairs.

C201868

Re: Request by Mr. Justin Miller for interview with the Prime Minister.

Jack Pickersgill has passed on to me your memorandum of yesterday concerning Mr. Miller.

The Prime Minister will be in Toronto on June 12th, but, presumably, he will be back here on the 13th and 14th. Your memo., and the material you sent, will be held and placed before him on June 10th or 11th, in the hope of arranging an interview as requested.

R. G. R.

11th May, 1948.

RGR:McK

(R.G. ROBERTSON) Called J.F. Rae June 12. Not certain now if Miller coming. Rae to check & let know before Monday noon, June 14. 12/VI/48

Miller not in town - matter called off as far as interview concerned. 14/VI/48

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Information/S.F. Rae/MF
May 10, 1948

P-10-m
1948

NOTE FOR MR. PICKERSGILL

Mr. E.L. Bushnell of the C.B.C. has drawn my attention to the fact that on the weekend of June 12th, 13th and 14th, a number of the leading figures in the United States broadcasting field will be in Ottawa to attend a Directors' meeting of an organization known as "Broadcast Music Incorporated". The Chairman of the BMI Board of Directors is Mr. Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters in the United States which is the leading overall organization in that field.

Mr. Bushnell has written to me to say that Mr. Justin Miller has expressed the wish to meet the Prime Minister and adds "if this could be arranged, I am sure it would do a great deal to further cement friendship between Canada and high officials of the broadcasting industry in the United States."

I should be grateful if this matter could be taken up with the Prime Minister in the hope that he would be able to spare a few minutes to see Mr. Justin Miller.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Dept. of External Affairs
Mackenzie - Interview
J.W.P.
P.A.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

P-10-B
C201870

Colonel H. M. Bankhead, United States Embassy, called this morning to request a personal interview with you of a few minutes duration to discuss a private matter.

Colonel Bankhead would, I believe, like to see you sometime this week, if it is convenient.

J.W.P.

11th May 1948.

Seen Wed. May 12

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

GJM:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister**

A-10-1
1948

C201871

✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ Liberal Party - Sask.

Senator J. J. Stevenson has asked Mr. Matte if it would be possible to see you today for a very few minutes.

If it is possible, I assume it will be after the Orders of the Day.

J.W.P.

Dear Thos. May 13

May 12, 1948.

RGR
MG
PA PA

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

file
B.F. July 2
Oct 8

WRM/RDC

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201872 R-10-C
1948

Mr. J. E. Caldwell of City View, a community near Ottawa, has asked to have a short interview with you some time in the near future.

Mr. Caldwell was a Liberal candidate in Carleton County in the general elections of 1904 and 1908. He says that on occasions in the past you have been in his home and that you would remember him.

J.W.P.
for (R.G. ROBERTSON)

May 14, 1948.

✓ Mr King - Interview
✓ Liberal Party - Ontario

Will try & arrange
Some time after session

J.S.C. Comm'd office D-day. Said would try & have his request placed before P.M. again after the session.

16/10/48

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201873

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. G. V. Ferguson, the editor of the Montreal Star, asked me on Saturday evening whether I thought you would have any time to see him for a brief talk. He is to be here until after the Budget, and will be at the House of Commons this afternoon for the opening.

I indicated that there might be a chance after the Orders of the Day.

17th May 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~Mr. Pickersgill~~

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM ~~for the Prime Minister~~ C201874

11-10 h
1948

Mr. G. V. Ferguson, the editor of the Montreal Star, asked me on Saturday evening whether I thought you would have any time, to see him for a brief talk. He is to be here until after the Budget, and will be at the House of Commons this afternoon for the opening.

I indicated that there might be a chance after the Orders of the Day.

17th May 1948.

You will see after Orders of Day —
J.W.P.
Word has been sent to Mr F.
JWP

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201875 RGR:McK

Sir Mackenzie & Son

fill

R-10-R"

1948

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Mr. deGaspé Beaubien telephoned from Montreal to say that a Mr. E. Rasson of Paris, France, is in Montreal at the present time and has expressed to him a desire to have an opportunity to pay his respects to you, if at all possible before he returns to France on Saturday next. Mr. Rasson states that he travelled from Lille to Paris with you in the private car of the President of France, along with Senator Dandurand and Mr. Lemieux, and that you may recall him.

Mr. Rasson could come to Ottawa on Thursday or Friday, if it would be possible to arrange an interview.

Mr. Beaubien's telephone number is Harbour 1322 in Montreal.

Telephoned to Beaubien & explained that P.M. very pressed — regret not able to arrange interview.

12/V/48

J. W. P.

Not seen

11th May, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201876

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Cliff MacKay, the chief editorial writer of the Vancouver Sun, who has been in town since Saturday, and who was present at the Press Gallery dinner, has enquired whether he could see you for a few minutes before his departure for Vancouver tomorrow evening.

I indicated that the only possibility would be after the Orders of the Day tomorrow, and that I would let him know at that time since he had indicated he would be in the Press Gallery in any case.

Since the Vancouver Sun is so influential in British Columbia, I imagine it would be helpful - and especially so at the present time - if you could find a few minutes for Mr. MacKay.

J.W.P.

19th May 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

~~Mr Houston~~ → B7 at House

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Friday

C201877 May 20-48

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. John Bird enquired whether it would be possible for you to see Mr. Peter Inglis, former Washington correspondent for the Southam Bureau, who is now going to London for the Bureau.

Mr. Inglis is leaving on Saturday and I told Mr. Bird the only possibility would be tomorrow after the Orders of the Day, and that I would try to let him know at 3 o'clock.

J.W.P.

P.M. saw Friday afternoon 21 WLM

May 20,
1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

JWP/DR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201878 M-10-D
1948
M-10-2
v.1

The United Kingdom High Commissioner told me that he had spoken to you about seeing Mr. M. E. Denning, Assistant Under Secretary at the Foreign Office in charge of Far Eastern Affairs, sometime on Wednesday.

I told the High Commissioner that in view of the Cabinet meeting at eleven, I thought it would probably have to be the afternoon, and suggested that they keep four o'clock available until I could get definite word from you.

Seen by PM
26.V.48

J.W.P.

25th May 1948.

Making Interviews
Anglo-Can. Relations

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Czechoslovakia
Mr. King - Interview

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

File

A-10-2

C201879

Mrs. Nemec, the wife of the former Czechoslovak Minister, telephoned to enquire whether she might see you for five minutes some day soon to seek your advice. Her husband is at present in the hospital.

I told her I would try to give her some word tomorrow (Wednesday), but could not say what your engagements might be.

Her telephone number is 4-5005.

Mr. King to speak to Mrs. N. on telephone June 1st J.W.P.

25th May 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for ~~Mr.~~ Martin

File C201880

Mr. Heeney informed me this morning that he has spoken to the Prime Minister about seeing Dr. Marian Sherman, and that the Prime Minister indicated he would try to see her after the Orders of the Day some time this week if she came around to Room 212.

Mr. Heeney will try to arrange for her to come to 212 to-morrow afternoon, June 2nd, if this looks like a suitable opportunity.

June 1, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

The Rt Hon
W Mr. King
Is it possible to
say Hello to a
visitor from Australia
Room 546 Joe Harris
M.P.

C201881

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interviews
Trade-Atty Gen Trade

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER R.R:rb

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201882 R-10-B 1948

Mr. Moir Mackenzie and Sir Frederick Bain of the Federation of British Industries, both of whom you saw in the spring of 1947 when they were in Canada, are in Ottawa and would like to have an opportunity to pay their respects to you. They are staying at the Chateau Laurier and will be leaving Ottawa to-morrow afternoon.

It was intimated that it might be difficult for you to find time to see them and that the most probable opportunity, if one arose, would be after the Orders of the Day either to-day or to-morrow.

A letter which you received from Mr. Mackenzie after his return -- to England last year is attached.

J.W.P.

Phis regrets expressed on June 3/48

June 2, 1948.

See also R-10-M

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201883

The Netherlands Ambassador telephoned to say that he and his wife are leaving on Friday afternoon for two months leave in Holland. Mr. van Roijen would like very much to call to say goodbye, as he would like when he arrives in the Netherlands to be able to report to the Queen and Princess Juliana that he had seen you recently.

J.W.P.

2nd June 1948.

(Mr. van Roijen's new office telephone number is 5-7241.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

RGR:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

R-10-B
1946

C201884

Mr. Herwig of the Canadian Legion telephoned this afternoon to say that Colonel Baxter, the new Dominion President of the Legion, will arrive in Ottawa tomorrow (June 3rd) and will be here until Friday and possibly until Saturday.

Colonel Baxter is wondering whether there might be any opportunity to see you for a few minutes to pay his respects as the newly elected President, and also to refer to some of the matters considered by the Legion at its recent Convention.

J. W. P.

To see P.M. after under 7 the day D-day - June 3

June 2, 1948.

~~RGR~~
~~WLMK~~
~~MG~~ JWP

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER: C201885

Mr. Harry Jackman, M.P. telephoned to say that the late Earl Lloyd George's daughter, Lady Olwen Carey-Evans was in Ottawa, and was motoring back to Toronto sometime tomorrow.

Mr. Jackman thought the Prime Minister might wish to meet her. He had, however, said nothing to her and she knew nothing of the call. I explained that Mr. King had engagements for the rest of the day, but that I would let him know if there would be any opportunity.

Mr. Jackman emphasized that this was not a request on his part, but that he had called merely in case Mr. King himself knew Lady Olwen and would wish to see her.

JWP.

June 8, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201886

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: June 10 1948

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party - Ontario

Dr. Frank Walker of Toronto, who is attending the Library Conference in the city, called at the East Block this morning, hoping to be able to see you for a moment or two. He says he merely wishes to pay his respects and realizes that your time is very much taken up. None the less, he asked to have his name submitted in case there was a chance to see you.

Dr. Walker can be reached through telephone number 8-1023J.

Dr Walker called at Room 212 P.M. June 10. Informed him that Prime Minister very busy and unable to see him. Dr Walker had to return to Toronto morning of June 11
W.L.M.K.

9th June 1948.

This memo seen by the Prime Minister, June 10, 1948.

See also C-10 1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~URGENT~~ ✓Mr. King - Intelligence ✓ Liberal Party - B.C. R-10- 1948

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

WRM:IM

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201887

Mr. J. L. Gibson M.P. for Comox-Alberni has asked if you could shake hands with his mother, after the Orders of the Day on Friday. Mrs. Gibson is a great admirer of yours and would much appreciate meeting you for a moment.

J. W. M.

June 10, 1948.

Mr. Gibson & his mother
Seen by P.M.
Friday - June 11/48

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

RGR-ecw

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister. C201888

Mr. John J. Cull called at the office yesterday while you were in Council, and said that he and Mrs. Cull were in Ottawa in the course of a honeymoon trip. He wanted to have his regards conveyed to you.

Mr. Cull said that he was going on to Cobalt and might call in on his return trip to see if there was any opportunity of greeting you personally.

June 10, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Copy

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201889

Mr. Geo. Fulford called at the office today, in the hope of having a word with the Prime Minister. He wished specifically to mention that his son Dwight (your godson) will graduate from Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, on Saturday next, June the 12th.

W.R.Martin

June 10, 1948

Mr King - Interviews
G. T. Fulford

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr Robertson

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

RGR:McK

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

June 30

C201880

Mrs. John William Nicholls called at the office late yesterday afternoon and left her card (attached). She said that she had known you several years ago but had not seen you for quite some time, and wished simply to pay her regards.

Mrs. Nicholls said that she is staying in the Roxborough Apartments at the present time and expects to be there until about July 2nd.

June 10 - 11 1948

J. W. P.

11th June, 1948.

P.M. may wish to see some time later.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201891

Mrs. John William Nicholls

Vera Phelan Nicholls

5818 Adera *Vancouver*

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Borborough Cpts

C201892

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201893

Mrs. Elizabeth Welborn Holland, of Denver, Colorado, telephoned at noon today, in the hope that she might extend a word of greeting to you, on behalf of Mrs. Macdougall King, as well as on her own behalf. She was passing through Ottawa, on her way to Toronto, by motor car.

I explained that you were not in at the time, and that your day was very fully occupied with the work of Parliament, as well as preparatinns for your visit to Toronto, to open the Sunnybrook Hospital there tomorrow.

Mrs. Holland asked me to extend to you her very best wishes and kindest remembrances.

F.M.

June 11, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201894

~~R.C.R.~~
~~N.R.M.~~
~~M.C.~~
~~M.J.B.~~

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

M-10-A
1948

Mr. Gordon Fogo enquired whether there would be any possibility of seeing you briefly tomorrow to discuss one or two points regarding plans for the Convention. I told Mr. Fogo I would let him know in the morning. I wondered if you would wish to try to see him after the Orders of the Day and before the delegation of bishops, which has been fixed for 11.45.

J.W.P.

For Legend see M-14-A 1948

15th June 1948.

Mr. King - Interview Liberal Party - National Liberal Convention 1948

JWP/DR

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

WRM/RDC

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

June 10 1948

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201895

Reverend W. Constantine Perry, D.D., Pastor, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Toronto, whom you met in Toronto last week end, called at the House of Commons to enquire if there was an opportunity to see you. Martin advised him that you were very pressed but that he would let you know of his request. Dr. Perry will be in Ottawa until Thursday. Would you wish to see him after the Orders of the Day? ~~tomorrow~~ ~~to-morrow~~?

J. W. P.

June 16, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201896

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Mr. John L. Tyrrell,
son of Mr. William Tyrrell of
the book shop in Toronto, called
at the office to pay his respects.
He may be in the Gallery for the
Orders of the Day to-morrow. If
so, would you wish to see him?

J. W. P.

June 16, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

House of Commons - Speaker
Mr King - Interview

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201897

P-10-1
1948

H-10-3
1948

Jill

The Speaker has asked if he could have a short interview with you to-morrow after the Orders of the Day or after Cabinet.

J.W.P.

BF
Robertson 2,12

June 16, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201898

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

10-1
1948

Mr. L. C. Breithaupt, M.P., and one or two other Members, would like very much to see you for a few minutes after the Orders of the Day to-morrow or Friday.

J. L. P.

June 16, 1948.

Mr King saw
June 17

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister. file

June 18 1948

Mr. Justice Archibald called at the office this afternoon and -- left the attached card. He said that, as he knew you were very busy, he did not wish to ask to see you but would like to pay his respects in this manner upon his arrival in Ottawa.

Mr. Justice Archibald will be in Ottawa for the next ten days and will be staying at the Chateau Laurier.

J. W. P.

June 18, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C201900
Mr. Justice Archibald

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

R.C.R., W.R.M., and ~~M.C.~~

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201901

1-10-12

1948

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

~~Mr King's Family~~
~~Mr King - Interments~~

Mr. Martin telephoned late this afternoon, and asked to have the following message given to the Prime Minister:

Mr. Gregg wishes the Prime Minister to know that Mrs. Lyon King expects to come to Ottawa on Wednesday next, June the 23rd. She will be accompanied by her two small children, Mackenzie and Katherine, and will be staying at the Chateau Laurier.

Mrs. King hopes to go over to the House of Commons on Thursday morning, and wonders if it would be possible for the Prime Minister to see her after the Orders of the Day.

F.M.

(F. MOORE)

June 19, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C201902

D-12-J
1948

D-10-J
1948

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Maj.Gen. Sir Ian Jacob (a British Military official at one of the Quebec Conferences), who is now head of the International Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation, will be in town today and tomorrow. A request is being made on his behalf to see the Prime Minister.

J.W.P.

Have seen
IC.

June 21 1948.

Dept. External Affairs
Mr King - Request for Interview
United Kingdom

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

~~P.C.R.~~
~~W.D.M.~~
~~L.C.~~

GJM:MeK

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER R-10-m 1948

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201903

Mr. Macdonald, Secretary to Mr. W. A. Mather, President of the C.P.R., telephoned Matte from Montreal today to say that Mr. Mather and Mr. G. A. Walker, Vice-President, will be in Ottawa on Wednesday, June 23rd, and would very much like to see you, if at all possible.

Mr. Macdonald would appreciate being advised tomorrow if an interview can be arranged. He can be reached at Plateau 2211, Local 429.

J. W. P.

see also R.80-5 1948

21st June, 1948.

Mr King - Interviews
Railways - Canadian Pacific Railway

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

WRM/RDC

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201904

Mr. Comay, head of the British Commonwealth Division of the Israel Foreign Office and a member of Israel's group at the U.N., has asked if he could see you after the Orders of the Day to-morrow, June 22.

Mr. Comay has already seen Mr. St. Laurent, who has explained Canadian policy to him and he has also had interviews with various members of the Department of External Affairs. Mr. Comay is leaving Ottawa to-morrow.

J. W.

June 21, 1948.

O.K. - I'll come that! Quite impossible for P.M. to see on Tuesday

Mr. Comay leaving Ottawa mon. night + may request later on

Sent D-12-J

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201905 RGR:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

June 22, 1948.

The Swedish Minister telephoned this afternoon to say that, if it could be arranged to suit your convenience, he would much appreciate it if he could have a few moments to present to you personally the thanks of King Gustav for your message on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

The Minister was informed that you are very badly pressed at the present time and that it might be difficult to arrange an interview, but that the request would be placed before you.

J.W.P.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Copy for:
~~JWP~~
~~CJM~~
~~PA~~

C201906

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER WRM:IM

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

R-10-P
1948.

R-10-"K"
1948

The Reverend Mr. Kelly, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Brotherhood of Indians in British Columbia has asked if he could see you for a few minutes after the Orders of the Day to-morrow, June 23rd.

Mr. Kelly is returning to British Columbia to-morrow, and might not be in Ottawa again for some time. He would like to thank you for the work that the government is doing for the Indians. Mr. Kelly is an Indian himself and says that he has met you before.

J. W. P.

June 22, 1948.

Indian Affairs
Mr King - Interviews

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

~~J.W.P.~~
~~G.J.M.~~
P.A.O

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

GJM:McK

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister:** 11-10-M 1948

C201907

Re: President of the C.P.R.

As directed, Matte telephoned Mr. Macdonald, Mr. W. A. Mather's secretary, in Montreal, and explained that if Mr. Mather and Mr. Walker were coming to Ottawa tomorrow anyway, on other business, you would endeavour to see them in order to avoid making a special trip. However, if they had no other reason to make the trip, you would appreciate it very much if they could conveniently postpone it until after the session.

Mr. Macdonald said that they are coming on other business and do not wish to take up any of your time. However, they would appreciate it very much if they could see you for only a moment to pay their respects. The secretary will be getting in touch with Matte shortly after their arrival.

J. W. P.

see also R.80.5. 1948.

22nd June, 1948.

Mr King - Interviews
Railways - Canadian Pacific Railway

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr. Robertson RGR-ecw

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201908

Mr. J. W. Buckley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, telephoned this morning to ask if it would be possible for you to see a delegation, consisting of himself, two representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress in Ontario and Quebec, and one member of The Canadian Seamen's Union, in order that they might place before you certain considerations with regard to the Seamen's strike.

Mr. Buckley said that he knew you were severely pressed at the present time, and that any day next week would be perfectly satisfactory to them if one could be found that would meet your convenience. He said he would appreciate having twenty-four hours' notice, if possible, in order that the other three members of the delegation might have time to get to Ottawa. Mr. Buckley and members of the Canadian Seamen's Union saw Mr. Mitchell a week ago in connection with the controversy. The Trades and Labour Congress has, however, now taken over representation of the Canadian Seamen's Union.

J. W. P.

June 25, 1948

P.M. asked me to return memo to you.

2-8127

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201909

Mr. Harry McLean telephoned from Merrickville at about 4.30 o'clock this afternoon. He was most anxious to speak with the Prime Minister. He had been in touch with the East Block office, and had been told that you were in the Commons Chamber, and could not be reached at the time.

F.M.

June 26, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201910

R.C.R.
W.R.M.
M.C.
M.J.D.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

R-10-B
1948

Colonel H. M. Bankhead telephoned this morning to say that he would like to call to pay his respects before his retirement on Wednesday, June 30th.

Colonel Bankhead would particularly like to come tomorrow if it is at all possible, and to bring with him Mr. John Ward, General Chairman of the Bi-centennial of Ogdensburg, and Mr. Franklin Little, Manager of the Ogdensburg Journal and several other papers, who will be in Ottawa for the day.

Colonel Bankhead hoped to have word this afternoon as to whether this might be possible.

J.W.P.

✓ Dept. External Affairs
Mr King - Interviews

28th June 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201911 GJM:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

10-Mar
1948

Mr. E. A. MacGillivray, defeated M.L.A. for Glengarry, telephoned Matte today and asked if it would be possible to see you for a few minutes in the near future. He said he did not wish to inconvenience you in any way, but would be pleased if an interview could be arranged within a short time after prorogation.

Mr. MacGillivray's address is Alexandria; telephone number - 40.

J. W. P.

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Party - Ontario

June 30, 1948.

~~JWP~~
~~GJM~~
~~PA~~

Secretary
1948-6-9
(Copy)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

International Joint Commission
Mr King - Interview 9-10-S

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

1948

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: C201912

Mr. George Spence of the International Joint Commission called at the office this morning. Mr. Spence plans to be in Ottawa until Wednesday or Thursday of next week, and would very much appreciate an opportunity to call and shake hands, as he wishes to thank you in person for his appointment which, though he tried, he did not have an opportunity or doing at the time it was made.

Copy
am
7-16
(Hyde)

3rd July 1948.

JWP/DR

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

D-12-9
1948 RGR:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C201913

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister (25

Mr MacKenzie K
Sec + file

In connection with the enquiry by the Chinese Ambassador as to whether you would be able to see Dr. Chen Li-fu during his stay in Ottawa on July 6th and 7th, Mr. Measures asked this morning whether you might wish to accomplish this purpose by attending the luncheon which Mr. St. Laurent is giving for Dr. Chen Li-fu on Wednesday, ~~June~~ July 7th. As you will be in Ottawa on that day for the meeting of Cabinet, it occurred to me that you might wish to consider the suggestion.

The luncheon is to be held at the Country Club at 1:30 p.m., and it is expected that about 18-20 people will be present, mainly Ministers and officials from the Department of External Affairs.

Telephoned Mr Measures re. He is to tell Mr. St Laurent. MKK

J.W.P

Chinese Dept. of External Affairs

Duplicate D-12-9

— Please let Mr Measures Secretary know at once

5-VII-1948

July 5, 1948.

Done 2:55 p.m. 5/VII/48 WLMK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

RGR:McK

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

R-10-6-1946

C201914

You may wish to be reminded of the following requests for interviews which were deferred during the session:

(a) Mr. J. E. Caldwell. In connection with his request, you indicated on May 14th, "will try to arrange some time after session".

Drop 29/10/48 WLM

(b) Mr. Arthur Sykes, President of the Civil Service Recreational Association. Mr. Sykes was very anxious to have his request for an interview raised again after the session was completed. Mr. McIlraith felt that it would be helpful if you could see Mr. Sykes, if at all possible.

Request renewed July 23

Granted July 27

J. W. P.

5th July, 1946.

B.F. - East Block

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister: C201915

Mrs. Crilly, who lives on the Mountain Road, very near Mr. King's place at Kingsmere, and who says that she is a very good personal friend of Mr. King's, telephoned this morning.

Mrs. Crilly's brother, John Nelson, is arriving in Ottawa tomorrow morning for a brief visit from British Columbia. Mr. Nelson is a great admirer and supporter of thePrime Minister's. Mrs. Crilly wonders if, as a great treat for her brother, she might be permitted to bring him to see Laurier House and to meet the Prime Minister.

I explained that Mr. King was out of the City; but Mrs. Crilly asked if I could not get a message to him, and perhaps she and her brother might call on him at Kingsmere.

I told Mrs. Crilly that I would pass on her request.

A.E.H.

5.7.48

Mrs. Crilly telephoned July 8, but it was not possible for Prime Minister to see her

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MG/JV

C201916

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Mr. Jean Basdevant, Counsellor to the French Embassy, telephoned Gauvin this morning to ask whether you would be kind enough to receive his father, Mr. Jules Basdevant, who will be in Ottawa for about ten days. — dined at Country Club luncheon July 13 - 48

Mr. Jules Basdevant is Vice-President of the International Court of The Hague. He has published many works on international law and has been, since November 1944, a member of "l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques". He took part in the Peace Conference of 1919-1920 and has been a delegate of the Department of Foreign Affairs for France at the ~~Society~~ League of Nations. He ~~has~~ participated in most of the international conferences between the two World Wars.

Mr. Basdevant lost a son, who was a medical officer, during the last war and had another one wounded, while the third one was taken prisoner. In 1941, Mr. Basdevant resigned as a legal adviser of the Department of Foreign Affairs in protest against the approval of the Vichy government to send German troops to Syria, which was a violation of the armistice.

After his resignation, Mr. Basdevant took up teaching again at the Law Faculty of Paris in 1941, but was forced to leave his post on an order of the German General von Stulpnagel and threatened ~~to be~~ arrested. Mr. Basdevant, then, moved to the country and took active part in the Resistance. In July 1944, Mr. Basdevant learned that a fourth son, François, 17 years old, had been arrested by the Gestapo and tortured to death. Before losing two sons in the war, Mr. Basdevant was the father of seven children.

Since the liberation, Mr. Basdevant resumed his teaching at the Faculté de Droit de Paris and at l'Ecole des sciences politiques, and also his post of legal adviser in the Department of Foreign Affairs. He was delegate of France to San Francisco Conference.

Mr. Basdevant is accompanied by his wife while visiting Canada. If you find it possible to see him, his son, the Counsellor of the French Embassy, can be advised by Gauvin.

J W P.

July 5, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MG/JV

C201916

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Mr. Jean Basdevant, Counsellor to the French Embassy, telephoned Gauvin this morning to ask whether you would be kind enough to receive his father, Mr. Jules Basdevant, who will be in Ottawa for about ten days. – fixed at Cosmos Club luncheon July 13th 11

Mr. Jules Basdevant is Vice-President of the International Court of The Hague. He has published many works on international law and has been, since November 1944, a member of "l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques". He took part in the Peace Conference of 1919-1920 and has been a delegate of the Department of Foreign Affairs for France at the ~~Society~~ League of Nations. He ~~has~~ participated in most of the international conferences between the two World Wars.

Mr. Basdevant lost a son, who was a medical officer, during the last war and had another one wounded, while the third one was taken prisoner. In 1941, Mr. Basdevant resigned as a legal adviser of the Department of Foreign Affairs in protest against the approval of the Vichy government to send German troops to Syria, which was a violation of the armistice.

After his resignation, Mr. Basdevant took up teaching again at the Law Faculty of Paris in 1941, but was forced to leave his post on an order of the German General von Stulpnagel and threatened ~~to be~~ arrested. Mr. Basdevant, then, moved to the country and took active part in the Resistance. In July 1944, Mr. Basdevant learned that a fourth son, François, 17 years old, had been arrested by the Gestapo and tortured to death. Before losing two sons in the war, Mr. Basdevant was the father of seven children.

Since the liberation, Mr. Basdevant resumed his teaching at the Faculté de Droit de Paris and at l'Ecole des sciences politiques, and also his post of legal adviser in the Department of Foreign Affairs. He was delegate of France to San Francisco Conference.

Mr. Basdevant is accompanied by his wife while visiting Canada. If you find it possible to see him, his son, the Counsellor of the French Embassy, can be advised by Gauvin.

J.W.P.

July 5, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~R.C.A.F.~~
~~W.A.F.M.~~ WRM
~~M.P.~~ WLM

RGR:MeK

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: (6)

C201917

R-10-'S"
1948

You may wish to be reminded of the following requests for interviews which were deferred during the session:

(a) Mr. J. E. Caldwell. In connection with his request, you indicated on May 14th, "will try to arrange some time after session".

(b) Mr. Arthur Sykes, President of the Civil Service Recreational Association. Mr. Sykes was very anxious to have his request for an interview raised again after the session was completed. Mr. McIlraith felt that it would be helpful if you could see Mr. Sykes, if at all possible.

J. W. P.

6th July, 1948.

see also - R-10-'C'
1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201918

PA:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

July 10 - 1948

Working - Interviews
Mr King & The Press

Mr. Alexander Inglis, of (5)
The Times, has made a request for
a brief interview at your convenience,
if possible before the National
-- Liberal Convention meets. (See attached
note.)

If you do not find it
possible to see Mr. Inglis before
July 15, when he goes on vacation
in the Gatineau, he will leave his
address before he goes with Acland.
He will be within 30 miles of Ottawa
and could come down at short notice.

J. W. P.

July 5, 1948.

Miss Horne abt
Mr. MacKenzie

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201913 JWP/DR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Major Smuts, the son of Field Marshal Smuts, who accompanied the Field Marshal on his visit to England in 1946, called at the office this morning to pay his respects. He has been with a party of South African engineers who have been on a three months' tour of Canada and the United States. He had only a few minutes, as the party he was with were spending an hour or two on a visit of the capital and then leaving for Montreal.

When I explained that you were in the country, he said there would obviously be no possibility of paying his respects in person, and he asked me to do so on his behalf.

J.W.P.

9th July 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Dept. External affairs
Mr King -
Reports & Opinions for Interviews
see
C201920
D-12-J
1948
R-10-C
1948

The Prime Minister:

Mr. Berger, K.C., prominent Liberal and lawyer of Ottawa, telephoned to renew request for interview extended some days ago on behalf of Mr. Comay, head ofForeign Office of the State of Israel. When Mr. Comay was in Ottawa, it wasnot possible for the Prime Minister to give him an interview. He, therefore, went to the UnitedStates and is now planning to come to Ottawa for express purpose of a short interview with the Prime Minister. He would be accompanied by one aide and Mr. Berger, Ottawa.

Would it be possible to arrange short interview on Monday or Tuesday next? I understand the purpose of interview is to make the acquaintance of the Prime Minister and also to hand a memorandum to Mr. King.

Mr. Berger whom the Prime Minister may remember meeting overseas with Mr. Walter Martin, said he, and members of the Jewish Community of Ottawa and District, would consider it a great privilege and favour if such an interview could be arranged some time next week - at the Prime Minister's convenience.

EH

July 10, 1948

not to be drawn into matter

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

CONFIDENTIAL JWP/DR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201921

The Belgian Ambassador called a day or two ago to say that it had come to his knowledge that Group Captain S. Sznuk, the former military and air attache at the Polish Legation, now residing at 43 Blackburn Road, was having a very difficult time, indeed. The Ambassador wondered if there was any way the government could make use of this gentleman's services. He is a professional airman, and has a thorough knowledge of the Russian language.

The Ambassador said he did not want to approach you directly, as it was really none of his business and he did not want to cause any embarrassment, but he was aware of your kindness in other cases, and asked me to mention this one.

If you wish me to do so, I might speak to Mr. Claxton about this man. His, I imagine, is the only department which conceivably could be interested.

J.W.P

15th July 1948.

✓ Dept. External Affairs
✓ Poland

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

File

D-12-S.
C201922 1948.
B.13-1.
v.2

FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

Cannot possibly take up this D-24-S matter. This is a matter for External 1948 Affairs exclusively. You might speak P-17-1 v.2 to Claxton if you wish to.

WLMK

July 15, 1948

Spoke to Mr Claxton 21.VII.48
and to Belgian Ambassador 22.VII.48

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

RGR-ecw

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

A-10-2
1948

C201922

Can-Amer. Relations
Mr King - Interviews

Mr. Robert English, who is United States Consul in Hamilton, Ontario, telephoned the office to-day to say that he will be in Ottawa for the forthcoming week and to ask whether it might be possible to see you for a moment to pay his respects.

Mr. English said that he thought you would recall him as he had recently been in communication with you from Hamilton.

J.W.P.

July 16, 1948

Invited to dinner Kingsmere 7.00 pm July 21/48.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~JWP~~
~~CSM~~
~~PA~~

✓ France
✓ Mr King - Interviews - 10 - 2
1948

C201924

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Mr. Pierre Pelen telephoned this morning on behalf of the French Ambassador, requesting an interview with you, either next Tuesday or Wednesday.

It was explained to Pelen that you would be very severely pressed next week and that all your time would be taken by the coming convention. I said that it would be preferable if the Ambassador could wait until after the convention. Pelen said that the Ambassador wanted to see you for a few moments only but that the matter he wanted to discuss was of a certain urgency.

J.W.P.

July 31st, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

J. W. P.
~~C. P. M.~~
~~Pvt.~~

RGR:McK

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: 2-10-W" 1948

Windsor C201925

Would you wish to set a time tomorrow at which the photographer for the "Star" might come to the office?

Apart from Cabinet at 11:00 o'clock, there are for tomorrow requests for interviews from:

The Irish High Commissioner
The French Ambassador
Mr. Walter Woods
~~Madame le Chevalier de St. Marcq of Belgium~~
Senator Gray Turgeon.

J. W. P.

2nd August, 1948.

✓ Mr King - Interviews
✓ Mr King - The Press

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~RGR~~
~~WRM~~ WLM
~~MC~~
O

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER GJM:IM

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C201926 11-10-45

Mr. J. W. Sanderson of Prince Albert has asked if it might be possible to see the Prime Minister on Monday or Tuesday of next week. He hopes that it will not be an imposition, but he must return home no later than Tuesday evening.

He wishes to see you about your cottage at Waskesiu and also discuss a personal matter, all of which he says should take but a few minutes.

Mr. Sanderson is staying at the Chateau.

J. W. P.

August 7, 1948.

✓ Mr. King - Interview
✓ Mr King & Prince Albert

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MG/JV

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister:**

C201927

France
1944
McKing - Interviews

Mr. Pierre Pelen telephoned again to-day on behalf of the French Ambassador to say that Mr. Gay is leaving on Tuesday next, the 10th, and that he would very much appreciate to be received by you for five minutes. He expects to leave during the evening.

J. W. P.

August 7, 1948

Copy for [redacted]
W. R. M. Walker
[redacted]

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

WRM:rb

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201928

Mr Malle
Vernon P

Pls. write
thanks.

Mr. Vernon Singer, President of the Young Liberals Association of Ontario, called at the office this morning to pay respects to you on behalf of the association of which he is President.

Mr. Singer wished you to know how much he and his associates appreciated being at the Convention, and how sorry they were to see you retire.

J.W.P.

August 9, 1948.

Mr King - Interviews
Liberal Organization -
Ontario

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C201929

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy:

1. Mr. Blair Fraser asked me last evening if I could find out whether it would be possible for Mr. King to see Mr. Arthur Irwin, the Editor-in-Chief of Maclean's Magazine, for a very few minutes some time tomorrow. Mr. Fraser would like to let Mr. Irwin know this morning as I understand he would not come to Ottawa at all if he could not have the interview. He wishes to speak to Mr. King about publication of memoirs or articles Mr. King may contemplate writing.

2. The United Kingdom High Commissioner has a message from Mr. Attlee which he has been directed to deliver personally to the Prime Minister. He says it is not really urgent, and when I explained that Mr. King would be in town on Wednesday, he asked me to find out if he could call for five minutes some time during the day.

answered personally by Mr. Fraser

J.W.P.

10th August, 1948.

Mr King - Interviews
Mr King & The Press
Anglo-Canadian Relations

See also P-10-2 & P-40

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King - Interviews.
Australia. GJM/JV

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

11-10-M
1948
a-11-1
v.2

C201930

The Rt. Honourable F. M. Forde, Australian High Commissioner, wishes to let you know that the Honourable Lewis R. MacGregor, ten years Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada, and now High Commissioner in Brazil, is in Ottawa and would very much like to see you for a few minutes on Monday or Tuesday, if at all possible.

Mr. MacGregor will be leaving on Tuesday, at 4.00 p. m. While in Ottawa, he is staying with Mr. Forde.

Now changed to Monday at 5:00 pm
23/VIII/48.

Telephoned Forde & said P.M. would try to see D. day.
23/VIII/48

R.G.R.

August 20, 1948

In connection with this, you may wish to see the attached letter which has been held, according to your direction, pending Mr. MacGregor's arrival in Canada.

W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

R-10-R
1948

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201962

As I mentioned in my letter of today, Mr. Gordon Ross plans to be in Ottawa on Monday and Tuesday and possibly Wednesday of next week. He has asked if he could have an opportunity to see you and said that you would know about what he wished to speak.

Mr. Ross will telephone the office when he arrives in town, to see if there is any word for him.

R. G. R.

Have seen R

August 20, 1948.

- Mr King - Interview
- Liberal Party - Sask.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr King - Interview
Australia GJM/JV

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

8-10-M
1948

8-11-1
W.J.

C201930

The Rt. Honourable F. M. Forde, Australian High Commissioner, wishes to let you know that the Honourable Lewis R. MacGregor, ten years Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada, and now High Commissioner in Brazil, is in Ottawa and would very much like to see you for a few minutes on Monday or Tuesday, if at all possible.

Mr. MacGregor will be leaving on Tuesday, at 4.00 p. m. While in Ottawa, he is staying with Mr. Forde.

Now changed to Monday at 5:00 pm
23/VIII/48.

Telephoned Forde & said P.M. would try to see D - day.
23/VIII/48

R.G.R.

August 20, 1948

In connection with this, you may wish to see the attached letter which has been held, according to your direction, pending Mr. Macgregor's arrival in Canada.

WLK.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201931

O

MEMORANDUM

RSR

I'd have
attached letter
delivered
as soon
possible

L.C.M.B.
(RSR)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

R-10-R
1948

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

C201932

As I mentioned in my letter of today, Mr. Gordon Ross plans to be in Ottawa on Monday and Tuesday and possibly Wednesday of next week. He has asked if he could have an opportunity to see you and said that you would know about what he wished to speak.

Mr. Ross will telephone the office when he arrives in town, to see if there is any word for him.

R.G.R.

Have seen R

August 20, 1948.

Mr King - Interview
Liberal Party - Sask.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

R. G. R.
W. P. H.

MEMORANDUM

GJM/JV

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

for the Prime Minister: 12-10-48

C201933

Mr. A. W. Wright, local Branch Manager of the International Harvester Company, called Matte on the telephone to-day, to say that Mr. Fowler McCormick, Chairman of the Board of the International Harvester Company in Chicago, will be in Canada for the next three weeks staying at his summer home in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Wright said that Mr. McCormick is well known to you. His wife is, I understand, a member of the Rockefeller family. If at all possible, Mr. McCormick would like to pay you a visit within the next three weeks before you leave for the United Kingdom.

Mr. Wright can be reached at Telephone 2-9648.

R. G. R.

August 24, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

J.W.P.; [illegible]; P.A.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
for the Prime Minister

MEMORANDUM

C201934 P-10-20
1914

Countess de Miribel telephoned the office this morning to say that she was at Dr. Lamy's home and that she would be very much obliged to you if you could receive her this afternoon or this evening for a brief moment. She said she would postpone her departure from Ottawa until tomorrow night in case you would not be able to receive her to-day.

Dr. Lamy's telephone number is 3-7026.

J. W. P.

September 7, 1943.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

JWP/DR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C201935

11-10-K
1948

A Mr. Knowles of Toronto, who is the son of Mr. W. E. Knowles, M.P. for Moose Jaw (1906-1917) called at the office this morning.

He said his father had asked him to call to give you his regards. He would like to come in to shake hands with you, if that is at all possible.

I explained that you were very busy and offered very little encouragement, but said I would let him know definitely later.

Mr Knowles arrived 8.IX.48 Visit

J.W.P.

7th September 1948.

Read by P.M.
Do not worry re.
P.S. file

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(COPY) C201936

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

~~R.G.R.~~
~~W.R.M.~~
~~M.G.~~
~~M.J.D.~~
7-10-48

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

A. Mr. Knowles of Toronto, who is the son of Mr. W. E. Knowles, M.P. for Moose Jaw (1906-1917) called at the office this morning.

He said his father had asked him to call to give you his regards. He would like to come in to shake hands with you, if that is at all possible.

I explained that you were very busy, and offered very little encouragement, but said I would let him know definitely later.

J.W.P.

7th September 1948.

(Mr. Knowles is staying at the Y.M.C.A.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Feb. 11/49.

3.45 PM

Memorandum for Mr. King.

C201937

Mr. William A. Smith, Dalkeith, Ont., representing self, had wished to see you on a personal matter.

YMCA - ROOM 415.

ROL

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

February 11, 1948.

Memorandum for Mr. King. C201938

The Honourable Brooke Claxton telephoned at one o'clock to say that Mrs. Claxton and he would very much like to have the opportunity to pay their respects to Mr. King at any convenient time. Mr. Claxton suggested Saturday or possibly Sunday as a day on which Mr. King might wish to receive them.

Minister's Office - 9-4253

House of Commons - 9-3141

Residence - 4-7125

E.H.

4.45 pm
Saturday

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr. Kirkwood will call Friday am.

February 24, 1949.

C201939

Memorandum for Mr. King.

David Kirkwood, son of old classmate of Mr. King's at University of Toronto, W.A. Kirkwood, would like very much to see Mr. King. He has no business, ~~just~~ but would like to meet Mr. King and has a letter from his father. He is leaving town today at 4:15, but will be back in Ottawa Friday and Saturday (Friday at 11 AM).

Will call here again at 2:30 to know if he can have appointment, either this afternoon before he leaves, or sometime tomorrow.

S.W.

Not possible today
Friday or Sat. - to please phone
when back in Ottawa
Will see what can be arranged for
Friday or Saturday

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MEMORANDUM TO MR. KING: C201940

Chief Justice Farris of British Columbia telephoned from the Chateau Laurier saying he had wished to motor to Kingsmere for a short visit with Mr. King.

I informed him that Mr. King was away in Maine. Justice Farris had wished to pay his respects to Mr. King and was leaving the city this evening.

WEDNESDAY,
Aug. 10/49.

ROL

Noted by Mr. King

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MEMORANDUM TO MR. KING: C201941

Mrs. Kipp from the Speaker's office telephoned today to inquire if Mr. King had returned to Canada, as Dr. Fauteux was anxious to speak with Mr. King on his return.

I explained to her that Mr. King would not return before next week and that possibly Tuesday the 16th could be tentatively arranged for the doctor's request.

The telephone number is 9-5042

THURSDAY, ROL
Aug. 11, 1949.

Noted

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Miss Breen:

Pls. 'phone and say have been away for couple of weeks.

Since return, not been able to cover correspondence that had taken place. Have had some people working out here (Kingsmere) and this requires attention.

Could not arrange for definite engagement. If he wishes to drive out at any time, well and good. Have had to cancel all engagements.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(3)

C201943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Mr. W.J. Blanchard, of Glengarry County, is in town at 181 Second Avenue, Ottawa (Telephone 4-6371). He says he wrote you three or four days ago to tell you he was coming to town and hoped to see you. I explained that it was most unlikely that you would be in Ottawa tomorrow. Mr. Blanchard leaves Ottawa Thursday evening or Friday morning.

L.B.
Aug. 24 (Wednesday)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING: C201944

Senator Hugessen telephone d today to say that Dr. Nicholas Mansergh (mentioned in the attached bulletin from Canadian Institute of International Affairs) had had lunch with him, and had expressed a wish to meet you again and discuss some matters with you. He is continuing the work of Professor Hancock on Commonwealth Affairs. Professor Mansergh is at the Chateau Laurier, Room 215. If you would care to have him call on you, he will be in Ottawa until next Wednesday.

Called Dr. Mansergh
L B

L.B.
Sep. 22 [1949

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Ottawa Branch -

17 September, 1949.

NOTICE OF MEETING

DATE - Tuesday, September 27, 1949.

TIME - 8:30 p.m.

PLACE - H.M.C.S. Bytown Officers' Mess,
78 Lisgar Street.

SPEAKER - DR. NICHOLAS MANSERGH

TOPIC - "The Commonwealth Today".

Dr. Mansergh has been Abe Bailey Professor of British Commonwealth Relations, Royal Institute of International Affairs since 1947. Born in 1910, he was educated at the College of St. Columba, Dublin, and Pembroke College, Oxford. From 1937-40 he was a research worker and tutor in politics at Pembroke College. In 1941 he joined the Ministry of Information and was director of its Empire Division from 1944-46. He was Assistant Secretary, Dominions office, 1946-47.

Dr. Mansergh's publications include "Ireland in the Age of Reform and Revolution, 1940"; "Britain and Ireland", 2nd edition 1944; "The Commonwealth and the Nations", 1948: "The Coming of the First World War", 1949.

Dr. Mansergh has been in Canada attending the Commonwealth Relations Conference. The meeting to hear him will be a joint meeting of the Ottawa Men's and Women's Branches.

Christopher Robinson,
Chairman,
2-2488

Eric Hehner,
Secretary-Treasurer,
5-4306

The following have been proposed as new members of the Ottawa Men's Branch of the C.I.I.A.:

G. S. Murray,
Dept. of External Affairs.

V. C. Moore,
Dept. of External Affairs.

K. C. Brown,
Dept. of External Affairs.

P. R. Hyndman,
Dept. of External Affairs.

J. Thwaites,
Dept. of Trade & Commerce.

Patrick Nicholson,
Press Gallery.

H. F. Feaver,
Dept. of External Affairs.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201946

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Mr. Basdevant, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy, telephoned re Mr. Paul Bastid, Member of Parliament from France (for a district in the City of Paris). He is in town just for the day. I explained you were at Kingsmere, and unfortunately were not coming to town today; also that you had guests coming to Kingsmere later in the day.

L.B.
Sept.26 [1949]

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr. King:

C201947

Mr. Frederick Hudd, of the High Commissioner's Office, London, wishes Mr. King to know he will be in Ottawa for a few days and that he would welcome a chance to pay his respects to Mr. King either at Laurier House or Kingsmere.

Mr. Hudd is staying at the Chateau, Room 177.

E. H.

October 3, 1949

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

October 3, 1949.

MEMORANDUM TO MR. KING, C201948

Following Mr. Pickersgill's telephone call this morning, Brigadier Sherwood Lett 'phoned to ask whether it were possible to see Mr. King. I explained that Mr. King had to attend a luncheon and a dinner and that the afternoon was taken up with various engagements.

Brigadier Sherwood Lett had wished to pay his respects to Mr. King. He inquired about Mr. King's health and said he would try and see Mr. King when in Ottawa again.

ROL

MONDAY,
11.11 AM

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Judge Stanley Kerr, of Edmonton, called to speak with you. He is staying with Honourable Colin Gibson - Telephone 2-5266 - and is lunching at the Rideau Club. He is in Ottawa until Thursday. I explained that you were quite occupied by the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Bevin, and would be attending the luncheon today; after which you would be returning to Kingsmere.

L.B.
Oct. 4 [1949]

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201950

Miss Breen
If called, say closing up place in country, etc. = Let Mr. K. know if further word rec'd.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Mr. Lendrum, of the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, called today to say that Mr. Firth, New Zealand's Official Secretary, who used to be in Ottawa and "lived along the road from Mr. King", was coming next week for a visit. Mr. Firth will be here for two days, Wednesday and Thursday; and would like to call on you.to pay his respects. I explained that you were at Kingsmere, but that I would send the message to you.

L.B.
Oct. 7 [1949]

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201951

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Mr. E.L. Bushnell, Director-General of Programs of the Canadian Broadcasting Company, asks if you could see him either on Wednesday, November 23, or Saturday, November 26. He would like to have this appointment, in order to ask you personally to participate in a National Sunday Evening Church Service on New Year's Day.

The inquiry was through the local office of the C.B.C., Mrs. Gonn, Tel. 2-2681.

L.B.
Nov. 17

Advised Mrs. Gonn Nov. 21 that Mr. King unable to see. LB

[1945]

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MEMORANDUM TO MR. KING: C201952

MR. F. W. DICKIE from Halifax, N. S., has telephoned to say that he will be in Ottawa until Thursday morning.

Mr. Dickie would like very much to pay his respects to Mr. King, and has respectfully requested "a few minutes only", if possible, for a brief call.

Mr. Dickie may be reached either at the Chateau Laurier, 2-6411 - 321, or at Mr. Carroll's office at 9-3112.

ROL

MONDAY, 12.00 NOON
Dec. 5, 1949

If ring again, say this week work cut into. If can manage later, will let him know.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

File

MEMORANDUM TO MR. KING: C201953

A telephone call has been received, at this moment, from the Belgian Embassy to say that His Excellency Vicomte Du Parc would like very much to call on Rt. Honourable Mr. King either this afternoon or tomorrow at whatever time is most convenient.

The name of the secretary who made the request is Miss Blénert, and the telephone number is 6-3649

ROL

WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 21, 1949
10.20 AM

Miss Breen
O.K. Thurs. 5 pm. Tea
Rob

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201954

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Mrs. W.F. Milne (Lillian Gunn) of Toronto, called on the telephone today to speak with you. I explained that you were not receiving visitors, or telephone calls, on the orders of the doctors, but that I would tell you that she was in town and had telephoned. Mrs. Milne is at the Chateau Laurier for a few days - Room 402.

L.B.
Feb. 9

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

284- Chateau

C201955

MEMORANDUM TO MR. KING:

Mr. Hodges of Victoria telephoned to ask, if it would be possible for him, to see Mr. King. I gave Mr. Hodges the message outlined in the attached memorandum. Mr. Hodges quite understood the situation.

Then Mr. Hodges went on to say that he wished very much to plead with Mr. King the cause of David Lawrence, editor of World Review in Washington, who is anxious to come up to Ottawa for an interview with Mr. King. Mr. Hodges thinks that, if Mr. King would give Mr. Lawrence an interview at some convenient time in the near future, it would do a lot of good, and would help directly toward furthering the interests of the two countries - United States and Canada. Mr. Hodges said that Mr. King was a Statesman who had so much to contribute to the general welfare of the world that an interview of this kind would do immense good. He said he personally felt very very strongly about this, and wished, if possible, to know of Mr. King's reactions before he (Mr. Hodges) left Ottawa on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Hodges sent his kindest regards to Mr. King, and hopes to see him at the time of his next visit to Ottawa.

E.H.

Friday,
April 28, 1950.

MEMO FOR FILE:

I phoned Mr. Hodges, at the Chateau Laurier, and explained that Mr. King regretted he was not at present able to give interviews to anyone; that Mr. King knew Mr. Lawrence, and if at any time he were able to give interviews to journalists he would be glad to keep him in mind. I told Mr. Hodges that the doctors wished Mr. King to keep as quiet as possible, and that Mr. King was anxious to devote as much time as he could to the writing of his memoirs.

L.B.
Apr. 29/50

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201956

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HANDY:

Mr. H.P. Hodges, of Victoria, writes from New York that he will arrive in Ottawa next Thursday (April 27) by plane, and asks if Mr. King will have a few moments to spare on Friday.

Mr. King wishes us to say that he unfortunately did not know where to get in touch with Mr. Hodges in Washington, or he would have answered his note by telegraph. Explain that the doctor wishes Mr. King to be as quiet as possible, and he regrets he is not able to receive callers. L.B.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201957

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Mrs. Hugh Lunsden, of Hamilton, who is at the Chateau Laurier, Room 503, just for today, would like to come with her husband to call on you this afternoon. She says she used to know you many years ago, and that you asked her to call if ever she were in Ottawa.

L.B.
May 5

Mr King spoke to 2 pm
May 5/49

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201958

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

Dr. Wicher, of California, who describes himself as an old friend of yours in University days, is in Ottawa for today and tomorrow. He would like to come to see you this afternoon. I explained that you were not well, and that the doctor did not wish you to receive visitors, but that I would give you his message. He asked me to call him after 1.30 p.m. at 2-6186.

L.B.
June 2

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING: C201959

A telephone call was received this morning from a lady who had wished to speak with Mr. King.

Mrs. Lutols who is from Edmonton said that she could be located at the following telephone number in Ottawa, 72 - 2078.

If it were possible for Mr. King to accede to her request, Mrs. Lutols would appreciate it very much.

ROL

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1950.

Not possible.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

B.F.

Memorandum to Mr. King:

C201960

Mr. O'Brien, Official Secretary at the Irish Embassy, telephoned this morning at the Ambassador's request to say that the new Ambassador, Mr. Murphy wishes to pay his respects to Mr. King at the first favourable opportunity.

Mr. Murphy would very much like to continue, if possible, the same friendship that existed between his predecessor Mr. John J. Hearne and Mr. Mackenzie King.

The new Ambassador understands that Mr. King has been indisposed for some time and, for that reason, he did not send any message earlier. If an interview could be arranged any time convenient to Mr. King, the new Ambassador would appreciate it very much.

The telephone number is: 2-9102.

E. H.

Friday,
June 16, 1950.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

B.F. 2 Confidential C201961

9.30 60 Grandy Carroll

Mr. King:

Just as Mr. King was about to leave for Kingsmere, yesterday afternoon, His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States telephoned to say that he would very much like to call on the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, to pay his respects.

240 Grand Trunk Western

Mr. Woodward asked me to let Mr. King know he had arrived in Ottawa and was looking fowward with the greatest pleasure to seeing him at some convenient time. He added he remembered with delight the most pleasant meetings he had been privileged to have with Mr. King, in the past, at Washington. Mr. Woodward also wished Mr. King to know he had enquired about his health and was sending all good wishes.

E. H.

June 27, 1950

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

B.7. 2 Woodward

C201961

9.32 60 Grandy Personal

Mr. King:

Just as Mr. King was about to leave for Kingsmere, yesterday afternoon, His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States telephoned to say that he would very much like to call on the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, to pay his respects.

240 Grand Potter Stewart Jr.

Mr. Woodward asked me to let Mr. King know he had arrived in Ottawa and was looking fowward with the greatest pleasure to seeing him at some convenient time. He added he remembered with delight the most pleasant meetings he had been privileged to have with Mr. King, in the past, at Washington. Mr. Woodward also wished Mr. King to know he had enquired about his health and was sending all good wishes.

E. H.

June 27, 1950

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Miss B.

C201962

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

George Hambleton telephoned me yesterday to ask if you would wish to give him an interview on the Korean situation. I told him I was sure you would not, but rather than have him think your condition is serious, I told him I would let you know of his request and would give him an answer later today or tomorrow.

Hambleton is free-lancing just now, but his stories are handled by the Canadian Press.

F.A.McG.
July 3/50

Interviews for no one completely free summer

Phoned Hambleton July 4-50

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201963

MEMORANDUM TO MR. KING

A telephone call was received from Mr. Campbell Moodie who wished to inquire about Mr. King. Mr. Moodie said he had just returned from the West where he had visited his father. Had found him very well, and had enjoyed a most pleasant trip. He was now leaving for Montreal, then Quebec to embark for abroad.

Mr. Moodie has asked me to extend his respects to Mr. King with all good wishes for continued improvement of his health.

ROL

LAURIER HOUSE,
THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1950
4.45 P.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 291, pages 200975-C201963

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W.L.M. KING PAPERS

Memoranda and Notes

1940-1950

MG 26 J 4 Volume 292

Pages C201964-C202703

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

12/3/42
JL:NB

a-102.

C201964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Father Marcel Desmarais, Prior of the Dominican Seminary in Ottawa, has been named by Father Gaudreault, Provincial of the Order, to undertake a mission of a few weeks in South America. He will be leaving shortly.

As he does not know the two Canadian Ministers at Rio and at Buenos Ayres, he called the office to enquire whether the Prime Minister would be good enough to give him letters of introduction for Messrs. Désy and Turgeon.

Attached are two draft letters of introduction.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 201965

February 16, 1940

For the Prime Minister:

Senator Lambert would very much like to have the Prime Minister's autograph on the attached picture.

Z.

Prime Minister in front of P.M.
with Pat on step
Sent Feb 24/40

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 201966

February 17, 1940

For the Prime Minister:

Miss Edythe O'Malley expects to leave Ottawa on or about the 26th of this month to take up her new duties at the Canadian Legation in Dublin, Ireland. She would greatly appreciate an opportunity to say goodbye to the Prime Minister as well as to thank him in person for her appointment to the staff there.

Miss O'Malley has expressed a very keen desire to have an autographed photograph of the Prime Minister, similar to the attached.

Z.

Photo sent by hand Feb. 24/40
P.M. in front of 11 Downing Street with Pat on

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 201867

June 17, 1940

For the Prime Minister:

Constable Menard, one of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on duty at Laurier House, has expressed a very keen desire for one of the attached photographs of the Prime Minister.

Z.

Photograph autographed and given to Constable Menard. July 4/40 Z.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr Acland

C 201968

Request for Photograph

Dr Crisoforo PERALTA, R

Secretary of the Mexican Embassy has asked if he might have a signed photograph of the Prime Minister, whom he greatly admires.

Would you perhaps give consideration to this at a convenient opportunity?

4/1/43

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr Acland

C 201968

Request for Photograph

Dr Crisoforo PERALTA, R

Secretary of the Mexican Embassy has asked if he might have a signed photograph of the Prime Minister, whom he greatly admires.

Would you perhaps give consideration to this at a convenient opportunity?

4/1/45-

Sec.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201964

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PA/JMC

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Dr. Crisoforo Peralta R., Third Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, has made a request for an autographed photograph of the Prime Minister.

It has been the practise to send cabinet size Karsh photos to Ambassadors and Ministers, and smaller size Karsh photos to First Secretaries (e.g. Mr. Lewis Clark when acting as Charge d'Affaires.)

In the case of a Third Secretary, it is suggested (after discussion with Mr. W.D.Matthews of External Affairs) that a Valiquette photo should be sufficient, since otherwise a precedent would be established which might create a very large demand for Karsh photos.

A Valiquette photo is accordingly attached herewith. If this is returned to Mr. Acland when autographed, it will be forwarded in the usual way to Dr. Crisoforo Peralta R.

W.J.T.

5th January, 1945.

(Take Red photo - Valiquette - autographed & send PA)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Photographs of Prime Minister for Canadian Ambassadors, Ministers, High Commissioners and Consuls-General.

It will be appreciated if the Prime Minister can autograph photographs as indicated on list below - checked again with External Affairs on December 22, 1945. (Canadian representatives abroad not listed here already have fairly recent photographs of the Prime Minister.)

Photos, as indicated, are attached. All these photos are charged to External Affairs:

W. F. Chipman, Esq., K.C.,
Ambassador to Argentina

One large 3/4 length for office;
(Mr.Chipman already has photo for his home).

Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.,
Ambassador to Belgium

One large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

Jean Desy, Esq., K.C.,
Ambassador to Brazil

One large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

Major-General Victor W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ambassador to China

One large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

E. Vaillancourt, Esq.,
Minister to Cuba

One large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 201971

Major-General George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.,
Ambassador to France

One large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

Major-General, the Honourable L. R. LaFleche, D.S.O.,
Ambassador to Greece

One large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

H. L. Keenleyside, Esq.,
Ambassador to Mexico,

One large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

Pierre Dupuy, Esq., C.M.G.,
Minister to Netherlands

One Large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

John D. Kearney, Esq., K.C.,
Minister-designate to Norway

One large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

Dr. H. Laureys
Ambassador to Peru

One large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

L. B. Pearson, Esq., O.B.E.,
Ambassador to the United States

One large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

H. D. Scully, Esq.,
Canadian Consul General in New York

One large 3/4 length for office;
One Laurier House photo for home.

J. S. Macdonald, Esq.,
High Commissioner to Newfoundland
One large 3/4 length for office,
One Laurier House photo for home.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 201972

Merchant M. Mahoney, Esq., C.B.E.,
High Commissioner-designate to Ireland

One large 3/4 length for office
One Laurier House photo for home.

Office of the High Commissioner to New Zealand

One large 3/4 length for office.

Office of High Commissioner to South Africa

One large 3/4 length for office.

Office of High Commissioner to United Kingdom

One large 3/4 length for office.

If photographs are returned to me when autographed, they will be forwarded through External Affairs.

P.A.

December 22, 1945.

PA:McK

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201973

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

May 13, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

As a number of new diplomatic missions and consular offices have been opened, I think it would be most appropriate for the Department to supply them with a photograph of yourself as has been done earlier with other representatives of Canada abroad.

The established practice has been to send two of your photographs to each mission:

(1) a 3/4 length "wall-size" photograph for the embassy or consular office itself;

(2) a smaller photograph (usually the "Laurier House" photograph) inscribed to the head of the mission, for his home.

It was the intention that the large "wall-size" photographs should be regarded as the property of the embassy and should be left with it when its chief was transferred to a new post.

When, however, both the large office photograph and the smaller personal photograph were sent together, there was some misunderstanding. In several cases, when the head of the mission left he took both photographs with him - with the result that some embassies would have two large photographs, others would be left with none.

To avoid this confusion in future, it is deemed better to send the large photographs separately, (with a note from the Department explaining that these should be regarded as the property of the mission, not to be removed), the personal photograph, to be sent at a somewhat later date.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

A list of the embassies and consular offices requiring the large photograph is attached to this memorandum.

In the past you have simply autographed these, "Yours sincerely", without any personal inscription. You may wish to continue this procedure in respect of photographs for the attached list. These photographs will, of course, be supplied by the Department.

L B Pearson

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Diplomatic and Consular Offices

High Commissioner in Australia

Canadian Minister to Czechoslovakia

Canadian Minister to Denmark

High Commissioner in India

Canadian Minister in Italy

Canadian Ambassador to Mexico

Canadian Consul-General in Portugal

Canadian Minister to Poland

Canadian Ambassador to U.S.S.R.

Canadian Minister to Sweden

Canadian Minister to Switzerland

Canadian Ambassador to Turkey

Canadian Consul-General in Venezuela

Canadian Minister in Yugoslavia

Head of Canadian Military Mission in Germany

Head of Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan

Canadian Consul in Detroit

Canadian Consul-General in Chicago

Canadian Consul-General in San Francisco

Canadian Consul in Los Angeles

Canadian Consul in Boston

Canadian Consul in Sao Paulo

Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, New York

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Photographs were signed by Mr. King on March 26th, 1949
for the following members of the Diplomatic Corps. C 201976

1. Head of Canadian Liaison Mission in Japan.
2. Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, New York.
3. Canadian Minister in Yugoslavia.
4. Head of Canadian Military Mission in Germany.
5. Canadian Consul in Boston.
6. Canadian Consul in Los Angeles.
7 Canadian Ambassador to Turkey.
8. Canadian Minister to Switzerland.
9. Canadian Ambassador to U.SSS.R.
10. Canadian Minister to Poland.
11. Canadian Consul-General in Portugal.
12. Canadian Ambassador to Mexico.
13. Canadian Consul-General in San Francisco.
14. Canadian Consul in San Paulo.
15. [redacted] High Commissioner in Australia.
16. High Commissioner in India.
17. Canadian Minister in Italy.
18. Canadian Minister to Czechoslovakia.
19. Canadian Consul-General in Venezuela.
20. Canadian Minister to Denmark.
21. Canadian Consul-General in Chicago.
22. Canadian Consul in Detroit.

Delivered to Mr. Heeney.
March 28th 1949.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

PA C 201977

L i s t

of

Members of Parliament

Members of the Senate

and

Cabinet Ministers

who have purchased Karsh photographs

of

The Prime Minister

from the time the present system was established in 1946

to the present.

June 3, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 201578

Members of Parliament

L. R. Beaudoin, M.P. (Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec.)

J. A. Blanchette, M.P. (Compton, Quebec)

J. A. Bonnier, M.P., (St. Henri, Montreal, Quebec)

Donald F. Brown, M.P. (Essex, W., Ontario)

Herve Edgar Brunelle, M.P., (Champlain, Quebec)

Armand Cloutier, M.P., (Drummond-Arthabaska, Quebec)

P. E. Cote, M.P., (Verdun, Quebec)
(2 photos. for himself).

Gerard Cournoyer, K. C., M.P., (Richelieu-Vercheres, Quebec)

J. A. Dion, K.C., M.P., (Lac St. John-Roberval, Quebec)

J.L. Douglas, M.P., (Queens, Prince Edward Island)
(for his son)

Joseph Fontaine, M.P., (St. Hyacinthe-Bagot, Quebec)
(one photo for himself
3 photos for friends)

Wilfrid Gariepy, M.P. (Three Rivers, Quebec)

J. D. Gour, M.P. (Russell, Ontario)
(six photos - one for himself -
the rest for friends.)

David Gourd, M.P., (Chapleau, Quebec)

Maurice Gingues, M.P., (Sherbrooke, Quebec)

J. L. Gauthier, M.P. (Nipissing, Ontario)
(2 photos. for himself)

J. L. Gibson, M.P., (Comox-Alberni, British Columbia)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Gordon B. Isnor, M.P., (Halifax, Nova Scotia)
(Large N.F.B. reproduction of Karsh photo.)

Jean Lesage, M.P. (Montmagny L'Islet, Quebec).

J. Lafontaine, M.P. (Megantic - Frontenac, Quebec)
(three photos, two for himself, one for a friend.)

J. G. Leopold Langlois, M.P. (Gaspe, Quebec)
(11 photos - one for himself - ten for friends)

J. Watson MacNaught (Prince, Prince Edward Island)

Matthew MacLean, M.P., (Cape Breton - North Victoria, Nova Scotia) (for a friend).

W. Ross Macdonald, M.P. (Brantford City, Ontario)
(for his law partner)

Robert McCubbin, M.P. (Middlesex W., Ontario)

Rev. D. McIvor, M.P. (Fort William, Ontario)
(for two friends)

Eugene Marquis, M.P. (Kamouraska, Quebec)

G. E. Nixon, M.P., (Algoma W., Ontario)

Roch Pinard, M.P., (Chambly-Rouville, Quebec)

W. A. Robinson, M.P. (Simcoe East, Ontario)

J. E. Smith, M.P. (York N., Ontario)

Mrs. R. M. Warren - to give to her husband -
R. M. Warren, M.P., (Renfrew-North, Ontario)

W. G. Weir, M.P. (Macdonald, Manitoba)*

* (photo paid for by National Liberal Federation.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Members of the Senate

Senator the Honourable Paul Bouffard, K. C.

Senator the Honourable J. M. Dessureault,

(two photos - both for himself)

(In addition, in 1946, the following Senators received Karsh photographs which were paid for by the National Liberal Federation:

Senator the Honourable Vincent Dupuis, K.C.,

Senator the Honourable Gordon Peter Campbell.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201981

Cabinet Ministers

The Honourable D. C. Abbott, K.C., M.P.
(for a friend)

The Honourable Lionel Chevrier, K.C., M.P.,

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell
(for three friends)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C201982

List of Members of Parliament

and Senators

who have purchased Karsh photo-
graphs of the Prime Minister

from the time the present system
was established in 1946

to the present.

P. A.
P.A.
3 - 6- 48.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

List of Members of Parliament
and of Senators
who have purchased Karsh photographs
of the Prime Minister.

1946

The Honourable D.C. Abbott, K.C., M.P., (for a friend)

L.R. Beaudoin, M.P., (Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Que.)

The Honourable Lionel Chevrier, K.C., M.P.,

Senator the Hon. J.M. Dessureault (two photos-both for himself)

Wilfrid Gariepy, M.P. (Three Rivers, Que.)

J.G. Leopold Langlois, M.P. (Gaspe, Que.)

J. Watson MacNaught, M.P. (Prince, P.E.I.)

Eugene Marquis, M.P., (Kamouraska, Que.)

(In addition, in 1946, the following received Karsh photographs which were paid for by the National Liberal Federation)

W.G. Weir, M.P.
Senator the Hon. Vincent Dupuis, K.C.,
Senator the Hon. Gordon Peter Campbell.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 201984

1947

Senator the Hon. Paul Bouffard, K.C.

J.A. Blanchette, M.P. (Compton, Que.)

Herve Edgar Brunelle, M.P. (Champlain, Que.)

Armand Cloutier, M.P. (Drummond-Arthabaska, Que.)

J.L. Douglas, M.P. (Queen's P.E.I.) (for his son)

Joseph Fontaine, M.P. (St. Hyacinthe-Bagot, Que.)
(two photos, one for himself, one for a friend)

J.D. Gour, M.P. (Russell, Ont)
(six photos, one for himself, the rest for friends)

David Gourd, M.P. (Chapleau, Que.)

Maurice Gingues, M.P. (Sherbrooke, Que.)

J.L. Gauthier, M.P. (Nipissing, Ont.)
(two photos for himself)

Joseph Lafontaine, M.P. (Megantic-Frontenac, Que.)
(two photos, one for himself, one for a friend)

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell (for a friend)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 201985

1948

J. A. Bonnier, M.P. (St. Henri, Montreal, Que.)

Donald F. Brown, M.P. (Essex W. Ont.)

P. E. Cote, M.P. (Verdun, Que.) (2 photos for himself)

Gerard Cournoyer, K.C., M.P. (Richelieu-Vercheres, Que.)

J. A. Dion, K.C., M.P. (Lac St. John Roberval, Que.)

Jean LeSage, M.P. (Montmagny-L'Islet, Que.)

J. Lafontaine, M.P. (Megantic-Frontenac, Que.)

Rev. D. McIvor, M.P. (Fort William, Ont.) (for two friends)

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell (for two friends)

Matthew MacLean, M.P. (Cape-Breton - North Victoria, N.S.)
(for a friend)

W. Ross Macdonald, M.P., (Brantford City, Ont.)
(for his law partner)

Robert McCubbin, M.P., (Middlesex W., Ont.)

Roch Pinard, M.P., (Chambly-Rouville, Que.)

W. A. Robinson, M.P. (Simcoe East, Ont.)

J. E. Smith, M.P. (York N., Ont.)

Mrs. R. M. Warren to give her husband
R.M.Warren, M.P. (Renfrew-North, Ont.)

G. E. Nixon, M.P. (Algoma W., Ont.)

Gordon B. Isnor, M.P. (Halifax, N.S.)
(N.F.B. reproduction of Karsh photo)

J. L. Gibson, M.P. (Comox-Alberni, B.C.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 201986

PA-ecw

Joseph Fontaine, M.P. (St. Hyacinthe-Bagot, Quebec)
(two photos for friends.

J. G. Leopold Langlois, M.P. (Gaspe, Quebec).
(ten photos for friends.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Paul-Emile Côté, M.P.

J. O. Gour, M.P.

His Excellency, Dr. Liu Chieh,
Ambassador of China, to Canada

Erasto M. Villa,
Chargé d'Affaires ~~for Argentine~~ a.i.
Argentine Embassy,

W. C. Woods

Mrs. L. R. Matthews

J. Antoine Fortin

Jack Bennett (3)

Guy Blanchette

Dr. M. E. Humphries

Daniel L. Young

~~Major Angus A. McDonald~~

~~J. D. MacCrea~~

Yousuf Karsh

M. R. MacGowan Dale

Hon. T. C. Douglas, M.L.A.

Mrs. H. M. Bankhead

~~Mr. Marcel Joyal~~

George T. Fulford

Manley Miner

Raymond Setlakwee

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 201988

Hon. J. Boyd McBride ✓

Col. J. D. Macbeth

J. A. Lachaine

Jack Birk

Alfred Kaiser, M.D.

J. A. Labossiére (3 coloured prints, 2 speeches)

W. W. Cooper

~~Don Brown (2)~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 201989
W-126
1940
R-901
v.4
A-100
1940

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

The Canadian Legion have considerably curtailed their Remembrance Day programme on Parliament Hill, and have planned a broadcast between 8.00 and 8.30, that night. They ask if the Prime Minister can give a four or five-minute message for this programme. They have suggested that if the time is inconvenient, a recording could be made.

If the Prime Minister wishes to participate, Mr. Brockington can be asked to have material prepared and forwarded by air mail, this week-end.

W. J. T.

November 6, 1940.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 201990

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO

MR. TURNBULL:

Rule out altogether.

Very heavy cold. Will answer when I have broadcast in front of me. No time otherwise. Will take all of my time for debate on the Address.

Lyon informed.

(JAG)

6/11/40

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 201991

Copy for: ~~Miss Moore~~
~~R.G.R.~~
~~J.L.D.~~
~~W.L.M.~~

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

E-13
1946

Mr. Mark C. Schinnerer, who is the Superintendent of Schools in the Board of Education of Cleveland, Ohio, telephoned me by long-distance this morning to say that a Board, of which he is Executive Chairman, is organizing a conference of National Music Educators of the United States, to be held in Cleveland in connection with the sesquicentennial of Cleveland's founding.

For the opening session of the conference, they plan to have an "international night", and to invite representatives of the various Latin-American countries. As the principal address of the evening they would like, if at all possible, to have you speak on the relations between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Schinnerer mentioned that if you found it possible to attend and speak, he thought they would be able to secure a coast-to-coast hook-up for the broadcast. The night in question would be March 28 next.

I told Mr. Schinnerer that the pressure upon you was particularly severe at present and that, with the opening of Parliament on March 14, duties would inevitably be still heavier. I told him that in the circumstances I felt it was most improbable that you would be able to meet their request, but he asked me if I would put the matter before you for your decision in any event.

Ltr signed WLM

Attached hereto is a draft letter declining the invitation in case it may be appropriate.

R.G.R.

See also E-15-10

1st March, 1946.

RGR/JMC

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201992

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, 3.9.46

The Prime Minister:

For direction as to reply to be sdmt to Mr. B. K. Sandwell's request to address public meeting in Toronto on the subject of the Peace Conference at any convenient time.

R.G.R.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

File C 201993
Mr. Paul Edward Coffey

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

EXTRACT FROM CONSTITUTION—

C 201994

"It is the purpose of the Club to foster patriotism by encouraging among the younger men of Montreal and its environs, the study of the institutions, history, arts, literature and resources of Canada and by endeavouring to unite Canadians in such work for the welfare and progress of the Dominion as may be desirable and expedient."

YOUNG MEN'S CANADIAN CLUB

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 201995

Mr. King,

Mr. Coffey came into the office this morning. I explained to him the reasons for your inability to speak for the Montreal Young Men's Canadian Club next or during the season.

Dec 29 04½

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

211

References by Prime Minister to Possible Retirement C201996

1. General Election Speech, Prince Albert, May 19, 1945.

> "I do not know what may come as a result of this election. So far as I personally am concerned what could I wish for more than what I already have. I have had many years in public life. I entered Parliament in 1908. I was a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration. Add to this the years I have been the leader of my party, already nearly twenty-six. According to the records of Parliament, I am now the oldest but one of the Privy Councillors of Canada. In the nature of things, one cannot consider these figures without realizing, as I said at the beginning of my remarks, that the time left to carry on one's work is becoming short. I do not intend ever to undertake another general election."

2. Alexandria - July 17, 1945.

> "Since Confederation there have been twenty general elections in Canada. In ten of those elections I have been in the thick of the conflict and, as you may recall, in the last contest I mentioned that it would be the last time I would be participating in a general election."

3. Press Conference - Ottawa, September 5, 1946.

> "Being relieved of these heavy duties" (minister of External Affairs), said Mr. King, "perhaps I will be able to stay a longer time in public life than otherwise. I hope I'll be there for several sessions", he said, adding, "some people have been talking about elections. They seem to forget this parliament doesn't end until 1950. While I said I would not lead in another election campaign, I never said I would not be leading other sessions of this parliament."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 201997

4. Dinner in Honour of Rt. Hon. L. S. St.Laurent, Quebec, November 29, 1946.

"Too much, I feel, is being said today about possible retirements, too much also about who is to lead the Party at the next general elections."

5. House of Commons, June 10, 1947.

"May I say to hon. gentlemen opposite that while I cannot thank them for the fact that I am still in office, and hope to be in office for a little while longer at least, I thank them most warmly for the courtesy which they have extended toward me in all the years I have been here." (Hansard June 10,1947) p.4038

6. House of Commons, July 15, 1947.

"I made it pretty clear I think at the time I was honoured by the electors of that constituency in its representation in the House of Commons, that I appreciated their kindness in allowing me to represent the constituency for this parliament, but I also made it clear to them at the same time that I did not intend to seek representation of that constituency in another parliament of Canada.
(Hansard July 15, 1947, p.5767)

"What I said this morning was that I told the electors of Glengarry at the time they were kind enough to nominate me as their member that I would be proud to accept representation of Glengarry for this parliament, but that it would be for this parliament only.
(Hansard July 15, 1947, p.5779)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

7. On Return from Kitchener, September 11, 1947.

Returning to the capital from a two-day visit to his old home in the Kitchener, Ont., area, Mr. King was asked by the Canadian Press whether there were any developments in his plans for retirement, indicated in the 1945 election campaign. "Oh, I have nothing to say about that", said the Prime Minister. "I am just going to keep right on working."

8. Montreal, October 6, 1947.

Mr. King read a dispatch quoting "well-informed" sources which said he planned to relinquish the leadership following his visit to England where he will attend the wedding of Princess Elizabeth. Mr. King said: "These 'well-informed' sources are not so well-informed as I am."

9. New York, December 3, 1947.

He looked forward to an "interesting session" -- but neatly dodged questions as to its possibly being his last in nearly 21 years as Prime Minister.

"Everybody", he remarked dryly of published comment that he may resign next year, "knows more about what I'm going to do than I do."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

EXTRACT OF LETTER TO RT. HON. W.L. McKENZIE KING
FROM E. L. MACDONALD, 10 PRYOR STREET, HALIFAX, N.S.
DATED JULY 8TH, 1946

The press has mentioned recently of your intended retirement and may I express myself in saying "I hope you will defer that action as long as possible as Canada still needs the benefit of your experience and advice"

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Laurier House

C-202000

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM THE PRIME MINISTER
TO E. L. MacDONALD, Esq., 10 PRYOR ST., HALIFAX, N.S.
DATED JULY 10, 1946

To have such encouraging words from yourself and Mrs. MacDonald does help to make one feel one ought to strive to do one's best and to continue on. So long as health and strength permit, and I have the confidence of the House of Commons, I shall seek to avoid thinking too much about retirement.

For original see
S-10-2
1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(RETIREMENT)

C 202001

Dear Mr. Smith:

I thank you warmly for your kind letter of July 15th, which I have just received, and for the invitation which it conveys.

I am glad to know that you are enjoying your years of retirement in the beautiful little cottage which you have built for yourself. I hope I may experience a like sense of rest and enjoyment within the course of a short time whn I, too, retire from strenuous years of public life.

I shall not forget your kind invitation if at any time in the future I should be able to visit Perth. I doubt, however, if I shall be doing much in the way of travelling once I get an opportunity to "settle down" in the quiet of the country and the still greater seclusion of my library. To both of these I am much looking forward.

With many thanks for your good wishes, and with kind regards,

Yrs. sincerely,

Regret decision - yet feel rest is deserved.
"Let me say at once how much I appreciate all you have found it possible so generously to say of my years in public life and of the reward of well-earned rest which you hoped may be mine for some little time yet to come."

Dear Father Murray:

I received, a day or two ago, your exceedingly kind letter of the 7th of July.

It is very like you to have written as you have concerning my approaching retirement from the leadership of the Party and of the Government. As for your references to my years of office, and so such part as I have had in the public life of our country, they are so very generous that I cannot too warmly express my appreciation.

No reward of public life could be greater than, at the close of many years of leadership, to know that one still enjoys the confidence and regard of those who have been, throughout the years, most loyal in their support. For this reason you will be able to appreciate the value I attach to your letter, which is one I shall always retain. Please believe that it has brought to me much in the way of pleadure and of inspiration.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202002

Urging to stay -

Dear Miss Rooney:

I scarcely know how to begin to thank you for the generous expression of confidence conveyed in your letter of July 19.

Were it not for my conviction that my decision to retire from the leadership of the Party will prove in the end to have been in the best interests of the country, of the Party and of myself, it would be difficult indeed to resist appeals such as yours, which have come to me in such numbers from one end of Canada to the other.

.....

I hope there may be an opportunity on that occasion (the Convention) of thanking you personally for your all too generous words, though I feel that it will be weal-nigh impossible to greet personally more than a fraction of the hundreds of loyal supporters who will be in Ottawa.

re selection of Leader -

"I think you need feel no concern with regard to the selection of a successor to myself in the leadership of the Liberal Party. The Party has many potential leaders, and I am sure that a wise choice will be made."

Appreciation of leadership, etc.

"It is indeed kind of you to have written as you have with reference to my leadership and to such part as I have had in the public life of our country. Your letter is the more gratifying, coming, as it does, from one whose Liberalism has its associations with the stirring events of 1837, and from one who has, as well, such an honourable record of service to his country in time of war.

Thanks for good wishes (to one advanced in years)

Please believe that I entertain towards yourself the same good wishes you have so generously expressed for my future well-being and happiness.

Expressions of confidence, etc.

It is more than good of you to speak as you have of such part as I have had in the public life of our country. There could be no greater reward of public service than expressions of confidence and goodwill such as those which your letter conveys. I thank you most warmly for all that it expresses of your friendship.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

"I have just received your kind letter of July 3. It is exceedingly kind of you to have written me as you have.

It has given me exceptional pleasure to know that your Liberalism has had its association with the life of my mother's father, William Lyon Mackenzie. Nothing, I assure you, could make me happier than the thought that, in seeking to be true to the example he had set for his descendants, I had not disappointed too greatly the hopes of those who had found inspiration in his career.

I thank you most warmly for your letter and for its words of appreciation and inspiration."

"Twenty-one years is certainly a long time for one to be in public office, especially in times like those through which we have passed. I am glad to know that despite their many vicissitudes, and my many shortcomings, I have been able to retain so much in the way of confidence and goodwill."

"It is very like you to have written as you have concerning my approaching retirement from the Leadership of the Party, and of the Government. No reward of public life could be greater than, at the close of many years of leadership, to know that one still enjoys the confidence and regards of those who have been, throughout the years, most loyal in their support. Among the number, I have had no truer friend nor one for whose esteem I feel a higher regard than yourself. For this reason you will be able to appreciate the value I attach to the words of your letter, which is one I shall always retain."

"How very kind of you to have written as you have in your letter of the 21st of June! I much appreciate your generous references to myself, and to such part as I have had in the public life of our country. Your letter is the more gratifying, coming, as it does, from one whose earliest concept of Canadianism and of Liberalism was formed in the tradition of Laurier, and who has been a lifelong supporter of Liberal principles and policies."

"I have just received and read over twice the exceedingly kind letter written by you on July 2. I shall always regard its appreciative words as one of the real rewards of my public life.

Do, please, accept my warmest thanks for all that it expresses of your confidence and regard and, in particular, your fine understanding.

You will appreciate the reasons which make it difficult for me to send more than just a line at this time. I am anxious, however, that you should know at once the pleasure, the comfort and the inspiration which your letter has brought to me."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

File

C202004

652 Craig Street West,
Montreal, 3, Que.
August 2nd 1948.

The Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. King;-

The people of Canada in earnestness and sincerity are anxious that you remain Premier of this great virile Dominion. We understood that you would be willing to remain as our Leader if a time of great national stress and the threat of war should arise. That time is now, when the East is aflame and the warmongers are striving to make war in Europe - when the sabre is rattling and vacant minds are screaming for another war, having forgotten the folly of the last two terrible wars or mass murders, wantonly perpetrated against mankind, and which senselessly destroyed, yet accomplished nothing save chaos and ruin.

Now is the time when we need your wise and humane Leadership. You have been sent from the far off realms of the Spiritual Powers to help and encourage us, and to assist this Canada of ours - this young infant among nations - to stand on her feet and help and bless mankind. We rely on you, as you are a man of peace, and know the cruelty and wickedness of war and its devouring Horsemen of famine, pestilence and destruction. None of those desiring the Premiership can measure up to your stature in the people's estimation, for they need experienced, true and wise guidance. Your opponents are anxious that you give up the Premiership in order that they may control Canada, and send her sons and daughters into war to be crushed under the Juggernaut of carnage and so have Canada become a slave country, defeated and despoiled. Without your wise guidance, French Canada will cease to exist. Always you have been a benevolent guardian of both the French and English cultures, knowing that there is a glory and a strength in both.

We earnestly hope and trust that you will continue as Premier of Canada. Without you, the Liberal Party will disintegrate, and perish as a tale that is told.

In the United States the insincerity and circus clowning of the Republican and Democratic parties is being observed by all. They have pyramided taxes upon taxes, and have cynically said that they will continue this until the people rebel. When this happens, the blazing fires they have started will get out of power and overwhelm them. With callous indifference they have lifted off controls, so that the people are being devoured by the vampires of finance. The citizens are starving in the midst of plenty, while their tormenters brazonly assert they will put on all that the traffic will bear - never realizing in their abysmal folly that though they take off controls - the day will swiftly advance when the people will also lift off their self-control. Then the maddened mobs will cry for vengeance and take it - as they did long ago in the French Revolution.

The only ray of hope in that unhappy country to-day is Henry Wallace, who is earnestly trying to show them the path of sanity, truth, and fair and just dealing, knowing full well that poverty, ignorance, illness, greed and the lust for war are man-made inventions.

Well did the prophet Isaiah (59th chapter) portray the warmongers of our day - those who are making the calculating financial "Cold War" of our time, or perhaps it might be more aptly called the "Gold War", and whose evil counsel will bring the terrible aftermath of wars of horror, bloodshed and extermination. "Their feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood; their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; wasting and

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202005

destruction are in their paths. The way of peace they know not; and there is no judgment in their goings; they have made them crooked paths; whosoever goeth therein shall not know peace. Therefore is judgment far from us, neither doth justice overtake us; we wait for light; but behold obscurity, for brightness, but we walk in darkness. We grope for the wall like the blind, and we grope as if we had no eyes: we stumble at noon day as in the night; we are in desolate places as dead men." This is the appalling picture of world strategy and events to-day. "Yea, truth faileth; and he that departeth himself from evil maketh himself a prey" (or is accounted mad).

And then we read the invigorating words of promise, "And the Lord saw it, and it displeased him that there was no judgment. And he saw that there was no man, and wondered that there was no intercessor; therefore his arm brought salvation unto him; and his righteousness, it sustained him. For he put on righteousness as a breastplate, and an helmet of salvation upon his head; and he put on the garments of vengeance for clothing, and was clad with zeal as a cloak. According to their deeds, accordingly he will repay, fury to his adversaries, recompense to his enemies, to the islands he will repay recompense. So shall they fear the name of the Lord from the West, and his glory from the rising of the sun. When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him."

This prophecy clearly portrays the Day that we are now in, and that those who, through greed and selfishness, fight against the Brotherhood of Man shall find that Almighty God as a warrior shall go against them and vanquish them. How solemn are the words, "Recompense to his enemies: to the islands he will repay recompense." We the British people, of the Islands (or Isles of the Sea) have been given great privileges and been shown singular mercies. Notwithstanding that we were allowed the victory in the last two wars, if we persist in helping to foment a third world war, we shall receive "recompense" or punishment. Is it not strange that they who are attempting to cause another war, call themselves the "West" or the "Western" powers. This explains the words "So shall they fear the name of the Lord from the West, and his glory from the rising of the sun." "The rising of the sun" symbolizes the Eastern lands.

The United States arrogantly is trumpeting "Act tough!" and is foolhardily attempting to provoke war. Napoleon and Hitler met their doom when they waged war on Russia. So will also the United States, for God is a God of justice and of truth, and will not tolerate the despotic rulers of finance who are causing havoc, starvation, homelessness and misery, and are adding to this crowning infamy, by attempting for the gain of greedy big business, to drive her sons and daughters into the awful disaster of war and destruction, and so throw them into the fire-scorching arms of Moloch, the terrible god of destruction, horror and death. The Eastern lands are striving to arise out of the pit of poverty and ignorance, while the West is endeavoring to annihilate them, should they dare to desire the Brotherhood of Man.

In "Industry and Humanity", that noble far-seeing book which you have written, and throughout whose pages runs the glory of prophecy which weaves itself as a silver thread throughout the book, and makes the heart of the reader glow and throb to the hidden music and compassion of the Brotherhood of Man, on page 4, Louis Pasteur's great words are given, pregnant and far-seeing. "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 battle field - the other, a law of peace, work, and health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges which beset him.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The one seeks violent conquests, the other the relief of Humanity. The latter places one human life above any victory: while the former would sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives to the ambition of one." Then on page 7, with clarity and deep insight you state, "If men of different origins have been able, with consummate skill, amidst the fury of war, to organize and direct mighty physical and intellectual forces to serve the ends of Death, are the same men not equally capable of so organizing and directing identical forces, that Life, instead of being destroyed, may be conserved, and that Life's possibilities may be realized, instead of being forever extinguished? Does Science exist only that Death may triumph? Rather, is it not the supreme aim of Science "by obeying the law of Humanity to extend the frontiers of life."

The World to-day does not want war and abhors warmongers. Before us stalks on the world's stage the awful and terrible figure of the giant frankenstein Image seen by Nebuchadnezzar and interpreted by Daniel the Prophet, who in vision saw the age we are now in. What is prophecy but the atomic bomb of truth which hurls itself across the ages, and as a rainbow of promise lightens up our intelligence and vision, so that we may know that, as assuredly as the sun rises, so will evil be cast down and destroyed. When Daniel recalled to the King, the remembrance of the terrible and menacing Image which he had seen in a form of a giant, and though seemingly strong and powerful, had nevertheless its feet and toes made of part of clay, and part of iron, which would not mix together. Then a stone was cut out of the Mountain (the Kingdom of Heaven) and it broke in pieces the mighty Image so that it toppled over and was destroyed. To-day the American Commanding Officer in Berlin bears the name of General Lucius Clay portraying the designation of the "miry" clay. The prophet further added these comforting words, that nevertheless in these days "shall the God of Heaven set up a Kingdom which shall never be destroyed."

This great prophecy is now being fulfilled in our time. Though the warmongers with their huge armament plants and their satellites of war are thirsting for carnage and blood, yet the heart of the people is not with them, for they realize they are being led as sheep to the slaughter by the exploiters and robbers of their people. Though hatred and greed attempt to make war, the populace will not fight for them. God, who is the Spirit of Truth, is enlightening them, and they no more glory in the slaughter of innumerable men, women and children in order to satisfy greed and avarice.

The Americans with great fanfare are putting into effect the "Marshall Plan" or "Martial Plan" (Marshall and Martial are pronounced the same way and actually mean "the War Plan".) President Truman always uses the special airship which bears the significant name, "The Sacred Cow", symbolizing the "Golden Calf" or God of Mammon. These are symbolic portents given by the Imponderables of Heaven (the Spiritual Powers) so that "the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein." Whoso goes or is conscripted in this mad Army of the Gods of Moloch and of Mammon shall fall and utterly perish, for it is written by the Apostle John, in Revelation, 17th chapter, "These shall make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb shall overcome them; for he is Lord of lords, and King of kings; and they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful."

Perhaps a kindly Providence dealt the Liberal Party a chastening rod in the Quebec elections in order to save them, for they had listened to evil counsellers and took off the controls, so that food, medicine, coal, and the necessities of life have risen to fabulous heights. If those in the Seats of the Mighty had moved amongst the people and listened to them, they would have learned the extent of the misery besieging the famished and unhappy populace. In thousands of homes, butter has not been seen by the children for over a year, and then the cynical and heartless cry goes up, "We must raise

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202007

the prices, and so siphon off the people's earnings in order that they will stop spending!" How can the people spend when most of them are starving? How will industry thrive when there are no buyers? In a land of plenty like Canada, it is a crime that misery, penury and want should raise their pitiful heads at every street corner and weep.

You have been wise in keeping on the rent controls. If they are lifted, a frenzied populace will arise in fury, for the homeless and starving will listen no longer to stultified reasons and vain assurances of a better time coming.

The Liberal party should also wisely maintain a strict control over commercial rents, as high rents in this Depression will only mean higher prices, fewer buyers, and business firms closing up, thus throwing thousands out of work. Nothing can equal the rapaciousness of landlords, who for the most part are as wolves, ready to leap at the throats of their tenants.

There is yet time for the Liberal Party to act with humanity by keeping on the rent controls and putting back the other controls. Coal has risen to such an exorbitant price that multitudes will be shivering and freezing this winter, and sickness and disease will be rampant. Yet we have great coal fields crying out to be used. Medicines have sky-rocketed in price. Many have increased from 25% to 50%. So the vicious circle goes on - all to placate parasites who are useless to their country and to humanity..

In Daniel, 7th chapter, we read, "I beheld till the Thrones were cast down", which shows that all thrones whether of capitalism or of nations shall be cast down. Even as the great Image seen by Nebuchadnezzar was destroyed, for the awakened and enlightened populace will not maintain them but repudiate them.

The Liberal party should realize that exploitation and high taxation is the flowering of Capitalism with its Shylock usury, and that private enterprise is now in the Indian summer of its end. Mercy, compassion, honesty and wise government will have to be given to the people of Canada if the Liberals wish to survive as a Party.

Yet Providence has been kind to us, for Newfoundland is desirous of dwelling with Canada. This has happened, while you are still the Leader of the Liberal Party. The people of Newfoundland need our help and the benefit of our affection. While the Quebec Provincial Election has saddened and dismayed the Liberals, yet the Olive Branch offered by Newfoundland encourages and inspires. Again is being fulfilled the mystic words written on the crest of Canada, "From Sea to Sea."

We trust that you will not resign the Leadership of Canada, for we need you, and so does that great host of Canadians who have left this earthly life, but still retain their warm interest and love in the progresion of our land. Destiny placed the key of Canada in your hand, and bade you unlock the door to the development and progression of our country. You are no war monger. We know you realize the futility and stupidity of war. Why should we join up with the United States, who are acting as gangsters in their "get tough" threats and are going out of their way looking for trouble. We do not wish our land to be ravished and our people destroyed. Had Germany listened to wise counsel, instead of to the Krupps and the Farbens, she would to-day be a great nation.

Henry Wallace is desperately trying to arouse the American people and keep them from the folly of war, which would be their downfall, shame and destruction. God is not the God of big business, nor of usury and extortion, for He

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202008

triumphantly declares, in Isaiah 55th chapter, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." The great destiny of Canada is beckoning as a shining star of hope and love over this Dominion of ours - this glorious land of waterfalls and mighty rivers, of majestic mountains, of forest and of glen, of beauty and of untold riches. Why should we cast aside our heritage for the senseless folly of war and destruction, and be humiliated to the dust? We cannot fight against God and progress, nor against the emancipation of the soul of humanity.

To-day we see before us the word of God being fulfilled, "and he put on the garments of vengeance for clothing, and was clad with zeal as a cloak." The spirit of the Almighty is animating the soul of Henry Agar Wallace and his countless followers, sweeping aside the boundaries of caste, colour, greed and religion, and ever moving with vengeance against the terrible evil rapacious system of the God of Mammon which is hellbent on war and annihilation, but with pious platitudes cries, "Feed the starving children of Europe!" and then ships them tobacco and Coca Cola! All this the people have to pay for through heavy taxation. Now, on the Radio, they are hypocritically imploring the public to contribute the funds for vast numbers of radios to be sent in order that every German child will be educated and happy! Never for an instant do they consider the starving multitudes in their midst in the United States, and that thousands of pitiful American families are herded in unsanitary rooms and in hovels owing to the uncalled for and unnecessary housing shortage. Many of their people are starving, despondent and terrified of the future. At the same time, the supposedly "starving Greeks and Poles" are flooding the United States mail with packages of food for the hungry Americans whom they have heard are in such dire plight, and whom they desire to help. No wonder the vengeance of God and His Holy zeal is animating His people; and we see the stupendous miracle of the multitudes of listeners at Wallace's political meetings eagerly buying tickets to hear what he has to say, and subscribing generously, so that he will have sufficient funds to carry on the Crusade of Righteousness. Their enthusiasm knows no bounds for the zeal of God is resting on them and the fervor is contagious. Generally people have to be cajoled and coaxed to go to political meetings. They are often paid to attend, but with Wallace, who is filled with the fire from Heaven, they have reversed this, and are paying to hear him, and thundering their approval over the land. Who can say the age of miracles has passed? They refuse conscription and war and are demanding peace and happiness as their Divine birthright, and are withdrawing their support from the financial Ogre who is the Golden Image, and who is also the Dollar Frankenstein. They know that "the hour of the beast is over, and the hour of the bird of prey. Now, now is the time appointed freedom doth walk to-day." Multitudes of the young people have seen the vision of everlasting good, and with enthusiasm and joy are helping to usher in the Dawn of the new Era of Righteousness and the Brotherhood of Man, for their "eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord" and with glad acclaim, they thunder forth, "O be swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant, be strong, for our God is marching on!"

The great heart of Louis Pasteur will throb with joy that you are endeavouring to see Canada on the path of health and social services. So also will rejoice the beloved souls of your Mother and your Grandfather, and Laurier, and all those true and loyal to you. You are not alone. A great company in this world and in the next applaud your efforts to do good, and help in the building up of this mighty Dominion. Those who work are happy. Those who are idle are unhappy. We should not fear death, but idleness. We do not wish you to be the elder Statesman of Canada, for the people need you as their Premier and adviser.

With one accord, the populace trust and pray that you will have many glorious years in our midst and that, strong and vigorous, you will guide our Country and have compassion on the weary toiling masses of our people, who are as flowers on

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202009

the wayside of life, waiting to be helped and cultivated so that they will bloom and become a blessing over the whole world, and that soon, the golden words which you so truly say in "Industry and Humanity" will be accomplished, "Is it too much to believe that, having witnessed Humanity pass through its Gethsemane, having seen its agony in its Garden of Fears, having beheld its crucifixion upon the Cross of Militarism, Labor and Capital will yet bring to a disconsolate and broken hearted world the one hope it is theirs alone to bring; and that, in the acceptance of principles which hold deliverance from the scourges that beset Mankind, they will roll back the stone from the door of the world's sepulchre to-day, and give to Humanity, the promise of its resurrection to a more abundant life?"

"Industry and Humanity" should be given to every scholar of thinking age in our schools to read and to study, so that they can fully comprehend the majesty of industry, and the dignity of labour, for in knowledge is understanding, and in understanding is sympathy and strength. Then shall the message of your book abide in their hearts as a chalice of crystal emblazoned with the rubies of knowledge, the pearl of hope, the emeralds of faith, and the diamonds of high aspiration and endeavour. In this newly awakened land of ours, those who by inspiration produce the wondrous literature which as a crown adorns our country too often are neglected by Government and people who fail to appreciate and recognize the sparkling jewels of thought in their midst, and instead offer oblation and honor to the soul corroding vagrants of high finance, who with greed throttle humanity by the throat and cast them into the blazing fires of war, poverty and destruction.

Beauty lies languishing at the street corner. She crieth her wares, but the thirsting multitudes hear her not, for she is hidden from their view by the dark forbidding walls raised against her by the god of Mammon. She telleth of the glories of the spirit and showeth life everlasting. Whoso heedeth her not, must perish in the slough of despond. Long and earnestly she pleadeth. Then the hour cometh when her sojourn is ended and she arises up on her star-crowned wings unto other spheres, there to receive the royal welcome of love and understanding. When she hath departed, sorrowfully the multitudes say, "Lo a great angel was here in our midst, and we knew it not!"

Yours very sincerely,

Allen Urquhart

P.S. I will be glad if you will let me know if you receive this letter(pages 1 to 6) and the enclosed six clippings.

ALBERT URQUHART.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Personal

Ottawa,
September 4, 1948

Albert Urquhart, Esq.,
652 Craig Street West,
Montreal 3, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Urquhart:

I am indeed sorry that your letter of August the 2nd should have remained so long unacknowledged. The truth is that I have been more than pressed with important matters in the last few weeks, and my correspondence has fallen greatly into arrears.

Your letter, as you knew it would, has afforded me, in many particulars, unqualified pleasure. It is very like you to wish that I should stay on in public life, and I appreciate the force of all you say about the uncertainties of our times and the extent to which freedom is threatened in so many directions. Such influence as I might have in helping to meet conditions in our own country will, I believe, be all the greater were I to have a little more in the way of freedom for reflection and writing.

I am now, as you know, in my seventy-fourth year. To attempt to remain at the head of affairs for any further length of time would, I think, be a mistake. You may be sure that there has been nothing hasty in the matter of my decision. I have given all sides of the question most careful thought, and I am today more convinced than ever that the right step was taken at the right time.

As you have no doubt seen from the press, I am leaving for Europe within the next ten days. As I shall be retiring from the office of Prime Minister immediately on my return, I am, at the moment, overwhelmed with the number of matters to which attention must be given before I leave. In the circumstances, I hope you will forgive me if I do not attempt to take up, in correspondence, at this time, some of the other matters to which your letter refers, and the importance of which I know only too well. Please be assured I shall continue to turn over in my thoughts the different matters you have raised, particularly those which are born of your inner vision, and which I know to be of special significance.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C201011

May I say that one could wish for no greater reward for one's years of public service than the confidence which one has been able to retain of so many of one's friends over so long a period of time. Among the number, for many reasons, I value particularly your own unbroken trust and friendship.

I hope you are keeping well. With my warmest thanks for your letter and all that it expresses, please accept, as always, my best of wishes for yourself.

Yours sincerely,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202012

652 Craig Street West,
Montreal, 3, Que.,
September 1st 1948.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. King;-

I sent you a letter on August 2nd, (registered), and not having heard from you or your secretary, I would just like to know if you received it.

Yours sincerely,

ALBERT URQUHART.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

Statement by the Prime Minister

November 12, 1948

Reasons for Retirement

Over the past ten years, the problems of government, and my task in particular, have been concerned largely with the last world war, the uncertainties of the year preceding the war, and the problems which war has left in its wake.

In the general election of 1945, I made it clear that I would not attempt to lead the Party, or to remain at the head of the government, through another general election. With this in mind, I felt that the Party should be given an opportunity at an appropriate time to choose as its leader a successor to myself whom I might recommend to The Governor General to succeed me in the office of Prime Minister. I was anxious that this should be done in plenty of time to enable the new Prime Minister and members of his administration to meet Parliament in regular session, and to continue to carry on the business of the country for some time before the next general election.

To this end, more than a year ago, I arranged with my colleagues to have a meeting of the National Liberal Federation held either late in 1947 or early this year, in order to make provision for the calling of a National Convention during the summer months. At the meeting of the Federation which was held in January, I made it clear that I would seek retirement as soon after the Convention as might be agreed upon between myself and the new leader of the Party.

When my resignation is tendered to His Excellency, as it will be on Monday next, this arrangements will have worked out as contemplated. My resignation will be the last of a series of steps so planned as to bring about the transition in the leadership of the Liberal Party, and in the Prime Ministership of our country, in the manner which it was hoped would occasion least embarrassment either to Parliament or to the country, and which accordingly would best serve the public interest. My resignation, coming as it does at this time, is therefore not to be associated with any circumstances, either personal or political, which may have occurred within the past year. I am not retiring because of ill health, but because I feel that in so far as my task relates to the administration of public affairs, it is now fulfilled.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

It is true that my recent indisposition is a consequence of strain over many years and due particularly to a series of pressures during the past year, but this condition is temporary, and will, I believe, disappear with necessary rest.

In retiring from the office of Prime Minister which I have held in all for over twenty-one years, my thoughts naturally are much of the colleagues with whom I have been associated in that period of time, and of members of Parliament who have given me such loyal support; of the members of the public service without whose help the work of government could not be carried on; and of the National Liberal Federation and other Associations that have had to do with the work of organization of the Liberal Party. Above all, I have much in mind the people of Canada who, over so many years, have given me so many expressions of their confidence.

When I retire, it will be without regret at being relieved of the responsibilities of office; but with a glad and grateful heart for the proud position which Canada enjoys in the eyes of the world today; for having had the privilege of participating in the affairs of our country over so long a period of time; and for the promise of renewed health and strength which I feel may come with the wider measure of personal freedom to be thereafter enjoyed.

I am particularly happy that the leadership of the government is about to be entrusted to Mr. St. Laurent and to the colleagues who will surround him at the Council Table.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Strictly Confidential

Feb 15-49

My dear Mr. King

C 202015

An old Cons. farmer in my riding over the week end said to me

"When Mackenzie King dropped out of Liberal leadership - the effect was like the motor falling out of an Automobile"

These of course are not my words.

Regards Earl Rowe.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202016

This poem was submitted at a contest of poems on distinguished men

On lofty heights our Champion stood
For record years, from all things base apart,
And eagled-eyed our country's stride
With interest keen and noble heart.
Two loves did he possess--Philosophy and Muse--
Panacea props to statesmen's plod
Dispelling clouds that hid from view
Man's noble quest--the face of God.

To high born knight ignoble deed is always wrong
"None but the brave deserve love's true souled praise"
Just reason why we revel in sweet song
With legions who today their voices raise
To lure from Heaven, a tribute staunch, sincere,
To bravest knight world's annals bring,
Our country's pride, our people's boast
Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

No role but he did princely grace
From kinsmen's guest to royalty's host;
Grave tasks of state he bravely faced;
His spirit broad we loved the most.
Such chivalrous deeds our hansards fill
As conscientious lives must bring
Fond memories through long years must thrill
With track's you've blazed, Mackenzie King.

When tasks of import craved fair speech
To salver wounds twixt nations wrought,
All anxious hearts were turned towards him
Who'd known the force of noble thought.
Fond hopes ne'er failed; all gladly hail
Rendition, couched in classic ring
Such unique gifts--our coat-of-mail
Be near us still Mackenzie King.

When ominous clouds our skies o'er cast
His kingly vision swift descried
A groove, wherein from stormy blasts
Our ship of state made gallant stride
While loving friends their pilot cheered
Above ungrateful rabble's din
"Unrivalled, pilotship, unveered,
Long live our chief, Mackenzie King."

But time moves on, and may perchance,
Subdue the glint of worldly fame,
The while your friends all staunch and true,
Ad multos annos sing to you,
They see bright fields beyond the sun
Where true born knights, with gold webs spun,
May find from toil a sweet surcease,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The Master's guerdon, of a work well done
The hundred foid, eternal peace.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202017A

Dear Joan: Kathleen

Thought you would like a copy of a poem published a few months ago at an poem entitled on "Noted Canadian (Toronto)

Before destroying the poem perhaps Mr. King would like to read it before consigning it to the waste baskets

S. L.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202017

The Master's guerdon, of a work well done
The hundred fold, eternal peace.

REPEAT
REPETER

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202017A

Dear Joan: Kindly

Here is a copy of a poem
~~published~~ a few months ago at
(Toronto) poem entitled on "Noted Canadian
Before destroying the poem
perhaps Mr. King would like
to read it before consigning
it to the waste ~~basket~~ basket

S. L.

REPEAT
REPETER

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

I stated in the House of Commons before Parliament prorogued, and again at the recent Liberal Convention, that, once a successor to myself in the Leadership of the Party had been chosen, I would confer with him as to future plans, and in particular the time at which it would appear to be most appropriate for me to seek retirement from the Leadership of the government.

Since the Convention I have made clear to Mr. St. Laurent and my other colleagues of the Cabinet that in deciding upon the precise time of tendering to His Excellency my resignation as Prime Minister, I desired to be governed by what would appear to them to be most in the public interest, having in view the many matters to which the new leader is now obliged to give consideration, and for which he has to make suitable provision.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202019

A question to which, in this connection it has been felt necessary to give most careful consideration is whether I should seek retirement from office forthwith, thereby occasioning the immediate formation of a new administration, and the immediate transfer from myself to Mr. St. Laurent of the full responsibilities of office, or whether that step should be deferred until after the meeting of Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth to be held in London in October.

The meeting in London is not, as some have assumed, in the nature of an Imperial Conference at which several ministers and their advisers will be present, and where decisions upon policy will be made. It is a meeting between the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and certain other nations of the Commonwealth to discuss matters of common interest in a manner which will permit of the freest possible exchange of views for reference back to their respective governments. The meeting had been planned originally for the months of June or July. It was ~~postponed~~ deferred owing to the difficulty of securing a representative gathering at that time.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mr. St. Laurent feels that he should have a little more time to make the necessary preparations before assuming the duties of the head of a new administration. He also feels that it would be unfortunate were he obliged, almost immediately after assuming office, to be away from Canada for a possible absence overseas of some weeks, and this at a time when so many matters require consideration at home, a great number of which are related to the preparation of the business of the next session of Parliament. For these reasons, Mr. St.Laurent has expressed the wish that I should represent Canada at the meeting of Prime Ministers in London in October, and also head the Canadian delegation at the early sessions of the Assembly of the United Nations which meets in Paris next month. After consultation with my other colleagues, I have agreed to meet Mr. St.Laurent's wishes in these particulars.

In agreeing to delay the time of my retirement from office, I have been influenced by the fact that, during my absence abroad, Mr. St.Laurent will be Acting Prime Minister, and that the consideration of all matters of policy, and the preparation of the session's program will be under his immediate direction. We have arranged that, if at any time during the course of the London meeting, Mr. St.Laurent's presence in London would appear to be desirable, he will endeavour to join me there.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

I should perhaps add that much as I would have welcomed the opportunity while in Europe to accept the invitations repeatedly extended to me by the governments of Italy and Greece to pay an official visit to those countries, I feel that this would not now be possible, and have so advised our ambassadors in Rome and Athens.

It is my intention to seek retirement from office as soon after my return from London as may serve to meet my successor's convenience.

Read in Commons August 25-1948

At the conclusion of the statement the Prime Minister announced that the Canadian Delegation to the Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which will meet in Paris on September 21 next, will be as follows:

Representatives:

The Right Honourable W.L.Mackenzie King
Prime Minister and President of the
Privy Council, Chairman of the Delegation

The Honourable Lionel Chevrier
Minister of Transport

The Honourable Wishart McL. Robertson
Leader of the Government in the Senate

General the Honourable A.G.L. McNaughton
Canadian Permanent Delegate to the United Nations

Major-General George P. Vanier
Canadian Ambassador to France

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Alternates:

Hugues Lapointe
Parliamentary Assistant to the
Minister of National Defence

Ralph Maybank
Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister
of National Health and Welfare

Norman A. Robertson
Canadian High Commissioner in the
United Kingdom

L. Dana Wilgress
Canadian Minister to Switzerland

R. G. Riddell
Department of External Affairs

The Canadian Delegation will be assisted by technical advisers and secretarial staff drawn from Canadian diplomatic missions abroad and from the Department of External Affairs.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

I stated in the House of Commons before Parliament prorogued, and again at the recent Liberal Convention, that, once a successor to myself in the Leadership of the Party had been chosen, I would confer with him as to future plans and in particular the time at which it would appear to be most appropriate for me to seek retirement from the Leadership of the government.

I have made clear to Mr. St. Laurent that in deciding upon the precise time of tendering to His Excellency my resignation as Prime Minister, I desire to be governed by what, ~~in his judgment, would be most~~ in the public interest ~~and by what, with~~ the many matters to which he is now obliged to give consideration, ~~will best suit his convenience.~~

~~The~~ question to which, in this connection, ~~Mr. St. Laurent and I have felt it necessary~~ to give most careful consideration is whether I should seek retirement from office forthwith thereby occasioning the immediate formation of a new administration and the immediate transfer from myself to Mr. St. Laurent of the full responsibilities of office, or whether that step should be deferred until after the meeting of Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth to be held in London in October.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

This has been done and it has been agreed - that I should represent Canada at the London meeting.

The meeting in London is not, as some have assumed, in the nature of an Imperial Conference at which several ministers and their advisers will be present, and where far-reaching decisions upon policy will be made. It is a meeting between the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and other Nations of the Commonwealth to discuss matters of common interest in a manner which will permit of the freest possible exchange of views between them. The meeting had been planned originally for the months of June or July. It was postponed owing to the difficulty of securing a representative gathering at that time.

Mr. St. Laurent feels that he would like to have a little more time before assuming the duties of the head of a new administration. He also feels that it would be unfortunate were he obliged, almost immediately after assuming office, to be away from Canada for a possible absence of some weeks overseas, and this at a time when matters requiring consideration at home were those so largely related to preparation of the business of the next session of Parliament. For these reasons Mr. St. Laurent has expressed to me his wish that I would represent Canada at the meeting of Prime Ministers in London in October, and also head the Canadian delegation to the Assembly of the United Nations which meets in Paris next month. I have agreed to meet Mr. St. Laurent's wishes in these particulars.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

In agreeing to delay my retirement from the government, I have been influenced by the fact that, throughout the time of my absence abroad, Mr. St. Laurent will be Acting Prime Minister, and that the consideration of all matters of policy and the preparation of the session's program will be under his immediate direction. Mr. St. Laurent has stated that, if at any time during the course of the London meeting, his presence in London would appear to be desirable, he would seek to arrange accordingly.

I should perhaps add that much as I would have welcomed the opportunity while overseas to accept the invitations repeatedly extended to me by the governments of Italy and Greece to pay an official visit to those countries, I feel that this would not now be possible, and have so advised our ambassadors in Rome and Athens.

It is my intention to seek retirement from office as soon after my return from London as may serve to meet Mr. St. Laurent's convenience.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

~~It is well, I think, that the public should be informed as to my plans for the immediate future.~~ As I stated in the House of Commons before Parliament prorogued, and again at the recent Liberal Convention, ~~as to the course I intended to follow~~, once a successor to myself in the Leadership of the Party had been ~~made~~ chosen, ~~I have delayed a final decision until Mr. St. Laurent and I had had opportunity of considering together all aspects of the existing situation.~~

I have made ~~it~~ clear to Mr. St. Laurent that in deciding upon the precise time of tendering to His Excellency my resignation as Prime Minister, I desire to be governed by ~~of~~ what, in his judgment, would be most in the public interest and ~~of~~ what, with the many matters to which he is now obliged to give consideration, will best suit ~~him~~.

The question to which, in this connection, Mr. St. Laurent and I have felt it necessary to give most careful consideration is whether I should ~~forthwith~~ seek retirement from office, ~~merely~~ occasioning the immediate formation of a new administration, and the immediate transfer from myself to Mr. St. Laurent of the full responsibilities of office, or whether that ~~this~~ should be deferred until after ~~the opening of the meeting of~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

~~the United Nations Assembly in Paris in September~~ and the meeting of Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth to be held in London in October. The meeting in London is not, as ~~may~~ would have been assumed, in the nature of an Imperial Conference at which several ministers and their advisers will be present, and where far-reaching decisions upon policy will be made. It is a meeting between the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and ~~of the~~ other Nations of the Commonwealth to discuss matters of common interest in a manner which will permit of the freest possible exchange of views between them. The meeting had been planned originally for the months of June or July. It was postponed owing to the difficulty of securing a representative gathering at that time. Mr. St. Laurent ~~has felt~~ feels that he would like to have a little more time ~~to himself~~ before ~~becoming~~ assuming the duties of the head of a new administration ~~also~~ he also feels that it would be unfortunate were he obliged, almost immediately after assuming office, to be away from Canada for a possible absence of some weeks overseas and this at a time when ~~the~~ matters requiring consideration at home were those ~~which, in the main, would~~ no doubt (preoccupation of the business ~~be~~ related to the next session of Parliament. For these reasons ~~he~~ has expressed ~~the~~ wish that I would represent Canada at the meeting of Prime Ministers in London ~~in~~ ~~October,~~ and also ~~at the opening meetings~~ of the United Nations ~~Assembly~~ in Paris next month. I have agreed to

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

meet Mr. St. Laurent's wishes in these particulars. In so doing, I have been influenced by the fact that, throughout the time of my absence abroad Mr. St. Laurent will be Acting Prime Minister, and that the consideration of all matters of policy and the preparation of the session's program will be under his direction. Mr. St. Laurent has agreed that, if at any time in the course of the London meeting, his presence in London should appear to be desirable, he would seek to arrange accordingly.

I should perhaps add that much as I would have welcomed the opportunity while overseas to accept the invitations repeatedly extended by the governments of Italy and Greece to pay an official visit to those countries, I do not feel that this would now be possible and have so advised our ambassadors in Rome and Athens.

505058

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

202029

He is by no means ~~[illegible]~~ sure whether
from office as soon after my return
from the London meeting as many
~~[illegible]~~ seem to wish. It seems
convenient.

I should prefer that that much as I would have
welcomed the opportunity while over there of having
an informal exchange with Mackenzie King and
Italy and Greece of any official capacity
I ~~do not~~ feel that this would be a possible one
and in Rome at Athens two brief-

- 2 -

C 505058

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

I much appreciate the kindness of the Citizen in expressing a desire for an interview on my seventy-fifth birthday anniversary, and in particular a birthday message containing my views and advice in regard to international and national affairs.

Were I in the active political arena, I should be happy to comply with their request. I should then, should controversy arise, be able publicly to defend my position. To begin tendering advice on national and international affairs is to invite controversy. Having voluntarily sought retirement largely to be freed of controversy, I doubt the wisdom of entering that field anew as I close my 75th year. I think members of all political parties will agree I have, since retiring from active politics, made clear my desire to maintain a strict neutrality on controversial issues, to recognize that I have had my day, and to leave the field of national and international affairs to those who are in authority, or striving to gain prominence or power.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

You ask as to how I find life in retirement? I would reply by saying: Very different from what in many respects it would be. While in office, retirement gave promise of almost unlimited freedom, where particularly one's own life has been given over to public affairs. There could be no greater mistake than that. Take the matter of correspondence alone. It is only when one is all but wholly on one's own resources that one realizes how wide, over the years, the circle of one's interests and one's friends and acquaintances have become, and how almost next to impossible it is to keep up with the demands made upon one's time from day to day. I had, for example, hoped that much, if not most of my time, might be given over to recording events of general interest, of which I had some special knowledge, and to do this in a more or less orderly fashion. Thus far, beyond the assembling and assorting of material, of which there seems to be no end, I have found writing to any extent next to impossible.

There is, however, another reason for this, which has its bearing upon retirement. When I decided to retire from active politics, I had become very tired. The strain had been much heavier and longer than I had

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

realized. Except for one who has experienced it, it is difficult to imagine how great the reaction can be of suddenly giving up a life work and beginning anew under changed conditions and circumstances. There were times when in office I thought I knew the meaning of fatigue. They were as nothing to what I have since experienced. To add to this, it has since become only too evident that I was much nearer the point of exhaustion at the time of my breakdown in London, a little over a year ago, than I then realized. It has been a trying and at times painful business seeking to get back to normal. It has required prolonged periods of rest, mental as well as physical.

If it is advice you are seeking, advice particularly to men in public life, I would counsel strongly, as much in the way of recreation combined with one's public duties as possible, more frequent intervals of rest, longer vacations, and as one gets older increasing delegation of duties to others. Look at all times at fatigue as the great enemy. There is, of course, nothing new in this. I can, however, speak from experience today. It is something difficult to realize, when the excitements and distractions of public life continue to conceal its undermining effect.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

I would affirm the tendency of the Catholic ~~vote~~ vote
~~election~~ election ~~and~~ or
to divide ~~per cent~~ ~~between the parties~~ on any 75 per cent basis
accordingly, and in particular to increase the support
~~of~~ following ~~my~~ views and advice in regard to international
and national affairs, ~~have~~ I do not believe
~~that~~ there would be ~~any~~ difficulty to secure ~~the~~
support, I should think, to ~~the~~ ~~support~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Government~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~
~~Province~~ ~~of~~ ~~Quebec~~ ~~having~~ a ~~majority~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Catholic~~ ~~vote~~
~~Catholic~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Province~~ of Quebec

To begin laundering others in national and international affairs in a hostile community

I doubt the wisdom of entering into pacts such as I refer to on any 75 per cent basis, ~~I think~~
~~anything~~ I think ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~long~~ ~~run~~ ~~it~~ ~~will~~ ~~be~~ ~~found~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~
~~most~~ ~~often~~ ~~one~~ ~~is~~ ~~led~~ ~~to~~ ~~do~~ ~~that~~ ~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~in~~ ~~accord~~ ~~with~~ ~~my~~ ~~own~~
~~judgment~~ ~~and~~ ~~conscience~~ ~~and~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~end~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~day~~ ~~one~~ ~~is~~ ~~apt~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~
~~the~~ ~~least~~ ~~satisfied~~ ~~with~~ ~~oneself~~ ~~and~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~results~~ ~~achieved~~.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Can one ~~be~~ at a loss to find ~~the~~ reference? I would refer to many different from what is many readers I should be puzzled, ~~I believe~~ that a man, referring ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~French~~ to ~~freedom~~ address unlimited freedom. Here could be no greater mistake than that. I do not consider ~~I~~ any reference clear. It is only when one is all but a lady or one's own reasons that one realizes how words like ~~this~~ and ~~I~~ ones ~~ultimately~~ and own friends and expressions have become, ~~one to some~~ almost ~~more~~ ~~impossible~~ ~~this~~ ~~I~~ key of work like documents made upon ones time from day to day. I find, for example, ~~myself~~ that ~~myself~~ ~~language~~ that most of my time ~~language~~ can ~~be~~ ones ~~I~~ recording ~~events~~ events, ~~I~~ ~~I~~ ~~I~~

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

3/

I imagine how great the reaction can be, & suddenly coming of a life work, and ~~could~~ beginning ~~over~~ under changed conditions and circumstances. There must come also a time when I might I know the meaning of fatigue, ~~I really~~ I am or nothing to what I know so is expressed, ~~with my books or pictures~~ to add to them ~~which~~ I ~~have~~ ~~some~~ the wonder ~~and~~ ~~my~~ ~~death~~ which I ~~have~~ ~~at the time~~ of my translation to London, a week ~~or~~ a year ago, ~~with~~ I realized. It has been a ~~bringing~~ ~~home~~ and at times painful ~~home~~ coming ~~to~~ ~~me~~ to ~~me~~ I Normal. It has required ~~a~~ ~~great~~ ~~deal~~ of ~~work~~, ~~much~~ on ~~mine~~ ~~on~~ physical

If it is advice you are seeking, advice particularly ~~to me~~ ~~in~~ ~~public~~ ~~life~~ I would ~~counsel~~ ~~caution~~ ~~strongly~~, as ~~much~~ ~~as~~ ~~in~~ ~~my~~ ~~power~~ ~~lies~~, ~~combined~~ ~~with~~ ~~such~~ ~~such~~ ~~clarity~~ ~~as~~ ~~possible~~, ~~keeping~~ ~~the~~ ~~highest~~ ~~interests~~ ~~of~~ ~~unity~~ ~~in~~ ~~view~~, ~~Stanley~~ ~~Stanley~~ ~~longer~~ ~~in~~ ~~London~~, and ~~as~~ ~~one~~ ~~put~~ ~~it~~ ~~wrong~~ ~~delegation~~ ~~of~~ ~~duties~~ ~~to~~ ~~others~~ ~~I~~ ~~had~~ ~~to~~ ~~do~~ ~~all~~ ~~time~~ ~~at~~ ~~Ottawa~~ ~~or~~ ~~the~~ ~~Great~~ ~~Meeting~~, ~~there~~ ~~of~~ ~~course~~ ~~is~~ ~~nothing~~ ~~here~~ ~~that~~ ~~I~~ ~~can~~ ~~do~~ ~~from~~ ~~elsewhere~~ ~~to~~ ~~help~~ ~~in~~ ~~something~~ ~~difficult~~ ~~and~~ ~~delicate~~ ~~when~~ ~~the~~ ~~arrangements~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~lie~~ ~~largely~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~hands~~ ~~of~~ ~~others~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~spot~~.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202036

Wt. Mackenzie King

Please take C 202037

H R H. The Princess

into dinner.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202038

Luncheon - Laurier House,

Dinner - Kingsmere:

Lt.Colonel J. D. Scale, D.S.O., O.B.E.,
and Mrs. Scale;
London, England.

Mrs. William Hendrie,
Hamilton, Ontario.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202039

Oysters on the half shell .25

Consommé .

Grilled White Fish

Tartare Sauce Melted Butter

Broilers Fried

Peas, Lima Beans, Potatoes

Grapefruit Salad

Pear Gateau Apricot Sauce

Fruit

Coffee

LAURIER

LAURIER

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Thanks to General and Mrs. McNaughton.

The meeting in Paris - compensation.

An old friend of the family - association with McNaughton.

Today's event one of International significance.

Leslie's training and background.

The groom's training and background.

Welcome to the Sykes.

Defence and diplomatic service.

Happy hunting ground for brides and grooms.

Today's marriage owesx its existence to international relations.

Reciprocity.

Mr. Sykes - in Security Research.

Division - Bank of N.Y. - Fifth Ave.
Best security of a life-time in bride of today.

Last Chapter of Proverbs.

Woman's Mission - Ruskin,

Stafford Brooks, Carlyle, Florence Nightingale.

Health.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202041

Miss McNaughton's Wedding

Thank to General and Mrs. McNaughton - pleasure and honour.

The meeting in Paris.
The impression.
Some compensation.

Other reasons -
an old friend of the family,
specially close in college days.

Closely associated as members of public service.

More closely associated in college and the Ministry.

Miss McNaughton a great friend.

Today's event one of international significance.

Of Canada's fair daughters, the bride of today is one of the best known in the international arena.

Pursued studies abroad.

At Conferences in Paris and New York, with her father and mother.

Close association with diplomatic services.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Best hunting grounds for brides and grooms are Defence and Diplomatic services.

Today's marriage owes its existence to international relations - related to services in time of war, and diplomatic relations in time of peace.

Mr. Sykes - exceptionally fine record - academic - engineering, Yale.

Engineer officer on big U.S. ships.

Brother in Canadian army - in General McNaughton's office.

Now in Security Research Division, Bank of New York - fifth Ave. Bank.

No small evidence of his achievement that as an expert in security research, he should have found the highest security of a life time in the bride of today.

Welcome to Parents of Groom.

Belief in reciprocity - together will render great service to the world; some may think has gone too far in taking one of Canada's fairest daughters.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

 C 202043

Women's Mission - ("Being and Doing")

she will give in highest measure -
in home and in affairs -

two nations brought closer together.

Wishing happiness.

Add to happiness of others.

Proverbs - last chapter - Ideal Women.

Public service.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202044

DINNER ARRANGEMENTS

Front door

for car

announcing

coat room

ladies room

Table Plan

" place cards

" take in "

Menu to be written or typed

dishes to be used for different courses.

Wines - sherry

Hock - or ginger ale

champagne

Scotch - soda or water

port

liquers

Cigars and cigarettes - matches

at table and in rooms

after dinner

water etc.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202045

Late after dinner - orange or lemonade
tray - Scotch, soda
cigars & cigarettes

Fires in grate - drawing room
morning room
library

Flowers - table
drawing room
morning room
library
ladies' bedroom

Lights in rooms

(departure - ladies room
front hall)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

W W II - Anglo Can. Cooperation
Dept. of External Affairs

C202046

10.9.42
11.30 a.m.

D-120-D

1942

MR. PICKERSGILL:

Visit of Mr. Richard K. Law, M.P.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom

Mr. Wrong suggests I give you this morning the following memo in the hope that it may be possible for you to bring its contents to the attention of the Prime Minister.

Mr. King told Mr. Wrong that he plans to give a small dinner on Monday evening next, Sept. 14, in honour of Mr. Law, at the Country Club. (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald will give a dinner on Tuesday the 15th).

As a measure of economy the Country Club is closed on Mondays.

The alternatives would, therefore, seem to be

(a) Mr. King's dinner might be on Tuesday at the Country Club

(b) Mr. King's dinner might be on Monday in the Tudor Room at the Chateau Laurier.

Mr. Wrong thinks Mr. Malcolm MacDonald would like to know Mr. King's plans in order to make his arrangements. (If Mr. King takes Tuesday, Mr. MacDonald could have Monday).

W.L.M.

(W. L. MACKENZIE KING)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202047

NAR/SR
11.5.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

With Mr. McCarthy arriving from Washington on Wednesday, Mr. Burchell coming from St. John's today or tomorrow, and with Dupuy already in town, it occurs to me that you might like to arrange a small dinner for the end of the week at which our returning representatives from abroad could meet some of the Cabinet.

arranged & completed & sent Ottawa 15.11.42

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202047

11.5.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

With Mr. McCarthy arriving from Washington on Wednesday, Mr. Burchell coming from St. John's today or tomorrow, and with Dupuy already in town, it occurs to me that you might like to arrange a small dinner for the end of the week at which our returning representatives from abroad could meet some of the Cabinet.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Belgium
McKay - Interviews

C 202048

NAR/SR
14.9.45

R-10-2
1945 -
6-13-1
v.1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I told the Belgian Ambassador that you now thought it would be possible to reshuffle engagements so that you could accept his invitation to a luncheon in honour of General Crerar at the Chateau on Tuesday, September 18th. He asked me to tell you how delighted he was to know that you would be able to come, and to assure you that he would fully understand if you had to be the first to leave the luncheon. I told him that, with questions to be answered on the Orders of the Day every day at three o'clock, you very rarely made a luncheon engagement during the session, but were anxious, if at all possible, to accept his invitation.

(N.A. ROBERTSON)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C202049

Ottawa, September 14/45

To M., R.G. Robertson

Mr Mutch

FOR INFORMATION

(From N.A. Robertson) D'Lee -

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Memorandum for Mr. W. D. Matthews:

Confidential

Hospitality, in the nature of dinners, luncheons, or teas, given by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government from April the 1st, 1946 to March the 31st, 1947, was extended to the Ministers of the Crown of other countries, diplomatic representatives, and distinguished persons from countries beyond Canada, and included, among others, the following:

M. and Madame Leon Blum, of France

Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden

His Ex. Frantisek Pavlasek,
(former Minister of Czechoslovakia)

Lord Addison
(Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs)
and Lady Addison

Field Marshal
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Montgomery

Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton
(Chancellor of the Exchequer)

Hon. Andre Stratos
(Minister of Labour of Greece)

Sir John and Lady Anderson

His Ex. Dr. Alfred Fiderkiewicz
(Minister of Poland) - and representatives of Poland

Mr. Barrington Ward
(Editor of "The Times" - London) and Mrs. Barrington Ward

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202051

Hon. Alfred Stirling
(High Commissioner for Australia) and Miss Stirling

Hon. Dr. P. R. Viljoen
(High Commissioner for South Africa) and Mrs. Viljoen

His Ex. Dr. Liu Shih Shun
(Ambassador of China) and Mrs. Liu

His Ex. Jonkheer J.W.M. Snouck Hurgronje
(Minister of The Netherlands)

Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald
(Governor of Malaya) and Mrs. MacDonald

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

XA/gen 146
C202052

Distinguished Visitors
1946

Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, P.C., M.P.
(Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom)

Jan. 3: Arrived Ottawa - Union Station (met by Prime Minister)
Jan. 4: Press Conference;
Tour of Parliament Buildings;
Tea at Laurier House
Jan. 5: Guest Speaker at Canadian Club Luncheon;
Dinner by the Prime Minister of Canada in honour of Mr. Morrison - Country Club
Jan. 6: Departure - Rockcliffe Airport

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower
(Chief of Staff of the Army of the U.S.A.)

Jan. 9: Arrived Ottawa - Union Station (met by Prime Minister);
Luncheon - Government House;
Dinner by the Prime Minister of Canada in honour of General and Mrs. Eisenhower - Country Club;
Jan.10: Press Conference;
Guest Speaker at Canadian Club Luncheon;
General Eisenhower called at Laurier House;
Private Dinner by the U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Atherton in honour of General and Mrs. Eisenhower;
Jan.11: Laying of wreath at National War Memorial by Gen. Eisenhower;
Reception by the U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Atherton, - Chateau Laurier Drawing Room, - in honour of General and Mrs. Eisenhower;
Departure - Union Station

Mr. J. Jaccard
(Newly appointed Minister of Switzerland in Mexico)

Jan. 16: Received by the Prime Minister at the East Block

Admiral Wm. D. Leahy

Feb. 1: Luncheon at Laurier House

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

XA/gen.146
C202052

Distinguished Visitors
1946

Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, P.C., M.P.
(Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom)

Jan. 3: Arrived Ottawa - Union Station (met by Prime Minister)
Jan. 4: Press Conference;
Tour of Parliament Buildings;
Tea at Laurier House
Jan. 5: Guest Speaker at Canadian Club Luncheon;
Dinner by the Prime Minister of Canada
in honour of Mr. Morrison - Country Club
Jan. 6: Departure - Rockcliffe Airport

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower
(Chief of Staff of the Army of the U.S.A.)

Jan. 9: Arrived Ottawa - Union Station (met by Prime Minister);
Luncheon - Government House;
Dinner by the Prime Minister of Canada
in honour of General and Mrs. Eisenhower - Country Club;
Jan.10: Press Conference;
Guest Speaker at Canadian Club Luncheon;
General Eisenhower called at Laurier House;
Private Dinner by the U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Atherton
in honour of General and Mrs. Eisenhower;
Jan.11: Laying of wreath at National War Memorial by Gen. Eisenhower;
Reception by the U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Atherton, -
Chateau Laurier Drawing Room, - in honour of
General and Mrs. Eisenhower;
Departure - Union Station

Mr. J. Jaccard
(Newly appointed Minister of Switzerland in Mexico)

Jan. 16: Received by the Prime Minister at the East Block

Admiral Wm. D. Leahy

Feb. 1: Luncheon at Laurier House

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202053

Rt. Hon. E. J. Williams
(British Minister of Information)

Feb. 6: Luncheon - Harnscliffe

United Kingdom Treasury Delegation

Feb. 13: Dinner - Laurier House
(Sir Wilfrid Eady; Hon. R.H. Brand; Mr. C.F. Cobbold);
Feb. 19: Government Dinner - Country Club -
in honour of visiting members of U.K.Treasury delegation
Feb. 22: Meeting with U.K. Treasury Officials - East Block

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar
(Head of Indian Food Delegation)

Mar. 2: Luncheon - Laurier House

Mr. Randolph Churchill

Mar. 25: Luncheon - Laurier House

Mr. Leon Blum

Apr. 4: Reception Tea - Laurier House
Apr. 5: The Prime Minister received Mr. Blum at the East Block;
Dinner - Laurier House -
in honour of Mr. Blum;
Apr. 8: Dinner - Embassy of France -
in honour of Mr. Blum
Apr. 9: Departure - Rockcliffe Airport

Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden

June 23: Tea - Kingsmere
June 25: Mr. Eden addresses meeting of Members of Parliament;
Press Gallery, and visiting delegates of Empire
Parliamentary Association - (Prime Minister presided);
Guest Speaker at Canadian Club Luncheon.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202054

Rt. Hon. John Strachey
(Minister of Food of the U.K.)

June 24: Guest Speaker at Luncheon, Rm. 16, H. of C., given by the Hon. Presidents and Exec. of Empire Parliamentary Association, in honour of visiting delegates;
The Prime Minister received Mr. Strachey, East Block.

Dr. Mariano Ospina Perez
(President of Columbia)

June 24: Dinner - Government House - in honour of Dr. Perez and Signora Ospina;
June 25: Govt. Dinner - Country Club - in honour of Dr. Perez

Hon. Herbert Hoover
(former Pres. of the U.S.A. - who recently conducted a world food survey on behalf of the Famine Emergency Committee appointed by Pres. Truman)

June 28: Press Conference - U.S. Embassy Residence;
Government Dinner - Country Club in honour of Mr. Hoover;
Broadcast by Mr. Hoover (Introduced by Prime Minister)

Rt. Hon. Walter Nash
(Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand)

July 12: Dinner - Country Club in honour of Mr. Nash

Rt. Hon. Viscount Addison (and Lady Addison)
(Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the U.K.)

Sept. 8: Arrive Ottawa - Union Station;
Dinner - Kingsmere;
Sept. 9: Guest speaker - Canadian Club Luncheon;
Visit Experimental Farm - Tea, Laurier House;
Dinner - Barnscliffe;
Sept.10: Tour of Parliament Bldgs.;
Govt. Dinner - Country Club (Lord and Lady Addison);
Sept.11: Luncheon Party - Country Club " " " ";
Visit Art Gallery;
Dinner - Laurier House Sept.12: Departure, Rockcl. Airport

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The Lord Mayor of Manchester (Alderman Lee)

Sept. 9: The Prime Minister received the Lord Mayor and Mrs. Lee - East Block

Viscount Montgomery

Sept. 9: Called on the Prime Minister at Laurier House

Rt. Hon. W. Paling
(Minister of Pensions of the U.K.)
Sir Harold Parker
(Permanent Under-Secretary of the Dept.of Pensions, U.K.)

Sept. 17: The Prime Minister entertained Mr. Paling and Mr. Parker at Luncheon - Country Club

Mr. Dean Acheson
(Under-Secretary of State for the U.S.A.)

Sept. 17: Dinner - U.S. Embassy Residence - in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Acheson

Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton
(Chancellor of the Exchequer)

Sept. 23: Government Dinner - Chateau Laurier

Mr. Robert Schuman
(Minister of Finance of France)

Oct. 7: Luncheon by Mr. Ilsley - Chateau Laurier

Mr. Andre Stratos
(Minister of Labour of Greece)

Oct. 7: Dinner - Embassy of Greece; Luncheon - Laurier House.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Senator J. S. Collings
(Minister without Portfolio and Vice-Pres. of the Executive Council of Australia)

Oct. 11: Received by the Prime Minister - East Block (also Senator Grant of Australia)

Mr. Paul-Robert Prigent
(Minister of Population of France)

Oct. 12: Received by the Prime Minister - East Block

Mr. G. Myrddin-Evans, C.B.
(Chairman, Governing Body, I.L.O.)

Oct. 12: Received by the Prime Minister - East Block

(Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson
(Director - Canadian Pacific Railway - Wartime Chancellor of the Exchequer 1943-54 - Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security at beginning of Great War II - later serving as Lord President of the Council from 1940 to 1943)

Oct. 13: Sir John and Lady Anderson to tea - Kingsmere
Oct. 14: Dinner - Government House
Oct. 15: Luncheon - Laurier House

Sir Walter Layton
(Chairman, Board of "Daily Star")

Oct. 16: Received by the Prime Minister - East Block

Dr. Konstanty Dabrowski
(Minister of Finance of Poland)

Oct. 16: Dinner - Polish Legation;
Oct. 17: Luncheon - Laurier House.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202057

Sir Godfrey Ince
(Permanent Secretary of the U.K. Dept. of Labour)

Oct. 17: Received by the Prime Minister - East Block

General Chang Chun
(Governor of Szechwan Province)

Oct. 30: Reception - Embassy of China
in honour of General and Madame Chang;
Oct. 31: Government Luncheon - Country Club

Mr. R. M. Barrington-Ward
(Editor, "London Times")

Nov. 1: Government Dinner - Country Club
in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Barrington-Ward;
Nov. 2: Tea - Laurier House;
Dinner - Chateau Laurier -
given by Mr. and Mrs. A. Inglis

Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper, Kt.
(Governor, Hudson's Bay Co.)

Nov. 5: Received by the Prime Minister - East Block

Lord Rowallan
(Chief Scout of the British Empire)

Nov. 7: Received by the Prime Minister - East Block

Baron Charles Shoolmacher
(Editor and Proprietor of Weekly Paper "Weltwoche",
Zurich, Switzerland)

Nov. 8: Received by the Prime Minister - East Block

Mr. A. G. Bottomley
(Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for
Dominion Affairs)

Dec. 2: The Prime Minister called on Mr. Bottomley
at Harnscliffe

Mr. Randolph Churchill

Dec. 2: Dinner - Laurier House

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED.
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 202058 DV

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

~~XA~~ g

Ottawa, ...

To THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR INFORMATION

Mack

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 202058 DV

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, ~~X A 1 g~~

To THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR INFORMATION

Mack

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202059

Friday, June 28, 1946.

Memorandum for The Under-Secretary, for the information of The Prime Minister

Distinguished Visitors from Abroad
Week commencing July 1.

With reference to Mr. Pickersgill's memo of June 24th, I do not know of any distinguished visitors from abroad during the coming week.

W.H.Measures.

Later: Hon. T. C. Davis and Mrs. Davis are arriving from Toronto on the morning of Tuesday, July 2, and will be at the Chateau Laurier.

Copy to:
Mr. R.G. Robertson
Mr. J.A. Gibson

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202060

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

January 2, 1948

Tea - Laurier House

Hon. J. A. MacKinnon

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202061

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

January 5, 1948

Dinner - Laurier House:

Mrs. William Hendrie

(afterwards to Capitol Theatre
to see play "King Lear")

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202062

January 5, 1948

Tea - Laurier House:

Mr. Donald Wolfit

Miss Rosalind Iden

Mrs. William Hendrie

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202063

January 6, 1948

Dinner - Laurier House:

Mrs. William Hendrie

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

ENGAGEMENT

C 202064

DATE— Monday
January 12, 1948

HOUR— 1.00 p.m.

EVENT— Civic Luncheon in honour of Miss Mary Pickford

NAME— His Worship Mayor Lewis

PLACE— Banquet Room, Chateau Laurier

PHONE No.—2-6768 & 3-6976

REMARKS—

To be preceded by a Reception beginning at 12.30 p.m., in the Quebec Suite, Chateau Laurier.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202065

GUESTS TO DINNER ON MONDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1948.

	G.	L.
Miss Pickford.		1
The Prime Minister.	1	
Major and Mrs. Vincent Price. Chairman, Canadian Council.	1	1
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Macdonald. Chairman, UNAC.	1	1
Colonel the Hon. Thomas and Madame Vien. Vice-Chairman, Canadian Council.	1	1
Mr. Bernard Drziewski. Chief of Reconstruction Division of UNESCO. (Paris)	1	
Mr. Herbert H. Hannam. Vice-Chairman, UNAC	1	
Mr. Samuel Dembow. Member of Board of Directors, United Artists Corp. Business Manager, for Miss Pickford.	1	
Mr. C. F. Fraser. Executive Director, Canadian Council for Reconstruction, through UNESCO.	1	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202065

GUESTS TO DINNER ON MONDAY, JANUARY 12TH, 1948.

	C.	L.
Miss Pickford.		1
The Prime Minister.	1	
Major and Mrs. Vincent Price. Chairman, Canadian Council.	1	1
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Macdonald. Chairman, UNAC.	1	1
Colonel the Hon. Thomas and Madame Vien. Vice-Chairman, Canadian Council.	1	1
Mr. Bernard Drziewski. Chief of Reconstruction Division of UNESCO. (Paris)	1	
Mr. Herbert H. Hannam. Vice-Chairman, UNAC	1	
Mr. Samuel Dembow. Member of Board of Directors, United Artists Corp. Business Manager, for Miss Pickford.	1	
Mr. C. F. Fraser. Executive Director, Canadian Council for Reconstruction, through UNESCO.	1	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

January 12, 1948

C 202066

Mary Pickford
Civic Luncheon

Mayor - welcome to city

Welcome to Capital and country

Ambassadress of international good-will

Thanks for co-operation in campaign

Career great distinction to herself and Canada

Actress - on stage and in films
producer
Met first business manager

first in Toronto

delight to children & grownups

Radiate happiness - America's sweetheart

a great gift, much needed in world today

Help needy causes -

Cancer - Tuberculosis - Crippled Children, war services, European distress - UNESCO

Women of the world

~~Left all~~ the sweetness of childhood

Stress of visiting different cities

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG-26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202067

Flight Lieut. Keane. Miss A. FitzRoy.

(Mr. A. B. Macdonald. Mr. C. F. Fraser.)
(Miss J. Bevan. (Major-General H.F.G.Letson.
(Mr. S. Dembow. (Madame Vien.
(Mrs. Price. (The Prime Minister.
(HIS EXCELLENCY. (HER EXCELLENCY.
(Miss Pickford. (Mr. B. Drziewski.
(Major Vincent Price. (Mrs. Macdonald.
(Mrs. Letson. (Colonel The Hon. T. Vien.
Mr. H. H. Hannam. (Mrs. Sherwood.

Captain Chichester-Clark.

Door

January 12, 1948. 7.00 p.m.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202068

Memo. for the Prime Minister:

1) Captain Sherwood (from Government House) telephoned to enquire whether or not P.M. would be bringing his car to Government House, this evening. He said arrangements would be for the P.M. to take Miss Pickford to the Theatre in his car, and this would mean that dinner guests would be at the Theatre before Their Excellencies. I thanked Capt. Sherwood for the message and said P.M. will be very glad to arrange accordingly.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202069

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Re: Programme for visit of Mary Pickford,
Monday, January 12th.

According to those in charge of arrangements for Miss Pickford's visit, the programme for Monday is not yet final, but tentatively it is as follows:

11.35 a.m.	Arrival at Union Station. Miss Pickford to be met by Mayor Lewis, Major Vincent Price, Senator Thomas Vien (Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO) Mr. A.B. Macdonald, Mr. H.H. Hannam (Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the United Nations Aid to Children Campaign).
1.00 p.m.	Luncheon at the Chateau Laurier, to be given by Civic authorities. (It is understood that an invitation will be forthcoming shortly to the Prime Minister).
Afternoon	Probably a tour of the Parliament Buildings.
About 5.30 or 6.00 P.M.	Press conference at the Chateau Laurier.
7.00 p.m.	Dinner at Government House.
8.30 p.m.	Arrival at Elgin Theatre for C.B.C. broadcast at 8.45 p.m. and moving picture at 9.00 p.m.

Miss Pickford will leave Ottawa for Montreal the following morning, Tuesday, January 13th.

A confidential enquiry was made as to the channel through which any invitation should be issued to Miss Pickford, and it was indicated that the proper person to convey an invitation would be Mr. Herbert Richardson, who is Chairman of the National Publicity Committee of the Canadian Appeal for Children.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202070

A communication can reach him if addressed to the Bank of Canada (Telephone No. 2-6494).

Mr. Richardson states that he himself will be out of town on Monday, and if the invitation is not to be conveyed until that day, he suggests that it might best be sent through Senator Thomas Vien who will be in Ottawa.

J.W.P.

January 7, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

File re

The Prime Minister:

The best information we can now get is that Miss Pickford will be accompanied by the President of United Artists, Mr. Gladwell Sears, or by the Vice-President, Mr. Denbo. The exact information will not be available until the party reaches Ottawa, and Mr. King will then be immediately advised.

The reception for Miss Pickford is in the Quebec Suite at the Chateau Laurier, and the luncheon is in the Banqueting Room, which we are told is immediately behind the Quebec Suite on the same floor of the Chateau.

Telephoned by J.W.P.

A.E.H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202072

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

January 12, 1948

Tea - Laurier House:

Miss Mary Pickford

Mrs. G. B. Patteson

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202073

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

The Prime Minister:

Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Stark will be delighted to have lunch with you today, at 1.30 p.m.

I have passed on word to Mrs. Gooch that you are expecting two guests for ~~dinner~~ lunch. ? — lunch

A. ~~H.~~ Abbott

Jan. 16, 1948

leave at luncheon
12

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202074

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

The Prime Minister:

Mr. J. S. Atkinson, Jr., of the Toronto Star, and Mr. Alex Stark, a Director of The Star, are in town today - at least until the 3.30 train this afternoon, and possibly until the late train tonight - and have asked if it would be possible to see you for a few minutes.

They have an appointment with Mr. Abbott between 10.30 and 11.30, and Mr. R. G. Robertson knows where they can be reached at other times during the morning.

A.E.H.

Jan. 16, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202075

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

January 17, 1948

Dinner - Laurier House:

Sir Alexander and Lady
Clutterbuck;

Mrs. Patteson.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

LAURIER HOUSE

Copy

Oysters on the half shell

Consomme

C 202076

Fried Smelts

Tartare Sauce Sliced Tomatoes

Roast Duck

Green Peas Spinach

Sweet Potatoes

Orange Salad

Charlotte Russe

Coffee

January 17, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Oysters on the half shell
~~Bread + Butter~~

Consomme

Fried Smelts C202077
Tartare Sauce
sliced tomatoes

Roast Duck
apple Sauce

Green Peas Spinach
mut Potatoes

orange Salad

Charlotte Russe
Strawberry sauce
Coffee

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202078

FEBRUARY 1948:

Maj. and Mrs. Leslie Wormald
Misses Patricia and Benita

Dinner, February 21, 1948
L.H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 102075

February 20, 1948

Luncheon - Laurier House:

Norman A. Robertson, Esq.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202080

March 11, 1948

Luncheon - Laurier House:

Colonel Charles B. Lindsey

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202081

March 13, 1948

Tea - Laurier House:

Rt. Hon. Walter Nash

Hon. J. A. MacKinnon

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202082

March 27, 1948

Dinner - Laurier House:

Capt. and Mrs. H. N. Lay

G/C and Mrs. Gordon Dunlop

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202083

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

April 8, 1948

Tea - Laurier House:

Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Malcolm MacDonald

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202084

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

I spoke with Mr. Donald B. Cruickshank regarding the Minto Follies on April 17.

Mr. Cruickshank said they would be greatly honoured to have the Prince Regent of Belgium attend the Follies.

Dress for the Minto Follies is informal, but Mr. Cruickshank thought the Prime Minister and his party might quite properly wear black tie, particularly if they had been attending a dinner party prior to the performance.

The box at the Auditorium holds a maximum of 12 chairs. This number can be reduced if necessary to accommodate the exact number of guests the Prime Minister will have with him.

W.H.M.

April 9, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202085

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

April 16, 1948

Tea - Laurier House

H.R.H. The Prince Regent of
Belgium

and party

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202086

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

The messenger reported, at 11.55 a.m., that the letters to Messrs St.Laurent, Howe, Gardiner, Abbott, and MacKinnon had been delivered.

F.M.

April 16, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202087

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

May 1, 1948

Tea - Laurier House:

Mrs. G. A. P. Brickenden

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202088

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

May 4, 1948

Dinner - Laurier House:

Mr. Blair Fraser

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202089

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

May 14, 1948

Dinner - Laurier House:

Mr. J. W. Pickersgill

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202090

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

May 17, 1948

Dinner - Laurier House:

Mr. G. V. Fergsuon

Mr. J. W. Pickersgill

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202091

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

May 19, 1948

Dinner - Laurier House:

Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent
Mrs. St. Laurent, and
daughter.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202092

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

The Prime Minister:

Mr. Ormiston Roy telephoned me at 1.oo p.m. today to say he was planning, if convenient to the Prime Minister, to come to Ottawa, on Saturday morning. Mr. Roy would leave Montreal on the morning train (C.N.R.) at 9.30 a.m. (10.30 D.S.T.) and arrive at Ottawa at 12.45 p.m. (1.45 p.m. D.S.T.)

Mr. Roy suggested it would be helpful if airmaps of Kingsmere and district could be obtained for his perusal, after arrival. He said that Mr.McConnell had also told him it would be possible to have him, Mr. Roy, stay over at a nearby cottage until some time on Monday.

In case the Prime Minister wished to communicate with him by telephone, Mr. Roy said he can be reached, in the evenings, at

Dollard 4331.

Mr Roy at Kingsmere over weekend (May 22, 23, 24, 25

E.H.

May 20, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202093

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

May 22, 1948

At Kingsmere over week-end:

Mr. Ormiston Roy,
1050 Mount Royal Boulevard,
Outremont, Que.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202094

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

June 10, 1948

Dinner - Laurier House:

Hon. Byron M. Johnston,
Premier of B. C.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202095

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

June 24, 1948

Dinner - Laurier House:

Mrs. Lyon King and children:
Mackenzie
Katherine

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202096

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

August 24, 1948

Tea - Kingsmere:

Their Excellencies and A.D.C.;
Lord and Lady Mountbatten

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202097 JWP/DR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

The Prime Minister of Ireland, Mr. Costello, and the High Commissioner, Mr. Hearne are pleased to accept your invitation to luncheon at Kingsmere tomorrow, Thursday, at 1.30.

Mrs. Costello and Mrs. Hearne are already engaged to lunch with Mrs. C. D. Howe.

J.W.P.

8th September 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202098

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

September 9, 1948

Luncheon - Kingsmere:

Hon. John A. Costello,
Prime Minister of Ireland;

Mr. J. J. Hearne, Irish High
Commissioner;

Mr. Norman Robertson;

Mr. L. B. Pearson

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King:

Mr. Greber asked me to thank Mr. King warmly for his kind invitation to dinner at Laurier House tomorrow (Wednesday) evening, at 7.15 p.m. Mr. Greber will be delighted to accept.

Mr. Greber said he wanted to send a copy of his master plan to Laurier House tomorrow afternoon around 5.00 p.m. if convenient. It measures 8 x 6 feet. He hopes Mr. King will allow the plan to be placed on a well illuminated wall.

In sending thanks and good wishes to Mr. King for his kind invitation, Mr. Greber said he would not tire Mr. King on Wednesday night and would not be staying late.

E.H.

November 23, 1948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202100 1949

Memorandum re ENGAGEMENTS.

October 1 (Saturday)

9.45 a.m. - Arrival of Mr. Schuman at Rockcliffe Airport, Ottawa.

12.00 noon - Official call by French Ambassador, Mr. Hubert Guérin, on Mr. Mackenzie King, Laurier House.

1.15 p.m. - Luncheon by the Prime Minister at Country Club.

3.00 p.m. - Mr. Schuman calls at Laurier House on Mr. Mackenzie King.

8.00 p.m. - Dinner by the French Ambassador at the Embassy.

October 2 (Sunday)

12.20 p.m. - Mr. and Mrs. Bevin arrive at Union Station, Ottawa.

October 3 (Monday)

1.00 p.m. - Luncheon at Earnscliffe.

8.00 p.m. - Dinner by the Prime Minister at the Country Club - in honour of Mr. Bevin.

October 4 (Tuesday)

1.00 p.m. -Luncheon by the Ottawa Canadian Club.

October 5 & 6 (Wednesday and Thursday)

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick will be in Ottawa.

October 12 (Wednesday)

Mrs. Carruthers arrives at Shoreham Hotel, Washington.

October 15 (Saturday)

Meeting of Landscape Architects at Seignory Club, Montebello.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202101

House of Commons
Canada

9.15 PM.

Mr Lafleur - 3 Mar. 49.

Please let Mr. King know that Mrs Gregg and I shall be delighted to be at Laurier House at 6.45 tomorrow night and attend the Minto Follies

Milton Gregg.

Informed Hon. King at 9.16 P.m.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202102

Mr. LaFleur.

Room 205

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

March 3, 1949
1.15 p.m.

MR. KING:

Mrs. Ross MacDonald telephoned to say that she and Mr. MacDonald will be very pleased to come to dinner at Laurier House tomorrow at 6.45 p.m.

Z.

Rugg 3-3221
Gibson 2-5-266

Report back

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

March 4, 1949.

For MR. KING:

I telephoned to Mrs. Ross MacDonald, who with her husband, will be pleased to be ready at twenty-five to seven this evening when Lay calls for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregg will also be ready for Lay when he calls at the Roxborough at twenty to seven.

I mentioned to both Mrs. MacDonald and Mrs. Gregg your suggestion of bringing rugs which they agreed was a wise thing.

I also telephoned to Lay and gave him the times for calling for the above.

S.W.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202105

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Saturday, December 17, 1949

HOUR— 8.00 p.m.

EVENT— Dinner

NAME— Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Alexander

PLACE— Government House

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

Black Tie

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

SECRET

TENTATIVE ITINERARY

May 24 - Thursday - Speak in Winnipeg, afternoon.

May 25 - Friday - Travel all day

" 26 - Saturday - Arrive OTTAWA a.m.

" 27 - Sunday - Ottawa and Kingsmere

" 28 - Monday - Ottawa

" 29 - Tuesday - Leave Ottawa at night

" 30 - Wednesday - Arrive London, Ontario.

Meeting evening - broadcast.

" 31 - Thursday - Leave London, travel all day.

Arrive Ottawa at night.

June 1 - Friday - Ottawa, all day.

" 2 - Saturday - Leave for Montreal, evening - speak at night.

" 3 - Sunday - Leave for Ottawa morning -

Arrive Ottawa - Kingsmere.

" 4 - Monday - 4.10 p.m. - Leave Ottawa.

" 5 - Tuesday - Travel all morning.

Arrive St. John at noon.
Speak in evening.

" 6 - Wednesday - Leave St. John - 7.15 a.m. or 5.00 p.m.
(See railway connections).

Cut out any meetings in Nova Scotia

" 7 - Thursday - Arrive Ottawa

" 8 - Friday - Broadcast.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202107

JWP/PM
19.7.41

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Re: Visits in Ontario and Quebec.

From what has appeared in some of the French language press, regarding the Western tour, there seems to be a strong desire to have the Prime Minister visit ~~that province~~ Quebec. It might be preferable to spend a day or two in Montreal and the neighbourhood, before making the projected visit to Western Ontario.

With that thought in mind, I have made tentative outlines of three speeches, one for Montreal, one for Windsor, and one for Hamilton, each with a slight local flavour. The Montreal speech would stress the danger to Canada and the many sided problem of meeting that danger; the Windsor speech, relations with the United States; and the Hamilton speech, the war effort, with particular attention to production and labour. The three together would give a well-rounded picture of Canada at war, without any of them being too long for satisfactory radio presentation, and without undue repetition in the series which would all be heard by largely the same radio audience.

If you approve the broad lines suggested, I can go ahead with working them out in greater detail.

J. W. P.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202108

Outline for a Speech at Montreal

The world-encircling danger and Canada's part in meeting it.

The world-encircling danger

Follow fairly closely on lines of Winnipeg speech: emphasize need of holding Britain.

Canada's part in meeting it.

Not a record of the war effort, but a picture of the many tasks Canada has to perform; in other words, an outline of Canadian war strategy.

Headings suggested:

1. Coastal and territorial defence - Pacific as well as Atlantic, hazards of the north.
2. Special responsibilities for British possessions in new world, especially Newfoundland.
3. Air training for Commonwealth.
4. The keeping of the Northern Bridge.
5. Collaboration with the United States.
6. Share in military defence of Britain - by land, air, and sea.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202109

7. War Production for Britain as well as Canada.

8. Food for Britain.

9. Financial Aid for Britain.

Need of proper balance, sense of proportion foresight, staying power.

Folly of "fighting the last war" or laying undue stress on the army.

Supreme danger: lack of unity in the nation.

Appeal to strengthen unity.

"Call to Arms" -
(as given in Winnipeg)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202109

7. War Production for Britain as well as Canada.

8. Food for Britain.

9. Financial Aid for Britain.

Need of proper balance, sense of proportion foresight, staying power.

Folly of "fighting the last war" or laying undue stress on the army.

Supreme danger: lack of unity in the nation.

Appeal to strengthen unity.

"Call to Arms" -
(as given in Winnipeg)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Outline for a Speech at Windsor

The United States and the British Commonwealth

The danger of a battle of hemispheres

The menace of the Nazi "order"
(abbreviated from Western speeches)

Ogdensburg, destroyers, and bases

(abbreviated from Nov. 12, 1940)

The Lease-Lend Act

(part of statement by Prime Minister in Parlt.)

The Hyde Park declaration

(abbreviated from Hansard)

- mention Joint Economic Inquiry -

Keeping the Northern Bridge

Collaboration in Newfoundland, Greenland
and Iceland.

The New World Order

(peroration)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Outline for a Speech at Hamilton

Canada's War Effort

The record of achievement

(along lines of Winnipeg speech)

The problem of man-power

Emphasis on war production, and on the part of labour.

(see Labour and the War, Sept. 1, 1940).

A balanced war effort.

A place for everyone in promoting war effort. Agriculture, industry, armed forces.

The Call to Arms.

(as given in Winnipeg).

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202112

Chief Superintendent,
MAY 9 1945
Air and Land Mail Services

File

Dear Walter,

The attached is result of representations
of H.R.L. Henry.

I hope it meets requirements.

If any modification is necessary or
desirable, let me know & will fix.

Regret.

9/5/45

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202113

CONFIDENTIAL

Please quote: Prime Minister's Tour

Air & Land Mail Services,
OTTAWA, May 9th, 1945.

To: D.D.P.S., VANCOUVER (Airmail)
WINNIPEG "
OTTAWA
D.S.P.S., EDMONTON (Airmail)
SASKATOON "
Postmaster, PR.ALBERT "
H.R.L.Henry,Esq., Ottawa
W. Turnbull, Esq., Vancouver
D.D.P.S., CALGARY)
MOOSE JAW) for information

Re: PRIME MINISTER'S WESTERN TOUR

From 12th to 19th May inclusive (except 13th), the Prime Minister's office, Ottawa, will deliver a large envelope addressed

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister,
C.N.R. Car #100

to the undersigned by noon each day, - each envelope being addressed to a specific point of call. The undersigned will deliver same to the Forward Letter Branch of the Ottawa Post Office immediately.

D.D.P.S., OTTAWA will please affix the necessary postage at air mail rates and charge to the Prime Minister's account, and despatch it as addressed by the first outgoing westbound flight (CAM 1-5).

TENTATIVE ITINERARY will be approximately as follows:

ar.	Vancouver	by G.N.R.	p.m. 15th May
lv.	Vancouver	by C.N.R.	p.m. 16th May
ar.	Edmonton	"	p.m. 17th May
lv.	Edmonton	"	p.m. 18th May
ar.	Prince Albert	"	noon 19th May
lv.	Prince Albert	"	p.m. 22nd May
ar.	Winnipeg		?

The above is only tentative, - postal officials concerned will please therefore check train numbers and dates with local C.N.R. Station Manager. The Prime Minister's Private Secretary requests that this itinerary be treated confidentially.

SPECIAL DELIVERY - Postal officials concerned will please arrange to specially deliver these envelopes to the Prime Minister's Secretary during his stay in their locality, and to redirect and forward by quickest means (air or surface) any mail received after the departure of the Prime Minister's party, after verifying the next point of call.

SUCH ENVELOPES AS ARE POSTED OTTAWA 9th, 10th, 11th MAY will go forward by surface mail (C.P.R. tr. 7) to Vancouver, for delivery in that city to Car #100 upon its arrival - 15th.

MAIL ADDRESSED TO OTTAWA NOT AFFECTED - Please note the above instructions apply only to mail specifically addressed ~~xxxxxxxx~~ to points mentioned. That addressed to the Prime Minister, Ottawa, will be delivered as addressed.

G. HERRING
Chief Superintendent.

4-61

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

TELEGRAM

FROM: PRIME MINISTER

FOR: HON. BROOKE CLAXTON

En route to Edmonton,
May 17, 1945

Code

Very private. I may have to return San Francisco by air for last day or two of Conference. ~~Will not do so unless imperative~~. Arrangements regarding campaign speeches end of May and beginning of June must take this possibility into account. Suggest alternative date for London meeting and that national broadcast be ~~fixed~~ arranged, if possible, for June 5th. Understand Ilsley to broadcast that date. Would be great convenience to know he would be prepared to substitute for me on broadcast May 30th, and if that became necessary. In that case, London meeting would be postponed to June 5 with my broadcast from there. If this not feasible, please have some other course suggested. Realize this would involve cutting out Maritime visit but think Western Ontario more important. Shall, of course, hold to original schedule if possible but feel preparation should be made for emergency. If word comes from San Francisco, will have to leave by 'plane almost immediately thereafter. Please communicate this very privately to Ilsley and Howe asking Howe to have

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202115

special plane in readiness for me to use for journey to and from San Francisco."

encoded
Jacq
2054/15

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

FORT WILLIAM.

C202116

Fort William situated at the head of the lake navigation on Lake Superior is the bulk-breaking point for all incoming and outgoing freight of Western Canada. It is the lake terminus of the C.N.R., and C.P.R. Fort William owns and operates 31 miles of street railway, telephone, light, water and sewerage syatems. There are 10 schools, a collegiate institute and 13 public parks.

The total number of grain elevators including Port Arthur is 32, 22 of which are in Fort William, combined storage capacity 56,000,000 bushels. It is the headquarters of the Board of Grain Commissioners and also the home of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company. It is the greatest coal handling centre in Canada. Fort William collects the greatest in-turn of freight of any city in Canada.

Fort William was incorporated as a town in 1902 and as a city in 1908.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Fort William, named after the intrepid fur trader William McGillivray, became the western headquarters of those Montreal furtraders who in 1783 founded the North West Fur Company, and was subsequently their base of operations against the Hudson's Bay Company and the Earl of Selkirk, to whom the Hudson's Bay Company had granted an enormous area of land for purposes of settlement. After the fight at Seven Oaks in which Governor Semple was killed, Lord Selkirk seized Fort William in 1816, presaging the ousting of the fur trader by the settler - of the coureur des bois by the habitant. To-day Fort William owes its great prosperity to the settler whose advent its one-time masters tried to prevent.

After the amalgamation of the North West Fur Company with the Hudson's Bay Company, Fort William remained one of the chief centres of the fur trade, where the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company met the chiefs of the Indians who supplied them with furs. Thus Sir George Simpson, when visiting the West in 1841, met at Fort William a large band of Chippewa Indians whose chief, he tells us, "was arranged in a scarlet coat with gold epaulettes the whole apparently spick and

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

span new, for the bright buttons were still enveloped in their original papers, and whether from the want of inexpressibles, or from a Highland taste, the tail of his shirt answered the purpose of a kilt."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur is head of navigation on Lake Superior and is connected by Electric Railway with Fort William which is only 3 miles distant. It is served by the C.N.R., C.P.R. and other lines. Terminals of Canada Steamship Lines. Port Arthur has a Can.Nat.Wireless station.

The City owns and operates, street railway, hydro elect. plant, electric light and telephone and waterworks systems. Port Arthur has 12 private elevators with a total capacity of 32 million bushels; one of the largest shipbuilding plants in Canada with a dry dock 720 feet in length.

Port Arthur was incorporated as a town in 1884 and as a city in 1908.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

C 202120

Re: Trip to Williamstown

Mr. Chevrier informs me that he spoke to you in the House this afternoon about having your car attached to a freight which would leave Ottawa at 12.00 noon.

He tells me that you were agreeable, and that this is being arranged.

J. L. R.

Sept. 20, 1945

Speech material re Fair +

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202121

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

re Trip to Williamstown.

As Williamstown is approximately 85 miles from Ottawa by road, I assume that the Prime Minister will not wish to consider driving there. Direct train connections between Ottawa and Williamstown are extremely difficult, and the most satisfactory arrangement appears to be to go by train from Ottawa to Alexandria and by car from Alexandria to Williamstown, which is a distance of about 14 miles over a good highway. I have spoken to Mr. McDonald in Alexandria concerning this, and he says that he will arrange to have a car available for the trip.

The trains between Ottawa and Alexandria are as follows:

Leaving Ottawa	7.45 a.m.	-	Arriving Alexandria	9.08
"	8.50 a.m.	-	"	9.50
	4.00 p.m.	-	"	5.24

For the return journey, the trains are as follows:

~~Leaving Alexandria~~	~~11.22 a.m.~~	~~-~~	~~Arriving Ottawa~~	~~12.45~~
"	6.21 p.m.	-	"	7.50
"	9.38 p.m.	-	"	10.45

It would appear that the best arrangement would be to take the 8.50 train in the morning. The Prime Minister could, if he wished, remain in Car 100 for the morning, as Mr. McDonald suggests that the best time of arrival at the Fair would be about 2.30 or 3 o'clock. I am informed that they plan to unveil a small plaque or memorial of some type which has been presented to the Fair by the Ontario Government in tribute to its long record. The officials would like to have the Prime Minister present for the unveiling if possible.

From the Fair, the Prime Minister could be driven to Alexandria in time to take the 6.21 p.m. train for Ottawa.

R.O.M.K.

20th September, 1945.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202122

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

Re: Kitchener Visit

Mr. Breithaupt has also sent me a copy of the proposed programme attached to his letter to you. In a note to me he asked me if it would be possible to try to let him know by Tuesday of this week whether the Service Clubs' Luncheon, on Tuesday the 9th, would be agreeable to you. This is the event about which I indicated the most doubt in my conversation.

N'

J. W. P.

August 25, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202123

WJT/PM
24.6.41

SUGGESTED ITINERARY FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

(All times shown are Standard)

Tuesday, June 24 -

Leave Ottawa, C.P.R. train at 10.35 p.m.

Friday, June 27 -

Arrive Calgary - ~~8.45~~ 1.50 (late) a.m.
Light programme of inspection of Army and R.C.A.F. units during day, luncheon at Officer's Mess, programme terminating by 3.00 p.m., so as to permit Prime Minister at least four hours free time before "Call to Arms" Parade and address at Fair Grounds:

Leave Calgary, C.P.R. - 11.00 p.m.

Saturday, June 28 -

Arrive Agassix - 8.13 p.m. for Harrison Hot Springs Hotel five miles motor distance.

Sunday, June 29 -

All day stay at Harrison Hot Springs.

Monday, June 30 -

Leave Harrison Hot Springs by motor (approximately 9.45 a.m.) so as to arrive Vancouver in time for 12.30 luncheon and address Hotel Vancouver, combined Canadian Clubs, Board of Trade, and others, as locally arranged;

3.00 p.m. - Opening of Shaughnessy Heights Military Hospital.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Some inspection of coastal defences, military and air establishments at Vancouver and New Westminster.

Leave for Victoria C.P. Steamship - 12 midnight.

Tuesday, July 1 -

Arrive Victoria - 7.00 a.m.

Breakfast at Empress Hotel.

Inspect naval activities at Esquimalt and army establishments nearby.

Lunch with Navy or Army.

Leave Victoria 12 midnight:

Wednesday, July 2nd.

Arrive Vancouver 7.00 a.m.

Breakfast at Vancouver Hotel.

Opening of Boundary Bay Air Field.

Further inspection of military and air establishments and industrial plants, as arranged locally.

Leave Vancouver 7.45 p.m.

Thursday, July 3rd.

En route.

Arrive Edmonton 8.45 p.m.

Friday, July 4th.

Board of Trade luncheon and inspection of R.C.A.F. units

Dinner privately or at R.C.A.F. mess.

Leave Edmonton 9.15 p.m.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202125

Saturday, July 5 -

Arrive Saskatoon early a.m.

Inspect military camp at Dundurn, 25 miles west.

Lunch at Officers' mess.

Motor to Prince Albert, arriving approximately 5.00 p.m.

Leave Prince Albert for Lake Waskesiu.

Sunday, July 6 -

Spend day at Lake Waskesiu.

Monday, July 7 -

Return to Prince Albert.

Lunch - combined organizations.

Afternoon - inspect R.C.A.F. units.

Leave Prince Albert 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 8 -

Arrive Regina 5.35 a.m.

Inspect militia training camps, R.C.A.F. units and, perhaps, R.C.M.P. barracks.

Lunch with R.C.A.F.

Leave Regina 7.15 p.m.

Wednesday, July 9 -

Arrive Brandon, 3.45 a.m.

Visit army camp at Shilo 14 miles distant.

Lunch at Officers' mess.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202126

In afternoon inspect R.C.A.F. Manning Depot and training centres.

Thursday, July 10 -

Leave Brandon 4.00 a.m.

Arrive Winnipeg 8.25 a.m.

Lunch and Address before local clubs.

Light inspection, as desired, of Army and R.C.A.F. units.

Leave Winnipeg 6.30 p.m.

Saturday, July 12 -

Arrive Ottawa 6.10 a.m.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202127

PRIME MINISTER'S ITINERARY - WESTERN TOUR

24th June - 12th July
1941

Tues. 24th June	Lv. Ottawa	10.35	p.m.
Wed. 25th June	Lv. Fort William	10.25	p.m.
Thurs. 26th June	Lv. Winnipeg	10.20	p.m.
" 26th June	Lv. Regina	6.55	p.m.
Fri. 27th June	Ar. Calgary	8.45	a.m.
" 27th June	Lv. Calgary	11.00	p.m.
Sat. 28th June	Ar. Agassiz	8.13	p.m.
	for Harrison Hot Springs		
Sun. 29th June	in " " "		
Mon. 30th June	Lv. Agassiz	6.32	a.m.
" 30th June	Ar. Vancouver	8.40	a.m.
" 30th Junen	Lv. Vancouver	12.00	midnight
Tues. 1st July	Ar. Victoria	7.00	a.m.
" 1st July	Lv. Victoria	12.00	midnight
Wed. 2nd July	Ar. Vancouver	7.00	a.m.
" 2nd July	Lv. Vancouver	7.45	p.m.
Thurs. 3rd July	Ar. Edmonton	8.45	p.m.
Fri. 4th July	Lv. Edmonton	9.15	p.m.
Sat. 5th July	Ar. Saskatoon	4.55	a.m.
" 5th July	Ar. Prince Albert	4.15	p.m.
" 5th July	Ar. Lake Waskesiu	7.30	p.m. by motor
Sun. 6th July	Lv. Lake Waskesiu	9.00	p.m. " "
" 6th July	Ar. Prince Albert	10.30	p.m.
Mon. 7th July	Lv. Prince Albert	10.00	p.m.
Tues. 8th July	Ar. Regina	6.35	p.m.
" 8th July	Lv. Regina	8.15	p.m.
Wed. 9th July	Ar. Brandon	3.45	p.m.
Thurs. 10th July	Lv. Brandon	4.00	p.m.
Thurs. 10th July	Ar. Winnipeg	8.25	p.m.
" 10th July	Lv. Winnipeg	6.30	p.m.
Fri. 11th July	Ar. North Bay	11.59	p.m.
Sat. 12th July	Ar. Ottawa	6.10	p.m.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202128

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

CANADA

Department of National Defence
Headquarters,
M.D.No.11,
Victoria, B.C.

NO. 39-1-20
e1-18

26th June 1941

District Officer Commanding,
Military District No. 13,
CALGARY, Alta.

VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 11

1. Enclosed please find suggested programme for the Prime Minister's visit to this District which it is requested you submit to him for his concurrence.

2. You will note that on the 1st July an alternative is given to the scheduled visit to the R.C.A.F. at Patricia Bay (22 miles from Victoria) as it is not known whether the Prime Minister would prefer to see the R.C.A.F. at that point or visit the two Forts as indicated. There is no other Air Force Unit in Victoria Area.

3. Premier Pattullo and Mr. R.W. Mayhew wish the Prime Minister to be advised that a private dinner could be arranged if desired by either of them on the evening of July 1st in which case lunch would be with the G.O.C.-in-C. at Work Point Barracks instead of at H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads" and the alternative schedule (B) carried out.

4. Regarding the programme for 2nd July, lunch with the Edmonton Fusiliers at New Westminster has been included as it was thought this would fit in with the Prime Minister's visit to the R.C.A.F. at Boundary Bay in the afternoon.

5. Will you please therefore advise this Headquarters by telegram as to the concurrence or any changes necessary in the whole programme.

URGENT

EW

Lwmiller

(L.W. Miller) Colonel
Officer i/c Administration
Military District No.11.

M.F.B. 239
1000M—9-40 (7252)
H.Q. 1772-39-194

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

SCHEDULE "A"

VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER, - M.D. NO.11, VICTORIA, B.C.

30TH JUNE TO 2ND JULY, 1941

30th June - Arrives by car from Harrison Hot Springs in time for lunch with the Board of Trade, at the Vancouver Hotel.

1500 hrs. The Prime Minister opens new wing Shaughnessy Hospital.

1530 hrs. G.O.C.-in-C. calls for Prime Minister at Shaughnessy Hospital.

1550 hrs. Arrive R.C.N.V.R. - Stanley Park.

1610 hrs. Leave R.C.N.V.R. - Stanley Park.

1630 hrs. Arrive Burrard Shipyard - North Vancouver.

1720 hrs. Leave Burrard Shipyard - North Vancouver.

1740 hrs. Arrive Ferguson Point Fort - 31st Bty., R.C.A.

1800 hrs. Leave " " " " " "

1810 hrs. Arrive Vancouver Hotel.

2359 hrs. The Prime Minister will leave Vancouver by boat for Victoria.

1st July - 0900 hrs. The Prime Minister will be met on boat by G.O.C.-in-C. at Victoria and the following programme carried out.-

(See alternative schedule "B")

0910 hrs. Leave C.P.R. Wharf.

0930 hrs. Divisions R.C.N. Barracks.

1030 hrs. Naval Dockyard and Duntze Head, 17th S/L Bty.RCA. and 56th.Hvy.Bty.

1115 hrs. Leave Naval Dockyard and Duntze Head.

1125 hrs. Arrive Parsons Bridge Camp (1st Bn.Irish Fus., AF

1200 hrs. Leave Parsons Bridge Camp.

1210 hrs. Arrive Rodd Hill Fort. 60th Hvy.Bty.R.C.A., 17th S/L Bty., R.C.A.

1230 hrs. Leave Rodd Hill Fort.

1240 hrs. Arrive H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads."

1245 hrs. Parade and inspection R.C.N.V.R. Officers under training.

1300 hrs. Lunch at H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads."

1400 hrs. Leave H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads".

(A) (See below) 1445 hrs. Arrive R.C.A.F., Patricia Bay.

1545 hrs. Leave R.C.A.F., Patricia Bay.

1630 hrs. Tea at Mr. R.W. Mayhew's residence.

1700 hrs. Leave Mr. R.W. Mayhew's residence.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

1st July Cont'd

1715 hrs. Arrive Gordon Head Officers' Training Centre. Inspect Officers and Cadets under training.

1800 hrs. Leave Gordon Head.

1830 hrs. Arrive Empress Hotel.

1915 hrs. Leave Empress Hotel.

(B) 1930 hrs. Dinner at Officers' Mess, Work Point Barracks, with G.O.C.-in-C. and Senior Officers, to which Senior Navy and Air Force Officers invited.

2359 hrs. The Prime Minister and G.O.C.-in-C. leave Victoria and proceed to Vancouver by boat.

(A) Or, as an alternative, will visit Albert Head and Mary Hill Forts from 1445 hrs. to 1615 hrs.

(B) Or, as an alternative, private dinner with Premier Pattullo or Mr. R.W. Mayhew, in which case Lunch would be with G.O.C.-in-C. at Work Point Barracks.
(See Albernative Schedule (B) for 1st July, 1941.)

2nd July - The Prime Minister accompanied by G.O.C.-in-C. will proceed from C.P.R. Wharf, Vancouver to Vancouver Hotel:-

0900 hrs. Leave Vancouver Hotel.

0930 hrs. Arrive Sea Island Airport & Boeing Plant.

1030 hrs. Leave Sea Island Airport & Boeing Plant.

1100 hrs. Arrive New Westminster - Parade and Inspection Edmonton Fusiliers (A.F.)

1230 hrs. Lunch Officers' Mess - Edmonton Fusiliers.

10 —

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

SCHEDULE (B) ALTERNATIVE

1ST JULY, 1941

1st July

0910 hrs.	Leave C.P.R. Wharf.
0930 hrs.	Arrive R.C.N. Barracks (Divisions)
1015 hrs.	Leave R.C.N. Barracks (Divisions)
1030 hrs.	H.M.C.S."Royal Roads" - Parade and Inspection R.C.N.V.R. Officers under training.
1130 hrs.	Leave H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads".
1135 hrs.	Arrive Rodd Hill Fort. 60th Heavy Battery, R.C.A. - 17th S/L Battery, R.C.A.
1150 hrs.	Leave Rodd Hill Fort.
1200 hrs.	Arrive Parsons Bridge Camp (1st Bn. Irish Fusiliers, A.F.)
1235 hrs.	Leave Parsons Bridge Camp (1st Bn. Irish Fusiliers, A.F.)
1250 hrs.	Arrive Work Point Barracks.
1300 hrs.	Lunch at Officers' Mess, Work Point Barracks, with G.O.C.-in-C. and Senior Officers, to which Senior Navy and Air Force Officers invited.
1400 hrs.	Leave Work Point Barracks.
1445 hrs.	Arrive R.C.A.F. Patricia Bay.
1545 hrs.	Leave R.C.A.F. Patricia Bay.
1630 hrs.	Tea at Mr. R.W. Mayhew's residence.
1700 hrs.	Leave Mr. Mayhew's residence.
1715 hrs.	Arrive Gordon Head Officers' Training Centre. Inspect Officers and Cadets under training.
1800 hrs.	Leave Gordon Head.
1930 hrs.	Private dinner with Premier.Pattullo or Mr. Mayhew.
2359 hrs.	The Prime Minister and G.O.C.-in-C. leave Victoria and proceed to Vancouver by boat.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

SCHEDULE "A"

VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER, - M.D. NO.11, VICTORIA, B.C.

30TH JUNE TO 2ND JULY, 1941

30th June - Arrives by car from Harrison Hot Springs in time for lunch with the Board of Trade, at the Vancouver Hotel.

1500 hrs. The Prime Minister opens new wing Shaughnessy Hospital.

1530 hrs. G.O.C.-in-C. calls for Prime Minister at Shaughnessy Hospital.

1550 hrs. Arrive R.C.N.V.R. - Stanley Park.

1610 hrs. Leave R.C.N.V.R. - Stanley Park.

1630 hrs. Arrive Burrard Shipyard - North Vancouver.

1720 hrs. Leave Burrard Shipyard - North Vancouver.

1740 hrs. Arrive Ferguson Point Fort - 31st Bty., R.C.A.

1800 hrs. Leave " " " " " "

1810 hrs. Arrive Vancouver Hotel.

2359 hrs. The Prime Minister will leave Vancouver by boat for Victoria.

1st July - 0900 hrs. The Prime Minister will be met on boat by G.O.C.-in-C. at Victoria and the following programme carried out.-

(see alternative schedule "B")

0910 hrs. Leave C.P.R. Wharf.

0930 hrs. Divisions R.C.N. Barracks.

1030 hrs. Naval Dockyard and Duntze Head, 17th S/L Bty.RCA. and 56th.Hvy.Bty.

1115 hrs. Leave Naval Dockyard and Duntze Head.

1125 hrs. Arrive Parsons Bridge Camp (1st Bn.Irish Fus., [illegible]

1200 hrs. Leave Parsons Bridge Camp.

1210 hrs. Arrive Rodd Hill Fort. 60th Hvy.Bty.R.C.A., 17th S/L Bty., R.C.A.

1230 hrs. Leave Rodd Hill Fort.

1240 hrs. Arrive H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads."

1245 hrs. Parade and inspection R.C.N.V.R. Officers under training.

1300 hrs. Lunch at H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads."

1400 hrs. Leave H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads".

(A) (See below) 1445 hrs. Arrive R.C.A.F., Patricia Bay.

1545 hrs. Leave R.C.A.F., Patricia Bay.

1630 hrs. Tea at Mr. R.W. Mayhew's residence.

1700 hrs. Leave Mr. R.W. Mayhew's residence.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202133

1st July Cont'd

1715 hrs. Arrive Gordon Head Officers' Training Centre. Inspect Officers and Cadets under training.

1800 hrs. Leave Gordon Head.

1830 hrs. Arrive Empress Hotel.

1915 hrs. Leave Empress Hotel.

(B) 1930 hrs. Dinner at Officers' Mess, Work Point Barracks, with G.O.C.-in-C. and Senior Officers, to which Senior Navy and Air Force Officers invited.

2359 hrs. The Prime Minister and G.O.C.-in-C. leave Victoria and proceed to Vancouver by boat.

(A) Or, as an alternative, will visit Albert Head and Mary Hill Forts from 1445 hrs. to 1615 hrs.

(B) Or, as an alternative, private dinner with Premier Pattullo or Mr. R.W. Mayhew, in which case Lunch would be with G.O.C.-in-C. at Work Point Barracks.
(See Albernative Schedule (B) for 1st July, 1941.)

2nd July - The Prime Minister accompanied by G.O.C.-in-C. will proceed from C.P.R. Wharf, Vancouver to Vancouver Hotel:-

0900 hrs. Leave Vancouver Hotel.

0930 hrs. Arrive Sea Island Airport & Boeing Plant.

1030 hrs. Leave Sea Island Airport & Boeing Plant.

1100 hrs. Arrive New Westminster - Parade and Inspection Edmonton Fusiliers (A.F.)

1230 hrs. Lunch Officers' Mess - Edmonton Fusiliers.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

SCHEDULE (B) ALTERNATIVE

1ST JULY, 1941

1st July

0910 hrs.	Leave C.P.R. Wharf.
0930 hrs.	Arrive R.C.N. Barracks (Divisions)
1015 hrs.	Leave R.C.N. Barracks (Divisions)
1030 hrs.	H.M.C.S."Royal Roads" - Parade and Inspection R.C.N.V.R. Officers under training.
1130 hrs.	Leave H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads".
1135 hrs.	Arrive Rodd Hill Fort. 60th Heavy Battery, R.C.A. - 17th S/L Battery, R.C.A.
1150 hrs.	Leave Rodd Hill Fort.
1200 hrs.	Arrive Parsons Bridge Camp (1st Bn. Irish Fusiliers, A.F.)
1235 hrs.	Leave Parsons Bridge Camp (1st Bn. Irish Fusiliers, A.F.)
1250 hrs.	Arrive Work Point Barracks.
1300 hrs.	Lunch at Officers' Mess, Work Point Barracks, with G.O.C.-in-C. and Senior Officers, to which Senior Navy and Air Force Officers invited.
1400 hrs.	Leave Work Point Barracks.
1445 hrs.	Arrive R.C.A.F. Patricia Bay.
1545 hrs.	Leave R.C.A.F. Patricia Bay.
1630 hrs.	Tea at Mr. R.W. Mayhew's residence.
1700 hrs.	Leave Mr. Mayhew's residence.
1715 hrs.	Arrive Gordon Head Officers' Training Centre. Inspect Officers and Cadets under training.
1800 hrs.	Leave Gordon Head.
1930 hrs.	Private dinner with Premier.Pattullo or Mr. Mayhew.
2359 hrs.	The Prime Minister and G.O.C.-in-C. leave Victoria and proceed to Vancouver by boat.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202135

ENGAGEMENTS

Thursday - June 26, 1941

MORNING

9.20 a.m. - Arrive Winnipeg
10.20 a.m. - Lv. Winnipeg

AFTERNOON

1.05 p.m. - Arrive at Brandon, Man.
(Mr. J.E. Matthews, M.P.)
1.20 p.m. - Lv. Brandon

5.55 p.m. - Arr. Regina
(6.15 p.m.) Hon. J.G. Gardiner
Mr. D.A. McNiven, M.P.

7.10 p.m. - Arr. Moose Jaw
(7.45 p.m.) Mr. Gordon Ross, M.P.

EVENING

7.45 p.m. - Dinner: Mr. N. McLeod, (B.U.P.)
Mr. Marshall (Windsor Star)
10.20 p.m. - Swift Current
(10.35 p.m.) Mr. R.T. Graham

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202136

Units for Inspection at

CALGARY

Army:

Active	Reserve
H.Q. M.D.13	
95th Fd.Bty. RCA.	15th Alta.Lt.Horse (R
Miscell.R.C.E.Detch.	Fd.Bde. (R) R.C.A.
A - 16 Inf.Trng.Centre (Advanced)	Calgary High. (R)
	Calgary Regt.(Tank) (R)
	Miscell.R.C.A.S.C. (R)

Air Force

No.3 Service Flying Training School
(Wg. Comdr. A. D. Ross.)

No.2 Wireless School,
(Group Capt. E. R. Owen)

No.31 Elementary Flying Training School
(Wg. Comdr. R. N. Smith)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202137

Programme for Calgary

(Train times are standard time)

8.45 a.m. Arrive Calgary

District Officer Commanding Brigadier F.M.W.Harvey
to call at Private Car V.C., M.C.

10.00 a.m. Visit Army, R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. Units.
(local time)

Noon " " Luncheon at Officers' Mess, Currie Barracks
(programme to be terminated so as to permit
P.M.'s return to car by 3 p.m.)

7.30 p.m. Call to Arms Parade where Prime Minister takes salute.
(local time)
Following organizations participating:
Naval Volunteer Reserve; Army and Air Force;
Boy Scouts; Girl Guides; Cadet Corps;
Women's Service Corps; Service Clubs;
other civilian bodies.

Following parade 15 minute address at Fair Grounds
(this address to be broadcast)

11.00 p.m. Leave Calgary for Harrison Hot Springs.

- - - - - - - - - - -

[redacted] Additional engagements:

Prime Minister has agreed to see Mr. Walker, Dom. Pres. of the Canadian Legion. Mr. Walker will call at Car in morning to ascertain time of interview.

No other appointments have been made.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202138

CALGARY
June 27, 1941

7.50 a.m. - Arrive Calgary

9.45 a.m. - D.O.C. Brigadier F.M.W. Harvey, V.C. to call at Private Car
- Prime Minister to inspect guard of honour on platform.

10.00 a.m. - Visit Army, R.C.A.F. and R.C.N.V.R. Units.

1.00 p.m. - Luncheon at Officers' Mess, Currie Barracks.

3.00 p.m. - Return to Car 102

(Interviews:
(
(Mr.Walker, Canadian Legion
(
(Local M.P.'s: Ross
(Edwards

7.15 p.m. - Leave Car for City Hall to take Salute.--Call to Arms Parade.

Following parade: 15 minute address at Fair Grounds.

11.00 p.m. - Leave Calgary for Harrison Hot Springs.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202139

"CALL TO ARMS" PARADE - GRANDSTAND PROGRAM

Martial Airs by Mass Band

9:30 "O CANADA"

1. Solo - Sergeant Glyndwr Jones - "There's a Land"
2. Dance - Alice Murdoch Troop of Adagio Dancers.
3. Currie Barracks Concert Party.
4. Brig. F. M. W. Harvey, V.C. - introducing Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King
5. Solo - Miss Muriel Niven - "The Heart That's Free"
6. Calgary St. George's Choir conducted by Mr. P. L. Newcombe
7. Closing Pageant - "Rule Britannia"

"GOD SAVE THE KING"

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202140

PROGRAMME OF DAY AT CALGARY - June 27, 1941

9.45 a.m. - Inspect Guard of Honour on platform.

10.20 a.m. - Visit R.C.A.F.

11.00 a.m. - Visit R.C.A.F. wireless school.

11.15 a.m. - " R.C.N.V.R.

11.45 a.m. - Training centre Currie Barracks.

12.20 p.m. - No. 3 R.C.A.F. Training Centre.

1.00 p.m. - Lunch, Currie Barracks.

7.15 p.m. - Leave train to take salute at City Hall.

8.15 p.m. - Proceed to Victoria Park to take salute,
Address at Fair Grounds.

10.00 p.m. - Concert concluded.

11.00 p.m. - Leave Calgary.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202141

PROGRAMME AT CALGARY

June 27, 1941

7:50 a.m. - Arrive Calgary

9:45 a.m. - D.O.C. Brigadier F.M.W. Harvey, V.C. to call at Private car

Prime Minister to inspect guard of honour

10:20 a.m. - Visit R.A.F. Air Training establishment

11:00 a.m. - Visit R.C.A.F. Wireless School

11:15 a.m. - Visit R.C.N.V.R.

11:45 a.m. - Inspect training centre, Currie Barracks

12:00 noon - Visit No. 3 R.C.A.F. training centre

1:00 p.m. - Lunch at Currie Barracks

7:15 p.m. - Take Salute at City Hall - "Call to Arms" Parade

9:00 p.m. - Address at Fair Grounds

11:00 p.m. - Leave Calgary.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

PROGRAMME AT VANCOUVER

June 30, 1941

12:30 p.m. - Luncheon Hotel Vancouver - Board of Trade

2:30 p.m. - Freedom of City - City Hall

4:30 to 6:00 p.m. - Inspection shipbuilding plants from Harbour Board yacht "Fispa"

6:15 p.m. - Inspect R.C.N.V.R. at Stanley Park

7:30 p.m. - Dinner with Mr. G. McGeer, M.P. and others, at Vancouver Yacht Club.

12 midnight - Leave for Victoria.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

PROGRAMME AT VICTORIA

July 1, 1941

9:50 a.m. - Inspect R.C.A.F. guard of honour Empress Hotel

10:15 to 11:00 a.m. - Inspect R. C. N.

11:30 a.m. - Inspection "Royal Roads"

12:45 a.m. - Work Point Barracks

1:00 p.m. - Luncheon Officers' mess Work Point Barracks

2:15 p.m. - Inspect military hospital Work Point Barracks

3:15 p.m. - Officers' training centre, Gordon Head

4:30 p.m. - Tea at Mr. Mayhew's residence

7:30 p.m. - Dinner - Premier Pattullo

12 midnight - Leave for Vancouver.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202144

PROGRAMME AT VANCOUVER

July 2, 1941

- Interviews representatives Canadian Legion and others

2:00 p.m. - Inspection manufacturing plants, Vancouver

2:30 p.m. - Inspection Boeing plant at Sea Island airport

3:00 p.m. - Opening of Boundary Bay Elementary Flying Training School

4:30 p.m. - Inspection Edmonton Fusiliers at New Westminster.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202145

PROGRAMME AT EDMONTON

July 4, 1941

12:20 p.m. - Luncheon - Chambers of Commerce and Canadian Clubs

2:30 p.m. - Inspect No. 2 Air Observers' School

3:05 p.m. - Inspect No. 16 Elementary Flying Training School

3:30 p.m. - Inspect No. 16 Aircraft Repair Depot

4:00 p.m. - Call on Lieutenant-Governor Bowen

4:20 p.m. - Call on Premier Aberhart

5:15 p.m. - Inspect No. 4 Initial Training School

9:05 p.m. - Leave Edmonton.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202146

PROGRAMME AT SASKATOON

July 5, 1941

- D.O.C. Brigadier Foster, W.W.
meet train

9:15 a.m. - Visit R.C.A.F. No. 4 Service Flying Training School

11:00 a.m. - Visit Dundurn Camp

2:00 p.m. - Leave by special train for Prince Albert

5:00 p.m. - Leave Prince Albert for Lake Waskesiu

July 7, 1941

12 noon - Civic Luncheon

2:00 p.m. - Visit Air Observer and Elementary Flying Training School

8:00 p.m. - Recruiting rally at Exhibition Grounds with display by motor convoy from Dundurn and address by Prime Minister

11:00 p.m. - Leave Prince Albert.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202147

PROGRAMME AT REGINA

July 8, 1941

10:00 a.m. - Brigadier W.W. Foster to meet train

10:15 a.m. - Visit headquarters, R.C.M.P.

11:00 a.m. - Inspection R.C.A.F.

1:00 p.m. - Lunch with R.C.A.F.

2:30 p.m. - Visit Regina Training Centre - March Past, display by recruits, brief address by Prime Minister

4:20 p.m. - Inspection of mess kitchens and quarters

4:45 p.m. - Tea in Officers' mess

5:30 p.m. - Visit City Recruiting tent

6:15 p.m. - Visit Premier Patterson

6:30 p.m. - Visit Lieutenant-Governor McNab

8:15 p.m. - Leave Regina.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202148

PROGRAMME AT BRANDON

July 9, 1941

9:00 a.m. - D.O.C. Brigadier Riley to call at Private car

9:00 to 11:00 a.m. - Inspection of Manning Depot and Service Flying Training School

11:00 to 12:00 noon - Inspection of Artillery Training Centre

Proceed to Shilo Camp

1:00 p.m. - Lunch, Officers' Mess

2:00 to 3:30 p.m. - Inspection of troops in training at Shilo Camp

3:30 to 4:30 p.m. - Inspection of training including Small Arms Range

4:30 to 5:00 p.m. - Inspection, Artillery Range

Return to Brandon

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202149

PROGRAMME AT WINNIPEG

July 10, 1941

8:25 a.m. - Arrive Winnipeg

12:30 p.m. - Luncheon at Royal Alexandra Hotel - Board of Trade and Canadian Club

2:30 p.m. - Inspection and March Past, Fort Osborne Barracks

3:15 p.m. - Inspection R.C.A.F. schools

5:00 p.m. - Call on Lieutenant-Governor McWilliams

5:45 p.m. - Call on Mr. Dafoe

6:20 p.m. - Inspection R.C.N.V.R. guard of honour at station

6:30 p.m. - Leave Winnipeg.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202150

VANCOUVER

June 30th and July 2nd.

Engagements already made:

June 30 Luncheon Hotel Vancouver - with address to combined organizations. 12.30

June 30 Opening of Shaughnessy Military Hospital - 3.00 p.m.

June 30 Private Dinner with G. McGeer M.P. and friends.

Interview at time to be fixed later with
Canadian Legion Officials (Mr.Walker to discuss this
in Calgary Friday)

Other engagements tentatively accepted are:

July 2 Visit to Shipbuilding Company at North Vancouver;

Opening of Boundary Bay Elementary Flying Training School
(this engagement supposed to take place on Wed. July 2nd)

Other suggestions:

Canadian Corps of Commissionaires (presumably a Legion of Frontiersmen type of organizatior
have offered to stage a parade, if requested.

July 2nd Freeman of the City at City Hall. ? when elsewhere

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202151

COPY NO 13.

ITINERARY

for

The visit of

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

AT VANCOUVER. B.C.

MONDAY. 30TH JUNE.1941

0840 Hours.	Arrive C.P.R.Station, Vancouver, B.C. To be met by Detachment of 2 Officers and 50 Other Ranks, Edmonton Fusiliers, C.A. (to be in position by 0830 hours outside the Depot) The Pipe Band, 2nd BN.C.S.R. C.A. will be in attendance. Route of Parade: WEST to GRANVILLE - SOUTH on GRANVILLE to GEORGIA STREET - WEST on GEORGIA STREET to the VANCOUVER HOTEL.
1230 Hours.	Board of Trade Luncheon, Hotel Vancouver.
1430 Hours.	Freedom of the City at the Vancouver City Hall. Guard of Honour - 1 Officer and 15 Other Ranks each from the Navy, Army and Air Force, under Lieut: Fox., R.C.N.V.R. (to be in position by 1415 hours)
~~1500~~ 1800 Hours.	Attend Opening of Shaughnessy Military Hospital and Administrative Building.
1600 Hours.	Arrive Immigration Wharf and travel to Burrard Dry Dock on Harbour Board Yacht "FISPA" and inspect Narrows North and Stanley Park Forts from the ship.
1800 Hours.	Land at R.C.N.V.R. Dock at Stanley Park and inspect Detachment there.
1930 Hours.	DINNER - Vancouver Club.
2400 Hours.	The Prime Minister leaves for Victoria on the midnight boat.

Jan C Mathison
Lieut:
for (C.G.Beeston)Colonel.
Commanding Vancouver Defences.

DISTRIBUTION:

Nos.1 & 2	G.O.C.-in-C. Pacific Command.
3	O.C. Vancouver Defences.
4	S.C. Vancouver Defences.
5	O.O. Vancouver Defences.
6	Naval Officer i/c Vancouver.
7	Sqdn.Ldr.A.A.Rabnett, R.C.A.F.
8	Lieut:Richardson. R.C.N.V.R.
9	O.C.Edmonton Fusiliers, CA.
10	O.C. 15(Van)Coast Bde, RCA.CA.
11	Pipe Major Duncan, 2nd Bn.C.S.R. Pipe Band.

For information.

12 & 13	G.G.McGeer,Esq: K.C. M.P.
14	Chief of Police.
15	Inspector Lemon, Traffic Inspector.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202152

Units for Inspection at

VANCOUVER

Army

Active	Reserve
H.Q. Vancouver Defences	15th Coast Bde. (R) R.C.A.
15th Coast Bde.R.C.A. (manning forts at Stanley Park, Narrows North, Point Grey and Steveston)	1 S/L Regt. (R) R.C.A.
	14th Inf.Bde. (R)
	R.C.E., R.C. Sigs.
S/L Bty. and Miscell. Services	R.C.A.S.C. (R)
	C.C.T.C.

Air Force

No.8 Elementary Flying Training School
(Flt.Lt. W. F. Poag -
Civilian Mgr. Mr. L.J.Martin)

No.18 Elementary Flying Training School, Boundary Bay
(Sq.Lr. J. L. Berven -
Civilian Mgr. Mr. L. J. Martin)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Re: Opening of Boundary Bay Air Field C 202153

Leslie Martin

Managing Director - will preside at the opening.

Also Manager of No. 8 Elementary Flying Training School;

is responsible for elementary training in B.C.;

Vice-President and Sales Manager of oil company;

Governor of Vancouver Hospital;

President of Aero Club of B.C.;

Served in 1st Great War; was 16 at time of gas attack (April 1915). Awarded Military Medal.

This school is an outstanding school;
absolutely non-profit making;
money being loaned without interest;
any surplus will be returned to government.

Other Directors:
Major Austin C. Taylor;
S.D. Brooks, President of Power River Co.;
W.J. Mackenzie, President of B.C. Bridge Co.;
Mr. W. B. Farris.

Capacity of school: 280 students -
140 now there -
64 aircraft are used.

Civilian staff: 183.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Doc dun C202154

VICTORIA

July 1st

Engagements made:

Inspection of Naval, Army and Air Force Units.

Luncheon with Naval Officers at Work Point.

Other invitations received and decision to be rendered:

Dinner with combined services in evening. No - ?

Possible interviews - no arrangements made:
Premier Pattullo; - cancelled
Lt. Gov. Hamber. - cancelled

Request for Interview:

Lt. M. R. MacGowan Dale No

Engagement declined:

Canadian Club, Victoria. No

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT M. R. MacGOWAN DALE, O. T. C. WESTERN CANADA, VICTORIA HEAD, B. C., TO THE PRIME MINISTER, DATED JUNE 14, 1941

I understand that you expect to visit the West Coast. Try to visit all of Canada. The people need you, not those in the services, but the others who are even more vitally affected by the war.

If you should visit Victoria, I should consider it a rare privilege to meet you.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202156

VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER -MD #11, VICTORIA, BC

30th JUNE To 2nd. JULY, 1941

MONDAY - Vancouver, B.C.
30th June, 1941

0840 hrs.	Arrive: Vancouver, C.P.R.
1200 hrs.	Lunch Bd. of Trade.
1430 hrs.	City Hall
1530 hrs.	Shaughnessy Hospital.
1600 hrs.	Arr: Tispa Wharf - go to Burrards Shipyard and look at Narrows North Battery and Stanley Park Fort from ship. JERICHO
1800 hrs.	Land at RCNVR Stanley Park and inspect.
1930 hrs.	Dinner at Vancouver Club. G.O.C. and Colonel Beeston invited.

TUESDAY - Victoria, B.C.
1st. July, 1941

0950 hrs.	Guard of Honour, R.C.A.F. Empress Hotel.
1015 hrs.	Arrive R.C.N. Barracks - sees Divisions.
1110 hrs.	Leave R.C.N. Barracks.
1130 hrs.	Arrive H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads".
1230 hrs.	Leave " " " .
1245 hrs.	Arrive Work Point Barracks.
1300 hrs.	Lunch - Officers' Mess, Work Point Brks.
1415 hrs.	Visit Military Hospital, Work Point Brks.
1450 hrs.	Leave " " " " " .
1515 hrs.	Arrive Gordon Hd. Officers' Training Centre Inspect Officers and Cadets.
1615 hrs.	Leave Gordon Head.
1630 hrs.	Arrive Mr. Mayhews residence for tea.
2359 hrs.	Leaves Victoria for Vancouver.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202157

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR VISIT OF

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

JULY 4th, 1941

1430 hours - Leave MacDonald Hotel

1435 hours - Arrive No. 2 A.O.S. on Portage Ave. Supervisory Officer to meet party.

1435 - 1500 hours - Inspect No. 2 Air Observers' School. School personnel to be standing by at hangar in formation where they can be inspected and in circumstances that will permit immediate commencement of flying. Personnel who would be otherwise engaged in training to continue their normal activities. (In case of rain an inspection of personnel in hangar.)

1505 hours - Arrive at No. 16 Elementary Flying Training School. Officer in charge to meet party on arrival.

1505 - 1530 hours - Inspect No. 16 Elementary Flying Training School. School to carry on in normal way. Personnel who are to fly will stand by at hangar. Other personnel to be normally engaged. (In case of rain an inspection of personnel in hangar.)

1540 hours - Arrive at No. 16 Repair Depot via 122nd St. (On north side of airport.)

1540 - 1610 hours - Inspect No. 16 Repair Depot. Officer in Charge to meet party on arrival and to conduct party over Depot.

1620 hours - Arrive at Residence of Lieutenant Governor.

1630 hours - Leave Residence of Lieutenant Governor.

1645 hours - Arrive Legislative Building

1700 hours - Leave Legislative Building

1715 hours-- Arrive No. 4 Initial Training School (Normal School - South Edmonton)

1715 - 1800 hours - at No. 4 I.T.S.

1715 - 1725 hours - review march past in column of route by personnel of No. 4 I.T.S. and Radio Technicians' School.

1735 - 1800 hours - Inspect Station, including quarters. (In case of rain all personnel assemble in Auditorium at 1700 hours.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

1

C202158

E N G A G E M E N T S

Edmonton
Friday, July 4, 1941

Morning

Afternoon

12.20 p.m. Luncheon - Chambers of Commerce and Canadian Clubs

2.30 p.m. Air Observers' School

3.05 p.m. Elementary Flying Tr. School.

3.30 p.m. Aircraft Repair Depot

4.00 p.m. Call on Lt. Governor ~~at Residence. Mrs. MacKinnon and Mrs. Casselman to be there~~

4.20 p.m. Call on Premier Aberhart ~~in his office~~.

5.15 p.m. Initial Training School - ~~march past and inspection of personnel.~~

~~6.15 p.m. Leave for Hotel.~~

Evening

9.05 p.m. Leave Edmonton.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202159

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR VISIT OF

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

JULY 4th, 1941

	Commanding Officers
1430 hours - Leave MacDonald Hotel	
1435 hours - Arrive No. 2 A.O.S. on Portage Ave. Supervisory Officer to meet party.	
1435 - 1500 hours - Inspect No. 2 Air Observers' School. School personnel to be standing by at hangar in formation where they can be inspected and in circumstances that will permit immediate commencement of flying. Personnel who would be otherwise engaged in training to continue their normal activities. (In case of rain an inspection of personnel in hangar.)	F'lt Lt. H. Batty
1505 hours - Arrive at No. 16 Elementary Flying Training School. Officer in charge to meet party on arrival.	F'lt Lt. Beer
1505 - 1530 hours - Inspect No. 16 Elementary Flying Training School. School to carry on in normal way. Personnel who are to fly will stand by at hangar. Other personnel to be normally engaged. (In case of rain an inspection of personnel in hangar.)	
1540 hours - Arrive at No. 16 Repair Depot via 122nd St. (On north side of airport.)	Mr. Lee Britnell, Manager
1540 - 1610 hours - Inspect No. 16 Repair Depot. Officer in Charge to meet party on arrival and to conduct party over Depot.	
1620 hours - Arrive at Residence of Lieutenant Governor.	
1630 hours - Leave Residence of Lieutenant Governor.	
1645 hours - Arrive Legislative Building	
1700 hours - Leave Legislative Building	
1715 hours-- Arrive No. 4 Initial Training School (Normal School - South Edmonton)	Wing Commander J. A. Hutchison
1715 - 1800 hours - at No. 4 I.T.S.	
1715 - 1725 hours - review march past in column of route by personnel of No. 4 I.T.S. and Radio Technicians' School.	
1735 - 1800 hours - Inspect Station, including quarters. (In case of rain all personnel assemble in Auditorium at 1700 hours.)	

No 1 Co - R. A. Chief Justice Harvey - Mr Mc Lennan

W. C. Hutchison -

No 2 Adams Gow - Stewart - Coyle - Wyatt - Pedneaud

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Exhibit 2

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER

to Military District 12 (Saskatchewan)

- - - - - - - - -

Saturday, July 5th. 1941

- - - - - - - - -

Proposed Itinerary - Dundurn & Saskatoon

- - - - - - - - -

Local Time

0950 - District Officer Commanding will meet train at Saskatoon.

1000 - Visit R.C.A.F., No. 4 Service Flying Training School (Group Captain Bell-Irving).

1040 - Leave No. 4 Service Flying Training School.

1130 - Arrive Dundurn Camp.

(1) Inspection of Units on parade, list attached. (Public Address System will be arranged for address).

(2) March Past.

(3) Visit men's quarters (Active Units).

(4) Visit Hostess House, and the Salvation Army and Knights of Columbus recreation rooms and Hospital.

(5) Drive out through Reserve Units Camp.

1245 - Leave Dundurn Camp for Saskatoon to entrain C.N.R. to Prince Albert.

NOTE:- Local Time is one hour ahead of Railway Time.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202161

EXHIBIT 3

db Regina, Sask., 29th June, 1

DUNDURN TRAINING AREA

Personnel in Training 5th July, 1941.

Reserve Units	Camp Strength	Cmdng. Officer.
2nd Bn.,S.S.R.	395	Capt. Quinn. MM
B.L.I. (16/22 S.H.)	150	Major Wetton. ED
14th Can. Hussars.	64	2/Lt. Hossie.
P.A. Vols.	188	Major Hangerud. ED
TOTAL(Reserve)	797	

Active Units		
"A6" R.C.E. Trng. Ctre.	900	Lt.-Col Dillon. MC ED
"A18" M.G. Trng. Ctre.	400	Lt.-Col Chater.
No. 8 Gen. Hospital	69	Col. Young. DSO MC
Home War Establishment	200	
TOTAL(Reserve)	1569	

TOTAL CAMP STRENGTH.....Approx. 2500

----------0----------

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202162

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. R. 1-1-6-5

CANADA

Department of National Defence
- ARMY -

Regina, Sask., June 29th, 1941.

AIR MAIL

The Secretary to the Prime Minister,
The Right Honourable Mackenzie King, P.C., M.P.,
c/o Hotel Vancouver,
Vancouver, B.C.

Visit of Prime Minister to M.D. 12

As instructed by National Defence Headquarters I am enclosing suggested itineraries for the visit of the Prime Minister to Military District 12, Saskatchewan. They are based upon times given in a letter dated June 27th, of which a copy is attached (ex. 1).

2. It is noted the letter of June 27th does not contemplate a visit to the military establishment at Saskatoon, or refer to R.C.N.V.R. men in training in Regina. In the first instance, it would be quite possible, should the Prime Minister so desire, to stop at Saskatoon Depot for a few minutes enroute Dundurn to Prince Albert the afternoon of July 5th. The men at the Depot are chiefly recruits and the only suggestion would be to have them formed up in order that the Prime Minister could say a few words.

In the case of the R.C.N.V.R. at Regina, arrangements have been made for them to parade with other forces at the Exhibition Grounds, unless contrary instructions are received.

3. A proposed itinerary for Saskatoon is enclosed (ex. 2) and contemplates arrival at the R.C.A.F. station at 0915 hours, giving one hour for inspection there, which would have to be sufficient as Dundurn being 35 miles away, three-quarters of an hour must be allowed between the two points. The arrival at Dundurn is set for 1100 hours, it being felt the Prime Minister would not wish to interfere too much with the men's lunch hour. The itinerary allows for an inspection of the men, and afterwards if so desired, visiting the men's quarters and the camp amenities outlined on the schedule.

4. Lunch in Headquarters Mess is timed for 1300 hours. The senior officers in Camp, both Active and Reserve, will be invited and presented to the Prime Minister. After luncheon there will be a short display by the motor convoy, which driving throughout this Military District has done splendid work in the recruiting campaign. The Prime Minister would, of course, determine how long he wished to remain after luncheon. It is felt that sitting around for a short time watching the demonstration would afford a certain amount of rest.

NAT. DEF. B. 239

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202163

5. Attached to exhibit 2 is exhibit 3 which contains a list of the units now at Dundurn. Dundurn is primarily an Advanced Training Centre taking care of Engineers and Machine Gun training for Western Canada. At the present time and during the summer Reserve units also attend Camp for training periods ranging from 15 to 30 days. The physical features of the country make Dundurn an exceedingly valuable training area.

6. Regina. - The instructions received (letter June 27th) apparently contemplate using the morning only for visits to Naval, Land, and Air stations. In case, however, the Prime Minister might wish to extend his visits into the afternoon and so permit a much easier day, an alternate program is submitted. Exhibit 4 contains #1 plan, based upon the use of the morning only, and a #2 plan, by which a start could be made much later thus providing an opportunity for rest and enabling a more varied program to be tendered. Attached to Exhibit 4 is Exhibit 5 listing the units in the Regina Garrison. You have no doubt noted that Regina, Dundurn, and Saskatoon are all on Daylight Saving Time, i.e. starting at 0900 hours local time means leaving the train at 8 a.m. C.P.R. time.

7. It would be appreciated if a message could be sent confirming arrangements for Saskatoon. Those for Regina could, of course, stand, if so desired, until there is an opportunity for personal discussion at Saskatoon or Dundurn.

W. W. Foster

(W. W. Foster)
Brigadier
D.O.C., M.D. No. 12

Encls.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(Ex. 1)

C O P Y

C 202164

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
- A R M Y -

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, Canada,
27th June, 1941.

District Officer Commanding,
Military District No. 12,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Itinerary - The Right Honourable
The Prime Minister.

The following is the itinerary of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister on his visit to M.D. No. 12:

Friday 4th July	-	Leave Edmonton 9:15 p.m. for Saskatoon.
Saturday 5th July	-	Arrives Saskatoon 4:55 a.m. To be met by D.O.C., M.D. No. 12, at Private Car at 9:00 a.m. with car. Visit R.C.A.F. Units and then proceed by car to Dundurn Camp. Luncheon at Camp and proceed by motor to Prince Albert. (It will be advisable to have two cars available in Saskatoon.)
Sunday 6th July	-	Prince Albert.
Monday 7th July	-	Prince Albert. Visit R.C.A.F. Unit. Leave Prince Albert at 5:30 p.m.
Tuesday 8th July	-	Arrive Regina at 5:35 a.m. To be met by D.O.C., M.D. No. 12 at 9:00 a.m. at Private Car. Visits R.C.A.F., Military Training Centres and R.C.M.P. Barracks. Luncheon with R.C.A.F. Leaves Regina, C.N.R. at 7:15 p.m.

Please acknowledge by wire.

(B.W. Browne),
Major-General,
Adjutant-General.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202165
(EX 2)

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, THE PRIME MINISTER

TO M.D. NO. 12 (SASKATCHEWAN)

Proposed Itinerary - Saskatoon

JULY 5, Saturday

0900 - District Officer Commanding will meet train at Saskatoon.

0915 - Visit R.C.A.F., No. 4 Service Flying Training School (Group Captain Bell-Irving).

1015 - Leave No. 4 Service Flying Training School.

1100 - Arrive Dundurn Camp.

(1) Inspection of Units on parade. (List attached) (Public Address System will be arranged for address.)
(11) Visit mens' quarters.
(111) Visit Hostess House and the Salvation Army and Knights of Columbus recreation rooms and hospital.

1300 - Lunch at Headquarters Mess.

1400 - The motor convoy used for demonstration to assist Recruiting will be ready to give a short display.

1430 - (or as may be desired by the Prime Minister) Leave for Prince Albert.
3 hours should be allowed for drive from Dundurn to Prince Albert.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

NOTES: 1: Daylight Saving Time prevails, i.e. 8.00 a.m. Railway time is 9.00 a.m. local.

2. Owing to lack of time arrangements do not include visits to Military Depot and R.C.N.V.R. at Saskatoon. The former has 500 men, the latter 80, but if desired they could parade together and a call be made enroute Dundurn to Prince Albert, as indicated in accompanying letter.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202166
IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. .....

EXHIBIT 3

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
ARMY

db

Regina, Sask., 29th June, 1941

DUNDURN TRAINING AREA

Personnel in Training 5th July, 1941.

Reserve Units	Camp Strength	Cmdng. Officer
2nd Bn., S.S.R.	395	Capt. Quinn
B.L.I. (16/22 S.H.)	150	Major Wetton
14th Can. Hussars	64	2/Lt. Hossie
P.A. Vols.	188	Major Hangerud
TOTAL (Reserve)	797	

Active Units		
"A6" R.C.E. Trng. Ctre.	900	Lt.-Col. Dillon
"A18" M.G. Trng. Ctre.	400	Lt.-Col. Chater
No. 8 Gen. Hospital	69	Col. Young
Home War Establishment	200	
TOTAL (Active)	1569	

TOTAL CAMP STRENGTH..... 2366

-------0-------

NAT. DEF. B. 440
1,500M-3-41 (9830)
H.Q. 1772—39—767

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202167

Recruiting Rally Song Sheet

1. O Canada, our home, our native
Ab land,
True patriot love in all thy sons command,
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

Chorus

O Canada, Glorious and Free,
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

2. It's a long way to Tipperary,
G It's a long way to go;
It's a long way to Tipperary,
To the sweetest girl I know.
Good-bye Piccadilly;
Farewell, Leicester Square;
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there.

3. Because there's something about a soldier,
There's something about a soldier,
There's something about a soldier,
that is fine, fine, fine;
He may be a great big General,
He may be a Sergeant-Major,
He may be a simple private of the line, line, line.
But there is something about his bearing,
Something in what he's wearing,
Something about his buttons all ashine, shine, shine,
Oh, the military chest,
Seems to suit the ladies best,
There's something about a soldier,
that is fine, fine, fine.

4. Let me call you sweetheart, I'm in
Bb love with you.
Yet me hear you whisper that you love me true,
See the lovelight shining in your eyes so blue,
Let me call you sweetheart, I'm in love with you.

5. All the nice girls love a sailor,
All the nice girls love a tar,
For there's something about the sailor,
Well, you know what sailors are;
Bright and breezy, free and easy,
They're the ladies' pride and joy,
For he's off to sea again—
And in love with Kate and Jane,
SHIP AHOY, SHIP AHOY.

6. In days of yore, from Britain's shore,
Bb Wolfe, the dauntless hero, came,
And planted firm Britannia's flag
On Canada's fair domain.
Here may it wave, our boast, our pride,
And joined in love together,
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine
The Maple Leaf forever.

Chorus

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf forever,
God save our King and heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever.

7. Zooming up boys TO THE STARS,
Up where the sky is blue!
We'll be gone in the cold gray dawn;
Where there's work to do you'll find us flying together
Birds of a feather
True patriot sons of Mars,
Proud of our battle scars,
So up boys TO THE STARS!
Rise on your wings so true,
Flying away at the break of day
Up in the azure blue we'll be there,
Good pals beside us,
Good luck betide us,
These words will guide us,
"Through Adversity TO THE STARS."

8. Moonlight and Roses
Ab Bring wonderful mem'ries of you.
My heart reposes
In beautiful thoughts so true;
June night discloses
Love's olden dreams sparkling anew,
Moonlight and Roses
Bring mem-ries of you.

9. Kiss me good-night Sergeant-Major
Tuck me in my little wooden bed
We all love you sergeant-major
When we hear you bawling "Show a leg".
Don't forget to wake me in the morning
And bring me round a nice hot cup of tea,
Kiss me good-night Sergeant-Major,
Sergeant-Major be a mother to me.

10. There'll always be an England
F While there's a country lane;
Wherever there's a cottage small
Beside a field of grain.
There'll always be an England
While there's a busy street;
Wherever there's a turning wheel
A million marching feet.
Red, white and blue,
What does it mean to you?
Surely your proud, shout it aloud,
Britons awake,
The Empire too, we can depend on you,
Freedom remains, these are the chains, nothing can break—
There'll always be an England
And England shall be free,
If England means as much to you
As England means to me.

11. All pull together thru the stormy
G weather,
Carry On! Carry On! Carry On!
Keep on trying, keep the old flag flying,
Carry On! Carry On! Carry On!
The sun is shining above the cloudy sky,
A silver lining will greet you by and by,
So, all pull together through the stormy weather,
Carry On! Carry On! Carry On!

(Tune—Turkey in the Straw)

12. Oh, his horses went dead, and his mule went lame
And he lost six cows in a poker game;
Then a hurricane came on a summer's day,
And blew the house where he lived away;
An earthquake came when that was gone,
And swallowed up the land that the crop grew on,
Then the tax collector, he came around,
And charged him up with a hole in the ground.
Hole in the ground, Te-he-he,
Was he discouraged? No, siree;
He joined the army and his bad luck went,
And now he's Captain of the regiment.

13. OH! OH! OH! it's a lovely war,
Who wouldn't be a soldier, eh?
Oh! it's a shame to take the pay;
As soon as "reveille" has gone
We feel just as heavy as lead,
But we never get up till the sergeant brings
Our breakfast up to bed.
OH! OH! OH! it's a lovely war,
What do we want with eggs and ham,
When we've got plum and apple jam?
Form fours! right turn! how shall we spend the money we earn?
OH! OH! OH! it's a lovely war.

14. When Irish eyes are smiling,
C Sure it's like a morn in Spring,
In the lilt of Irish laughter
You can hear the angels sing.
When Irish hearts are happy,
All the world seems bright and gay,
And when Irish eyes are smiling
Sure they steal your heart away.

15. Roamin' in the gloamin', on the bon-
F nie banks o' Clyde,
Roamin' in the gloamin' wi' my lassie by my side,
When the sun has gone to rest,
That's the time that we love best,
O it's lovely roamin' in the gloamin'.

16. Roll out the barrel
C We'll have a barrel of fun,
Roll out the barrel
We've got the Huns on the run.
Zing! Boom! Ta-rar-rel
Ring out a song of good cheer.
Now's the time to roll the barrel
For the gang's all here.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202167A

. . Patriotic Rally . .

Sponsored by

THE PRINCE ALBERT CITIZEN'S RECRUITING COMMITTEE

AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS
On Monday, July 7th, 1941

7.30 p.m.

Souvenir Programme

Musical Prologue - - Prince Albert Girls' Pipe Band
Selections - - - Machine Gun Training Centre Band
Announcements - - - - J. W. McDiarmid, M.C.

COMMUNITY SING-SONG

Accompanied by City Band. F. D. Culp, Song Leader

Introduction of Chairman by M.C.

Chairman's Address - His Worship, Mayor G. E. Brock
Address - - - - - - - - - - Capt. W. G. Elder
Demonstration by Machine Gun Training Centre Convoy

Musical Interlude

Introduction of Premier of Canada by the Chairman

Address - - - - Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Appreciation - - - J. G. Diefenbaker, K.C., M.P.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Dispersal March - - - Prince Albert City Band

DISPLAY OF MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT DIRECT FROM DUNDURN CAMP

Prince Albert Citizen's Recruiting Committee

Mayor G. E. Brock, O. Aaron, C. Bould, J. F. Carver, F. D. Culp, E. N. Davis, Col. G. L. Dempster, H. J. Fraser, M.L.A., J. Jonsson, R. R. Manville, L. Moffat, John MacArthur, J. W. McDiarmid, L. F. McIntosh, Mrs. C. Nance, T. Pickering.

The Herald Job Print, Prince Albert, Sask.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202168

E N G A G E M E N T S

Prince Albert - Monday, July 7, 1941

Morning

11.oo a.m. - Commander German to call

Afternoon

12.30 p.m. - Attend Civic Luncheon.

2.oo p.m. - Visit Air Observer School and Elementary Flying School.

Evening

8.oo p.m. - Attend Recruiting Rally at Exhibition Grounds.

8.30 - 9.10 p.m. - Driving display by convoy from Dundurn.

9.15 - 9.45 p.m. - Address by Prime Minister

11.oo p.m. - Leave Prince Albert by train.

ALL TIMES LOCAL

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202169

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER

to Military District No.12 (Saskatchewan)

- - - - - - - - -

Monday, July 7th, 1941

- - - - - - - - -

Proposed Itinerary - Prince Albert

- - - - - - - - -

--- NO MORNING ENGAGEMENTS.

1200 - Attend Civic Luncheon.

1400 - Visit Air Observer School and Elementary Flying School.

2000 - Attend Recruiting Rally at Exhibition Grounds.

2030 to 2110 - Driving display by convoy from Dundurn.

2115 to 2145 - Speech by Prime Minister.

2200 - Leave Prince Albert by train.

NOTE:- Local Time is one hour ahead of Railway Time.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

E N G A G E M E N T S C202170

Regina, Tuesday, July 8th, 1941

Morning

10.00 a.m. - Brigadier Foster will meet train.

10.15 a.m. - Arrive Headquarters, R.C.M.P.

11.00 a.m. - Arrive R.C.A.F.

Afternoon

1.00 p.m. - Lunch with R.C.A.F.

2.30 p.m. - Visit Regina Training Centre including R.C.N.V.R.

Brief address by Prime Minister.

4.15 p.m. - Tea in Officers Mess.
Lt. Governor, Premier,
Mayor will be present.
Also Mrs. Muirhead of Estevan

5.30 p.m. - Visit [redacted] Hostess Club and
City Recruiting Tent.

Evening

8.15 p.m. - Leave for Brandon

All times local

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202171

Exhibit 4

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER

to Military District 12 (Saskatchewan)

- - - - - - - - -

Tuesday, July 8th. 1941

- - - - - - - - -

Proposed Itinerary - Regina -

- - - - - - - - -

Local Time Brigadier Foster

1000 - District Officer Commanding will meet train (local time).

1015 - Arrive Headquarters R.C.M.P.

1100 - Arrive R.C.A.F.: (1) Headquarters #4 Training Command.
(2) #2 Initial Training School.
(3) #15 Elementary Flying School)
(4) #3 Air Observers School) airport

1300 - Lunch with R.C.A.F.

1430 - Visit Regina Training Centre Wing RCNVR

Recruits in basic training
Depot and other establishments
R.C.N.V.R. (Lieut-Cmdr. Ellison)

(1) Reception of Prime Minister, march past, inspection of above units.

(2) Display by recruits in training.

(3) Public Address system available for Prime Minister. (the public will occupy grandstand)

(4) Inspection of Mess, Kitchens, etc.

1645 - Tea in Officers Mess. Invitations to the wives of Senior Officers; Lt. Governor; Premier; Mayor; and limited number of those who have co-operated in recruiting.
Mrs. Muirhead of Estevan will also be a guest

1730 - Leave Officers Mess for train visiting Hostess Club and City Recruiting Tent enroute (at Recruiting Tent platoon of Indians will be seen).

1915 - Leave by C.N.R.

NOTE:- Local time is one hour ahead of Standard Time.(Railway Time)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Reg. C 202172

MEMO RE GARRISON PARADE

for the Right Honourable the Prime Minister

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

NAVY: 80 men, 3 weeks in training - Lieut-Cmdr. Ellison

DEPOT: 110 men, from 4-14 days in training

TRAINING CENTRE: Major Anderson

#1 Coy. - 7 weeks in training		163
#2 Coy. - 7 weeks in training		230
#3 Coy. - 1 week in training	(without rifles)	160
#4 Coy. - 3 weeks in training		278

2 Active Platoons from #4 Coy.

2/Lieut. R.B.W. Pyke - 9th Fld. Coy., R.C.E.

Lieut. R. J. Staples - 65th Fld. Bty., R.C.A.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202173
IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. .....

EXHIBIT 5

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
ARMY

db

Regina, Sask., 29th June, 194 1

REGINA GARRISON

Personnel in Training 8th July, 1941.

Active Units	Strength Totals	O.C.
No. 12 Dist. Depot	629	Lt.-Col. Sim
No. 12 Fd. Hygiene Sec.	20	A/Maj. Hames
No. 120 C.A. (B) T.C.	1199	Lt.-Col. Quinn
Home War Establishment	503	

TOTAL STRENGTH .. 2351

-------0-------

R.C.N.V.R. active personnel under Lieut-Commander Ellison, approximate strength 80, to parade with Regina Garrison.

NAT. DEF. B. 440
1,500M-3-41 (9830)
H.Q. 1772—39—767

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 203174

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER

to Military District No.12 (Saskatchewan)

Tuesday, July 8th, 1941.

REGINA GARRISON PROGRAMME

Local time

1430 - Arrival of the Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister of Canada.

Introduction of Staff Officers, M.D. No. 12 and Mrs. W.D. Muirhead whose seven sons and son-in-law are in the Canadian Active Army.

General Salute.

March Past - Commander of Parade - Lt.-Col. Sims,V.D.
R.C.N.V.R. - Lt.-Com. Ellison.
12th Dist. Depot -
120 C.A.(B) T.C. - Major G. Anderson.

1455 - Display by Recruits in Training.
Platoon Sentry Drill
Physical Training
First Aid
Bayonet Fighting
(The Recruits taking part have been in training from 1 to 7 weeks)

1545 - Inspection of two platoons of "R" Recruits who have volunteered for Active Service.
One platoon going to Engineers - Lt. R.B.W. Pyke
One platoon going to Artillery - Lt. R.J. Staples

~~Platoon~~ Thos Paul Udren
Mrs Paul Regina

Introduction of Mrs. W.D. Muirhead to other guests.

1600 - The Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister will speak to the troops.

1620 - Inspection of mess kitchens and men's quarters.

1645 - Tea in Officers' quarters.

1740 - Visit City Recruiting Tent (Platoon of Indians will be seen).

1800 - Arrive C.N.R. Station.

formerly Mrs Seibel - the names of the boys in service

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202175

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER

to Military District No.12 (Saskatchewan)

Tuesday, July 8th, 1941.

REGINA GARRISON PROGRAMME

Local time

1430 - Arrival of the Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister of Canada.

Introduction of Staff Officers, M.D. No. 12 and Mrs. W.D. Muirhead whose seven sons and son-in-law are in the Canadian Active Army.

General Salute.

March Past - Commander of Parade - Lt.-Col. Sims,V.D.
R.C.N.V.R. - Lt.-Com. Ellison.
12th Dist. Depot -
120 C.A.(B) T.C. - Major G. Anderson.

1455 - Display by Recruits in Training.
Platoon Sentry Drill
Physical Training
First Aid
Bayonet Fighting
(The Recruits taking part have been in training from 1 to 7 weeks)

1545 - Inspection of two platoons of "R" Recruits who have volunteered for Active Service.
One platoon going to Engineers - Lt. R.B.W. Pyke
One platoon going to Artillery - Lt. R.J. Staples

Introduction of Mrs. W.D. Muirhead to other guests.

1600 - The Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister will speak to the troops.

1620 - Inspection of mess kitchens and men's quarters.

1645 - Tea in Officers' quarters.

1740 - Visit City Recruiting Tent (Platoon of Indians will be seen)

1800 - Arrive C.N.R. Station.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202176

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER

to Military District No.12 (Saskatchewan)

Tuesday, July 8th, 1941.

REGINA GARRISON PROGRAMME

Local time

1430 - Arrival of the Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister of Canada.

Introduction of Staff Officers, M.D. No. 12 and Mrs. W.D. Muirhead whose seven sons and son-in-law are in the Canadian Active Army.

General Salute.

March Past - Commander of Parade - Lt.-Col. Sims,V.D.
R.C.N.V.R. - Lt.-Com. Ellison.
12th Dist. Depot -
120 C.A.(B) T.C. - Major G. Anderson.

1455 - Display by Recruits in Training.
Platoon Sentry Drill
Physical Training
First Aid
Bayonet Fighting
(The Recruits taking part have been in training from 1 to 7 weeks)

1545 - Inspection of two platoons of "R" Recruits who have volunteered for Active Service.
One platoon going to Engineers - Lt. R.B.W. Pyke
One platoon going to Artillery - Lt. R.J. Staples

Introduction of Mrs. W.D. Muirhead to other guests.

1600 - The Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister will speak to the troops.

1620 - Inspection of mess kitchens and men's quarters.

1645 - Tea in Officers' quarters.

1740 - Visit City Recruiting Tent (Platoon of Indians will be seen)

1800 - Arrive C.N.R. Station.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202177

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER

to Military District No.12 (Saskatchewan)

Tuesday, July 8th, 1941.

REGINA GARRISON PROGRAMME

Local time

1430 - Arrival of the Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister of Canada.

Introduction of Staff Officers, M.D. No. 12 and Mrs. W.D. Muirhead whose seven sons and son-in-law are in the Canadian Active Army.

General Salute.

March Past - Commander of Parade - Lt.-Col. Sims,V.D.
R.C.N.V.R. - Lt.-Com. Ellison.
12th Dist. Depot -
120 C.A.(B) T.C. - Major G. Anderson.

1455 - Display by Recruits in Training.
Platoon Sentry Drill
Physical Training
First Aid
Bayonet Fighting
(The Recruits taking part have been in training from 1 to 7 weeks)

1545 - Inspection of two platoons of "R" Recruits who have volunteered for Active Service.
One platoon going to Engineers - Lt. R.B.W. Pyke
One platoon going to Artillery - Lt. R.J. Staples

Introduction of Mrs. W.D. Muirhead to other guests.

1600 - The Rt. Hon. The Prime Minister will speak to the troops.

1620 - Inspection of mess kitchens and men's quarters.

1645 - Tea in Officers' quarters.

1740 - Visit City Recruiting Tent (Platoon of Indians will be seen)

1800 - Arrive C.N.R. Station.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Exhibit 4

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER

to Military District 12 (Saskatchewan)

Proposed Itinerary - Regina -

C 202178

No. I Plan

July 8th, Tuesday

0900 District Officer Commanding will meet train (local time)

0915 Visit Regina Training Centre

Recruits in basic training
Depot and other establishments
R.C.N.V.R. (Lieut-Commander Ellison)

(1) Reception of Prime Minister, march past, inspection of above units.

(2) Display by recruits in training.

NO (3) Public Address system available for Prime Minister.

(4) Inspection of Mess, Kitchens, etc.

1115 Visit R.C.M.P. Barracks

1145 Visit R.C.A.F.: No. 2 Initial Training School
No.15 Elementary Flying School)
No. 3 Air Observers School) Airport

1300 Lunch - R.C.A.F. No. 4 Training Command (Air Commodore Cowley)

- - - - - - - - - -

No. 2 Plan (Alternate suggestion for consideration)

1030 (9.30 railway time) Visit R.C.M.P.

1130 Visit R.C.A.F.

1300 Lunch No. 4 Training Command, R.C.A.F.

1430 Visit Training Centre

1600 Tea in Officers' Mess (meet senior officers)

Details in plan 2, other than time, conform to those of No. 1 plan.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202179

Exhibit 4

VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER

to Military District 12 (Saskatchewan)

- - - - - - - - -

Tuesday, July 8th. 1941

- - - - - - - - -

Proposed Itinerary - Regina -

- - - - - - - - -

Local Time

1000 - District Officer Commanding will meet train (local time).

1015 - Arrive Headquarters R.C.M.P.

1100 - Arrive R.C.A.F.: (1) Headquarters #4 Training Command.
(2) #2 Initial Training School.
(3) #15 Elementary Flying School)
(4) #3 Air Observers School) airport

1300 - Lunch with R.C.A.F.

1430 - Visit Regina Training Centre

Recruits in basic training
Depot and other establishments
R.C.N.V.R. (Lieut-Cmdr. Ellison)

(1) Reception of Prime Minister, march past, inspection of above units.

(2) Display by recruits in training.

(3) Public Address system available for Prime Minister. (the public will occupy grandstand)

(4) Inspection of Mess, Kitchens, etc.

1645 - Tea in Officers Mess. Invitations to the wives of Senior Officers; Lt. Governor; Premier; Mayor; and limited number of those who have co-operated in recruiting.
Mrs. Muirhead of Estevan will also be a guest

1730 - Leave Officers Mess for train visiting Hostess Club and City Recruiting Tent enroute (at Recruiting Tent platoon of Indians will be seen).

1915 - Leave by C.N.R.

NOTE:- Local time is one hour ahead of Standard Time.(Railway Time)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Air Commodore Sharp
Brigadier Riley

E N G A G E M E N T S

C 202180

BRANDON - July 9th, 1941

Morning

9.00 a.m. - District Officer Commanding to call at private car.

9.00 - 11.00 a.m. - Inspection of Manning Depot and Service Flying Training School.

11.00 - 12.00 noon - Inspection of Artillery Training Centre.

12.00 noon - Proceed to Shilo Camp.

1.00 p.m. - Lunch, Officers' Mess.

Afternoon

2.00 ~~2.30~~ - 3.30 p.m. - Inspection of troops in training at Shilo Camp.

3.30 - 4.30 p.m. - Inspection of training including Small Arms Range.

4.30 - 5.00 ~~5.30~~ p.m. - Inspection - Artillery Range.

5.30 p.m. - Return to Brandon.

Evening

ALL TIMES STANDARD

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202181

E N G A G E M E N T S

BRANDON - July 9th, 1941

10.oo a.m. - A.O.C. and D.O.C. will attend on Prime Minister at his train at the C.N.R., Brandon, Manitoba.

10.oo - 12.oo noon - Inspection of No. 2 Manning Depot, Brandon, and No. 2 Service Flying Training School, North Brandon.

12.oo - 1.oo p.m. - Inspection of A4 Artillery Training Centre, Brandon; to include a general Salute, Inspection, March Past and inspection of quarters.

1.oo p.m. - Move by automobile to Shilo Camp.

2.oo p.m. - Lunch - Headquarters Officers' Mess, Shilo Camp.

3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. - Inspection en masse of troops in training at Shilo Camp, which include A3 Artillery Training Centre, 17th Field Battery, R.C.A., 70th Field Battery, R.C.A., The Algonquin Regiment, echelon 4th Division, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Officers and other ranks of newly mobilized 4th Division Units taking special instruction, Cavalry Units of Reserve Army taking summer training.

4.30 - 5.30 p.m. - Inspection of training including Small Arms Range.

5.30 - 6.30 p.m. - Inspection of training including Artillery Range.

6.30 p.m. - Return to Brandon by automobile.

ABOVE TIMES DAYLIGHT SAVING

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202182

E N G A G E M E N T S

WINNIPEG - July 10th, 1941

Morning

8.25 a.m. - Arrive Winnipeg.
Proceed to Royal Alexandra Hotel.

12.30 p.m. - Luncheon, Royal Alexandra.
President Geo. H. Stewart — Board of Trade and
" Jos. V. Ferguson Canadian Club.
Manging. Secretary Board of Trade - E.C. Billiatt

Afternoon

2.30 p.m. - Inspection and March Past,
Brigadier Riley Fort Osborne Barracks.

3.15 p.m. - Inspection of R.C.A.F.
Air Commodore Shearer schools.

- Calls on:
Lieutenant-Governor,
Premier,
Mr. Dafoe.

6.30 p.m. - Leave Winnipeg.

ALL TIMES STANDARD

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

M. King

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202183
IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

NO. W.15-13-32

CANADA

Department of National Defence

Fort Osborne Barracks,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, 2nd July, 1941.

AIR MAIL.

Right Honourable W.L.MacKenzie King, P.C.,
Prime Minister's Train,
C.N.R.,
EDMONTON, Alta.

My Dear Mr.Prime Minister:

I am enclosing copy of a letter which I wrote to you on the 29th June and which was sent forward by Air Mail to the Vancouver Hotel, leaving here on Sunday, 29th June. I understand from Brigadier Nash, Ottawa, that it did not reach you. I hope the delay will not inconvenience you and that you will have an opportunity of giving consideration to the suggested programme.

Yours respectfully,

(H.J.Riley) Brigadier,
District Officer Commanding, M.D.10.

ENCL.

DB.

NAT. DEF. B. 440
1,500M-10-40 (7576)
H.Q. 1772—39—767

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202184

(COPY)

W.15-13-32.

Winnipeg,Man., 29th June, 1941.

AIR MAIL.

Right Honourable W.L.MacKenzie King, P.C.,
Vancouver Hotel,
Vancouver, B.C.

My Dear Mr.Prime Minister:

I have been advised by the Adjutant-General that you are to honour No.2 Air Command and Military District No.10 by your presence during the second week in July.

No.2 Air Command includes the Province of Saskatchewan whereas the western boundary of M.D.10 coincides with the western boundary of Manitoba. I therefore discussed with Air Commodore Shearer a tentative programme for Wednesday, July 9th and Thursday,July 10th, the days during which you will be in both areas. I suggest for your consideration the following:

9 a.m. Wednesday, July 9th: A.O.C. and D.O.C. will attend on you at your train at the C.N.R., Brandon, Manitoba.

9 a.m. to 11 a.m.	Inspection of No.2 Manning Depot, Brandon,and No.2 Service Flying Training School, North Brandon.
11 a.m. to 12 noon.	Inspection of A.4 Artillery Training Centre, Brandon; to include a general Salute, Inspection, March Past and inspection of quarters.
12 noon.	Move by automobile to Shilo Camp.
1 p.m.	Lunch - Headquarters Officers' Mess, Shilo Camp.
2.30 to 3.30 p.m.	Inspection en masse of troops in training at Shilo Camp, which include A.3 Artillery Training Centre, 17th Field Battery,R.C.A., 70th Field Battery,R.C.A., The Algonquin Regiment, echelon 4th Division, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Officers and other ranks of newly mobilized 4th Division Units taking special instruction,Cavalry Units of Reserve Army taking summer training.
3.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Inspection of training including Small Arms Range.
4.30 to 5.30 p.m.	Inspection of training including Artillery Range.
5.30 p.m.	Return to Brandon by automobile.

Thursday, July 10th.

9.30 a.m.	A.O.C. and D.O.C. will wait upon you at train, C.N.R.Winnipeg.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202185

Thursday, July 10th (Cont'd.)

9.45 to 10.30 a.m.	Inspection of Fort Osborne Barracks and troops in training including A.15 Infantry Training Centre, 18th Reconnaissance Bn., No.10 District Depot, No.20 Provost Coy., and Headquarters detail.
11 a.m. to 12 noon.	Inspection of training at St.Charles Small Arms Ranges.
12 noon.	Return via automobile to train.
2.15 to 5.15 p.m.	Inspection of No.3 Wireless School,R.C.A.F. No.7 Equipment Depot, No.5 Air Observers School, No.8 Repair Depot.

If time is available, I am sure the Officer Commanding, R.C.N.V.R., would appreciate a visit to the Naval Barracks in the late afternoon.

This programme is most elastic and can be shortened, lengthened, or altered to suit your convenience without notice.

It would be appreciated if your secretary advises me the number of your party who will be attending and also whether you wish to see the Naval Barracks, in order that suitable arrangements can be made.

Respectfully submitted,

(sgd.) H.J.Riley, Brigadier,
District Officer Commanding,
~~Military~~ District No.10.

HJR:ALC

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202186

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. W. 15-13-32.

CANADA

Department of National Defence

AIR MAIL

WINNIPEG., Man., 29th June, 1941.

Right Honourable W.L. MacKenzie King, P.C.,
Vancouver Hotel,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been advised by the Adjutant-General that you are to honour No. 2 Air Command and Military District No.10 by your presence during the second week in July.

No. 2 Air Command includes the Province of Saskatchewan whereas the western boundary of M.D.10 coincides with the western boundary of Manitoba. I therefore discussed with Air Commodore Shearer a tentative programme for Wednesday, July 9th and Thursday, July 10th, the days during which you will be in both areas. I suggest for your consideration the following:

9 a.m. Wednesday, July 9th:	A.O.C. and D.O.C. will attend on you at your train at the C.N.R., Brandon, Manitoba.
9 a.m. to 11 a.m.	Inspection of No. 2 Manning Depot, Brandon, and No. 2 Service Flying Training School, North Brandon.
11 a.m. to 12 noon.	Inspection of A4 Artillery Training Centre, Brandon; to include a general Salute, Inspection, March Past and inspection of quarters.
12 noon.	Move by automobile to Shilo Camp.
1 p.m.	Lunch - Headquarters Officers' Mess, Shilo Camp.
2.30 to 3.30 p.m.	Inspection en masse of troops in training at Shilo Camp, which include A3 Artillery Training Centre, 17th Field Battery, R.C.A., 70th Field Battery, R.C.A., The Algonquin Regiment, echelon 4th Division, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Officers and other ranks of newly mobilized 4th Division Units taking special instruction, Cavalry Units of Reserve Army taking summer training.
3.30 to 4.30 p.m.	Inspection of training including Small Arms Range.
4.30 to 5.30 p.m.	Inspection of training including Artillery Range.
5.30 p.m.	Return to Brandon by automobile.
Thursday, July 10th.	
9.30 a.m.	A.O.C. and D.O.C. will wait upon you at train, C.N.R., Winnipeg, Man.

M. F. B. 239
450M—1-40 (3741-2-3)
H.Q. 1772—39-194

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202187

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

NO.....

CANADA

Department of National Defence

.....19..

Thursday, July 10th. (Cont'd.)

9.45 to 10.30 a.m.	Inspection of Fort Osborne Barracks and troops in training, including A15 Infantry Training Centre, 18th Reconnaissance Bn., No.10 District Depot, No.20 Provost Coy., and Headquarters detail.
11 a.m. to 12 noon.	Inspection of training at St. Charles Small Arms Ranges.
12 noon.	Return via automobile to train.
2.15 to 5.15 p.m.	Inspection of No. 3 Wireless School, R.C.A.F., No. 7 Equipment Depot, No. 5 Air Observers School, No. 8 Repair Depot, No.14 Elementary Flying School.

If time is available, I am sure the Officer Commanding, R.C.N.V.R., would appreciate a visit to the Naval Barracks in the late afternoon.

This programme is most elastic and can be shortened, lengthened, or altered to suit your convenience without notice.

It would be appreciated if your secretary advises me the number of your party who will be attending and also whether you wish to see the Naval Barracks, in order that suitable arrangements can be made.

Respectfully submitted,

(H.J. Riley), Brigadier,
District Officer Commanding,
Military District No.10.

HJR:ALC

M. F. B. 239
450M—1-40 (3741-2-3)
H.Q. 1772—39-194

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Copy for Mr. Henry C202188

Memorandum for Mr. Acland:

I have your note of the 15th with which you forwarded the memorandum to the Secretariat covering attendance.

Frankly, I am quite amazed at its implications. I am forced to the conclusion that, during our absence, the staff seem to be under the impression that they can wander in to work at any time, and leave at any time. The very fact that you found it necessary to state that one secretary should be on duty at 9:15 sharp; others to be in not later than 9:30, and that any secretary "who wished to leave before 6:00 should check with Mr. Henry," is confirmation of this.

I am also amazed at your covering note, in which you suggest that, if a similar situation should develop in the future, a word in advance to Henry or yourself re organization of hours, would prevent a slip-up. Just why special arrangements should be made with Henry and yourself to have the staff carry out their ordinary responsibilities is beyond me.

The staff of the Prime Minister's Office are expected to be on duty at 9:15 each morning, and to remain there until 6:15 each evening, with special arrangements covering overtime.

When I called the other morning, at 9:40 a.m., I was told that none of the men were on duty (although it appears later that Mr. Blissett was there). This is scarcely an example which any responsible person should set to his staff. When we are in Ottawa, and there is a lot of overtime to be taken care of, without regular arrangements for time off, I am disposed to regard arrivals after 9:15 as permissable on the part of those who have had special duties to perform. My attitude on this point is to a degree influenced by the fact that I make it a practice myself to be at work every morning at 9:00 o'clock, and never to leave until well after 6:00. I think I can say, with all fairness, that, in addition, I assume as much if not more overtime duty than any other member of the staff.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202189

I feel distinctly let down on this occasion. I want a new memorandum issued to the staff. It should properly come from Mr. Henry. It can be very brief -- simply stating that all members of the staff are expected to be on duty at 9:15 sharp and are to remain on duty until 6:15, and that the usual arrangements are to be made for overtime, covering the noon hours, every night and week-ends.

W. J. Turnbull
Principal Secretary

The Citadel
Quebec City
August 14, 1943

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Friday Aug. 13th 1943

To Mr. Turnbull C202190

Following our telephone
conversation this morning, I drew up
following memo to secretarial staff,
discussed it with Mr. Henry and
revised it.

If a similar situation should develop
in the future, a word in advance to Mr.
Henry or myself re organization of hours
would prevent slip-ups R.A

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

TO Mr. Henry,
Mr. Acland,
Mr. Delisle,
Mr. Bliss ett,
Switchboard.

Following Mr. Henry's suggestions, the following memo is issued to all secretaries:

To make sure that some member of the secretarial staff is available in the office at all times, during the Quebec conference, it is essential that at least one secretary should be on hand at 9.15 ~~sharp~~ each morning, others to be in not later than 9.30, and that any secretary who wishes to leave before 6.15 should check with Mr. Henry - or with the secretary on duty from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. (It is most important that the office should not be left without a secretary between 5.30 and 6.00 p.m.)

Any secretary needing time out for personal business during office day should speak to Mr. Henry first.

Following is list for secretary on duty at 9.15 a.m.:

Saturday	Aug. 14	...	Mr. Bliss ett
Monday	Aug. 16	...	Mr. Acland
Tuesday	Aug. 17	...	Mr. Delisle
Wednesday	Aug. 18	...	Mr. Henry
Thursday	Aug. 19	...	Mr. Acland
Friday	Aug. 20	...	Mr. Bliss ett
Saturday	Aug. 21	...	Mr. Delisle
Monday	Aug. 23	...	Mr. Henry

Further listing, if necessary, can be incorporated in next overtime list to be issued by Mr. Delisle.

P.A.

P. S. To Mr. Turnbull only

Either Mr. Henry or myself will be in early every morning. But I did not mention this in memo to staff as we think it desirable to tighten up throughout.

Similarly, either Mr. Henry or myself will be here until man comes in at 6 pm. (I put it this way because if either of us is on duty at 6 pm. we have been going home about 5.40 to be ready to take calls at home. Actually one or other of us is always here.) But it seemed desirable to stop youngsters wandering off at 5.30 pm. without checking.

P. A.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

NOT READABLE
PAS LISIBLE

TO Mr. Henry,
Mr. Acland,
Mr. Deliale,
Mr. Bissett,
Switchboard.

Following Mr. Henry's suggestions, the following memo is issued to all secretaries:

To make sure that some member of the secretarial staff is available in the office at all times during the Quebec conference, it is essential that at least one secretary should be on hand at 9.15 ~~sharp~~ each morning, others to be in not later than 9.30, and that any secretary who wishes to leave before 6.15 should check with Mr. Henry - or with the secretary on duty from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. (It is most important that the office should not be left without a secretary between 5.30 and 6.00 p.m.)

Any secretary needing time out for personal business during office day should speak to Mr. Henry first.

Following is list for secretary on duty at 9.15 a.m.:

Saturday	Aug. 14	... Mr. Bissett
Monday	Aug. 16	... Mr. Acland
Tuesday	Aug. 17	... Mr. Deliale
Wednesday	Aug. 18	... Mr. Henry
Thursday	Aug. 19	... Mr. Acland
Friday	Aug. 20	... Mr. Bissett
Saturday	Aug. 21	... Mr. Deliale
Monday	Aug. 23	... Mr. Henry

Further listing, if necessary, can be incorporated in next overtime list to be issued by Mr. Deliale.

P.A.

P.S. To Mr. Turnbull only

Either Mr. Henry or myself will be in early every morning. But I did not mention this in memo to staff as we think it desirable to keep it down as much as possible.

Similarly, either Mr. Henry or myself will be here until man comes in at 6 pm. (I put it this way because if either of us is on duty at 6 pm. we have been going home about 5.40 to be ready to take calls at home. Actually one or other of us is always here.) But it seemed desirable to stop youngsters wandering off at 5.30 pm. without checking.

P.A.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

May 9, 1945
C 202192

SECRET

Schedule of Prime Minister's Western Tour

May	14	Monday	4:00 p.m.	Leave San Francisco
	15	Tuesday	11:15 p.m.	Arrive Vancouver
	16	Wednesday	5:30 - 6:00 p.m.	- National Broadcast
	16	Wednesday	7:45 p.m.	Leave Vancouver
	17	Thursday	10:00 p.m.	Arrive Edmonton
	18	Friday		- Speak at Edmonton
	18	Friday	10:30 p.m.	Leave Edmonton
	19	Saturday	12:15 noon	Arrive Prince Albert
				Speak in Prince Albert
	20	Sunday		No engagements
	22	Tuesday	5:55 p.m.	Leave Prince Albert
	23	Wednesday	6:45 p.m.	Arrive Winnipeg
	24	Thursday	8:30 p.m.	Leave Winnipeg
	26	Saturday	8:30 a.m.	Arrive Ottawa

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

SECRET

May 9, 1945

Schedule of Prime Minister's Eastern Tour

May 28	- Monday	4:10 p.m.		Leave Ottawa
29	- Tuesday	11:45 a.m.		Arrive St. John, Speak in evening
30	- Wednesday	7:15 a.m.		Leave St. John
30	- Wednesday	7:20 p.m.		Arrive Halifax
30	- Wednesday	9:30 p.m.	-	National Broadcast
31	- Thursday	7:15 a.m.		Leave Halifax
June 1	- Friday	Early Morning	-	Arrive Quebec by Levis Ferry

- - - - - - - - - - -

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202134

Canada at War

=

a Survey & Achievement

1939-42

by

~~W. L. Mackenzie~~ ~~Right Honourable~~ W. L. Mackenzie King
~~Prime Minister~~ Prime Minister of Canada

Brochure

Premier
Ministre
Prime Ministre
Premier Ministre
Rt Hon Premier Ministre Canada

Rt Hon Premier Ministre Canada
Rt Hon Premier Ministre du Canada

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202195

CANADA and the WAR

A Series of Addresses

1939 - 1942
(broadcast)
by

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Prime Minister of Canada.

Addresses on Canada and the War
1939-1942

by
W. L. Mackenzie King

Contents

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202196

C O N T E N T S

I.	Canada at the Side of Britain. (The day upon which H.M. The King proclaimed a state of war between the United Kingdom and Germany).	Sept. 3, 1939.
2.	The Issue in the Present War.	Oct. 27, 1939.
3.	The Organization of Canada's War Effort. - Parliament and the Government.	Oct. 31, 1939.
4.	The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.	Dec. 17, 1939.
5.	Labour and the War. - Two Significant Anniversaries.	Sept. 1, 1940.
6.	The Voices of Mercy. - An Appeal for the Canadian Red Cross.	Sept.29, 1940.
7.	The Old Year and the New. i. Christmas greetings to Canada's Armed Forces.	Dec. 25, 1940.
	ii. A New Year message to the Canadian people.	Dec. 31, 1940.
8.	Total War and Total Effort. - An Appeal for War Savings.	Feb. 2, 1941.
9.	A New World Order. - Welcome to Mr. Wendell Willkie.	Mar. 24, 1941 (Toronto, Ont.)
10.	What Canada is Doing. - A Tribute to the Canadian People.	Mar. 25, 1941.
II.	The Hyde Park Declaration. - Cooperation in Economic Defence.	Apr. 28, 1941.
12.	"Till the Hour of Victory". ~~Addresses by Rt. Hon. W.L.M. King, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, and Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe.~~	June 1, 1941.
13.	Today's Situation and Canada's Contribution - Sunlight and Shadows.	June 13, 1941.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202196

C O N T E N T S

I.	Canada at the Side of Britain. (The day upon which H.M. The King proclaimed a state of war between the United Kingdom and Germany).	Sept. 3, 1939.
2.	The Issue in the Present War.	Oct. 27, 1939.
3.	The Organization of Canada's War Effort.- Parliament and the Government.	Oct. 31, 1939.
4.	The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.	Dec. 17, 1939.
5.	Labour and the War.- Two Significant Anniversaries.	Sept. 1, 1940.
6.	The Voices of Mercy.- An Appeal for the Canadian Red Cross.	Sept.29, 1940.
7.	The Old Year and the New. i. Christmas greetings to Canada's Armed Forces.	Dec. 25, 1940.
	ii. A New Year message to the Canadian people.	Dec. 31, 1940.
8.	Total War and Total Effort.- An Appeal for War Savings.	Feb. 2, 1941.
9.	A New World Order.- Welcome to Mr. Wendell Willkie.	Mar. 24, 1941 (Toronto, Ont.)
10.	What Canada is Doing.- A Tribute to the Canadian People.	Mar. 25, 1941.
II.	The Hyde Park Declaration.- Cooperation in Economic Defence.	Apr. 28, 1941.
12.	"Till the Hour of Victory". Addresses by Rt. Hon. W.L.M. King, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, and Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe.	June 1, 1941.
13.	Today's Situation and Canada's Contribution - Sunlight and Shadows.	June 13, 1941.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202197

CONTENTS

14.	Canada's Contribution to Freedom.	June 17, 1941. (New York)
15.	~~The~~ Lord Mayor's Luncheon ~~in honour of the Prime Minister of Canada.~~	Sept. 4, 1941 ~~(Mansion House, London, Eng.)~~
16.	Servitude or Freedom.— The Present Position of the War.	Sept.17, 1941.
17.	Controlling the Cost of Living.— —The Stabilization of Prices and Wages.	Oct. 18, 1941.
18.	War on all Continents.	
	1. Declaration of the existence of a State of War between Canada and Hungary, Roumania and Finland.	Dec. 6, 1941.
	2. Declaration of the existence of a State of War between Canada and Japan.	Dec. 8, 1941.
	3. Declaration of the existence of a State of War between the United States and Japan, Germany and Italy.	Dec. 11. 1941.
19.	~~An Address to the Houses of Parliament by~~ Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, ~~Prime Minister of Great Britain~~ ~~and proceedings incidental thereto.~~	Dec. 30, 1941.
20.	The Inauguration of the Second Victory Loan - ~~Addresses by the Prime Minister of Canada and~~ the President of the United States.	Feb. 15, 1942.
21.	National Security - The Issue in the Plebiscite. ~~An Appeal to the Canadian Electorate for an affirmative vote on April 27.~~	Apr. 7, 1942.
22.	National Unity and National Survival.— Responsibility to our own and future generations.	Apr. 24, 1942.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

CONTENTS

C 202198

23.	Manpower and a Total War Effort.— National Selective Service.	Aug. 19, 1942.
24.	Three Years of War. — The real issue in the struggle.	Sept.10, 1942.
25.	Labour and the War. — An Address to the American Federation of Labour - 1942 Convention.	Oct. 9, 1942. (Toronto, Ontario)
26.	Nothing Matters Now But Victory.— An Address on the Opening of the 1942 Victory Loan Campaign.	Oct. 16, 1942 (Montreal, P.Q.)
27.	The Military Occupation of French North Africa and the Withdrawal of Recognition of the Government at Vichy.	Nov. 8, 1942 Nov. 9, 1942.
28.	The Defence of Common Liberties.— An Address to the Pilgrims of the United States.	Dec. 2, 1942 (New York).

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Five specially bound sets to bear the following names:

His Excellency ~~The Right Honourable~~
The Earl of Athlone, ~~K.G., P.C., G.C.B.,~~
Governor General of Canada.

~~The Right Honourable~~ Winston S. Churchill, ~~C.H., M.P.,~~
Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States ~~of America~~.

~~The Right Honourable~~ Malcolm MacDonald, ~~P.C., M.P.,~~
~~High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada.~~

~~The Right~~ Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, ~~P.C., M.P.,~~
~~Prime Minister of Canada.~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202200

(For Mr. King's set only) Contents

A P P E N D I X

29.	Canada and the War.	House of Commons.	Sept. 8, 1939.
30.	The Ogdensburg Agreement.	" " "	Nov. 12, 1940.
31.	National Selective Service.	" " "	Mar. 24, 1942
32.	Overseas Service in the Canadian Army.	" " "	June 10, 1942

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202201

ADDRESSES ON CANADA AND THE WAR

1939 - 1942

by

W. L. MACKENZIE KING

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202202

CANADA AND THE WAR

A Series of Addresses

1939 - 1942

(Broadcast)

by

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Prime Minister of Canada.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 203203

APPENDIX

29. Canada and the War. House of Commons. Sept. 8, 1939.

30. The Ogdensburg Agreement. " " " Nov. 12, 1940.

31. National Selective Service. " " " Mar. 24, 1942.

32. Overseas Service in the Canadian Army. " " " June 10, 1942.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Five specially bound sets to bear the following names:

His Excellency The Earl of Athlone,
Governor General of Canada.

Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill,
Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States.

Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202205

Canada's Attitude Towards Present
Day World Problems
Statements in the House of Commons
1. March 30th, 1939
2. March 30th, 1939

6 copies only

Canada at the Side of Britain
Sunday, September 3, 1939 (broadcast)
(The day upon which H.M.The King
proclaimed a state of war between
the United Kingdom and Germany)

Canada and The War
House of Commons, September 8, 1939

The Issue in the Present War
October 27, 1939 (broadcast)

The Organization of Canada's War Effort
Parliament and the Government
October 31, 1939 (broadcast)

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan
December 17, 1939 (broadcast)

Labour and The War
Two Significant Anniversaries
September 1, 1940 (broadcast)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202206

The Voices of Mercy
An Appeal for the Canadian Red Cross
September 29, 1940 (broadcast)

The Ogdensburg Agreement
House of Commons, November 12, 1940

The Old Year and The New
1. Christmas Greetings to Canada's Armed Forces
2. A New Year Message to the Canadian People
December 25 and December 31, 1940 (broadcasts)

Total War and Total Effort
An Appeal for War Savings
February 2, 1941 (broadcast)

A New World Order
Welcome to Mr. Wendell Willkie
Toronto, March 24, 1941

What Canada is Doing
A Tribute to the Canadian People
House of Commons, March 25, 1941

The Hyde Park Declaration
Cooperation in Economic Defence
House of Commons, April 28, 1941

"Till The Hour of Victory"
Addresses by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill
Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe
(1941 Victory Loan) (broadcast)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202207

12

Canada's Contribution to Freedom
Speech at The Associated Canadian
Organizations of New York City
June 17, 1941

The Lord Mayor's Luncheon
in honour of The Prime Minister of Canada
Addresses by Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Wilkinson
Lord Mayor of London
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada
Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill
Prime Minister of Great Britain
The Mansion House, London, England, September 4, 1941

Servitude or Freedom
The Present Position of the War
Speech at The Canadian Clubs of Ottawa
September 17, 1941

Controlling The Cost of Living
The Stabilization of Prices and Wages
October 18, 1941 (broadcast)

War on All Continents
1. Declaration of War with Hungary, Roumania and Finland
2. " " " " Japan
3. " " " between U.S. and Japan, Germany and Italy
Statements broadcast, December 6, 8 and 11, 1941.

An Address to The Houses of Parliament
by The Right Honourable Winston Churchill
and Proceedings Incidental Thereto
December 30, 1941.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202208

The Inauguration of the Second Victory Loan
Addresses Broadcast by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada,
and
Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
February 15, 1942

National Selective Service
House of Commons, March 24, 1942

National Security - The Issue in The Plebiscite
An Appeal to The Canadian Electorate
for an Affirmative vote on April 27th
April 7, 1942 (broadcast)

National Unity and National Survival
A Second Appeal to The Canadian Electorate
for an Affirmative Vote on April 27th
April 24th, 1942 (broadcast)

Overseas Service in The Canadian Army
Amendment of The National Resources Mobilization Act
House of Commons, June 10, 1942

Manpower and a Total War Effort
National Selective Service
August 19, 1942 (broadcast)

Three Years of War
The real issue in the struggle
September 10, 1942 (broadcast

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202209

Labour and The War
An Address to the American Federation of Labour
1942 Convention, Toronto, October 9, 1942 (broadcast)

Nothing Matters Now But Victory
Opening of the 1942 Victory Loan Campaign
Montreal, October 16, 1942

The Military Occupation of French North Africa, and
The Withdrawal of Recognition of the Government at Vichy
Statements, November 8 and 9, 1942

The Defence of Common Liberties
An Address to the Pilgrims of the United States
New York, December 2, 1942

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202210

Canada's Attitude Towards Present
Day World Problems
Statements in the House of Commons
1. March 30th, 1939
2. March 30th, 1939

Canada at the Side of Britain
Sunday, September 3, 1939 (broadcast)
(The day upon which H.M.The King
proclaimed a state of war between
the United Kingdom and Germany)

Canada and The War
House of Commons, September 8, 1939

The Issue in the Present War
October 27, 1939 (broadcast)

The Organization of Canada's War Effort
Parliament and the Government
October 31, 1939 (broadcast)

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan
December 17, 1939 (broadcast)

Labour and The War
Two Significant Anniversaries
September 1, 1940 (broadcast)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202211

The Voices of Mercy
An Appeal for the Canadian Red Cross
September 29, 1940 (broadcast)

The Ogdensburg Agreement
House of Commons, November 12, 1940

The Old Year and The New
1. Christmas Greetings to Canada's Armed Forces
2. A New Year Message to the Canadian People
December 25 and December 31, 1940 (broadcasts)

Total War and Total Effort
An Appeal for War Savings
February 2, 1941 (broadcast)

A New World Order
Welcome to Mr. Wendell Willkie
Toronto, March 24, 1941

What Canada is Doing
A Tribute to the Canadian People
House of Commons, March 25, 1941

The Hyde Park Declaration
Cooperation in Economic Defence
House of Commons, April 28, 1941

"Till The Hour of Victory"
Addresses by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill
Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe
(1941 Victory Loan) (broadcast)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202212

Canada's Contribution to Freedom
Speech at The Associated Canadian
Organizations of New York City
June 17, 1941

The Lord Mayor's Luncheon
in honour of The Prime Minister of Canada
Addresses by Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Wilkinson
Lord Mayor of London
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada
Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill
Prime Minister of Great Britain
The Mansion House, London, England, September 4, 1942

Servitude or Freedom
The Present Position of the War
Speech at The Canadian Clubs of Ottawa
September 17, 1941

Controlling The Cost of Living
The Stabilization of Prices and Wages
October 18, 1941 (broadcast)

War on All Continents
1. Declaration of War with Hungary, Roumania and Finland
2. " " " " Japan
3. " " " between U.S. and Japan, Germany and Italy
Statements broadcast, December 6, 8 and 11, 1941.

An Address to The Houses of Parliament
by The Right Honourable Winston Churchill
and Proceedings Incidental Thereto
December 30, 1941.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202213

The Inauguration of the Second Victory Loan
Addresses Broadcast by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada,
and
Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
February 15, 1942

National Selective Service
House of Commons, March 24, 1942

National Security - The Issue in The Plebiscite
An Appeal to The Canadian Electorate
for an Affirmative vote on April 27th
April 7, 1942 (broadcast)

National Unity and National Survival
A Second Appeal to The Canadian Electorate
for an Affirmative Vote on April 27th
April 24th, 1942 (broadcast)

Overseas Service in The Canadian Army
Amendment of The National Resources Mobilisation Act
House of Commons, June 10, 1942

Manpower and a Total War Effort
National Selective Service
August 19, 1942 (broadcast)

Three Years of War
The real issue in the struggle
September 10, 1942 (broadcast

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202214

Labour and The War
An Address to the American Federation of Labour
1942 Convention, Toronto, October 9, 1942 (broadcast)

Nothing Matters Now But Victory
Opening of the 1942 Victory Loan Campaign
Montreal, October 16, 1942

The Military Occupation of French North Africa, and
The Withdrawal of Recognition of the Government at Vichy
Statements, November 8 and 9, 1942

The Defence of Common Liberties
An Address to the Pilgrims of the United States
New York, December 2, 1942

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Copies of first three broadcasts of Prime Minister:

1. Issue in the Present War.
2. Organization of Canada's War Effort, and
3. British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme

sent to each of the addresses listed below:

1. Frank O. Salisbury, Esq.,
Sarum Chase,
West Heath Road,
Hampstead,
London, N.W. 3, England.

2. Edward Price Bell, Esq.,
Merrywood,
Gulfport, Mississippi,
U.S.A.

3. Lt.-Col. O.F. Brothers,
Oswald Chambers,
5 Oswald Street,
Glasgow, Scotland.

4. Mrs. James Carruthers,
8 Gower Street,
Bloomsbury,
London, W.C. 1,
England.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Copies of first three broadcasts of Prime Minister:

1. Issue in the Present War.
2. Organization of Canada's War Effort, and
3. British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme

sent to each of the addresses listed below:

1. Frank O. Salisbury, Esq.,
Sarum Chase,
West Heath Road,
Hampstead,
London, N.W. 3, England.

2. Edward Price Bell, Esq.,
Merrywood,
Gulfport, Mississippi,
U.S.A.

3. Lt.-Col. O.F. Brothers,
Oswald Chambers,
5 Oswald Street,
Glasgow, Scotland.

4. Mrs. James Carruthers,
8 Gower Street,
Bloomsbury,
London, W.C. 1,
England.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

RADIO BROADCAST
ADDRESS LIST

C 202216

ENGLAND

Sir R. B. Howarth, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Cabinet Offices,
Whitehall,
London.

The Most Honourable
The Marquess of Zetland, G C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
Secretary of State for India,
India Office,
London.

The Rt.Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., M.P.,
Minister for Co-Ordination of Defence,
10 Eaton Square,
London, S. W.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, P.C., M.P.,
8 Barton Street,
London, S. W. 1

The Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.C., M.P.,
President of the Board of Trade,
London

Sir Harry Batterbee, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,
Assistant Under Secretary of State,
Dominions Office,
London.

The Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
London

The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt. G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,C.M.G.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department,
18 Cadogan Gardens,
London, S. W. 1

The Rt.Hon. Neville Chamberlain, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister,
10 Downing Street
London S. W. 1

The Rt. Hon J. Ramsay MacDonald, P.C.,
Upper Frognal Lodge
Hampstead,
London, N. W. 3

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202217

ENGLAND

The Right Honourable
The Earl Baldwin of Bewdley,
69 Eaton Square,
London S. W. 1

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

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., M.P.,
Chancellor of the Exchequer,
15 Old Queen Street,
Wesyminster,
London, S. W. 1

The Rt. Honourable Viscount Halifax, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
88 Eaton Square,
London S. W. 1

Sir Edward Harding, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs,
Whitehall,
London.

Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Secretary to the Cabinet,
Cabinet Office,
London,

The Honourable Vincent Massey, P.C., LL.D.,
High Commissioner for Canada,
Canada House
London, S. W. 1

An den Botschafter
Joachim von Ribbontrop,
Deutsche Botschaft,
London, England.

Herr Walther Hewell,
German Embassy,
London,
England.

Mrs. J. H. Ruckbrooke,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202218

GERMANY

His Excellency
Sir Nevile M. Henderson, K.C., M.G.,
British Ambassador to Germany,
Berlin.

An Herrn Reichsminister Rudolph Hess,
Berlin,
Germany

S. E. dem Herrn Reichsaussenminister
Baron von Neurath,
Berlin

Herr Walther Hewel,
Office Ribbontrop,
Foreign Office,
Berlin

(See England, for address in London)

An den Ministerpräsidenten
Generaloberst Göring
Berlin.

An den Fuhrer und Reichskanzler
des Deutschen Reiches,
Berlin.

BELGIUM & FRANCE

Sir Noel Charles, M.C.,
Counsellor,
British Embassy,
Brussels

Hon. Albert Saurraut , LL. D.,
The Senate,
Paris

The Hon. Paul Henri Spaak,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Paris

The Hon. Philippe Roy, M.D.,
Canadian Minister to France
55 Avenue Foch
Paris.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

FRANCE (Continued)

C 202219

His Excellency
The Honourable Camille Chautemps,
Prime Minister,
Paris.

Honourable Yvon Delbos
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Paris

The Honourable Leon Blum,
Deputy Prime Minister,
Paris

M. Gabriel Hanotaux
Membre de l'Academie francaise
4 Avenue Hoche,
Paris

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

The Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, C.H., M.P.,
Prime Minister,
Canberra,
Australia.

The Hon. Sir Archdale Parkhill, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
Minister for Defence
Canberra,
Australia.

The Hon. R. G. Casey, D.S.O., M.C.,M.P.,
Treasurer,
Commonwealth of Australia,
Canberra, Australia.

The Rt.Hon. M.J.Savage, M.P.,
Prime Minister
47 Molesworth Street
Wellington, New Zealand.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Nash, M.P.,
Minister of Finance,
Wellington,
New Zealand

Dr. W. B. Sutch,
Private Secretary
to the Minister of Finance (Nash)
Parliament Buildings,
Wellington, New Zealand.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202220

SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA

The Hon. G. M. Huggins, F.R.C.S., M.P.,
Prime Minister,
Salisbury,
Southern Rhodesia.

Sur Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.I.
Member of the Executive Council,
of the Governor General,
New Delhi, India

Senator The Hon. C. F. Clarkson,
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs
and of Public Works,
Pretoria,
South Africa

The Hon. A. P. J. Fourie, M.P.,
Minister of Commerce and Industries,
Pretoria,
South Africa

The Hon. N.C. Havenga, M.P.,
Minister of Finance,
Pretoria,
South Africa.

General the Honourable,
J. B. M. Hertzog, M.P.,
Prime Minister,
21 Bryntirion,
Pretoria,
South Africa.

His Highness
The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, C.G.S.I.,
Baroda,
Gujarat,
Western India.

Dr. Ba Maw, M. H. R.,
Chief Minister of Burma,
Rangoon, India.

SCOTLAND

Ishbel ~~Maria~~,
Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair,
Gordon House,
Rubislaw Den North
Aberdeen Scotland.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Signed Letter
10-22

C 202221

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202222

From time to time writing here and there of the document
as to them ~~[illegible]~~ his

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202223

I have spoken many times in this House of the necessity
of having arrangements for world unity

Lord Bessborough
in the matter of this great servant, Lewis Norman
~~has not been duly~~ ~~recognized~~ by the Province of ~~Ontario~~ Quebec
he has shall we by obeying the laws of humanity ~~to extend~~ extend
the fraternity of life

Let us

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202224

to assist the Provinces in extending and intensifying their present efforts in the control of venereal disease. Since the grants currently being made to the Provinces for venereal disease control amount to $225,000 annually, the net increase under this heading will ~~therefore~~ be $275,000 annually. The terms and conditions attaching to the use of this grant will be similar to those outlined in August, 1945.

(5) Crippled Children's Grant

Very few of the Provinces have at the present time an adequately developed programme for the prevention, control and treatment of crippling conditions in children. To assist the Provinces in the establishment of a programme in this field, and in the development of a rehabilitation and training programme for crippled children, the Government is ~~making~~ available the sum of $500,000 annually, to be divided on a per capita basis between the various Provinces.

(6) Professional Training

In order to meet the need for larger numbers of professional personnel in the public health and related health fields, the Dominion government will make available to the Provinces an amount of $500,000 annually. It will

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

be noted that this is twice the amount originally suggested in the 1945 Proposals. The purpose of this grant will be to assist in making available the public health personnel which will be required in the development of an enlarged public health programme in all fields. ~~In the grant~~ will also be ~~used~~ available to assist in developing and training the personnel required for the operation of constantly expanding hospital services.

(7) Public Health Research

The Dominion government will ~~make~~ as parliament has made available to the provinces, as originally suggested in the 1945 proposals, grants for the stimulation and development of public health research. It is considered, however, that a larger amount of money than was originally proposed is justified by the expanding requirements of the field. ~~This grant should be taken as an indication~~ Consequently, though the grant ~~will~~ will be $100,000 for the first year, as originally proposed, it will thereafter be increased by $100,000 annually until $500,000 is reached. This grant ~~should be taken as~~ an indication of the ~~serious purpose with which the government proposes to move ahead in~~ assistance the government is prepared to give in the development of ~~the most~~ a progressive health programme ~~that can be achieved for the people of Canada.~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202226

(8) Control of Cancer

In addition to the grants which were originally outlined in the 1945 Proposals, the Dominion government is proposing an annual grant to the provinces amounting to a maximum of $3,500,000 to assist in the development and provision of the most active possible diagnostic and treatment services for the control of the dread scourge of cancer.

First steps in the development of a plan of ~~action~~ active control were taken a year ago in the establishment of the National Cancer Institute ~~whose~~ the function is by research to stimulate the development of an intensive research programme in the cancer field. But research alone is not enough. ~~There should be~~ More cancer clinics, more diagnostic and treatment centres are needed, if this dreadful malady is to be brought under control. The Dominion government proposes to share with the Provinces, on a ~~50/50~~ fifty-fifty basis, the costs of any approved programme for the control or treatment of cancer which the Provinces may undertake. The grant will be divided on a per capita basis between the Provinces.

Honourable Members will note that the grants which I have thus far mentioned, with the exception of the cancer grant, correspond fairly closely with the original proposals made by

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202227

the Government to the Provinces in August, 1945.

Before Hospital Construction

Before Health Insurance can be established on an adequate basis, another development is essential. At the present time there is a tremendous shortage of hospital beds in Canada. If, as the first stage in Health Insurance, hospital insurance were now to be introduced on a contributory basis, the demand that would arise for hospital accommodation simply could not be met. This situation was recognized in August, 1945, when the Dominion government offered to make available low-interest loans to assist the Provinces in increasing hospital accommodation. Since 1945, the situation has not improved. The shortage still remains, amounting now to an estimated 60,000 beds of all kinds.

It is felt that the provision of low-interest loans would not at this time be a sufficient inducement to hospital construction on the scale required. Consequently, the government has decided to ~~offer~~ such an appropriation for outright grants towards the construction of additional hospital accommodation. These grants will amount to $1,000 per bed for active treatment beds and $1,500 per bed for chronic or convalescent beds. Analysis of the figures relating to existing shortages clearly demonstrates that the shortage of chronic or convalescent beds in Canada is most acute. As a result of this shortage, our hospitals

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202227

the Government to the Provinces in August, 1945.

Before Hospital Construction

Before Health Insurance can be established on an adequate basis, another development is essential. At the present time there is a tremendous shortage of hospital beds in Canada. If, as the first stage in Health Insurance, hospital insurance were now to be introduced on a contributory basis, the demand that would arise for hospital accommodation simply could not be met. This situation was recognized in August, 1945, when the Dominion government offered to make available low-interest loans to assist the Provinces in increasing hospital accommodation. Since 1945, the situation has not improved. The shortage still remains, amounting now to an estimated 60,000 beds of all kinds.

It is felt that the provision of low-interest loans would not at this time be a sufficient inducement to hospital construction on the scale required. Consequently, the government has decided to ~~offer~~ such an appropriation for outright grants towards the construction of additional hospital accommodation. These grants will amount to $1,000 per bed for active treatment beds and $1,500 per bed for chronic or convalescent beds. Analysis of the figures relating to existing shortages clearly demonstrates that the shortage of chronic or convalescent beds in Canada is most acute. As a result of this shortage, our hospitals

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202228

are congested to an unreasonable degree with persons not requiring active hospital care, but perfectly capable of being treated in chronic or convalescent beds. By placing a premium on the ~~construction~~ provision for of chronic or convalescent beds, which are cheaper to ~~construct~~ provide and cheaper to maintain, ~~it is felt that~~ the congestion in active treatment units ~~will~~ should be considerably reduced.

The proposed hospital construction grants, ~~of course,~~ represent, of course, only a portion of the total costs of hospital construction. The balance will have to be met by provincial grants and by local funds from other sources. One condition which it is proposed to attach to ~~the making of~~ hospital construction grants is that the Province shall match the Dominion contribution or better it, and that the Dominion contribution shall not in any case exceed one-third of the total cost per bed in any project.

~~It is hoped~~ The Government believes that the Provinces and local communities will take the fullest possible advantage of these grants, in order that, with the least possible delay, the deficiency which presently exists in hospital accommodation may be overcome. The government accordingly is prepared to recommend the appropriation throughout the next five years, of the substantial sum of $13 million annually for hospital construction grants. If the hospital construction ~~these~~ grants are fully utilized, they will make possible provision for over 40,000

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202229

additional hospital beds in Canada. At the end of the first five-year period, the situation should be reviewed. If the hopes and expectations for the first five years are fulfilled, it is estimated that, for the succeeding five-year period, it should be possible to reduce the annual commitment for hospital construction by approximately half.

It is estimated that the expenditure for the entire health programme, which I have ~~just announced~~ first given particulars over the next four years, will require an appropriation by Parliament of some $30 million a year, ~~over the next five-year period~~.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202230

~~It will~~ No doubt it will seem to honourable members that in presenting this health programme to Parliament, the government is ~~embarking~~ launching upon a policy which, over the years, ~~may come to~~ will involve the expenditure of considerable sums of money. That is apparent. But what these expenditures may mean in the preservation of health, in the saving of human life ~~and the preservation of health,~~ to say nothing ~~of the~~ the lessening of human suffering, ~~and not~~ infrequently despair and misery and woe, is beyond calculation.

In commending the acceptance of ~~this~~ this programme to honourable members, I should like to remind them of the emphasis which, in the interest of the nation, all parliaments, over the years, have placed upon the conservation of the country's natural resources, and ~~this~~ rightly so. A country depleted of its natural resources soon becomes a wilderness, a waste. But of all ~~the~~ a nation's resources ~~of a nation,~~ its human resources are ~~certainly~~ unquestionably the most ~~important~~ precious. Our greatest national asset is the health and well-being of our people. The preservation in health and strength of its population is surely the best of all guarantees of a ~~nation's~~ nation's strength and power and of its progress and prosperity, ~~and of the happiness of its people.~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202231

Ladies and gentlemen:

When I appealed to the people of Canada on the 3rd of September last to unite in a national effort to save from destruction all that makes life itself worth living, and to preserve for the future generation those liberties which have been bequeathed to us, I knew what the answer would be. Before this campaign is over, I shall try to define the issues of the war and the ideals that will save us in peace. My colleagues and I have never underestimated the strength or determination of the enemy. We know that the present war is likely to be a very long one; that freedom is engaged in a life and death struggle against tyranny. As Mr. Chamberlain has said, events may happen at any moment which would change the whole course of history. Those changes will affect the lives of every man and woman listening to my voice. Above all, they would set the pattern for the lives of your children. My colleagues and I have known the magnitude of the task that lies before us. We know, and you know, the sacrifices that will be demanded and the burdens that must be borne. We have resolved from the very beginning that a successful war will

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

require every ounce of energy, every dollar of money and every unit of power that this country can put forth in the conflict. Our duty is to look before us and around us. We must consider what will be the position of the allied powers and the position of Canada herself in 1941 and 1942. Before this war reaches the crisis upon which our whole future depends, we must consider the dangers that may come to us from distant lands and the perils that may be born of the future yet unknown. We did not enter the war in order that we might lose the fight. We did not go to the aid of Britain and France in order that we might fail them in the days of stress. We went determined to face the heat of the conflict and to bear our part of the burden of the strife. We knew, as you know, that the power to endure will be the power to survive. If we failed to see the picture steadily and as a whole and to prepare for every possible eventuality, that failure might well spell disaster instead of victory. Our hope lies in the gathering of our strength to meet the gathering of the storm. The present government has brought patience, vigour, determination and foresight as its answer to the trust which has been imposed upon us. I have told you of our industrial organization; I have told you of our preparations on land,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

on sea and in the air; of the building of ships and airplanes. I have told you how we have set your dollars to work without waste in a great cause. I have told you how, day by day, and almost hour by hour, standing by the side of our allies in complete understanding and unfaltering co-operation, we have done and planned to do the very things which they and we believe would most surely help them and us to victory and peace. Modern warfare is no longer a swift adventure. It is a grim and lengthy business. It is not waged by the sailors, the soldiers and the airmen alone. From them, of course, it demands the greatest of all sacrifices. Before their self-denial and courage all heads are bowed.

It demands also from each and every one of us a strength of will, a determination to endure and a passionate belief in the justice of our cause. In that will, that determination and that belief, this government has tried to provide the leadership which was its plain duty. Impatience, criticism of small things, even failure on our part to do all that we had hoped, cannot obscure the determination of the government and the people of Canada to spare no effort, to shrink from no endurance, to desert no duty until Britain and France, Canada and the brotherhood of free nations have once again saved themselves and the world.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

necessary for all nations involved in the war to await developments and to know what form the war would take. ~~The crux of a struggle is the last round, just as~~ the test of a foot race is not the first lap but the last.

C 202234

I believe Canada to be a reservoir of potential resources and power which, if drawn upon in the proper way, and at the right time, will prove, ere the final struggle, to be inexhaustible. I wish, ~~however~~, to impress you, my fellow-countrymen, with the fact that the present war is likely to be a very long one; that nations are in the throes of a death struggle which threatens their very existence; that, as Mr. Chamberlain has said, events may happen at any moment which will change the whole course of history. I want you to realize that Asia, as well as Europe, is aflame at the present time, and that before we witness the end of the present struggle (battle - death throes) between the forces of ruthless aggression and violence and the forces that are seeking to preserve the liberties of mankind, the whole world may be engulfed

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202235

in war. In all that we do, we must take into account what the position of the allied powers, what the position of Canada herself may be, before this war has reached its zenith (or height), to say nothing of when this war nears its close.

We know what conditions are today. We do not know what they may be before the present year is out; what they may be in 1941, or what they may be in 1942. ~~Not to speak of a vast destruction.~~ It is imperative not only that we should look ahead just as far as we possibly can, but as far as we may be able, to look around us as well. To consider dangers that may come upon us from lands distant, as well as out of a future as yet unknown. ~~You know, as well as I do, that the power to endure will be the power to triumph.~~ Failure to view the situation as a whole, and to take account of every conceivable possibility, may well spell disaster instead of victory. Just as a great orchestra increases its speed and its volume as it approaches the end of a great symphony, so the well planned war effort of this country will, I believe, increase in speed and volume as we approach the final phases of the war, and will, in the end, help to bring victory to all. ~~Our war effort must be planned and our must endure.~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202236

My fellow countrymen, I wish to impress upon you with all the strength at my command that this war is likely to be long and terrible. Before freedom has won the life and death struggle against tyranny, who can foretell how far the tragedy will spread, how long the struggle will last.

Asia, as well as Europe, is aflame. Danger may come to us at any moment from distant lands. Perils may be born of a future yet unknown. Before the end comes, the whole world may be engulfed in the upheaval of universal conflict. As Mr. Chamberlain has said, Events may happen at any moment which may change the course of history. [redacted].

It is our duty to look before us and around us. Patiently, and surely, we must gather our strength to meet the storm. In the final phase, and that is the only phase that finally counts, Canada's reservoir of resources and power, may well prove an inexhaustible guarantee of victory, but only if it is used in the proper way and at the proper time.

Modern war is a grim and lengthy business. It demands from each and everyone of us a strength of will, a determination to endure and a passionate belief

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

in the justice of our cause. In that will, that determination, and that belief my colleagues and I have never faltered. ~~Our duty is to look at the world and to see the picture steadily and as a whole. When you look at the world, you must look also~~ at Canada.

Criticism is to be expected. Impatience will continue to be voiced. We may fail to do all that we had hoped, but nothing can weaken or obscure the determination of the government and the people of Canada to spare no effort, to shrink from no sacrifice, to neglect no duty until ~~the brotherhood~~ the free nations, in whose ranks we stand, have once again saved themselves and the world.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202238

Ladies and gentlemen, since Canada answered the call of freedom, new dangers and terrors have come to threaten our allies and ourselves. Do not forget that Asia, as well as Europe, is aflame. Finland today fights gallantly against the aggression of brutal force. Who will say what nation is safe from attack as the fateful months roll on? It may even be, that, before the forces of evil are vanquished, the whole world will be engulfed in the angry seas of battle.

Let us not imagine that our land will inevitably escape the wrath that darkens land and sea; or that our shores will necessarily be spared, as the conflict grows and spreads. He would be a foolish man who refused to face the possibilities and realities of a shattered world.

We face a future unknown and unpredictable. We cannot tell what calamities may strike us, before the present year is ended, or what perils may be upon us, in 1941 or 1942. Failure to view the situation as a whole, and to take account of all conceivable possibilities might be fraught with the gravest danger. There must be no surrender to the insistent clamour of those who refuse to look beyond the problems of the moment.

The great co-operative war effort which the present government has planned is gaining every day in momentum.

Our hope lies in the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202239

which threatened the world. Here are my words:

"Who will say what nation is safe from attack as the fateful months roll on? It may even be that before the forces of evil are vanquished, the whole world will be engulfed in the angry sea of battle.

Let us not imagine that our land will inevitably escape the wrath that darkens land and sea, or that our shores will necessarily be spared as the conflict grows and spreads. He would be a foolish man who refused to face the possibilities and realities of a shattered world.

We face a future unknown and unpredictable. We cannot tell what calamities may strike us before the present year is ended, or what perils may be upon us in 1941 or 1942. Failure to view the situation as a whole, and to take account of all conceivable possibilities, might be fraught with the gravest dangers. There must be no surrender to the insistent clamour of those who refuse to look beyond the problems of the moment.

The great co-operative war effort which this government has planned is gaining every day in momentum. Our hope lies in the gathering of our strength to meet the gathering of the storm.

No one can doubt the courage, the will, the endurance of the people of Canada. But the possession of these qualities is not alone sufficient to ensure victory. They must be marshalled and guided by a government that is strong, steady, vigorous, patient, provident and experienced."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202240

The need of long range planning.

In the conduct of every war a conflict invariably and inevitably arises between the needs of the battle in progress and the equally imperative need of gathering the utmost strength for the battles still to come. A balance must be struck between the short-run and the long-run.

At times the long-run must be sacrificed to avoid immediate disaster. I can illustrate what I mean from the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. The Plan envisages a steady development over a three-year period. When the Blitzkrieg came last Spring, and early Summer, the government asked the United Kingdom authorities whether they wished to modify the plan to meet immediate needs. The reply was that no major modifications should be made. The wisdom of that attitude is now apparent. The immediate gains from weakening or abandoning the Plan would not have been sufficient to turn the tide in the battle of France. All we should have done was to impair or destroy one of the most effective instruments for gathering the strength of the British Commonwealth.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202241

The Problems We Face

I have reviewed the developments of the war since the adjournment of Parliament. I have shown how they reveal the universal scope of the sinister designs of Nazi Germany for the domination and enslavement of humanity. I have pointed out the magnitude of the task of checking the advance of Nazi aggression and the even greater task of destroying it at its roots. I have given you, in broad outline, the picture of what Canada has accomplished in the three months which have elapsed since Parliament concluded its deliberations in the last session. I have recalled the words used by the Minister of National Defence when he presented his budget as Minister of Finance, and the similar assurance given by the present Minister of Finance, that the limits upon our war effort were not financial, and that finance would be provided for the utmost national effort.

From the outset, Government has recognized magnitude of task.

From the outset the government has sought constantly to emphasize the magnitude of the task and

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202242

It is true that we did make some sacrifice of the long-run to the short-run. The British government suspended deliveries of training aircraft to Canada for the Plan and we actually sent back some planes already on the sea, and sent others made in Canada for the Plan to assist in the battle of Britain. We also sent a fighter squadron ahead of schedule to help to meet the immediate needs. Fortunately, these contributions have failed to slow down the training plan or to impair its efficiency. But the risk, at the time, had to be taken. The problem of balançing the long-run against short-run needs of war is inseparable from war itself.

War cannot be fought successfully without plans, but even the best laid plans will not anticipate all contingencies. Emergencies are bound to arise from time to time and plans must be modified to meet them. The sudden and complete collapse of France was such an emergency. It had two obvious and immediate results in the field of strategy. It brought to an end the fighting on land on the continent of Europe and thus lessened the immediate demands upon the armies as compared with naval

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The people of Quebec had effectively answered the challenge of their former Premier and, by their action at the polls, had destroyed any doubt in the minds of the Canadian people and the peoples of Europe concerning the unity of all parts of Canada in support of the government's war effort. A free people by a

C 202243

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

NOT READABLE
PAS LISIBLE

C 202244

free vote repudiated the attempt of irresponsible men to undermine our efforts and to destroy, in the eyes of the enemy, the moral effect of a united people, supporting a government devoted to the service of the nation in carrying on the war.

When the challenge came, we put our case to the people of Quebec and trusted them to speak for themselves. There were some, at the time, who deplored political controversy on the hustings. They felt that active participation by members of the Federal government would cast doubt, particularly in the eyes of the enemy, upon the effectiveness of Canada's war effort. They did not see, because they were not prepared to trust the people, how completely the people themselves would answer, how they would treat the irresponsible disturbers of unity, and how they would strengthen the unity of Canada itself.

The lesson of Quebec, however, was not heeded by irresponsible men in the Legislature of another Province, who early in the New Year, took a course which was designed to impair our united effort. We have treated that second challenge as we treated the first. The present appeal to the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

NOT READABLE
PAS LISIBLE

C 202245

people of Canada as a whole is the result of circumstances very similar to those faced earlier, in the Province of Quebec. The result of this appeal will, I am convinced, be similar to the result of the last. It will be a further evidence of the unity which throughout this country lies back of Canada's war effort, as expressed in the policies and efforts of the present administration.

No one regrets more than myself such resorts to sectional appeals. We were ready to let the Canadian people pass judgment on our conduct of the war effort, but had hoped first to have an orderly Session of Parliament in which the attitude of the parties towards each other would be such as to leave no doubt in the minds of any one, as to Canadian unity in our war effort.

No one of experience could hope, in the atmosphere of passion and prejudice created by the action of the Ontario Legislature, that calm consideration could be given in Parliament to the problems of the nation. The effective prosecution of the war made it imperative that those charged with the responsibility of office should be fortified by a direct and unquestioned mandate from the people. We are convinced that, just as the people of Quebec by their

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

NOT READABLE
PAS LISIBLE

C 202246

vote on October the 25th, spoke out for national unity, so, on March the 26th, will the people of Canada speak out for national unity by endorsing a government which has worked patiently, energetically and effectively to transform the will of the people into action.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

during the war.

I had hoped that whatever differences might be expressed in a political campaign which, of necessity, would come within the present year, that at least when Parliament assembled the attitude of the parties toward each other would be such as to leave no doubt in the minds of anyone with respect to Canadian unity in its war effort.

C 202247

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202248

There was nothing to challenge this impression, which was a true one, until the Premier of the Province of Quebec raised an issue with respect to the war policies of the federal government - an issue which was calculated to raise a doubt in the minds of the Canadian people and the peoples of Europe concerning the unity of all the provinces of Canada and the effectiveness of the government's war effort,- by a government whose devotion to the service of the State in time of war could not be questioned, and whose every act was governed by what would most effectively help to win the war, a course of procedure which threatened to undermine its efforts and to destroy, in the eyes of the enemy, the united support they would receive from the people of Canada.

There was but one course open, and that was to challenge immediately misrepresentations of the kind and allow the people of the province of Quebec to speak for themselves.

There were those, at the time, who deplored political controversy on the hustings. They felt that political controversy could only help to cast doubt, particularly in the eyes of the enemy, upon the genuineness and effectiveness of Canada's war effort. They did not see

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202249

because they were not prepared to trust the people, how completely the voice of the people themselves would prove an answer to tactics of the kind, but also to strengthen the impression of Canadian unity.

Next to the all but unanimous decision of the Canadian Parliament to participate in the war at the side of Britain, the all but unanimous voice of the people of Quebec in the issue raised in that province a little over three months ago, served to give to the allied forces in Europe something greater than anything else it would have been possible to give or have done more to confound the enemy, in the assurance it gave of Canadian unity in its war effort.

(Follow this on by saying:)

A similar result

The present appeal to the people of Canada as a whole has been rendered by circumstances very similar and will bring, I believe, as its result, like assurances to the allied forces overseas of the unity which, throughout this Dominion, lies back of Canada's war effort as expressed in the policies and efforts of the present Administration.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

 First draft.

Sorry it is so rough but eyes are a little weary. Lib. C 202250

I have given you the plain, simple facts concerning the contribution that this country has made to the cause of freedom. I have told you how we have organized the defences ~~of~~ Canada. I have answered the only specific criticisms which have emerged from the general condemnation with which the Leader of the Opposition has belaboured this Government.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

I shall now talk to you about the so-called National Government to which the Honourable Leader of the Opposition continually refers ~~to~~ in those general terms, of which he is a master.

First let us try to understand what is meant by the words "National Government". Let us be careful not to be carried away by catch words and slogans. They are often dangerous and usually deceptive. Let us look beneath the label to see what is underneath. Let us see if the goods, when we inspect them, are in accordance with the advertisement. Let us look particularly to see whether the Leader of the Opposition is not misusing the word "National" and the word "Government". Let us determine whether he doesn't mean something totally different when he uses these words.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202251

National government means a government which carries on the business of a nation. The national Government of the United States is that led by President Roosevelt. The national Government of Canada is that Government which is headed by the Prime Minister of Canada. It represents the nation in accordance with Parliamentary procedure and practise. It means a representative and responsible government. It means a Parliament which is representative of the people, and a government which represents the majority in Parliament. It means a Parliament which is responsible to the people, and a government which is responsible to Parliament. Representation and responsibility are the pillars of our Parliamentary system. Since everyone cannot rule at one and the same time, the right to rule is given to those who command the confidence of the largest number of people. Government by majority rule is the essence of democracy. That doesn't mean, of course, that minorities are to be submerged or opposition stifled.

In Canada and other democratic countries, we rely on government by parties. Parties are not ends in themselves. They are only means to end. Through them men and women who share similar views on great public

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202252

questions are able to make those views prevail. Party Government enables those ~~who are~~ willing to blend their views and opinions, to combine forces, and to advance policies founded on common views and principles. Parties are not water-tight compartments. They are not secret societies or exclusive clubs. They do not bar men and women from membership because of race, colour or creed. Anyone is free to belong to whatever party he pleases. If he chooses to belong to a party that no longer represents his views, that is his own business. If his party is not the majority party, his views will or should be advanced by the minority leader who speaks for it. If his leader represents the largest minority, he becomes the official leader of His Majesty's Opposition. That leader and his followers will contribute to the collective thinking and the parliamentary discussions which help to shape the policies on which government and laws are founded. A great modern writer has said, "I am not sure that we always realize how much of the essence of democracy is contained in the insistence on a tolerated and official opposition." Under this system, he points out, even political opponents serve a common purpose. It is because your representatives pool their experience, air their differences and even their

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202253

discontents that progress becomes possible. Any other system is a denial of democracy. It becomes either out and out autocracy or dictatorship under some other disguise.

The present government is in the truest sense a National Government. It had the support in Parliament of a majority of the representatives of the people. That majority happens to be, in our case ~~of the present government~~, the largest majority which any government in Canada has ever had. The majority was larger when Parliament dissolved than when Parliament held its first session. The Leader of the Opposition obviously is not talking about National Government at all. He knows, or should know, that Democracy in Canada is a vital, living thing. He knows, as well as you do, that it is not, as someone once said, a makeshift or a compromise or a means of keeping people quiet by the production of a sham unanimity. If democracy is still to continue --(and as long as I have breath in my body what strength I have will be devoted to its continuance) majorities will do their duty by ruling, and minorities will do their duty by opposing. No! National Government is not the will-of-the-wisp which Dr. Manion is following through the morass of his own confusion. When the Leader of the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202254

Opposition talks of National Government, be means Union Government. That is a horse of a different colour. I can quite understand why Dr. Manion doesn't like that name. He would have treated you more fairly if he had used it. Probably he doesn't like the name because it summons up from the past memories of many things he would like to forget, ghosts which he wishes were laid. The anonymous Government which Dr. Manion seeks to form is, of course, a Union Government. He does not advocate any different policies for the prosecution of the war. In fact, so far he has not advocated any policy at all. What he wishes is a Government composed of men of different political parties and therefore of conflicting political opinions. There is nothing to prevent parties working together for a common object, and still maintaining their identity. Dr. Manion's party did that at the special war session of Parliament last September. That is a matter of attitude to meet compelling circumstances in special cases. An attitude clearly defined by Sir Wilfred Laurier during the last war.

(Here quote Sir Wilfred)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202255

But Dr. Manion is not satisfied with that. He knows that he will not head a Conservative Government. So He puts his hope on this very dark horse.

Now a Union Government means one of two things. It must inevitably be either a very weak Government or a dictatorial Government. It might conceivably be both because the terms are not necessarily contradictory. Weak, because it leads to endless compromises, and the stifling of views. Differences which now divide parties in Parliament would be transferred from Parliament to the Cabinet. What should be a clash of public principles might well become a clash of personal interests. Effective government would be crippled by compromise, or paralysed by inaction. Progress would become difficult if not impossible. On the other hand, it might easily follow the European pattern. There, the suppression of minorities, the silencing of opposition, and the merging of parties into one, have soon resulted in the abolition of representative institutions. That is the soil in which dictatorships grow and flourish. What has our Canadian experience taught us? Union Government is a subterfuge to bring together under the guise of a combination of parties, men of differing views who wish to effect some course of action which they would not be prepared to champion openly.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202256

There is usually a battle-cry, but it doesn't ring true.

The Union Government of ~~Sir Robert Borden~~ 1917 was formed not to win the war but to win the fight for conscription. How often have we been told that Union Government would provide the only means of amalgamating our railways. We resisted the proposal to extend the life-time of the late Parliament by ~~that~~ of Union Govt. means. My colleagues and I did not believe that men who had been elected for only five years should give themselves the right to continue from year to year, and take away from you, the right to say who should represent you in the dark and difficult years to come. The pretext for Union Government was ended when Parliament was dissolved. Impartial students of our free institutions know what that dissolution meant in terms of popular liberty.

(Here quote Professor Keith)

What is needed in peace-time and still more in war, is a government made strong by popular support and by the co-operation of men who feel and think alike on matters of principle. That is a National Government in the true sense of the word, and that is the kind of

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202257

Government that the Present Administration has given. Responsibility for policy cannot honestly be shared with men of opposite political views. They, by constructive criticism, and by what I referred to as "the pooling of experience" can of course, and should help to shape it. For no party possesses a monopoly of government, but the party with the majority in the House of Commons possesses the monopoly of responsibility. From that it cannot escape, even if it would. Responsibility for policy, however, does not imply for a moment the desire to restrict administration, and the business of carrying out the details of government to members of the majority party. Every party accuses the other of political patronage. To most public men who, like myself, try to look upon a public office as a high trust and a great duty, the very name of patronage is a nightmare. I have always recognized the difference between the policy end of government, and the administrative end of government.

The present government with respect to its war effort has had no desire, and made no attempt to monopolize so called patronage. When we have named military leaders, we have looked for soldiers and sailors, and not politicians or partisans. We have asked how they can serve Canada, now and in the future,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202258

not what political party they have served in the past. Merit has been the criterion of promotion. Let me repeat to you the remarks of Major-General McNaughton made by him spontaneously the other day in London. I believe that in civil life he was a Conservative. This is what he said:

(Quote General McNaughton)

What is true of military service is true also of the other branches of our war departments. We have selected the best brains available. Politics and partisanship have brought no preferment. Some of the most important positions are held by Conservatives. Some by men of no party affiliations. We shall continue to bring to the service of Canada the best men we can get. It doesn't need a Union Government to join intelligence and patriotism together. But when Dr. Manion talks of inviting the best brains into his Cabinet, he means something quite different. Nobody knows quite what he means because to date all invitations issued by him are almost as great a secret as the acceptances. In an attempt to find out what he does mean, I am, in your name, going to ask him a few questions. Who are the men of brains who will be asked

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202259

to join him? They are obviously not members of the Conservative Party, because it would not require a Union Government to enlist them. Who is the lady whom he proposes to ask to join her political fortunes with his? Who will be his Minister of Youth? Is his Union Government to be as anonymous as it is unanimous? Perhaps ~~they~~ its members surely are ghost-like forms, shapeless in the mists of the unknown. Perhaps they are real human beings lost in the political black-out. Who knows? Apparently only Dr. Manion, and he won't tell.

But let us return to the possible realities of the situation. Let us assume, only of course for the sake of argument, that Dr. Manion either has a majority in the next House or seeks to form a Ministry with the assistance of groups who are as much opposed to him as they are to the present Government. The first limitation he will discover is that his Ministers will need seats in the House of Commons. He can hardly begin by going outside the number of those who are returned to Parliament. The only way in which you and I can have any idea in advance of who his Ministers will be, is to look at the list of Conservative candidates on nomination day, and the list of Conservatives returned on Election night. Remember that this is to be the new war ministry that will carry on the affairs of this country for the next five years.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202260

Unless all the best brains are included in this group, and that seems hardly possible, Dr. Manion will have to find seats for those whom he brings into his Ministry. I have had some experience in forming ministries. I'll give him some friendly advice. He will be wise if he gets his best brains into the House in a general election, and not wait until the election is over to find constituencies for them. His followers, who will be called upon to sacrifice their seats, may not share his high opinion of the ~~neutrality~~ probably of their successors. Ministers will need to be selected from all parts of the country, and only a government that commands the support of all sections can expect to get them. The system may not be ideal, but it is the system under which we work. Another important point must not be overlooked. Union Government is in the nature of a political bargain. Most bargains require at least two parties to make them. Union Government may require at least three. Does Dr. Manion wish to take Mr. Woodsworth into his Government? Will Mr. Woodsworth go if he is asked? If he does sacrifice his principles upon the altar of Conservative necessity, will Mr. Woodsworth's C.C.F. supporters follow their leader into the unaccustomed fold? Will Mr. Blackmore join him and take Social Credit with him? Will

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202201

Mr. Herridge's New Democracy be born in time? Does Dr. Manion want him if it is? Will Mr. Herridge join Dr. Manion if he does? Perhaps the Union Government of which the Leader of the Opposition dreams and speaks is intended to join together the two old political parties. Will he ask some Liberals only to stand by his side? Or will he invite them all? If the latter, does he propose to end His Majesty's Loyal Opposition? Surely the present leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition does not intend to choke opposition with the bribes of office. If he does not intend to end opposition, and to change the whole character of Parliament, will Mr. Woodsworth and his followers constitute the opposition, or Mr. Blackmore and his, or Mr. Herridge and his? Some of these parties may disappear.

You will remember that Mr. Stevens was the Casabianca who stood alone on the burning deck of Reconstruction. These are some of the things you should know clearly, specifically and at once. In order that there may be no mistake about the position of the present administration in the event of its defeat, I wish to make this clear. I speak with the authority and support of every member of the Cabinet.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202262

If, after an appeal has been made to the Country on our war effort and our policies, we are not returned to power, those of our numbers who are elected will constitute themselves His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. I make that simple, straightforward statement, so that there will be no mistake in the minds either of the people or of Dr. Manion -- and no recriminations later on because anyone was left in doubt.

The party that I have the honour to lead believes in representative and responsible government. It will accept sole responsibility for policy if you decide that it merits your support. It will continue to attract to administrative duties men of all parties who it believes can, and will, bring to your service, honesty, efficiency and economy. For over twenty-five years, in peace and in war, I have been privileged to serve you in office and in opposition. Throughout my parliamentary life, I have continuously voiced my faith in a parliamentary system in which the people's will governs its representatives. I have always upheld the rights of the majority to govern, and the right and the duty of the minority to criticize, to discuss and to oppose. I believe that the evasion of political responsibility by the unnatural alliance of conflicting opinions is the beginning of the denial

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202263

of democracy. For these reasons, my colleagues and I, and those who honour us with their confidence will continue to support true National Government.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

1° If can work as well as does.
Can work, mind it as well as does
Means for an election, an opportunity
of sending to work.
At last we have the elections.
Means to pr.
Have them does remove & limiting
to 3 years limits.

C202264

2° Must get it advised to pro-
mises pr. Acts & does. Quarrelling
& snarling, & calling to each other by
names, insults & hatred.
Meredith Draper.
Hugh J. Macdonald rose - Strapp
him with bracelet.
Sailor. beard. wandering jew.
Tipper also well known as the drunken
sham the pill measures & pipes.
Immediately. all promises. Empedocles.
B.N.A. Resisting 16.
Never to us a lie.
Devil storage.
Manifesto. N.P. has made country
rich. Envy

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202265

Material not used -

to be fyled.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202266

What Canada is doing

At all times I have sought to emphasize the gravity of the Nazi threat and the long hard struggle which will be necessary in order to overcome this menace. From the outset of the struggle the importance of supplies of equipment and munitions have been in the forefront of all the planning, and organization of Canada's war effort.

On September 8th, 1938, in outlining the measures of co-operation with the United Kingdom, I told the House that the furnishing of supplies of all kinds to the British and allied powers was of vital importance. I added that "the urgent necessity of a constant supply of munitions, and the ability of Canada, because of its industrial equipment and its relative accessibility to the main theatres of the war, to meet these needs in great measure, are apparent," and that "Canada is, of all non-European countries, the nearest and surest source of these indispensable materials and supplies."

We recognized the importance of Canada as ~~an indispensable source~~ a reservoir of essential supplies in

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202207

September 1939; and we recognized, too, how much greater Canada's relative importance became after the collapse of France and the transfer to the enemy of the great productive resources of France and the Low Countries.

In a war of machines greater emphasis then ever had necessarily to be placed on Canada's capacity to produce the machines of war, not only for herself but also for Britain. In the present phase of the war, [redacted] we must bear a larger share, not only in producing the instruments of war, but also, in transporting them to the scene of action.

My colleagues have told the House what the government is doing,both to increase the production of weapons, munitions and supplies, and to build ships.to transport the supplies and to take their part in keeping open the sea lanes for traffic. The Minister of Finance has given honourable members an estimate of the material sacrifices which will be necessary from our people. Canada is being called upon, not only to finance her own war effort, but also to assist the United Kingdom in the financing of British purchases in Canada. This can be done only by additional sacrifices on the part of the Canadian people.

The House has been told of the manifold demands already being made upon our man power by the armed forces and by indsutry. The Minister of Labour has made it clear

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202268

that the demand for labour has only begun and that labour's part in our war production will increase rapidly.

Our war production is rapidly reaching the point where the reserves of labour and productive capacity available in peace-time will be exhausted. Additional war production will only be possible if we transfer labour and capital from the production of consumer's goods to the making of war supplies. That will involve giving up luxuries and non-essentials which are made in Canada, if the factories and the workmen making them are needed for war production. An important step was taken in this direction when the order-in-council was passed prohibiting the changing of models of motor cars, radios and other articles. Other similar measures will be taken as soon as it becomes necessary to transfer further manufacturing facilities to the work of the Department of Munitions and Supply. Correct timing is essential in this process if our economy is to be kept at the maximum efficiency. It is to meet problems such as this that the War Requirements Board has been established.

But we all know that even if we devoted the full industrial capacity of Canada exclusively to war production we could not fill all the demands which the British government and our own forces are making upon us for war supplies. Many things must be imported, either as raw materials, e.g., steel, and oil, or as finished products, e. g. aircraft,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Since we cannot borrow abroad we must find the means to pay for them. That involves saving foreign exchange, particularly United States dollars.

We can get these dollars in three ways: by exporting Canadian goods, by encouraging the tourist traffic, and by restricting our purchases of non-essential goods from outside Canada. All three methods are important. This is where every citizen can serve, and it is just here that the private Member of Parliament is in a position to give a lead in his own community.

If every Member of Parliament would help to organize local bodies and groups to encourage their friends in the United States to visit Canada, and to promote saving and investment in war savings certificates, a great voluntary community effort would be developed across the country which would find concrete expression in ever increasing supplies of ships and planes, tanks and guns, and other essentials of modern war.

At the beginning of the session, I told the House that the only limits the government was prepared to place upon Canada's war effort were those imposed by the extent of our resources, both human and material, and by our capacity for sacrifice. There is no single way in which the Members of this Parliament can do more, at this stage, to further the cause we have at hear than to take

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202270

the lead in their own constituencies where the people knew and trust them to explain simply and clearly to the people, as my colleagues and I have tried to explain to Parliament, the greatness of the issue, the magnitude of the task, and the necessity for sacrifice.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Conclusion

C 202271

I have spoken to you of the realities of our circumstances as I see them. If we are wise each one of these realities will be a spark to accelerate, and not a brake to retard. However grim and stark the true situation may be it will demand and will receive from the government and people of Canada the triumphant strength of our collective determination, and not the unworthy weakness of individual despair. It is only by knowing the truth and by facing the truth that we shall prevail. Every day the situation in Britain is communicated to Canada. Ministers of the Crown have been and are in direct personal touch with the United Kingdom. They have seen things as they are, they have talked with men who are best able to foretell what they will be. They know from their own observation the sunshine and the shadow on the fields and seas, and in the skies of battle. The Minister of National War Services has just returned from the British Isles, the Minister of National Defence has just arrived there, the Minister of Munitions and Supply will shortly proceed there. Barely a week passes when some ranking official of the various war ministries of the United Kingdom does not visit Ottawa.

Every observation, every communication, every conversation is a light on the road to victory, arduous and steep though it be. There is only one task before us - to accept our new responsibilities with the vigour, the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202272

the resilience, the steadfastness and the adventurous spirit of a young and pioneer people. To do that the government needs every assistance from the House. Let us eliminate the insignificant and discard the non-essential, and forego the luxury of partisanship, in order that not only our deliberation but also our administration may be concentrated upon the task of victory. The magnitude of the accomplishment of this remote and peace loving country transformed by the swift compulsion of disaster and the force of circumstance into a nation, taut and stripped for action, may sometimes be obscured in the minds of some members of this House. Those who are charged with the greatest personal responsibility for the defence of Britain, and their interpreters, have no doubts about the growing achievement of this country. It was only on Wednesday of this week, less than forty-eight hours ago, that ~~four~~ three separate voices spoke to the people of Britain and of North America on this subject. Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert had this to say, "In Canada itself since the war broke out, the Royal Canadian Air Force has been largely expanded, and not only has it made an important contribution in formed squadrons who have actually arrived in this country, ~~and~~ but by a wide development of its own resources, the Dominion has now established a

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202273

magnificent training organization which is already sending pilots, mechanics, and air crews in every-increasing numbers to Great Britain. By next spring this steady flow will have increased to a river whose volume of strength is likely to have a very great effect upon air operations throughout 1941." While Mr. Leslie Howard, previously referring to Canada as the custodian of the promise of victory, had pictured us as the General Headquarters of the British Commonwealth, Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, Chairman of the British Purchasing Mission, speaking on Saturday expressed to the people of Britain his satisfaction with our co-operation and our effort. On the same day, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, speaking in the House of Commons, said that Canada's help in this war will far outweigh anything which she did in the last war. In commenting on our bold effort to convert ourselves into an industrial community, he declared that the flow of supplies from Canada is already admirable, both in quality and in quantity, and will continue to increase as new units of production are put into operation. In his realistic survey before the Members of the British House of Commons, he prophesied that Britain's resources and capacity, and the growing help from North America will outmatch the industrial resources and capacity of the enemy.

(2) (3) (4)

Commons

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202274

I mention these things, not that we may rest in our labours and restrict our endeavours, but that every man and woman in this country may intensify, extend and increase them. Today we are the second strongest nation that fights on the side of freedom. Our responsibilities are heavier than we ~~imagined~~ once that they would be. Our manifest destiny is greater than ever before. Liberty has put her trust in us. We too have offered blood and sweat and toil and tears. We have, mercifully, been spared much of the bloodshed, and most of our tears have fallen for the sufferings of our kinsmen beyond the seas. All the greater, therefore, is our duty not to ~~spare~~ stint the sweat, and the toil.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

EH

DRAFT

C 202275

On Thursday last the Leader of the Opposition asked that I should make a statement to the House about the war situation in Europe, which he regarded as being more serious today than at any time since the fall of France. The honourable gentleman urged I should tell this House how serious the position was, or, if he were wrong in his view, how good the position is. He requested especially that I should indicate what further steps, if any, Canada could take at this juncture towards aid and assistance, whether in men, materials, supplies or equipment.

My honourable friend suggested that he did not wish to be taken as an alarmist, and I am sure that the same salutary caution will guide every honourable member of the House. May I say at once that my colleagues and myself have never sought to disguise the seriousness of the state of war, particularly as it affects Great Britain, and in the light of the sustained bombardment from the air and the constant menace to merchant shipping from submarine attack in the approaches to home waters. We have had in the past, and in the future we shall have to be, most scrupulously careful, not to reveal publicly information which by that fact would become of value to the enemy. Within the limits which such a necessary caution imposes there are, however, certain things which I believe might usefully be said, and I propose to devote a few minutes to them now.

I should first like to refer to the specific points raised by the Leader of the Opposition.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202276

He spoke of "the virtual destruction of the cities of Birmingham, Bristol, and Southampton." The most authoritative information reaching me on this matter is as follows:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202276

He spoke of "the virtual destruction of the cities of Birmingham, Bristol, and Southampton." The most authoritative information reaching me on this matter is as follows:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Birmingham: Population (1939) 1,055,000

This largest manufacturing centre of the industrial Midlands had been subjected to sporadic but generally ineffective attacks for some time. Within the past fortnight there have been three concerted attacks of much greater intensity.

The first (on the night of November 19/20) did considerable damage to house and shop property, but only slight damage to factories.

In the second attack (on the night of November 20/21) several factories were damaged in the course of widespread raids by a total force estimated at 250 planes -- "very little important damage" was reported.

The third and most damaging attack (on the night of November 22/23) was by an enemy force estimated at 100 planes. The initial thrust caused serious fires, and a second heavy attack came before these fires, started in the early evening, could be extinguished.

Public buildings in the centre of the City and two railway stations were damaged.

Utility services, especially water, suffered "severely."

Although several factories were affected, damage in most cases was slight, and was less severe than at first thought.

Casualties reported following the two latter attacks were:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202278

Population : 415,500

Bristol

The most lengthy attack on Bristol, lasting upwards of three hours, took place during the night of November 24/25. Incendiary bombs were chiefly used and residential and commercial property suffered considerably.

Damage to industry is reported "not serious."

War production is "unlikely to be greatly affected.

Further attacks were made on an R.A.F. station, and a gas works was seriously damaged.

Casualties reported (to November 26):

Southampton Population 176,000

Incidental attack involving fatal casualties have taken place in and around Southampton recently.

The most serious raid was that of November 23/24 in which serious damage was done to railway and residential property. It is reported that "surprisingly little" damage was caused to docks and factories.

General morale was good.

Civil defence services, working with great courage, unfortunately suffered numerous casualties. Total civilian casualties to November 24 were reported as:

Water shortage causing anxiety in event of fresh fires.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Canada House

I have previously had occasion to refer to the praisworthy way in which officers of the various departments of the Canadian Government stationed in England have carried their onerous responsibilities amid all the perils of the moment. On at least two occasions within the past months, direct hits by high explosive bombs have damaged buildings within a short radius of Canada House, which has so far escaped more serious damage than broken window glass and temporary cutting off of main water supplies. The staff have so far been spared from personal injury, though some have lost all their personal property and it is a matter for great pride that they have all carried on so splendidly without interruption or dislocation of work in conditions of great uncertainty and constant danger. I need scarcely say that all reasonable precautions which can be anticipated have been taken to ensure the safety and well-being of the Canadian personnel remaining in England.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Damage to War Industries

The carrying on of war industries in Britain at the moment is subject to certain limitations which I should now like to mention. These include:

1) direct damage through bombing
2) loss of working time
3) the cumulative effect of nerves, tension of men and women working constantly in areas of danger.

As to direct damage, the effect of enemy action has been minimized because of many alternative sources of supply and because only a relatively small portion of war industry factories is in the areas which, up to the present, have been most heavily attacked. I am informed that, if enemy raiding continues on the present scale, losses or stoppages from all causes (direct attack, damage to stores,
... (?) loss of working time) may reach a maximum of 15 per cent., though to the best of my knowledge this figure has never been exceeded in any industry. I should add that in some industries loss through damage, as distinct from loss through working time, increased absenteeism, and industrial fatigue, has been very small indeed.

2) To compensate for loss of time through air raid warnings and during actual air attacks, some adjustment of shifts has been possible. In some areas, where duration of air raid warnings was as high as 80 per cent. of total man hours, night shifts were given up altogether. It may

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202281

expected that this problem will be accentuated during winter months; though it must be added that more severe weather conditions may appreciably restrict the areas and concentrations of bombing attacks.

3) The psychological factor to which I have referred is one which is is not easy to estimate in terms of hard figures. I can only say that every account I have seen pays tribute to the high and sustained spirit of workers in war industries, and I have no doubt that this constancy of purpose and determination for victory will remain one of the strongest weapons in Britain's composite armoury.

I should perhaps add that in some industries, more especially in non-war industries, surplus productive capacity has been able to absorb the consequence of industrial damage from bombing. In this way, there has been no appreciable effect on industrial output, whether for export or for home trade. I must add at once that because of loss of European markets there is a considerable surplus of export capacity, which has also been increased because of the substantial restrictions which have been placed upon production of certain goods for home consumption.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Hon. members will have seen a statement made on November 26 by the United Kingdom Minister of Shipping (Rt. Hon. Ronald CROSS) that the rate at which Britain is now building ships does not make up for British losses. Taken by itself, this statement might well give rise to anxiety, and I should therefore like to indicate to the House some of the factors entering into the shipping position at the moment.

. . .

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Merchant Shipping

1) Mr. Cross made it clear that while Britain's shipyards were working at capacity on merchant vessels, part of the Nation's facilities must of necessity be devoted to naval construction and repair. For this reason, and because by themselves the shipbuilding resources of the Empire were not sufficient, the shipyards of the United States were looked upon as a principle source of supply.

Honourable members have already been informed, in the statement made on November 20th by my colleague, the Minister of Munitions and Supply, that contracts will shortly be placed for the building in Canada of 18 substantial merchant vessels on British account, 12 of them at Eastern tidewater ports, and 6 of them at the Pacific coast. (This new construction is over and above the considerable orders for naval construction -- corvettes and minesweepers -- on British Admiralty account). I can assure the House that the Government will lose no opportunity for aiding by Canadian construction to the continuing requirements of Britain for new merchant tonnage.

Hansard p. 290

2) It has been stated that losses at sea of British merchant shipping since the start of the present war have averaged approximately those of the last war. Up until the beginning of June of this year, losses were placed at 20,000 tons weekly. Since June, when the ports

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

of France, of the Low Countries, and of Norway had passed into enemy control, the losses have been considerably higher, averaging 60,000 tons weekly. It is true that some eight million tons of Allied vessels have been transferred to the British flag, and that captures in prize have also represented important additions to available shipping. But it must be added that shipping alone cannot compensate for the reduced power to import necessary goods. The complete stoppage of exports to Britain from Norway, Belgium, Holland, and France has had important effects in limiting the importing power of Britain in certain essential materials.

C202284

3) Probably the strongest single factor in the mounting losses at sea has been the fact that from harbours acquired on the west coast of France the enemy has been able to operate his U-boats from bases far closer at hand than those which would be available in Germany alone. For this reason the enemy has been able to keep more armed vessels operating on main shipping routes at any one time.

In addition to the constant menace of invasion, directed particularly against the east and south coasts of the United Kingdom, necessitated a reduction of escort forces. The shortage of escort forces was partly compensated for by the transfer in recent weeks of 50 former destroyers of the United States Navy. Losses of British destroyers

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202285

have been relatively high. No naval craft are engaged in more hazardous duties, and Canada, in common with Britain herself, lost some of her destroyers on active service.

4) An additional factor to be reckoned with has been attacks from the air which, during the Great War, were only an incidental source of shipping losses at sea. So far as submarine attack is concerned, one great advantage of the convoy system was to make it more difficult for submarines to find targets. In the case of air attack, however, the direct protection afforded by escorting ships is frequently of less value; and in the case of coastal shipping in British waters, losses from air attack (as distinct from submarine attack or mine explosions) have been higher than previously.

I may add that as regards overseas shipping, the submarine menace is, at the moment, the most serious one. I am assured that anti-submarine forces are being increased as rapidly as possible and that ceaseless vigilance of anti-submarine patrols will not be relaxed.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Middle East

It will be recalled that in his statement to the House of Commons in London on November 5th Mr. Churchill mentioned that the balance of forces on the frontiers of Egypt and the Sudan was far less unfavourable than at the time of the French collapse. So far as subsequent information has been made public, it can be said that the British position has been strengthened on all fronts, though it must not be assumed that the danger of sudden attack has been lessened to any degree.

Two points should, I think, be emphasized in this connection:

1) The invasion of the Grecian mainland by Italian troops from Albania some five weeks ago immediately raised the question of British assistance to Greece under terms of the guarantee entered into some 18 months ago. The position in Egypt has remained serious enough, in the light of the protection of essential communications, to preclude the transfer of any large body of troops from that area to Greece. It has, however, recently been announced that British forces have been landed in various parts of Greek territory, and that certain specialist detachments are co-operating in pushing forward the Greek offensive. British naval and air bases have been established in Crete in the expectation that the activities and radius of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force will thereby be considerably increased.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202287

The battle-front of the Italo-Greek hostilities has now been pushed backward out of Greece and into Albania. The two recent shake-ups in the Italian high command suggest that this campaign has been going badly for the Italian forces in the field; and in any event momentary Italian successes on land have been largely offset by the two damaging attacks on parts of the Italian fleet delivered with characteristic dash and vigour by the now re-inforced Mediterranean fleet of the Royal Navy. The damage to the Italian fleet in fact has been of such proportions that the strategic balance, especially in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean, has been radically altered in Britain's favour. Mr. Churchill promised, in his remarks on November the 5th, that the strengthened fleet was ready at any time to engage the Italian Navy in a general action; and despite the fact that the Italian fleet has so far evaded a general challenge, it has not escaped without serious damage to its total effective strength.

2) The present situation in the Eastern Mediterranean is still of vital importance in terms of a possible Nazi armed penetration southwesterly through the Balkans. Greece is Britain's ally. So also is Turkey. But within the last fortnight Hungary has been added to the Axis Powers seeking to create a "new order" in Europe; the situation in Rumania has deteriorated to the accompaniment of brutality and mass

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202238

execution, and in Bulgaria the position is still obscure. Sea power alone cannot protect Britain from the consequences of a pincer-attack by German and Italian forces directed either against the Bosphorus or against Suez. Britain's task of vigilance is the greater because there is not now, as there was when the guarantee to Greece was entered into, the assured support of French forces.

I will only add that the strengthening of the British fleet in the Middle East has been of utmost value in assuring Britain's friend and ally, Turkey, of the unweakening power of Britain on the seas; and that every care is being taken, alike by maintenance of blockade by sea and by increases of troops wherever possible, to meet any threats of new hostilities in this area.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

DRAFT REMARKS, TO BE RECORDED FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE INAUGURATION OF THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

The formal inauguration this evening of Canada's first short-wave station will consist of a programme, Canadian in its creation and spirit, and prepared wholly for the entertainment and satisfaction of Canadians on active service. I shall not delay the opening of that programme for more than a moment or two, but on behalf of the Government and people of Canada, let me say a few words of greeting to those who will tonight be listening to their own broadcasting corporation.

The establishment of this service in Canada is of some importance in our history as a nation. It is properly called an "international service". On the waves carried by its powerful antennae the Voice of Canada can speak to our own people, our soldiers, sailors, airmen and nurses and women workers of our armies and fleets everywhere. It will also speak, not only in the languages of our country, English and French, but in other tongues as well, for in our armed forces and in the homes of Canada there are the sons and daughters of many peoples. In the world for which we are fighting we shall have to do our part in creating the mutual understanding between nations on which peace will depend. Miraclesof engineering like the short-wave will help us to do this, and Canadian science and

---

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202290

the arts of drama, music and letters could not be devoted to a nobler purpose.

We would do well to remember the great opportunities and even greater responsibilities laid upon us by the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. They will increase, not diminish, as time goes by. But tonight its facilities are, as I have said, directed to a very special end. During the next hour the programme is beamed to our fighting services, wherever the broad beam of the station at Sackville will reach them.

From the preliminary tests, we have learned with what pleasure and interest the messages and entertainment already sent overseas have been heard by Canadian troops in the Low Countries and in Italy. Thanks to the skill of our engineers the signal is clear and strong, and, as supplies permit, receiving sets and distributing units will be made more widely available to our troops. It is the hope of all of us that through these programmes their hearts may be cheered and their spirits fortified by the message of pride and affection that each one of their fellow countrymen would send them at all times.

These are the auspices under which tonight we formally open the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation International Service. May it serve our country now and in the future by serving those who are defending the Canada they love so well.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202291

Let it bear upon the wings of sound the voice of Canada speaking to its own people and carrying to them in the midst of battle the ardent wish that they may, in God's good time, be at home with us once more.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202291

Let it bear upon the wings of sound the voice of Canada speaking to its own people and carrying to them in the midst of battle the ardent wish that they may, in God's good time, be at home with us once more.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202292

PERSONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK (OTHER THAN M.P.'S AND SENATORS) FROM WHOM MESSAGES OF APPRECIATION RE RADIO BROADCASTS OF "CANADA'S WAR EFFORT" HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Allan W. Hicks, Postmaster, Hampton.

Russell Mellor, 17 Richmond St., St. John. (Request (sent to (C.B.C.)

Total 184

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202293

PERSONS IN NOVA SCOTIA (OTHER THAN M.P.'S AND SENATORS) FROM WHOM MESSAGES OF APPRECIATION RE RADIO BROADCASTS OF "CANADA'S WAR EFFORT" HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Capt. W. B. Armit, H. M. C., Dockyard, Halifax.

Mrs. Blanche Landry, Box 24, Dartmouth.

Miss Lucy F. Logan, Parrsboro.

Rev. A. D. Mackinnon, B.A., Little Narrows.

Mrs. George F. Richan, Barrington Passage.

Rev. Harold T. Roe, Halifax.

J. W. Wylie, Manager, Bank of Nova Scotia, Antigonish.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202294

PERSONS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
(OTHER THAN M.P.'S AND SENATORS) FROM WHOM
MESSAGES OF APPRECIATION RE RADIO BROADCASTS
OF "CANADA'S WAR EFFORT" HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Hon. Thane A. Campbell, M.L.A., Premier of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.

J. LeRoy Holman, Summerside.

John F. McNeill, M.D., C.M. Summerside.

B. Graham Rogers, President, East Prince Liberal Association, Summerside.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202295 6 French
20 English

PERSONS IN QUEBEC (OTHER THAN M.P.'S AND SENATORS) FROM WHOM MESSAGES OF APPRECIATION RE RADIO BROADCASTS OF "CANADA'S WAR EFFORT" HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

L. J. A. Amyot (Lt.-Col.) 71 rue St. Pierre, Quebec.

Henry F. Armstrong, President, Religious Education Council, 212 Coronation Bldg., Montreal.

F. Baron, 5601, Bradford Place, Cotswold Village, Montreal.

Rev. Thomas W. Bird, St. Andrew's United Church, East Templeton.

Rev. Leonce Boivin, ptre cure, Notre Dame des Eboulements.

Fred M. Carlton, 928 Gaudry Ave., Montreal.

Hon. Frank Carrel, LL.D., M.L.C., P. O. Box 112, Quebec.

M. W. Conyers, 637 Moisan St., Drummondville.

Howard T. Fraser, 4260 Hampton Ave., Montreal.

Mrs. Ethel Hamelin, 1164 St. Urbain St., Montreal.

Lt.-Col. Charles de Lotbiniere Harwood, BCL., KC., 360 McGill St., Montreal.

L. Murray Hatfield, 4652 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal.

Rev. Arsene Hebert, P.P., St. Michel de Westworth.

Fred Holcroft, 54 Fairfield Ave., Greenfield Park, Que.

R. E. Kingsley, 98 Columbia Ave., Westmount.

Alan Maclachlan, 630 Clarke Ave., Westmount (Request sent to C.B.C.)

Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, McGill University, Montreal.

Harry G. McCauley, 71 St. Louis St., Quebec.

J. W. McConnell, Montreal.

R. L. McMillan, 4170 Dorchester St., West, Westmount.

Dr. Emmet J. Mullally, 2021 Union Ave., Montreal.

Dr. E. St. Jacques, F.R.C.S., Can., 110 Prince Arthur West, Montreal.

D. L. Ritchie, The Lintons, 87 Sherbrooke St., Montreal.

Gontran Saintonge, P. O. Box 1, Valleyfield.

Walter H. H. Savage, C. A., 3682 Westmount Boulevard, Montreal.

Alex Watson, 600 Berwick Ave., Mount Royal.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202296

PERSONS IN ONTARIO (OTHER THAN M.P.'S AND SENATORS) FROM WHOM MESSAGES OF APPRECIATION RE RADIO BROADCASTS ON "CANADA'S WAR EFFORT" HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

E. Bagshaw, 380 Spadina Road.

Miss Beatrice Belcourt, 489 Wilbrod St., Ottawa. (Civil Servant)

John A. Birchenough, 205 Annandale Apts., Kingston.

Thomas Bradshaw, c/o North American Life Assurance Co., Toronto.

G. A. P. Brickendon, 305 Richmond Bldg., Richmond St., London.

W. Arthur Briggs, 56 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto.

Mrs. J.Y. Brown, "Whispering Pines", R. R. No. 6, Brantford.

Walter E. Buckingham, K.C., Guelph.

A. C. Campbell, 34 Lisgar St., Ottawa.

Rev. Harold Chambers, Baptist Parsonage, Bothwell.

Joseph W. Clark, 1800 Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto.

S. J. Cook, 140 Broadway Ave., Ottawa. (Civil Servant)

J. W. R. Cote, 14 Wellwood Ave., West Toronto.

W. J. Cowls, Preston Road, Kitchener.

Frederick W. Daly, London.

Frank R. Davis, Electrical Instructor, St. Catharines Collegiate Institute and Vocational School, St. Catharines. (Sent to C.B.C.)

James E. Day, 62 Elm Ave., Toronto.

W. M. Dickson, Hawkesbury, Ont.

Mrs. Patrick Donnelly, 126A Glen Road, Toronto.

Harold Down, 27 Annette St., Toronto.

On request X
left.

Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic, 2 Elmsley Place, Toronto.

A. J. Freiman, 129 Somerset St., West, Ottawa.

J. C. M. German, K.C., 57 Rowanwood St., Toronto.

Dr. W. Gordon, 145 Lascelles Blvd., Toronto.

F. W. Grant, c/o Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., 302 Harbour Commission Bldg., Toronto.

Mrs. William Hendrie, Gateside House, Hamilton.

Arthur L. Hore, Markham, Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202287

John Hunter, 1741 St. Louis Ave., Sub 11, Windsor. (Sent to (C.B.C.)

A. H. Jarvis, 157 Bank St., Ottawa.

James A. Keenan, 27 Robina St., Toronto.

A. B. Kerr, Publisher and Manager, Motor Truck & Equipment, 204 Richmond St., West, Toronto.

Mrs. M. A. Linke, 80 Beach Boulevard, Hamilton Beach.

Miss Jessie M. Livingstone, 218 Poplar Plains Road, Toronto.

Mrs. W. J. Lockett, Cataraqui Grange, Kingston.

Rev. A. W. Lochead, D. D., Minister, The United Church, Mansfield.

On request list. X Louis L. Lyonde, 112 Yonge St., Toronto.

Coy MacDonald, 135 Leonards Ave., Toronto.

Mrs. J. C. Macphail, 401 Daly Ave., Ottawa.

Duncan MacTavish, K. C., 56 Sparks St., Ottawa.

O. McConkey, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Miss M. S. McCracken, 41 Argyle Ave., Ottawa. (Sent to C.B.C.)

Robert McKenzie, Associate Commissioner, Canadian Farm Loan Board, Jackson Bldg., Ottawa.

R. H. Moore, Notary Public, Richmond.

The Very Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., Secretary, The United Church of Canada, 76 Brule Gardens, Toronto,3.

S. A. Morrison, 330 Bay St., Toronto.

Mrs. J. Murray Muir, 82 Jane St., Toronto.

T. Murray Mulligan, K. C., Sudbury.

Charles W. Mulloy, Aurora.

N. L. Nathanson, 1200 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

J. H. Ottman, Bank of Montreal, Chatham.

Lt.-Col. R. F. Parkinson, Managing-Director, The Ottawa Journal, Ottawa.

George Peters, 58 Indian Road Crescent, Toronto (Sent to C.B.C.)

C. E. Porter, 702 Victory Building, 80 Richmond St. West, Toronto 2.

I. Pugsley, 214 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

S. L. Rees, 14 Norma Crescent, Toronto.

Mrs. Llewellyn Reesor, Scarboro Junction.

J. Clark Reilly, Manager, Canadian Construction Association, Ottawa.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202298

Miss May Rhodes, 28 Ozark Crescent, Toronto 6. (Sent to C.B.C.)

E. Blake Robertson, Canadian Manufacturers' Ass., 205 Victoria Building, Ottawa.

Bernard Rose, Alexandra Hotel, Ottawa.

W. H. Ross, 3 Beaty Ave., Toronto.

Rev. J. M. Shaw, Queen's Theological College, Kingston.

Mrs. Charles Sheard, 314 Jarvis St., Toronto.

C. W. Sherman, Dominion Foundries & Steel, Limited, Hamilton.

Mrs. Adam Shortt, The Strathcona Apartments, Ottawa.

Mrs. EdithSinclair, 101 Cowan Ave., Toronto.

Rev. Canon A. E. Smart, Portsmouth.

Alfred Johnson Smith, 900 Riverside Drive, Riverside.

Miss Elizabeth Smellie, Victoria Order of Nurses, 114 Wellington St., Ottawa.

J. Smith, Manager, Bank of Montreal, Chesterville.

Walter J. F. Steacy, Kingston.

James H. Stitt, 396 Third Ave., Ottawa (Civil Service Commissioner)

Mrs. M. Stokell, Box 506 Englehart. (Sent to C.B.C.)

Dr. S. J. Streight, The Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto.

Bert G. Sullivan, Secretary, National Liberal Committee for Ontario, 80 King St. West, Tronto.

C. H. Sumner, Ingersoll.

Robins H. Thatcher, The Mission House, Madawaska.

Fred E. Tobias, Stoney Creek.

Rev. F. G. Vesey, Parkdale Presbyterian Church, Toronto 3.

Merion Vickers, 59 Oriole Gardens, Toronto.

C. H. C. Wright, 419 Markham St., Toronto.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

PERSONS IN MANITOBA (OTHER THAN M.P.'S AND SENATORS) FROM WHOM MESSAGES OF APPRECIATION RE RADIO BROADCASTS OF "CANADA'S WAR EFFORT" HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

(No signature), 604 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

Rev. G. R. Calvert, St. Matthew's Church, Cor. Maryland and St. Matthew's, Winnipeg.

J. Cameron Fergusson, 549 Henderson Highway, East Kildonan. (Request sent to C.B.C.)

Mrs. Fred Heap, 130 Claremont Ave., Norwood, Winnipeg.

T. George McKitrick, Crystal City.

Mrs. Kyrle Money, 902 Dorchester Ave., Winnipeg.

A. C. McIntosh, 365 Beverley Street, Winnipeg.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

PERSONS IN SASKATCHEWAN (OTHER THAN M.P.'S AND SENATORS) FROM WHOM MESSAGES OF APPRECIATION RE RADIO BROADCASTS OF "CANADA'S WAR EFFORT" HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

A. D. Cavers, President, Saskatoon Insurance Agent's Ass'n., Saskatoon.

P. G. Kenneward, Kylemore.

A. W. J. Latta, 2308 Elphinstone Street, Regina.

J. F. MacKay (of Toronto; in Regina for a month only)
c/o Regina Daily Star, Limited, Regina.

Angus W. Macpherson, c/o Saskatchewan Motor Club,
Saskatoon.

Athor Murray, Notre Dame, Wilcox. (Requested 200 copies; sent 25)

Miss Peggy O'Connell, Box 467, Melville. (School girl)

W. J. Russell, 511 - 4th St., Saskatoon.

John Shaw, 1122 Athol St., Regina.

James B. Smith, Assiniboia.

Tom McKenzie, Torch River.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202301

PERSONS IN ALBERTA (OTHER THAN M.P.'S AND SENATORS) FROM WHOM MESSAGES OF APPRECIATION RE RADIO BROADCASTS OF "CANADA'S WAR EFFORT" HAVE BEEN RECEIVED:

Richard Delahunty, Nanton.

Dr. H. M. Elliott, Swalwell.

T. G. Irwin, General Delivery, Edmonton.

John A. King, Chairman, Alberta Liquor Control Board, Edmonton.

Mrs. Arthur B. MacDonald, Rimbey.

H. Milton Martin, 721 Tegler Bldg., Edmonton.

J. Boyd McBride, K. C., Barrister, &c., 505-6, Tegler Building, Edmonton.

Hugh J. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin.

Albert Neale, 9363 - 99th St., Edmonton.

Harold W. Riley, Secretary, Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association, Calgary.

Miss Emily Schultz, Manola. (Critical)

Mrs. A. J. Thorsley, R. R. No. 3, Tofield.

Miss Joan C. Thoms, Box 46, R.R.3, Lacombe. (Sent to CBC)

D. J. Young, 406 Lancaster Bldg., Calgary.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

32

PERSONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (OTHER THAN M.P.'S AND SENATORS) FROM WHOM MESSAGES OF APPRECIATION RE RADIO BROADCASTS OF "CANADA'S WAR EFFORT"HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Guy Boyer,"Mille Fleurs", Pender Island.

Mrs. A. Colclough, Lavendar Cottage, R. R. 1, Victoria.

J. O. Connick, Secretary, Fernie School Board, Fernie. (Request for 100 copies)

H. T. Cooper, 3571 West Broadway, Vancouver.

Wendell B. Farris, Barrister, Suite 1508, Standard Bank Bldg., Vancouver.

Norman L. Harvey, 1165 West 16th St., Vancouver.

W. E. Hoadley, Box 304 Kamloops. (Request addressed toC.B.C.)

Rev. James Hyde, The Manse, St. Pauls Church, Victoria.

D. S. James, 1110 Nelson St., Vancouver.

Blair Kilgour, Oyama.

H. B. King, Vancouver. (Telegram. No reply attached)

W. G. C. Lanskail, Secretary, Nelson Board of Trade, Nelson.

H. E. Leveson-Gower, 4576 N.W. Marine St., Vancouver.

William Lindsay, Kimberley.

J. B. Macdonald, Birks Bldg., Vancouver.

C. A. Magrath, 841 St. Charles St., Victoria.

John Maltwood, 1101 Beach Drive, Oak Bay. (Request addressed to C.B.C.)

J. D. Matheson, Treasurer, Prince Rupert.

Henry Neurnarch, 2212 Buller Ave., Highland Park, via New Westminster.

Brig.-Gen. Victor W. Odlum, 611 Rogers Building, Vancouver.

Henry Ohlsen, San Josef Bay.

Harry L. Phelen, 1260 Barclay St., Vancouver.

Mrs. Charles E. Robertson, Box 78, Clinton.

Rev. O. M. Sanford, 4586 West 9th Ave., Vancouver.

Lt.-Col. J. Sclater, DSO., VD., The Porch House, 960 Joan Crescent, Victoria.

Charles Scott, 3144 East 47th Ave., Vancouver. (Request addressed to C.B.C.)

C. C. Suroder, Redrows, Naramata.

Mrs. J. K. Sutherland, 1091 Broughton St., Vancouver.
W. J. Walker, 1733 Bank St., Victoria.
Mrs. William Williamson, 1291 Georgia St., West, Vancouver.
J. S. Hundal, General Secretary, Greater Vancouver Youth Council, 41 - 448 Seymour St., Vancouver.
Rev. Gordon G. Boothroyd, United Church of Canada,Armstrong.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Total 632

RE/ "CANADA'S WAR EFFORT"

C 202303

PERSONS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION
FROM WHOM REQUESTS
FOR
THE PRIME MINISTER'S
RADIO ADDRESSES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

LB.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202304

NEW BRUNSWICK

D. Beesley, 177 Millidge Ave., St. John.

W. H. Boyd, St. George.

A. H. Callaghan, Cold Brook P. O., St. John.

John Carvell, St. Thomas College, Chatham.

D. M. Dickson, 44 Waterloo Row, Fredericton, N.B.

H. C. Greenlaw, P. O. Box 48, Millville.

Thomas H. King, Moncton.

Miss Mary N. Love, Mouth of Keswick, R.R.#1, York Co.

C. A. Norton, Sunny Brae, Moncton.

D. Roberts, P. O. Box 94, Fairville.

D. G. Robertson, Riley Brook.

Bradstreet Tompkins, Box O, Grand Falls.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202305

NOVA SCOTIA

Clarence Daly, Public Building, Sydney Mines.

Charles J. Bishop, Berwick.

R. B. Balaveldt, Barrister, Yarmouth.

A. F. Eisnor, Armdale P. O., Halifax.

Victor E. Eldridge, Box 819, Yarmouth.

William D. J. Macdonald, Box 83, North Sydney.

Miss Adelaide M. Markan, MacLean Cove, Inverness Co.

D. H. Mahon, 4 Cambridge St., Halifax.

Miss Greta McIntyre, 58 Dolbin St., Sydney.

Miss Vera A. McKay, MacLean Cove, Inverness Co.

John McKinnon, West Dover,

Eldon Mills, 18 Tobin St., Halifax.

F. J. Phelan, St. Patrick's Boys'School, Halifax.

J. W. Potter, Springhill.

Miss Dorothy Purdy, 306½ Tower Road, Halifax.

Donald Rushton, Box 286, Springhill.

E. M. Sinclair, Box 115, Sydney Mines, C. B.

Frederick R. Spindler, Lunenburg.

Wilfrid Trasuk, 246 King Edward Ave., Glace Bay.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202306

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Harry A. Bernard, Tignish.

Melvin Gallant, Egmont Bay.

Miss Lorraine Lanthier, Victoria, P.E.I.

B. Graham Rogers, Summerside.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202307 80
30 French
50 English

QUEBEC

Gerald Barry, 11 Douglas Ave., Westmount.

J. A. Mills, 3518 Jeanne Mance St., Apt. 7, Montreal.

J. R. Beck, 403 Dominion Square, Montreal.

C. H. Martin, 1830 Lincoln Ave., Montreal.

George Stevens, Vice-President, C. P. R., Montreal.

Victor Beaupre, St. Charles Mandeville, Co. Berthier.

A. Hoolahan, 3962 Laval Ave., Montreal.

Miss M. J. Henderson, Librarian, Head Office, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal.

Harry McCauley, 71 St. Louis St., Quebec.

W. H. H. Savage, 3682 Westmount Blvd., Montreal.

J. W. McConnell, President, St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, 215 St. James St. West, Montreal.

Adrien Adams, 111 Wolfe St., Montreal.

J. Alex Aikin, 392 Grosvenor Ave., Westmount.

Armand Albert, Ste. Helene, Co. Kamouraska.

Miss R. Baburek, 5691 Brissette St., Cote St. Paul, Montreal.

Marcel Bidal, 5526 rue Orleans, Rosemont, Montreal.

J. Maurice Blouin, 1280 rue Belanger, Montreal.

Bernard Brock, Stanstead.

Real Brossard, 2032 Beaubien St., East, Montreal.

P. A. Brosseau, Ste. Scholastique.

Miss Eva Bruneau, 3405 Vendome, Apt. 15, Montreal.

Miss Gertrude Carlin, R. R. 1, Racine.

R. Carrier, Plessisville.

J. E. Chandler, Publicity Officer, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal.

J. Des-Coteaux, Singer.

Stanley England, 7316 Sherbrooke St., West, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

A. P. Frigon, 266 Ouest, rue St. Jacques, Montreal.

William Gallacher, 5813A First Ave., Rosemont, Montreal.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Miss Marjorie Gaskin, 1156 St. Mark St., Apt. 15, Montreal.

James Harrison, 6 Park Place, Apt. 6, Westmount.

Fredrich J. Head, 4454 Coolbrook Ave., N.D.G., Montreal.

C. V. Hennigar, c/o The Lawson Litho & Folding Box Co., 6629 Esplanade Ave., Montreal.

W. K. Hesford, 531 - 4th Ave., Verdun.

William Kirby, 5661 Chabot St., Montreal.

Mrs. E. Knox, President, Women's Institute, Rawdon.

H. S. Langford, c/o Bank of Montreal, 670 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal.

H. Lansdell, 2015 Vendome Ave., N.D.G., Montreal.

J. E. Lamothe, 4435 Earnscliffe Ave., Montreal.

Louis P. LeBel, Namur, Co. Papineau.

~~Mxxx

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Leo Scherrer, Havre St. Pierre, Co. Saguenay.

S. B. Scott, 625 Outremont Ave., Outremont.

Miss Paulette Seguin, 200 Champlain St., Hull.

V. H. Sewell, Box 206, Brownsburg.

Bernard Sirois, 394 Victoria Ave., Westmount.

Nick Slonosky, 2077 Florian St., Montreal.

J. Smalldon, 3582 Joseph St., Verdun.

Dr. Eugene St. Jacques, 110 rue Prince Arthur Ouest,Montreal.

Ernest St. Pierre, La Sarre, Abitibi.

Alphonse Tremblay, Mont Louis, Co. Gaspe.

H. Vermette, c/ City of Verdun, 160 Galt Ave., Verdun.

D. B. Wallace, c/o C. P. R., Room 311, Windsor Station, Montreal.

A. Watson, 600 Berwick Ave., Mount Royal.

Alexander G. Watson, 6340 - 3rd Ave., Rosemount, Montreal.

Charles Whitehouse, New Carlisle East.

R. W. Herring, B. A., 3872 Draper Ave., Montreal.

Rev. C. E. Baker, 1245 Drummond St., Montreal.

Gilbert Holmes, 636 Notre Dame St., St. Lambert.

John Clancy, 1449 Kinkora Ave., Montreal.

George Cousineau, 827 Gaudry Ave., Montreal.

Bernard Breault, Eastman, Co. Brome.

Jean Charles Vezina, Boischatel, Montmorency Co.

Maurice Plante, St. Raymond.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

ONTARIO

S. A. Saunders, 146 Walmer Road, Toronto, Ont.

Henry James, Editorial Services, 1804 Victory Bldg.,Toronto.

Mr. Wicks, 154 Bedford Road, Toronto.

C. Luke, 123 Pacific Ave., Toronto.

Harrison Gilmour, 38 King St. West, Toronto.

J. D. Bailey, 121 Carlton St., Toronto.

F. P. Lush, 40 College St., Toronto.

R. J. Hunter, 341 Church St., Toronto.

J. J. Finnigan, 341 Church St., Toronto.

R. Bert Munro, 580 George St., Peterborough.

J. C. Grosch, Milverton.

D. H. Wyatt, 232 Driveway, Ottawa.

F. D. Burkholder, 119 Bank St., Ottawa.

F. W. Gamble, 21 Ardrossan Place, Toronto.

Rev. Alex. Forbes, D. D., Apt. 35, 2 Glen Elm Road,Toronto.

Miss C. Webb, Maclean Publishing Co., 481 University Ave., Toronto.

Dr. L. J. Henry, 147 Highbourne Road, Toronto.

M. W. McGillivray, 392 Bay St., Toronto.

W. H. Vernum, 24 Imperial Bank Bldg., Toronto.

Mrs. F. Wolfe, 70 Hilton Ave., Toronto.

E. M. Pousett, 76 Howland Ave., Toronto.

John Graham, 85 Sparks St., Ottawa.

Rev. Harold Chambers, Baptist Parsonage, Bothwell.

Rev. F. G. Vesey, Dunn Ave., Toronto 3.

John A. Birchenough, 205, Annandale Apts., Kingston,

C. H. C. Wright, 419 Markham St., Toronto.

Miss Jessie M. Livingstone, 218 Poplar Plains Road,Toronto.

James A. Keenan, 27 Robina Ave., Toronto.

Rev. Canon A. E. Smart, Portsmouth,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202311

Mrs. H. M. Lay, "Boulderfel", Barrie.

Arthur King, 489 King St., Peterborough.

Major C. B. Lindsey, 13 McKenzie Ave., Toronto.

Mrs. G. G. S. Lindsey, La Plaza Apartments, 98 Charles St. East, Toronto.

E. Blake Robertson, 205 Victoria Bldg., Ottawa.

Fred W. Daly, London.

Louis L. Lyonde, 112 Yonge St., Toronto.

Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic, 2 Elmsley Place, Toronto.

J. C. Adams, Secretary-Treasurer, Peel Gazette Publishers, Limited, 14 Main St. South, Brampton.

W. E. M. Aitken, Norman School, Toronto.

William Allingham, 32 Evelyn Ave., Toronto.

Harry Allport, 105 Empress Ave., Mount Hamilton.

Kenneth Anderson, R. R. #4, Frankford.

Mrs. K. H. Anderson, 272 Johnson St., Kingston.

B. A. Andrews, Box 616, Dundas.

P. Anonen, 113 Donlands Ave., Toronto.

Robert Applegarth, Box 158, St. Catharines, Ont.

William Archibald, 68 Edward St., St. Thomas.

Robert Baird, 42 Balsam St., Copper Cliff.

Miss F. Beattie, Box 674 Oakville.

W. A. Beatty, Swift Current.

W. H. Bergman, 212 King St. West, c/o Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto.

J. Birchall, Birchall Garage Co., St. Catharines.

Gordon Blakely, 36 Cosburn Ave., Toronto.

M. E. Black, 2360 Orchard Ave., Niagara Falls.

Dr. H. A. Bowie, 181 Carling Ave., Ottawa.

Mrs. M. Bowman, Apt. 8, 370 Elgin St., Ottawa.

R. M..Bremner, 37 Glenwood Ave., Toronto 9.

Miss Eldene Brimblecombe, 137 Highbourne St., Toronto.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

H. A. Brook, Hensall.

Henry Brown, Dominion Public Building, Front & Yonge Sts., Toronto.

J. M. Brown, 1 Glen Road, Toronto.

William Brown, Box 13, Elora.

M. Bryson, 598 Huron St., Toronto.

Walter E. Buckingham, K.C., Guelph.

Miss Jo-Anne Cahill, 1 Opeongo Road, Ottawa.

C. D. Calder, 3752 Glendale Ave., ~~xxxxxxx~~ Windsor.

Dr. W. S. Caldwell, 621 Jarvis St., Toronto 5.

K. M. Cameron, 312 First Ave., Ottawa.

A. C. Campbell, Ontario Sales Manager, Sawyer-Massey, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

The Librarian, Central Technical School. Lippincott St., Toronto.

E. H. Chart, President, Colonial Dresses Limited, Guelph.

W. T. Chipchase, 380 DeSoriac St., Sudbury.

H. G. E. Choate, 401 Driscoll Terrace, Peterborough.

Mrs. Maragret Conway, 42 Green St., Guelph.

R. H. B. Cook, 497 Windermere Ave., Toronto 9.

A. E. Coombs, M. A., 197 Church St., St. Catharines.

S. S. Cornish, 586 Concerd Ave., Toronto.

H. B. Couch, 96 S. Windermere Ave., Port Arthur.

A. J. Coules, 318 Peter St., Sudbury.

C. Couperthwaite, R. R. 2, Claremont.

M. E. Cousineau, Box 122, Sturgeon Falls.

Miss Jean Coventry, 70 Bell St., Ingersoll.

Alex Cram, 328 Glen Road, Toronto .

Miss Laura E. Cram, Glen Isle, Carleton Place.

Ross Cunningham, 24 Gillespie Ave., Toronto 9.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202313

Capt. L. W. Currell, 37 Fairbank St., Oshawa.

J. A. Dale, Box 154, Burlington.

F. W. Daly, 46 Ridout St., S., London.

~~Mr. Davis, 1693 Woodland Ave.~~

H. Davy, 26 Sweetland Ave., Ottawa.

O. R. Dayman, 38 Arlington Ave., Toronto, 10.

John Dearness, 30 Marley Place, London.

Rev. J. G. Dehler, Holy Rosary Church, Milton.

J. Del Genio, 173 Pinewood Ave., Toronto.

Miss Bessie Dennison, 160 Grenadier St., Toronto 3.

Ted Devlin, 805 Davenport Road, Toronto.

Miss Mary Docherty, Broad St., West, Dunnville.

Brien Drew, 78 Ferrier Ave., Toronto.

W. H. Drummond, R. R. No. 1, Waterdown.

J. A. Duncan, 16 Currie Ave,, Toronto.

R. N. Eagleson, 53 MacLaren St., Ottawa.

W. W. Edgar, 24 Rideau Terrace, Ottawa.

J. H. Edwards, Carleton Place.

H. M. Cawthra-Elliott, Cawthra Totten, Lakeview, Ont.

L. G. Evans, 153 Glendale Ave., Toronto.

Miss Juliette E. Fairfield, 434 Sixth Ave. S., Kenora.

Ed. C. Flory, R. R. L, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Miss R. A. Fitzgerald, 17 Hawthorne Ave., Toronto

Miss Myrtle E. Forman, Librarian, Earlscourt Branch, Public Library, Dufferin St. below St. Clair Ave., Toronto.

Mrs. C. A. Foster, 209 St. Edmund Apt., 7 Edmund Ave., Toronto.

Harry C. Garratt, Napanee.

D. M. George, The Toronto Railway Club, Box 6, Terminal "A", Toronto.

R. L. Gibson, 2 Adams St., Hamilton.

Robert Gibson, 11 Laurentian Place, Ottawa.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202314

W. M. Gifford, 107 Strathallan Blvd., Toronto 12.

G. J. Gilbert, 175 Stuart St., Kingston.

W. H. Gilliland, Box 546, 36 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

James Girling, 54 Caroline St., Waterloo.

Miss A. L. Girvin, 115 Lascelles Blvd., Toronto.

Aircraftsman Moe Goldberg, Bldg. 63, R.C.A.F., Camp Borden, Ont. ?

Hon. G. N. Gordon, K. C., 395 George St., Peterborough.

Bruce Grant, 2035 Argyle Court, Windsor.

V. K. Greer, 41 Lascelles Blvd., Toronto 12.

Mrs. W. H. Green, Kenricia Hotel, Kenora.

Hohn W. Greenwood, R. R. No. 2, Woodbridge,

E. Groves, 1823 Gerrard St., East, Toronto.

Harold R. Guthrie, Perth Road, Ont.

R. W. Hall, 89 Barton Ave., Toronto.

Edward O'Halloran, 365 Greenwood Ave., Toronto.

John E. Hammell, Bracebridge.

J. A. Hancock, 128 Heddinton Ave., Toronto.

Mrs. B. Harling, Box 361, Port Arthur.

Mrs. J. Hartell, Box 30, Burks Falls.

Walter J. Helm, Port Hope.

J. R. Henderson, 260 Cheapside St., London.

W. E. Henthorne, Church St., Bowmanville.

Alfred Herman, 826 College St., Toronto.

~~[illegible]~~

Bert Hick, 50 Angeline St., Lindsay.

H. Quentin Hope, Cardinal.

Arthur J. Horning, Fruitland.

W. A. Hughes, Suite 4, Metropolitan Block, Port Artuur.

Miss Helen F. Hunter, 55 Belmont St., Toronto.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202315

H. M. Jackson, c/o J. B. Jackson, Limited, Simcoe.

Charles A. Jewett, 460 Gilmour St., Ottawa.

Merle E. Jones, 99 Carter Ave., Kirkland Lake.

C. D. Kaeding, Mining Engineer, Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., Toronto.

M. J. Kates, 735 Danforth Ave., Toronto.

C. A. Keddy, 108 York St., Cornwall.

John H. Keens, 215 Inglewood Drive, Toronto.

J. B. Kennedy, 296 Oriole Parkway, Toronto.

L. E. Kernerman, Apt. 14, 828 Shaw St., Toronto 4.

G. Kiddy, 404 Soudan Ave., Toronto.

A. Knight, P. O. Box 1, Naigara Falls.

A. R. Knight, c/o Service Station Equipment Co., Ltd., 101 Hanson St., Toronto 6.

Mrs. D. Kraszewski, 151 Queen St., Sudbury.

Mrs. Leatherdale, Coldwater, Ont.

John H? Lee, Stoney Creek, Ont.

George R. Levert, Box 467, Haileybury.

T. W. Lewis, 41 Margery Road, Welland.

John Lindsay, 1268 Albert Road, Windsor.

F. L. Linfott, Rockwood.

Lewis C. Ling, 10 A Scot Ave., Toronto.

Miss Evelyn Long, 14 Edna Ave., Toronto.

H. S. Sprague, 11 Doncliffe Drive, Toronto.

Mrs. R. G. Longmoore, Atp. 3, 234 Hall Ave., Windsor.

Dr. D. A. MacLulich, 144 Mavety St., Toronto.

Miss Lurene Lyle, Librarian, Hamilton Public Library, Hamilton.

Mrs. Walter H. Lyon, 85 Isabella St., Toronto.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202316

Mrs. G. Smith Macdonald, 227 Charlotte St., Port Colborne.

A. H. Mackenzie, 156 Alexander Blvd., Toronto.

Wills Maclachlan, Electrical Engineer, 50 Oakwood Ave., Toronto.

James M. Main, 100 Gledhill Ave., Toronto.

Walter E. Mann, R. R. 2, Cainsville.

Rev. Robert Martin, D. D., Streetsville.

O. McConkey, Associate Professor, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Charles E. McCracken, I Evelyn Court, Toronto.

Mrs. A. McDonald, 401 Salem Ave., Toronto 4.

Miss Helen McDougall, Limoges.

A. L. McIntosh, 24 Iona Ave., Toronto.

Robert McKay, 271 Snowdon Ave., Toronto.

Miss Martha McKenzie, Woodville.

John McKinnon, West Dover.

H. D. McLaren, 291 Heath St. East, Toronto.

Miss A. M. McLean, Box 332, Elora, Ont.

Mrs. Ross McRae, 109 Albert St., Kingston.

Mervyn H. Meredith, 32 Newton St., Ottawa.

Lionel Metrick, 174 Stewart St., Ottawa.

Miss M. Michie, 38 Maxwell Ave., Toronto.

Mrs. D. M. Miller, 35 Heath St. East, Toronto.

Bert Milliken, 346 Main St., East, Hamilton.

A. R. Mobbs, Box 81, Iroquois Falls.

Miss R. E. Mooney, R. N., 153 Welland Ave., Toronto.

A. L. Morfee, Apt. 510, 2928 Yonge St., Toronto.

J. C. Morgan, Box 11, Station K, Toronto.

L. B. Morrison, 252 Briar Hill Ave., Toronto.

Mrs. J. Mullarkey, James St. N., St. Marys.

W. B. Musson, 26 McMaster Ave., Toronto.

A. J. Mylrea, c/o Reed, Shaw & McNaught, 64 Wellington St., West, Toronto.

Mrs. C. A. Newton, R. R. 3, Port Hope.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202317

Mrs. E. Oakes, 60 Caroline St. East, Burlington.

Mrs. D. O'Connell, 637 Albert St., Oshawa.

Charles O'Grady, Jr., 169 Klock Ave., North Bay.

E. A. Olner, 2 Ridge Drive, Toronto.

Wilbert O'Neill, Winchester.

W. R. Padwick, 198 Craighurst Ave., Toronto.

Sgt.-Major A. W. Parker, 472 Frontenac St., Kingston.

Mrs. A. V. Pearce, Apt. 111, 90 Broadway Ave., Toronto.

Charles E. Porter, 702 Victory Building, Toronto.

Thomas H. Rea, 1804 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

Glenn Reid, Box 705, Leamington.

W. R. Riddell, 448 Indian Grove, Toronto.

Frederick E. Robson, 169 Yonge St., Toronto.

William Rogers, P. O. Box 768, Oakville.

Miss M. D. Rooke, Connaught Laboratories, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ont.

Alex W. Russell, 28 Parkhurst Blvd., Leaside.

G. O. Rutherford, 946 Greenwood Ave., Toronto.

F. M. Sanderson, 104 St. David St., Toronto.

Thomas Sands, 100 Granby St., Toronto.

W. T. E. Jolliffe, 241 N. Syndicate Ave., Fort William.

S. A. Saunders, 146 Walmer Road, Toronto.

W. D. Saunders, 79 Bold St., Hamilton.

James Scott, 44 McNairn Ave., Toronto.

A. H. Seager, 11 Crown Park Road, Toronto.

P. A. Shaver, V. E., Finch.

Thomas Sheppard, R. R. 1, Selkirk.

Edgar Sherman, Thamesville.

A. TL Simons, 337 St. Clair Ave., East, Toronto.

J. M. Smith, 140 Eastbourne Ave., Toronto.

Frank Spain, 272 Bayswater Ave., Ottawa.

W. H. Speers, Bronte, Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202318

Mrs. St. John, 31 Grosvenor St., Toronto.

E. G. Stairs, 362 Moffat St., Pembroke.

James W. Stenson, R. R. 1, Kingston.

Dunlop Stewart, c/o Wm. B. Stewart & Sons, Ltd., Toronto 2.

K. S. Stewart, 701 Eglington Ave., W., Toronto.

Mrs. T. J. Stewart, 3597 Peter St., Windsor.

G. Stiff, 730 Cooper St., Ottawa.

Mrs. F. A. Stuart, 293 Clemow Ave., Ottawa.

W. H. Stuart, 7 High Park Blvd., Toronto.

C. H. Sumner, Ingersoll Cream Cheese Co., Limited,
Ingersoll.

William Taylor, 104 Winchester St., Toronto.

Mrs. William Thomson, 60 Botsford St., Newmarket.

R. C. Thompson, Lynden.

T.A. C. Tier, 265 Willard Ave., Toronto.

R. G. Tipson, Apt. 17, 81 Isabella St., Toronto.

John A. Tory, Toronto.

Rev. J. J. Traynor, P. O. Box 198, Arthur P. O.

Frederick L. Troyer, News Editor, Educational Features,
546 Sherbrourne St., Toronto.

M. L. C. Turner, Apt. 1, 320 Avenue Road, Toronto.

Irvin Villeneuve, Kenor.

Mrs. W. E. Waldron, Box 638 Arnprior.

Charles R. Walton, 112 Queen St., Guelph.

Miss L. O. Walton, 53 Beck Ave., Toronto.

M. Mapples, 67 Hillingdon Ave., Toronto.

Mrs. C. S. Warner, Port Dalhousie.

A. P. L. Watson, 3 Balsam Road, Toronto.

John Watson, Erindale.

H. Weir, 10 Talbot St., Toronto.

Mrs. George Wheeler, Fort Frances, Ont.

Mrs. R. A. Whitehead, 92 Kippendavie Ave., Toronto.

J. O. Wilhelm, Dept. of Physics, University of Toronto.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202319

B. Williams, 93 Florence Ave., Westboro.

L. A. Winter, 134 Stibbard Ave., Toronto 12.

R. M. Winter, Queen's University, Kingston.

S. Winters, 11 Grenville St., Toronto.

D. Disney, 190 Ontario St., Kingston.

Mrs. Amelia S. Wolfe, 70 Hilton Ave., Toronto.

Rev. E. J. Wolland, Curries.

K. Woodhouse, 47 A Northcliffe Blvd., Toronto.

D. F. Wright, Dundalk.

D. A. Wilson, 29 Baby Point Crescent, Toronto.

H. Oliver, 124 Brighton Ave., Ottawa.

Freeman W. Elliott, 333 Second St., West, Cornwall.

R. P. Hawkyard, 177 Wineva St., Toronto.

Herbert E. Nicholls, Apt. 3, 707 Yonge St., Toronto,

H. Oliver, 124 Brighton Ave., Ottawa.

D. A. Wilson, 29 Baby Point Crescent, Toronto.

Margaret Melville (Miss), Cardinal.

Mrs. D. A. Creery, 393 Bruce St., Sault Ste. Marie.

Brigadier K. Stuart, Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston.

W. H. Stuart, 7 High Park Boulevard, Toronto.

H. F. Irwin, 27 Sanford Ave., Toronto.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202320

MANITOBA.

E. G. Phipps Backer, 500 Huron & Erie Bldg., Winnipeg.

M.C. Reilly, 307 Balmoral St., Winnipeg.

C. M. North, 265 Langside St., Winnipeg.

John I. Warkentin, Box 271, Altona.

Mrs. J. M. Allardyce, Langruth.

Miss Lena Allison, 495 Greenwood Place, Winnipeg.

Thomas W. Bailey, Decker P. O., Man.

E. G. Phipps Baker, Barrister, &c., Hiron & Erie Bldg., Winnipeg.

K. Balicki, 402 Burrows Ave., Winnipeg.

Arnold Bateman, Otterburne.

Allan Bond, General Delivery, Portage La Prairie.

Michael S. Brodie, Merridale.

Maurice E. Bunn, P. O. Box 111, Selkirk.

D. W. Chambers, 48 Olivia St., Winnipeg.

Fred P. Clark, R. R. 3, Brandon.

L. V. Clark, 317 Langside St., Winnipeg.

R. J. Dunphy, 119 Home St., Winnipeg.

H. W. Ferrier, 15 Rothesay Apts., Winnipeg.

D. Foster, 910 Mulvey Ave., Winnipeg.

Stewart Fox, Regent.

G. P. Fraser, 728 Goulding St., Winnipeg.

Mrs. J. S. Gaa, 48 Dunbar Apts., Furby St., Winnipeg.

Mrs. H. O. Gilman, Flin Flon.

W. E. Gower, 1457 Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg.

Jack Graham, 572 Jubilee Ave.,Winnipeg.

E. S. Russenholt, 505 Commercial Bldg., Winnipeg.

A. G. Halstead, 397 Grain Exchange Annex, Winnipeg.

J. E. Hardy, Goodlands.

Mrs. George W. Hartman, 673 Strathcona St., Winnipeg.

Russel Hasea, Morden.

H. H. Hayes, 116 Walnut St., Winnipeg.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202221

Mrs. Heap, 628 Spence St., Winnipeg.

A. Holton, Gladstone.

Miss Donalda Horton, 849 Grosvenor Ave., Winnipeg.

Theo E. Howard, President, Antenbring Co., Limited,
27 Atlantic Ave., East, Winnipeg.

R. Hunter, 394 Assiniboine Ave., Winnipeg.

William Irish, 755 Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg.

Miss Elizabeth Jackson, 272 Berry St., St. James.

Mrs. F. R. Keating, 278 Waterloo Ave., Winnipeg.

H. D. B. Ketchen (Maj.-Gen.), C.B., C.M.G., M.L.A., (Request
1301 Wellingtom Crescent, Winnipeg. (sent to
(Pres., South Winnipeg Conservative Assn.) (C.B.C.

Miss I. Taylor, Ste. 10 Lovat Apts., Winnipeg.

W. R. Kilby, 759 MacMillan Ave., Winnipeg.

J. M. MacKay, 310 Inkster Blvd., Winnipeg.

D. C. McGavin, 156 Furby St., Winnipeg.

B. A. Mooney, 148 Kingsway, Winnipeg.

Adam Murphy, Eden.

Michael Nimchuk, Hazelridge.

Mrs. Leo Peloquin, St. Elizabeth.

Calvin Peppler, 566 Gertrude Ave., Winnipeg.

M. Hunchak, 90 Lorne Ave., Winnipeg.

R. H. Powers, c/o General Passenger Dept., Canadian
National Railways, 203 Union Depot, Winnipeg.

C. Rice-Jones, 41 Roslyn Apts., Winnipeg.

J. J. Ross, Brookdale P. O.

G. W. Satchell, St. Claude.

William Scott, 295 King Edward St., St. James.

T. Sheridan, Hameota.

B. Skaife, Hameota.

Walter Skorochid, Tolstoi.

Mrs. D. W. Sloane, 340 - 4th St., Brandon.

Mrs. S. I. Smith, Plumas, Man.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202322

Hall J. Stefansson, Swan River.

C. S. Symmonds, P. O. Box 1872, Winnipeg.

W. B. H. Teacle, 77 Spence St., Winnipeg.

T. E. Walker, 1000 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

George Waller, 588 Rathgar Ave., Winnipeg.

H. W. Huntley, Principal, General Wolfe School, Winnipeg.

Stanley H. Fahrni, K. C., Barrister, &c., Gladstone.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202323

SASKATCHEWAN

George Dann, Lac Vert.

G. Nitschke, Rural Mun. of Bitter Lake No. 142, Surprise.

R. C. Pope, Chipperfield.

E. H. Hill, Lucky Lake.

Mother M. Ambrosia, O.S.U., Superior Holy Family Convent, Vibank.

D. M. Balfour, Bond Exchange Bldg., Regina.

Miss J. Barlow, Cando.

A. H. Bence, LL.B., c/o Stevenson, McLorg & Bence, Barristers, Birks Bldg., Saskatoon.

H. H. Best, Ste. 2, 735 Broadway, Saskatoon.

Mrs. Irene Bourne, Ste. 25, Seller Block, Regina.

Mrs. F. G. Coleman, Sanctuary.

J. A. Cross, K.C., c/o Cross, Jonah, Hugg & Forbes, Barristers, Regina.

Antonio de Margerie, c/o Association Catholique Franco-Canadienne de la Saskatchewan, Vonda.

Mrs. M. Edmunds, Fosterton.

Miss Mary E. Fauquier, Tompkins.

Arthur Green, 2109 Retallack St., Regina.

Ronald E. Gunn, Camp 111, The Pas Lumber Co., Carrot River.

J. J. Harris, P. O. Box 135, Maryfield.

Earl Hastings, 1902 Cameron St., Regina.

Thomas E. Heath, 311 Connaught Block, Saskatoon.

J. R. Hopkins, Climax.

Edwin Jackson, Scott.

Hans Jensen, 1077 Cameron St., Regina.

R. S. Leadley, Box 3, Alameda.

Cyril W. Lewis, Box 8, Dafoe.

D. J. MacLise, Wadena.

Regis Mahussier, Jr., c/o A. Wilson, Tisdale.

R. Mayson, Pres. and Manager, M. & C. Aviaton Co., Limited, Prince Albert.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202324

J. McKay, Govan.

A. McKeown, 902 Angus St., Regina.

Mrs. E. H. Weegar, Cando.

Mrs. George Metcalfe, Box 244, Unity.

Athol Murray, Notre Dame, Wilcox.

William Ogenchuk, Hafford.

John Ollivier, Lady Lake.

E. H. Pringle, Harris.

R. V. Renwick, Fairmount.

Reg. Rideout, 2728 McCallum Ave., Regina.

W. Robinson, Box 44, Ituna.

R. Savage, 10 Ayers Apts., 106 Fourth Ave., Saskatoon.

J. Schmo, Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada, Hepburn.

J. D. Shannon, St., Lashburne.

Mrs. P. F. Smith, Drinkwater.

J. E. Snidker, Saltcoats.

George Swayn, Keystown.

William Swerhone, Canora, Sask.

Thomas Teare, Box 606, Moose Jaw.

F. Thackray, 344 Duffield St., Moose Jaw.

James Titchmarsh, Ranger.

Archie Warwick, 1310 Angus St., Regina.

A. E. Werner, Fox Valley.

Mrs. W. D. Williams, Kerrobert.

G. A. Wood, 415 Birks Bldg., Saskatoon.

D. A. Hanes, 704 McPherson Ave., Saskatoon.

Finlay Fraser, Tisdale.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202325

A L B E R T A.

Dr. Bigelow Fowler, Hull Block, Lethbridge.

R. A. McCormack, 10814 - 125th St., Edmonton.

W. J. Botterill, Red Deer.

P. Brown, 11408 - 95A St., Edmonton.

T. F. Lovelock, Alcomdale.

The Hon. Senator W. A. Griesbach, Edmonton. (Sent to C.B.C.)

Miss Jessie M. Ballantyne, 1929 - 11th St. West, Calgary.

R. C. Black, The Black Hardware, Limited, Medicine Hat.

William Bruce, 11012 - 86th Ave., Edmonton.

J. C. G. Brown, 11408 - 95A St., Edmonton.

J. Cornish, Longview.

Miss Elizabeth H. Cowan, Yale Hotel, Calgary.

Miss Christina Brockie, 9423 - 98th Ave., Edmonton.

Mrs. Fred W. Elliott, Suite L, Westminster Apts., Edmonton.

E. R. Fay, Wainwright.

Dr. D. A. Fletcher, Standard, Alta.

Franklin Gillespie, Bluesky.

Donald H. Gunn, Orbindale S.D.#1723, Irma.

Mrs. A. W. Hardy, 6604 - 127th St., Edmonton.

C. E. Heath, 11403 - 90th St., Edmonton.

Clifford L. Horncastle, 7219 - 106th St., Edmonton.

Horace E. Horne, 12156 - 90th St., Edmonton.

C. G. Hughes, Maycroft.

Miss Jean Hughill, 8921 - 112th St., Edmonton.

Mayor Hector Lang, Medicine Hat, Alta.

H. E. Leppard, Box 193, Redcliff.

M. Levine, 522 - 4th St. S., Lethbridge.

Harry Lobay, Craigend.

G. J. White, 9840 - 92nd Ave., Edmonton.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Mrs. E. S. Sheard, 1209 - 15th Ave., West, Calgary.

R. S. Sheppard, 11032 - 85 Ave., South Edmonton.

Lloyd Spilde, Bodo.

W. Parish, 10819 - 127th St., Edmonton.

H. S. Patterson, Barrister, &c., 204 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Calgary.

Woodrow Perry, Grimshaw.

Miss Audrey Prothero, Irma.

Miss Phyllis Pugh, Warwick.

Kenneth Olson, Stettler.

Miss Jean Magg, Vermilion.

W. McClean, R. R. 1, Provost.

R. A. McCormack, DD.S., 10814 - 125th St., Edmonton.

Edwin G. McLean, 10454 - 84th Ave., Edmonton.

J. McMillan, 9306 - 82nd Ave., Edmonton.

Frank Miller, Didsbury.

S. A. Pope, Pine Lake P. O., Alberta.

Miss Christina Brockie, 9423 - 98th Ave., Edmonton.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

BRITISH COLUMBIA. C 202327

Miss Edith Kent Greenfield, 5483 Cypress St., Vancouver.

Miss Betty Hunt, c/o Mrs. Wilson Hunt, P. O. Box 1116, Penticton.

Fred I. Greenfield, Shaughnessy Residential Club, 1638 West 41st St., Vancouver.

Arthur Woolacott, 12 Gilford Court, 1901 Pendrell St., Vancouver.

J. A. Clarke, 475 Howe St., Vancouver.

F. J. Quinlan, 2228 McDonald St., Vancouver.

J. W. B. Browne, Managing-Director, C.K.O.V., P.O.Box 1515, Kelowna.

× Brig.Gen. Victor W. Odlum, C.B., CMG., DSO., 470 Granville St., Vancouver. (L.H. List)

Hon. C. A. Magrath, 841 St. Charles St., Victoria. (L.H.List)

J. M. Aitkens, R. M. D.#4, Victoria.

D. Anderson, 224 West 13th Ave., Vancouver.

D. J. Baldwin, Chilliwack.

F. Briggs, 1286 Haro St., Vancouver.

J. A. Campbell, Barrister, &c., Hall Bldg., Vancouver.

Harold C. Charlesworth, Chemainus, V. I.

× Mrs. A. Colelough, Lavendar Cottage, R. R. 1, Victoria.

Thomas Cornall, Suite 1, Nelson Court, Vancouver.

Mrs. H. W. Dayton, 1277 Nanton Ave., Vancouver.

R. W. Diamond, Trail.

Mrs. M. Gillis, Likely P. O.

Ivan S. Finley, R. R. 2, Chilliwack.

Miss Ruby Harvey, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Trail.

Aston R. Hodgson, 565 - 8th Ave., Kamloops.

V. Hurrell, 2680 East 46th St., Vancouver.

A. W. Jackson, City Clerk, Kamloops.

T. W. Jarvis, Box 152, Nelson.

Mrs. E. Lawrence, 213 Roderick Ave., New Westminster East.

F. B. Lewis, 3496 Kingsway, Vancouver.

Mrs. W. J. Lifford, c)o C.N.R.Depot, Lorne St., Kamloops Jct.

P. Lorenzen, Prince Rupert.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202328

Frederick Lupton, 716 East 50th Ave., Vancouver.

J. J. MacDonell, 1362 Comox St., Vancouver.

J. A. Maddaugh, Box 477, Penticton.

Miss Elsie McBride, 1034 Thurlow St., Vancouver.

Mrs. James McDevitt, 1540 - W. 10th St., Vancouver.

McDonell Metal Manf. Co., Ltd., 231 Industrial St., Vancouver.

Mrs. M. H. McIlwain, Wells.

F. F. McPhail, 7664 Knight St., Vancouver.

William Milne, 15 Hampton Court, 159 Cook St., Victoria.

Miss Carrie Moffet, 672 - 21st Ave. West, Vancouver.

H. V. S. Page, Qualicum Beach, B.C.

H. D. Parizeau, 319 Post Office Bldg., Victoria. (Civil S.)

Harry Payne, 1007 Pacific St., Vancouver.

Miss C. D. Peele, 31 Albert Crescent, New Westminster.

Miss M. E. Pringle, R. R. 1, Penticton.

John Rose, 130 Water St., Vancouver.

W. E. G. Russell, R. R. 1, Royal Oak, Saanich, Vancouver Island.

Ernest G. Sherwood, Sherwood Farms, Limited, Eburne.

T. A. Simmons, 1827 Chestnut Ave., Victoria.

Lawrence Smith, 49 West Hastings St., Vancouver.

G. P. Stoney, 319 Post Office Bldg., Victoria.

P. H. Storer, Sr., Advance Printing Co., P. O. Box 614, Vancouver.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sullivan, 2456 - E. 29th Ave., Vancouver.

E. R. Taylor, 6377 Cypress St., Vancouver.

Edward J. Uhthoff, Crawford Bay.

E. M. Wesley, 3229 Glasgow Ave., Victoria.

George Wilbraham, 516 Michigan St., Victoria.

Arthur P. Woolacott, 12 Gilford Court, 1901 Pendrell St., Vancouver.

C. H. Wright, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., Trail.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

BRITISH COLUMBIA. C 202227

Miss Edith Kent Greenfield, 5483 Cypress St., Vancouver.

Miss Betty Hunt, c/o Mrs. Wilson Hunt, P. O. Box 1116, Penticton.

Fred I. Greenfield, Shaughnessy Residential Club, 1638 West 41st St., Vancouver.

Arthur Woolacott, 12 Gilford Court, 1901 Pendrell St., Vancouver.

J. A. Clarke, 475 Howe St., Vancouver.

F. J. Quinlan, 2228 McDonald St., Vancouver.

J. W. B. Browne, Managing-Director, C.K.O.V., P.O.Box 1515, Kelowna.

× Brig.Gen. Victor W. Odlum, C.B., CMG., DSO., 470 Granville St., Vancouver. (L.H. List)

Hon. C. A. Magrath, 841 St. Charles St., Victoria. (L.H.List)

J. M. Aitkens, R. M. D.#4, Victoria.

D. Anderson, 224 West 13th Ave., Vancouver.

D. J. Baldwin, Chilliwack.

F. Briggs, 1286 Haro St., Vancouver.

J. A. Campbell, Barrister, &c., Hall Bldg., Vancouver.

Harold C. Charlesworth, Chemainus, V. I.

× Mrs. A. Colelough, Lavendar Cottage, R. R. 1, Victoria.

Thomas Cornall, Suite 1, Nelson Court, Vancouver.

Mrs. H. W. Dayton, 1277 Nanton Ave., Vancouver.

R. W. Diamond, Trail.

Mrs. M. Gillis, Likely P. O.

Ivan S. Finley, R. R. 2, Chilliwack.

Miss Ruby Harvey, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Trail.

Aston R. Hodgson, 565 - 8th Ave., Kamloops.

V. Hurrell, 2680 East 46th St., Vancouver.

A. W. Jackson, City Clerk, Kamloops.

T. W. Jarvis, Box 152, Nelson.

Mrs. E. Lawrence, 213 Roderick Ave., New Westminster East.

F. B. Lewis, 3496 Kingsway, Vancouver.

Mrs. W. J. Lifford, c)o C.N.R.Depot, Lorne St., Kamloops Jct.

P. Lorenzen, Prince Rupert.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202328

Frederick Lupton, 716 East 50th Ave., Vancouver.

J. J. MacDonell, 1362 Comox St., Vancouver.

J. A. Maddaugh, Box 477, Penticton.

Miss Elsie McBride, 1034 Thurlow St., Vancouver.

Mrs. James McDevitt, 1540 - W. 10th St., Vancouver.

McDonell Metal Manf. Co., Ltd., 231 Industrial St., Vancouver.

Mrs. M. H. McIlwain, Wells.

F. F. McPhail, 7664 Knight St., Vancouver.

William Milne, 15 Hampton Court, 159 Cook St., Victoria.

Miss Carrie Moffet, 672 - 21st Ave. West, Vancouver.

H. V. S. Page, Qualicum Beach, B.C.

H. D. Parizeau, 319 Post Office Bldg., Victoria. (Civil S.)

Harry Payne, 1007 Pacific St., Vancouver.

Miss C. D. Peele, 31 Albert Crescent, New Westminster.

Miss M. E. Pringle, R. R. 1, Penticton.

John Rose, 130 Water St., Vancouver.

W. E. G. Russell, R. R. 1, Royal Oak, Saanich, Vancouver Island.

Ernest G. Sherwood, Sherwood Farms, Limited, Eburne.

T. A. Simmons, 1827 Chestnut Ave., Victoria.

Lawrence Smith, 49 West Hastings St., Vancouver.

G. P. Stoney, 319 Post Office Bldg., Victoria.

P. H. Storer, Sr., Advance Printing Co., P. O. Box 614, Vancouver.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sullivan, 2456 - E. 29th Ave., Vancouver.

E. R. Taylor, 6377 Cypress St., Vancouver.

Edward J. Uhthoff, Crawford Bay.

E. M. Wesley, 3229 Glasgow Ave., Victoria.

George Wilbraham, 516 Michigan St., Victoria.

Arthur P. Woolacott, 12 Gilford Court, 1901 Pendrell St., Vancouver.

C. H. Wright, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., Trail.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202329

Mr. John Prior, Oliver.
Miss Freda Horlick, Nelson.
Liss Lillian Cooper, 1160 Broad St., Victoria.
Miss Pauline Engel, Kelowna.
Wilson Drake, 316 - 2nd St., New Westminster.
Martin Greer, 342 St. PaulSt., Kamloops.

Representatives of Youth Councils throughout British Columbia.

George Higginbottom, Bridesville.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

1

C 202330

Prime Minister's
Radio Addresses of Oct.27th and Oct.31st
distributed to the following:

Thick Paper copies

- Mrs.H.M.Lay, 6 copies
"Boulderfel"
Barrie, Ont.

- Dr. W. L. M. King,
417-3rd Ave.S.W.
Rochester, Minn.

- Arthur King, Esq.,
489 King Street,
Peterborough, Ont.

- Mrs. D. Macdougall King,
946 Washington Street,
Denver, Colorado.

- Major C.B.Lindsey
13 McKenzie Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

- Mrs. G.G.S.Lindsey,
La Plaza Apartments,
98 Charlest St. E.,
Toronto, Ont.

- Mrs¾ B.H.Robb,
39 East 79 th St.,
New York City.

- Madame Cantacuzene Grant,
1868 Columbia Road,
Washington, D.C.

- John D. Rockefeller, Esq.Jr.,
Room 5600, Rockefeller Plaza,
New York City.

- Lt. Col. J.H.Greenly C.B.E.,
c/o British Purchasing Mission,
Rooms 424-425, House of Commons
Ottawa

- Sir James Rae, K.C.B., K.B.E.,
c/o British Purchasing Mission,
Room 423, House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Thin Paper copies

E.Blake Robertson, Esq.,
205 Victoria Building,
Ottawa, Ont.

Fred W. Daly, Esq.,
London, Ontario.

Marry McCauley, Esq.,
71 St. Louis St.
Quebec, Que.

Louis L. Lyonde, Esq.,
112 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Rev. Harold T. Roe,
Halifax, N.S.

W. H. H. Savage, Esq.,
3682 Westmount Blvd.,
Montreal, Que.

Rt. Rev. A. L. Fleming,
Bishop of the Arctic,
2 Elmsley Place,
Toronto, Ont.

(- white envelope)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202331

- J.E.Atkinson, Esq.,
Pres. The Toronto Star,
80 King St. W.,
Toronto, Ont.

- J.W.McConnell, Esq.,
Pres.St.Lawrence Sugar Refineries
215 St.James St.W., Ltd.
Montreal, Que.

Brig.Gen.Victor W.Odlum, C.B.,
470 Granville St., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Thomas Bradshaw, Esq.,
c/o The North American Life
Assurance Company,
Toronto, Ont.

The Hon. C.A.Magrath,
841 St. Charles St.,
Victoria, B.C.

W. K. Esling, Esq., M.P.,
Trail, B.C.

J.C.M.German, Esq., K.C.,
57 Rowanwood,
Toronto, Ont.

A. G. Slaght, Esq., K.C., M.P.,
51 Russell Hill Road,
Toronto, Ont.

The Hon. Sen.W.A.Griesbach,
Edmonton, Alta.

Mrs. William Hendrie,
"Gateside House",
Hamilton, Ont.

Miss Madeleine Caldwell,
325 Laurier Ave. East,
Ottawa.

Garfield MacKinnon, Esq.,
Box 34,
Guelph, Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202332

Quotation from Abraham Lincoln's speech at Edwardsville, Ill., Sept. 15, 1858.

What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling sea coasts... Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prized liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202333

~~defend Canada~~ ~~defend~~
~~and her~~ defended and freedom ~~and~~
freedom.

At this fateful hour in this
history of ~~our country~~ the world
may ~~an address to provide~~
~~direct from the~~ support

Provision for Guard
this country
and funds ~~has not been~~
~~made by~~ ~~Canada~~
~~Canada, it is~~ ~~Canada~~
~~under~~ in ~~by no means~~ this
national effort to defend
and preserve freedom

~~to the~~

to come from destruction
by the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202534

I am from declaration Liberalism and conservatism which on

I beg that. Canada during provide Canada and ground this country in its efforts to save from destruction ~~all that makes~~ the freedom valuable.

I beg that during provide may bless the national efforts.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202335

Station C.B.L.

40835

Kindly send 2 radio speeches by W.L.M. King
"Canadian War Aims."
"Canadian War Efforts."

Yours truly.
F.C. Wellwood
240 Delorame Ave
Toronto 12.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

CBC INTERNAL MEMO

C 202336
40613

Mr J G Anderson
1109 Nelson St,
Vancouver B.C.

Mr. S. N. West,
1134 Barclay St.
Vancouver. BC

These two men request copies of MacKenzie King's speech of Oct. 27th and also the future one to be given. Thank You.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202337

Extracts from WARTIME CORRESPONDENCE
between Pres. Rooseveltnand Pope Pius XII
(Myron C. Taylor)

In their hearts men decline to accept, for long, the law of destruction forced upon them by wielders of brute force. Always they seek, sometimes in silence, to find again the faith without which the welfare of nations and the peace of the world cannot be rebuilt.

....

I believe that while statesmen are considering a new order of things, the new order may well be at hand. I believe that it is even now being built, silently but inevitably, in the hearts of masses whose voices are not heard, but whose common faith will write the final history of our time. They know that unless there is belief in some guiding principle and some trust in a divine plan, nations are without light, and peoples perish. They know that the civilization handed down to us by our fathers was built by man and women who knew in their hearts that all were brothers because they were children of God. They believe that by His will enmities can be healed; that in His mercy the weak can find deliverance, and the strong can find grace in helping the weak.

.....

Because the peopleof this nation have come to a realization that time and distance no longer exist in the older sense, they understand that that which harms one segment of humanity harms all the rest. Theyknow that only by friendly association between the seekers of light and the seekers of peace

everywhere can the forces of evil be overcome.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

....

In these present moments, no spiritual leader, no civil leader can move forward on a specific plan to termmnate destruction and build anew. Yet the time for that will surely come.

It is, therefore, my thought that though no given action or given time may now be prophesied, it is well that we encourage a closer association between those in every part of the world - those in religion and those in government - who have a common purpose.

.....

When the time shall come for the re-establishment of world peace on a surer foundation, it is of the utmost importance to humanity and to religion that common ideals shall have united expression.

Furthermore, when that happy day shall dawn, great problems of practical import will face us all. Millionsof people of all races, all nationalities and all religions may seek new lives by migration to other lands or by re-establishment of old homes. Here,too, common ideals call for parallel action.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Note for speech at Quebec

C 202339

"These world problems which will either make or unmake the peace and happiness of humanity for a long time...

(in a letter from J.E.Davies
Nov.6)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202340

The greatest contribution to accurate history is the personal experience of leaders who participated in events.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

In seeking to be worthy of our past, to build wisely in the present, how can we do better than to remain true to the spirit of those whom we honour today; not the Fathers of Confederation alone, but that long procession of discoverers and explorers, pioneers and settlers, sailors and soldiers, missionaries and traders; the men and women who have hewn their homes from the forests, who have developed our resources, fashioned our industries, extended our commerce; the moulders of thought and opinion and ideals in the realm of letters and art and government; that vast unnumbered company, long since gathered to their fathers and now resting from their labours, whose courage and daring, whose heroic purpose and steadfast endurance, whose vision and wisdom, manifested in a multitude of ways, have created a record of achievement unequalled in the romance, and unsurpassed in the pageantry of history.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Quotations

KEEPING CHRISTMAS

C 202342

Are you willing to stoop down and consider the needs and the desires of little children;

to remember the weakness, the loneliness of people who are growing old;

to stop asking how much your friends love you and ask yourself whether you love them enough;

to bear in mind the thing that other people have to bear in their hearts;

to try to understand what those who live in the same house with you really want, without waiting for them to tell you;

to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you;

to make a grave for your ugly thoughts - and a garden for your kindly feelings with the gate open -

Are you willing to do these things, even for a day?

Then you can keep Christmas.

Are you willing to believe that love is the strongest thing in the world - stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death - and that the blessed life that began in Bethlehem nineteen hundred years ago is the image and brightness of the Eternal Love?

Then you can keep Christmas.
And if you keep it for a day,
why not always?
But you can never keep it alone.

Henry Van Dyke.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Extract from Prorogation Speech
of 1885.

I am gratified to find that both Houses of Parliament have considered the conduct of Major General Middleton and the officers and men under his command deserving of their formal thanks. It has been my agreeable duty to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the value of the services which have been thus rendered to the Empire.

I cannot leave this subject without expressing my sorrow that the success of our arms should have been purchased at the cost of many lives which Canada could ill afford to spare. The memory of these who have fallen either on the field or from sickness contracted during their service will be gratefully cherished throughout the Dominion.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202344

SPEECH MATERIAL

Despatches Forward

SPAIN		FAR EAST	
Nov 30	D.594	Dec 1	D 595
30	DO 169	14	D 610
Dec 1	D 595	19	D 620
3	D 597		
3	B 170		
5	D 600		
5	D 601		
7	DO 175		
9	DO 179		
9	D 604		
16	D 614		
16	D 618		

FRANCE: Free French (de Gaulle) Movement.
Colonies which have rallied to this cause (12/12)

French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa; French Settlement in Oceania; New Caledonia; New Hebrides; French Settlements in India.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

RE: New Parties

In the past few years, in different parts of Canada new political parties and movements have sprung up like mushrooms. After the first great war there were half a dozen Farmer parties and as many Labour parties. All of them have now vanished. Later came the C.C.F. Then the Social Credit Movement which, for awhile, called itself the New Democracy and later went back to Social Credit. In Quebec Social Credit is now appearing, and then disappearing, and then appearing again, under the title of the Union of Electors. Then, in Quebec, there is the so-called National Union which was a kind of marriage of the old Tory party with a group of disgruntled Liberals. Quebec has also seen the rise and fall of the Bloc Populaire. Then we have witnessed both the party of the extreme Left and the party of the extreme Right decking themselves out in a new dress which each calls "Progressive". It would seem to be a case of extremes meeting, if only in a name. One of the members of Parliament called himself the Canadian Party for a few months, and, in the last election, you may remember there was a man named Smith who described himself as the Democratic

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202346

Party of Canada. Happily he failed to get elected.

Amid all this confusion of new parties and old parties in new disguises, I can say with pride that the Liberal Party of Canada has never been ashamed to appear in its own name and has never shown any desire to change that honourable name.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Notes for ~~North York Picnic~~ Political Speech C 202347

Recall past associations with North York.
Reference to people who passed away in riding:
E.J. Davis.
Reference to Colonel Mulock.

Recall depression before coming into office.
Improvement made since.
Method by which improvement was effected.

Expansion of trade.
Re extension of trade agreements -
Bennett's criticism of.
Reduction of debt.
Reduction of taxation.
Reduction of unemployment.

Return to office 1935, parallel.
Reciprocity trade agreement with United States.
Trade with Japan. Trade with England.
Trade with Russia. Revised agreement with England.

Continued revision of reciprocity treaty.

Visit to League of Nations.
Coronation and Imperial Conference.

Invitation to King and Queen to visit Canada.

Results to date:

Note improvement in trade.
Reduction of debt.
" unemployment,
taxation.
Tariff, etc.
Wheat, etc.

Situation in Canada through Western drought.
Recession in the United States.

Europe: money spent on armaments.
nationalistic policies.

What done for relief?
Long range policies of employment, etc.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Problem of taxation.

Social services,
Grants, aid, etc.

Need to investigate sources of revenue.

Possible transfer of services,
for example, national unemployment insurance scheme,
amendment to B.N.A. Act - attitude of provinces re.

Rowell Commission -
significance of, etc.
Conference later.
Purpose of - preserving national unity.

Wider scheme - development of international friendship.

World situation today.

Visit of President Roosevelt.
What democracies have in common.
Common background, etc.

President's offer of co-operation in defence.

Statement re defence.

Notice his prefatory words re:
Canada is part of the British Empire.

Our policy to protect our neutrality.
To co-operate with all parts of the Empire.
To manage our own defence.
(See statements in House of Commons).

Hope day will never come that any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, least of all Canada, will need protection of any other country. We may all need to defend our common standards of civilization. May be depended upon to see that democratic ideals we hold on this continent will not be crushed.

Re training of air pilots.
Visits to Trenton and Camp Borden.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

ASQUITH ON LIBERALISM

C 202349

On its constructive and defensive side.

Liberalism means the preservation and extension of liberty in every sphere of our national life.

Liberty in its positive as well as in its negative sense.

A man is not free unless he has had the means and opportunity for education.

Liberty to combine for a lawful purpose in which they have a common interest in industry - fair conditions, health and well-being.

Freedom = unrestricted field for industrial energy,
" enterprise,
" initiative.

Remove abuses and of freedom.

Liberalism means increasing the happiness and enlarging the freedom of the great masses of our citizens.

The way to meet the new problems that confront us.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202350

LIFE OF LOUIS PASTEUR

by

René Vallery-Radot

"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 hard trade, thou hast shown to me what patience and protracted effort can accomplish. It is to thee that I owe perservenance 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 was a witness. Whilst teaching me to read, thy

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

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, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

QUOTATIONS

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace
To silence envious tongues. Be just, and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truths;

Shakespeare: King Henry VIII

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

SUMMARY OF DRAFT C 202353

		PAGE
Introduction	Apprehension felt, when Parliament prorogued, over possible consequences of mass air attacks on Britain has now been dissipated - by courage and skill of British airmen and heroism of the ordinary citizen, ...	1
	In spite of losses Britain stronger to-day than when Parliament prorogued in mid-summer	2
Review of main developments in International Situation since House adjourned	Hitler, held up on rock of British resistance, turns to less difficult fields - to South-Eastern Europe and to the task of safeguarding his supplies and organizing Europe to withstand unremitting pressure of blockade	3
	Resources of conquered Europe under Nazi direction	6
	Some weaknesses	7
	Enemy designs on Mediterranean Basin and Near East	9
	Fascist manoeuvres on political plane:- ..... Peace and new economic order in Europe Axis Pact to isolate Britain and intimidate United States	9
	Repercussionsin the Far East	12
	Joint Defence arrangement with United States ...	14
	United States and Britain:- ..... Acquisition of destroyers Cession of naval and air bases ..	15
Suggested Conclusion	Canada's contribution - progress since Parliament adjourned.	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202354

military authorities and also to inspect our armed forces overseas. This visit, to which the government attaches the greatest importance, would have been made at an earlier date had the Minister not considered it his duty to remain here until he had had an opportunity to review in this House the activities of his department.

Vital as our consultations with the United Kingdom are to the planning of Canada's war effort, they are only one aspect of that complex and all-important task.

The War Committee of the Cabinet: The Balance Wheel

The long range planning--the determination of general policy in the organization and co-ordination of our war effort--is the function of the War Committee of the Cabinet. The War Committee might be described as the balance wheel of our war machine. The preservation of a proper balance between the three armed services; between the military effort and the economic effort on which the military effort depends; between home defence and our effort overseas; between our immediate contribution on the battle front and the organization of our growing strength for the months and years ahead; all this is essential if Canada is to make the maximum contribution to the prosecution of the war.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202355

None of these problems can be solved, once and for all. There must be constant reconsideration, constant revision and adaptation, and the greatest possible flexibility if adequate means are to be taken to meet the shifting needs of war.

The War Committee, which is a War Cabinet in all but name, has given unremitting attention to the planning and co-ordination of our war effort since the outbreak of war. From time to time, demands appear in the press and elsewhere for a War Cabinet composed of men divorced from departmental activities and able to give their full time to the general problems of planning and co-ordination.

The War Cabinet in the United Kingdom is frequently cited as an example for Canada to follow. It is true that the War Cabinet as originally formed by Mr. Churchill, contained only one Minister with departmental responsibilities (the Foreign Secretary), but it is significant that Mr. Churchill has subsequently found it desirable to add three ministers who are so charged viz. Lord Beaverbrook (Aircraft Production), Mr. Bevin (Labour) and Sir Kingsley Wood (Exchequer).

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

There are no doubt advantages and disadvantages in both arrangements. Ministers without departmental responsibilities can hardly escape a certain tendency to lose touch with the practical realities of actual administration and to become academic in their approach. Against this must be balanced the risk that Ministers having charge of departments will become absorbed in departmental detail and fail to see the war effort as a whole. The Canadian War Committee contains three senior Ministers who are not in charge of war departments and who are thus able to bring to the problems under discussion an outlook uncoloured by departmental bias.

Too much importance must not be attached to form and designation. The machinery of our war administration must be shaped to fit Canadian needs. It matters little whether we have a War Committee or a War Cabinet; but it is vitally important that it should do its work effectively.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202357

proposal that actual subjects were put forward for discussion.

The conversations between staff officers of both countries took place early in July. I might interject at this point that [illegible]

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

the fact that such discussions were being held. The establishment of a joint board, advisory in function but permanent in organization, seemed therefore an obvious way of accomplishing this end.

C 202358

I have already suggested that the Permanent Joint Board might well be considered a logical development from the ~~outcome of~~ ~~the~~ declarations made by President Roosevelt and myself in August 1938.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202359

in early July. It transpired that the defence authorities of the United States were anxious if possible to make use of islands off the Atlantic coast to serve as air bases. It likewise appeared, in view of the necessities involved in the joint defence of our two countries, that there was everything to be gained by conducting the negotiations publicly and in the open. It was, therefore, a logical step to set up a board, advisory in function but permanent in organization, to give immediate consideration to the defence requirements of Canada and the United States.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202360

sign the Canada-United States Trade Agreement in November, 1938. On that occasion I again had the pleasure of spending a night at the White House and the President and myself discussed problems of the defences of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

During the spring of this present year, (April 23 and 24), I visited President Roosevelt, at his request, at Warm Springs, Georgia. The conversations on defence of Canada and the United States which we had there were continued a few days later (April 29) when I was passing through Washington.

Meanwhile the President had expressed a desire that staff conversations on the subject of Atlantic coast defence should take place between staff officers of both countries. Late in June, the War Committee of the Cabinet agreed to the procedure suggested by the President himself, whereby Canadian service officers discussed, in the first instance with the United States Minister to Canada, the questions which might properly form the subject of future conversations. I emphasize this point because not until the War Committee had approved of the proposal were actual subjects put forward for discussion. The actual conversations between selected officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force staffs of both countries took place in Washington

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

NOTE A

(p. 4, line 2, substitute the following)

announcement on September 3 that the United States Government had acquired from Great Britain (with the concurrence of Canada and of Newfoundland) the right to lease for 99 years naval and air bases in Newfoundland and, in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua, and in British Guiana.

The right to bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda were GIFTS which, in the President's words, were "generously given and gladly received".

The other six bases were acquired in exchange for fifty over-age destroyers of the United States.

(Note: the foregoing paragraphs have been drafted to incorporate the language used by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on September 2, 1940).

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202362

The Permanent Joint Board on Defence was duly appointed on August 22nd. No time was lost by the Board in embarking upon its appointed task. The Board has met on several occasions and has been engaged upon continuous study of the sea, land and air problems immediately related to the defence of the north half of this hemisphere.

~~Two days earlier~~, on August 20th, in the British House of Commons, Mr. Churchill ~~had~~ declared that the two great organizations of the English-speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, would have to be somewhat mixed up together, in some of their affairs, for mutual and general advantage.

In the same speech he announced the decision of the British government "spontaneously and without being asked or offered any inducement" to offer the United States sites for nval and air bases in the British colonies in the Western Hemisphere. I should like particularly to draw the attention of the House to one sentence of Mr. Churchill's announcement of the decision of the British government. "In all this line of thought", he said, "we found ourselves in very close harmony with the Government of Canada".

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Speech Material

C 202363

A new world order based upon spheres of influence to be controlled by Nazi Germany and her axis partners, is now the immediate aim. This is the subtle method by which, as the ultimate end of aggression, Germany hopes to attain world domination.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202364

I give her country & say we
have no quarrel ~~with~~ but we
the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
to be a part of the British
Commonwealth of Nations =
but all we must do
is to help all in fighting
on - to struggle & maintain
that unity, & friendly
friendliness between ~~all~~
the Commonwealth = all nations

How is that to be maintained
between nations which had
the system of co-operation ~~[illegible]~~
as allowed to continue
that has been marred only
by ~~[illegible]~~ the [illegible]
Bretton Woods conference & subsequent
co-operation between
Kingdom United States & Canada
remains hopeful & helpful

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C.202365

Bon point mais mal exprimé

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Notes by Editor at my suggestion NOT used

A few days ago I had the honour of being present at the dinner given in honour of Mr. Harriman, the Ambassador of the United States at the Court of St. James, and of Lord Halifax at the end of the untiring service he gave in America throughout most of the period of the war.

Lord Greenwood - an old college friend and a member of my own class at the University of Toronto - presided. Field Marshal Smuts of South Africa spoke. What a contrast in backgrounds, and what a reassuring demonstration of the virtues of freedom under the British Crown. Mr. Harriman represents the country whose forebears a century and a half ago took up arms against the Sovereign and created a new government in the new United States of America. Lord Greenwood and myself have connections with the men of '37 who in Canada rebelled against privilege and oppression. Field Marshal Smuts once fought for all he was worth against the forces of the Queen; yet today in his loyalty to British ideals of tolerance and fairness he has no superior. Lord Halifax well knows the history of the constitutional struggles and the civil strife by which, in these islands, free government was won.

In fact it has been a genius of Britain that freedom has broadened with the years; that each successive

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

relinquishing of authority at the centre has been rewarded with even fuller loyalty at the edges of the circle; that the progressive devolution of responsibility has led to even closer and more efficacious methods of consultation and co-operation. In this sense the discussions but lately concluded here in London have, as I believe, reached a new high level of confidence and assurance.

Journey into the future

It is with this confidence and assurance that we here - all of us in our several relationships - set about our journey into the future. It is a journey of many uncertainties; a journey that will require moral courage and leadership of the highest order. Newer nations, emerging vigorous and strong into the counsels of peace-making and peace-keeping, may very well cherish aspirations which are different from ours - different in emphasis, differenced by the different means by which these aspirations may be realized. But we need make no apology for the honourable tradition of freedom, attained by many a victory over prejudice and obstructionism, maintained in all ages by the noblest instincts of a virile people. We have come to believe, as we have often been reminded, that peace is indivisible, and we must make it strong and just and enduring. With all our matchless inheritance of freedom in the stout hearts and free souls of men and women around this globe, we may march forward into the sunlight of the opening day of peace

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202368

and happiness for all mankind.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202369

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

The Budget of 1931	June 16, 1931
Unemployment in Canada,	March 1, 1932
Social and Industrial Reform	January 21, 1935
Mackenzie King to the Canadian People	1935
Canada and the War - Labour and the War Two significant anniversaries	September 1, 1940
Controlling the Cost of Living	October 18, 1941
Labour and the War - 1942 American Federation of Labour Convention	October 9, 1942

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

1. "Crown and Commonwealth", Radio Address, July 19, 1937.

2. "The International Situation", House of Commons, March 30, 1939.

3. "Canada at the Side of Britain", Radio Address, September 3, 1939.

4. "Canada and the War", House of Commons, September 9, 1939.

5. "The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan", Radio Address, December 17, 1939.

6. "Parliament and the People", Radio Address, February 7, 1940.

7. "Till the Hour of Victory", Radio Address, June 1, 1941.

8. "Servitude or Freedom", Canadian Clubs, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, September 17, 1941.

9. "Introduction of Mr. Churchill", Houses of Parliament, December 30, 1941.

10. "Debate on the Address", House of Commons, January 31, 1944. (Unrevised Hansard, pp 41-47.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202371

TOPICAL ANALYSIS

of the

principal speeches and statements

by

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

since

the outbreak of war

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

September 3, 1939.

CANADA AT THE SIDE OF BRITAIN C 202372

The real issue of the war

A struggle between the pagan conception of a social order and the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man.

Canada prepared for effective co-operation

Appeal of the King for support of the cause of freedom.

Government announced intention to seek authority from Parliament for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain.

Parliament summoned to meet September 7th.

Measures for defence of Canada

War Measures Act invoked.

Defence of Canada Regulations in effect.

Canada's effort to be voluntary.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Appeal to unite in national effort

Freedom of all Canadians bound up in present struggle.

Appeal to all Canadians to unite in a national effort.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Appeal to unite in national effort

Freedom of all Canadians bound up in present struggle.

Appeal to all Canadians to unite in a national effort.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

September 8, 1939.

CANADA AND THE WAR

(Speech on the Address, at special war session)

The preservation of liberty

A plea for toleration

Appeal for generous attitude to German Canadians.

A truce to party strife

Reference to consultation with Leader of Opposition.

Consultation with party leaders

References to telephone conversations with Mr. Woodsworth, Mr. Blackmore and Mr. Coldwell.

Government policy duly set forth

The Defence of Canada.

Co-operation at the side of Britain.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Germany's aims and ambitions

The folly of isolation.

Helpful suggestions welcomed

Announcement of establishment of Voluntary Service Registration Bureau.

Government's attitude towards profiteering and patronage

Empire and domestic problems

Evacuation of British children to Canada (not desired by Britain)

No exploitation of the unemployed.

Reply to pacifist views of Mr. Woodsworth.

The forces of good and evil

The essence of the present conflict

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Background of the present conflict

A sense of impending calamity from 1935.
A steady progression of acts of aggression.
Continuous increase in Canadian defence expenditures.
The invasion of Poland.
Brief review of events since March 15, 1939.
Measures taken to meet apprehended war.
Relative position of government and Parliament.
Canada's efforts at conciliation - telegrams to heads of governments of Poland, Germany and Italy.
Announcement of government policy and summoning of Parliament.
Broadcast of September 3rd.

Canada's war effort

Procedure and methods set forth at Imperial Conference, 1937:
(a) suggested means of national defence;
(b) suggested methods of Empire co-operation.
Details of Canada's war action.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Measures respecting the defence and security of Canada

Military measures of defence.
Measures for internal security.
Measures for economic defence.
Prevention of profiteering.

Measures of co-operation with the United Kingdom

Share in defence of Newfoundland and Labrador, and other British and French possessions in the Western Hemisphere.
Co-operation in economic pressure.
Provision of munitions of war.
Visit of Canadian manufacturers to England.
Arrival of British Mission in Canada.
Consultation proceeding re action in other theatres.
No decision as to expeditionary force.

No conscription of men for overseas service

Repetition of the undertaking given in Parliament on March 30, 1939.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

b.

Support from provincial governments and other organizations

Responsibility for the present conflict

Responsibility for war placed by Hitler on himself.

The issue

World slavery or world freedom.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

September 18, 1939.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

(Unrevised Hansard, p. 186)

Purpose of Bill

New department not to be established immediately.

Power given to government to establish it when necessary.

References to importance of munitions in Lloyd George's memoirs.

War Supply Board to be established by Order-in-Council

To purchase supplies; to investigate stores and supplies; to work out measures of conservation; to forecast proppective needs; to co-ordinate industrial production.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

October 27, 1939

THE ISSUE IN THE PRESENT WAR

The nature of the conflict

The doctrine of might versus the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man.

Nazism founded on the doctrine of force

The rise of Nazism in Germany

The threat and use of force within Germany

The suppression of opposition.

The monopoly of power.

The threat and use of force against other countries

The technique of Nazi aggression

Apparent success of Nazi methods

Austria, Munich, Czecho-slovakia, Memel, Poland.

The Nazi ambition of world domination

The domination of Europe, -
a step towards domination of the world.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Hatred of war and dictatorship

Efforts to preserve peace.

The need to withstand aggression.

The preservation of Christian civilization.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

October 31, 1939.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

The special session of Parliament

Declaration of war.

The budget.

The provision for a Department of Munitions and Supply.

The regulation of war charities.

The speedy despatch of public business

The co-operative attitude of all parties.

The value of the War Measures Act.

The careful preparation of the legislative programme.

Careful planning of Canada's war effort

The importance of mechanized warfare.

The danger of comparisons with war of 1914 - "New weapons demand a new technique of warfare."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Problems of defence and co-operation

Responsibilities in the defence of the territory and coasts of Canada - importance of the Pacific coast.
Defence of Newfoundland and the French Islands in the Gulf.
A share in convoy duty.
The great development of air power.
The importance of economic warfare - Canada the vital source of supplies.

A carefully co-ordinated national effort

"Canada's effort in this war must be a planned and concerted national effort."

Military aspects of Canada's war effort

The Army: A division for overseas service.
A second division in reserve, as well as coastal defence units and other forces necessary for internal security.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The Navy: Already actively engaged in coastal defence patrols and in convoy work.

The Canadian Air Force:

Engaged in coastal defence and in convoy duty;
The Air Training Missions from Britain, Australia and New Zealand engaged in negotiation of the Air Training Plan.
Visit of Mr. Crerar to London to discuss co-operative measures.

The economic aspect of Canada's war effort

Shift in emphasis in modern war from crude manpower to material resources and technical skill.
Re-organization of economic life of Canada.
The organization and development of the War Supply Board - to take over from Defence Purchasing Board on November 1st.
Protection of consumers - the War-time Prices and Trade Board.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The vital importance of finance

The war to be financed from taxation as far as possible.

Success of short-term loan - purpose of loan to finance repatriation of Canadian securities in Britain.

Establishment of Foreign Exchange control.

Non-economic organizations

Censorship.

Voluntary Service Registration Bureau.

Maintenance of National Unity

Importance of success in provincial elections in Quebec.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

December 17, 1939

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN
(Announcement of conclusion of agreement)

Plan proposed by United Kingdom (September 26th.)

Accepted in principle by Canada (September 28th.)

Training to continue in Australia, New Zealand and United Kingdom.

Joint training to be in Canada.

Negotiation of agreement

Riverdale Mission arrived Ottawa, Oct. 15th;

Fairbairn Mission (Australia) arrived Nov. 1st;

New Zealand Mission arrived Nov. 3rd;

Basis of agreement reached Nov. 27th for submission to the four governments;

Agreement signed Dec. 17th.

The objective of the plan

Most effective means of training maximum number of pilots, observers and gunners.

Joint training programme

Canadian training to be merged with joint training.

Facilities used in varying degree by the four partners.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Joint training plan cont'd.

Most United Kingdom air recruits to be trained at home.

In Australia and New Zealand, air recruits to receive initial and elementary flying training at home.

Most Australian and some New Zealand pupils will receive advance training at home.

About one-fifth of pupils in joint training to come from Australia and New Zealand.

Some pupils from United Kingdom, Newfoundland, and elsewhere (meaning U.S.A.)

Great majority Canadians.

The stages in air training

A description of stages for pilots, observers, and gunners.

The extent of the training establishment

Total number of schools, 67

Operational staff of about 40,000

Large programme of air field construction.

The apportionment of costs

United Kingdom to provide bulk of aircraft.

Canada to pay all costs, except aircraft, of initial and elementary training and about four-fifths of remaining costs.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Administration of the plan.

Administered by the Government of Canada.

Organization and executive command of training schools entrusted to the Royal Canadian Air Force.

General supervision vested in a Supervisory Board on which the four governments represented.

All four governments to co-operate in the provision of instructors.

Pre-war discussions of air training in Canada.

To clear up misconception that the Plan has any relation to conversations in 1936, regarding possibility of establishing Royal Air Force "advanced" training schools in Canada.

Canadian Government prepared to provide facilities in Royal Canadian Air Force establishments, but not to permit Royal Air Force establishments on Canadian territory.

Declaration cordially received by British government.

On July 7, 1938, exploratory investigations carried out by British government in collaboration with Dept. of National Defence.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

In 1939 Parliament appropriated six millions for joint training of British and Canadian pilots. These discussions and this appropriation the genesis of the plan for joint training.

Pre-war discussions laid foundation for war-time air training plan.

The progress already made.

Royal Canadian Air Force schools at Brenton and Borden converted for the training of instructors.

Airfields of Trans-Canada Airway being adapted for air training.

Aerodrome sites surveyed.

Preparations made to order equipment.

Plans for schools prepared.

Arrangements for active service.

Concentration of Canada on training will prevent immediate despatch of Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons to theatres of war;

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202390

United Kingdom Government accordingly arranged for formation of an all-Canadian squadron in the Royal Air Force. Pilots and airmen trained under the plan to be identified with their own country in the field according to arrangements to be worked out later.

Relation of air training plan to Canada's military effort as a whole.

United Kingdom Government felt that participation in the air training scheme would provide for more effective assistance than any other form of military co-operation.

United Kingdom also indicated it would welcome Canadian land forces.

On September 19th, government announced that a division was being organized for service overseas.

No time lost in its despatch. (Actually it landed very day this broadcast was made, only announcement of the landing was not made until two days later.

The real contribution.

"It is the lives of our young men which are being pledged".

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Enlistment in the spirit of the crusaders of old.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Enlistment in the spirit of the crusaders of old.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

February 7, 1940

PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE

Unity and Freedom

How Canadian Unity Might Have been Destroyed

How Canadian Unity Was Achieved

Necessary Freedom of Action Carefully Safeguarded

Explanation of statement regarding general election not being held before Parliament is summoned.

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

"The responsibility for recommending the dissolution was mine".

Immediate Election Rendered Imperative

The Preservation of National Unity

Efforts to Maintain Peace in Europe

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

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

How Best to Give Effect to Will of People -
(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.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

February 21, 1940

WAR RECORD OF THE MACKENZIE KING ADMINISTRATION

National Defence and International Co-operation

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

Position Wholly Different from that of 1914

The Charge of Unpreparedness

Necessary to distinguish between preparedness in peace-time for national defence, and preparedness in peace-time to send forces overseas.

Outline of the government's war record.

The declaration of war.
Consultation with Britain.
The military programme.
Co-operation on the sea.
British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.
Air training plan may be decisive.
Plan developing rapidly.
An armed division overseas; another to follow shortly.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Outline of the government's war record cont'd.

Air squadrons overseas.

The furnishing of supplies.

The adaptation of transportation, communications, and industry to wartime needs.

The Agricultural Supplies Committee.

The protection of consumers.

National Unity and War Effort Inseperable.

The People to Decide

The government quite prepared to be judged on its record.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

February 23, 1940

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT - HOW BEST PROMOTED

"National" Versus "Union" Government

Leader of the Opposition contradicts himself regarding National Government

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 Quandary

Who Are to Compose Union Government?

How Will Union Government Ministers Find Seats in Parliament?

No Possibility of a Conservative Government

OPPOSITION an Essential Part of Parliamentary System

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

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 a Blind Alley

An Unquestioned Mandate Essential to Canada's War Effort

New Dangers and Terrors Threaten World

A Strong and Experienced Government - Canada's Greatest Need.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

March 8, 1940

THE TRAINING OF BRITISH PILOTS AND THE JOINT AIR TRAINING PLAN

False Representations Respecting Training of British Pilots in Canada.

A True Statement of the Matter

Question One Not of Facilities but of Administration

Canada's Offer Cordially Welcomed by the British Government

Agreement Respecting Joint Training Between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada

Dr. Manion Confuses Two Wholly Different Matters

Dr. Manion's Study Not Sufficiently Close

Complete Misrepresentation Respecting Establishment of Aircraft Industry

No Attempt at Bribery by the British Government

Visit of British Aircraft Missions

British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Assisted and Accelerated by Canada's Action in 1938 and 1939.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

A Fair and Impartial Judgment

Lord Riverdale described the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan "as the biggest thing ever done in the Empire."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

A Fair and Impartial Judgment

Lord Riverdale described the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan "as the biggest thing ever done in the Empire."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202400

March 21, 1940

THE CHOICE THAT LIES BEFORE THE ELECTORS

A final word to the Canadian People

The national and international significance of the elections

The importance of looking to the future

Far reaching decisions

Dissolution of Parliament more than justified

The importance of wise counsel in political affairs

Necessity for Prime Minister to be at seat of government

The nation's business at a time of war

Country before Party - Participation in the campaign

A two-fold task - the making of war and the making of peace

The question to be decided

Necessity for clear and unquestioned mandate

Support of third party candidates a positive danger

Abuse substituted for argument - personalities for policies

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Degraded standards of public controversy a menace to Canada's future.

Dr. Manion's many promissory notes

The choice of a war-time government

Achievements of the Mackenzie King administration

Methods taken to ensure victory

A pledge of service

The voice of Canada

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Degraded standards of public controversy a menace to Canada's future.

Dr. Manion's many promissory notes

The choice of a war-time government

Achievements of the Mackenzie King administration

Methods taken to ensure victory

A pledge of service

The voice of Canada

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

March 23, 1940

THE DEFENCE OF FREEDOM AT HOME AND ABROAD
(Broadcast to Ontario)

Defence of Freedom at home and abroad

Doing the right thing

Representatives, Government and Parliament all responsible to the People.

The Dissolution of Parliament more than justified

Prime Minister's duty to protect People in rights secured by Constitution.

Election at earliest possible date imperative

National interest the first consideration

What would have followed had parliament not been dissolved

Obvious advantages which have followed dissolution

Highest interests of the people served

Striking vindication of democratic government

Reasons for an election in time of war

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Abraham Lincoln faced with a similer situation

Chapters in the history of democracy.

The case for and against National Government

Motive underlying Dr. Manion's advocacy of National Government

Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Robert Borden

Dr. Manion and his lieutenants

Evidence of Nazi mentality in public utterances.

Impossibility of Dr. Manion now forming a National Government

The governments of the United Kingdom and Australia

Impossible for Dr. Manion to form a strong united government.

Attempt to form another one-man party

Serious consequences were present government to fail of a majority

Danger of War Cabinet becoming a debating society

Government's return evidence of a united war effort of a united Canada

An appeal to the Canadian people

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202404

The real aim: - Victory, Peace, Freedom

The real issue:- Canada's destiny and the fate of the world.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

The real aim: - Victory, Peace, Freedom

The real issue:- Canada's destiny and the fate of the world.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202405

March 26, 1940

A WORD OF THANKS TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA
(Broadcast on election night)

Canada's war-time general election.

The making of history and the safeguarding of liberty

Standards in Canadian public life preserved by the people

An appeal to all to unite for Victory, Peace and Freedom.

The service of country in a great cause.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

May 20, 1940.

A REVIEW OF CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

(Unrevised Hansard p. 48)

Speech devoted exclusively to Canada's war effort.

No time to review at length the state of the world.

No simple matter to move from an economy of peace to an economy of war.

Changed conditions from 1914.

Importance of navy and air force in this war.

Financial situation differs from 1914.

In last war Canada borrowed in United Kingdom and United States.

In present war, Canada providing Britain with financial aid.

Actual expenditures in first eight months doubledexpenditures in last war.

Estimated expenditure 1940-41 seven hundred millions - subject to increase.

War Supply.

Total contracts to May 15th:

Canadian:	$200,000,000
Allied governments:	$ 75,000,000

A few details given re progress of production.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202407

The Armed Forces.

1. The Navy

Current details re personnel and ships.

2. The Air Force

Personnel, duties, and disposition.

3. The Active Service Force.

Personnel and disposition of forces.

4. Summary.

100,000 men on active service.

British Commonwealth Air Training Plan

Origin, purpose, magnitude.

Summary of progress already made.

Discussions with British government led to decision not to try to increase immediate output at expense of ultimate magnitude.

Division of costs - British government to supply aircraft.

Plan to be accelerated wherever possible.

Construction already ahead of schedule.

Administrative organization - appointment of J. S. Duncan as Deputy Minister for Air.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

A new Minister to be appointed, to be known as Minister of National Defence for Air.

Minister of Munitions and Supply to give full time to that department.

Tribute to Mr. Wallace Campbell as Chairman of War Supply Board.

Government to assist industry in organiza- for fullest use of resources.

Reference to orders from United Kingdom - no delay on Canada's part.

Sabotage and subversive activity.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police and government taking all necessary action.

Appeal to citizens of foreign extraction for full loyalty to this country.

Appeal to all citizens to refrain from persecution and panic action.

A new programme.

Date of despatch of 2nd division advanced.

Date of despatch of reinforcements for 1st division also advanced.

Recruitment of reinforcements for 2nd division to be pushed forward.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Canadian Corps to be formed in the field.
3rd division to be raised for service in Canada or overseas.
Certain naval and military formations to be assigned to duty in the Caribbean and North Atlantic areas.
2nd Army Co-operation Air Squadrons to be sent overseas.

Strategic picture very different from 1914.

References to Japan, Russia, Italy, the United States.
Changed problem of coastal defence.
Danger to Canada itself.

An appeal for speedy despatch of parliamentary business, particularly the war appropriations.

Possibility of referring war appropriation bill to a committee or committees of the House.
War programme discussed with allied powers - based on full agreement.
Necessity of maintaining secrecy regarding some measures.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Dangers of hysteria and panic.

Reliance on support of all sides of the house.

Canada united at the side of Britain and France.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Dangers of hysteria and panic.

Reliance on support of all sides of the house.

Canada united at the side of Britain and France.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

June 4, 1940

THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS

(Unrevised Hansard p. 527)

Holland and Belgium over-run.

The breach of the allied line in France.

The surrender of King Leopold. (May 26th)

The evacuation from Dunkirk.

The role of Canadian armed forces, and other Canadian co-operation.

Intention to send Canadians to Norway.

Several proposals to send Canadians to France or Flanders.

General McNaughton's visit to France.

Canadians prepared to help meet invasion or to share in re-constituting the line in France.

Canadian troops sent to West Indies to relieve British troops.

Advance party of 2nd Canadian air squadron already in Britain.

Despatch of pilots intended for instruction in Canada.

Release of aircraft in Britain to British government.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Return of bombers on the sea en route
to Canada.

Canadian destroyers sent to British waters.

Message to Commander of destroyers.

Other commitments which are still secret.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202413

June 10, 1940

NEW SITUATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Italy's Entry into the War.

Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

State of War Between Canada and Italy Proclaimed.

Measures Taken to Maintain Internal Security

Italy's Treachery Foreseen

Betrayal of an Ancient Friendship

The Strength and Weakness of Italy

Mussolini's Action the Most Ignoble Recorded in History

An old friend and a new friend.

Reference to speech by President Roosevelt,
at the University of Virginia.

Canada More Resolute than Ever.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

June 18, 1940.

C.202414

THE COLLAPSE OF FRANCE

(Unrevised Hansard, p.931)

The demand by France for an armistice

Military situation obscure.

No hope of further French resistance on land.

Determination of Britain to fight on

No criticism or recrimination

Recognition that Canada especially effected.

New situation

The war much nearer to Canada.

British Isles threatened with invasion.

Extension of Canadian responsibility in the western Atlantic.

Canadian troops in Iceland.

National Resources Mobilization Bill to be introduced

Compulsory service solely and exclusively for the defence of Canada on our own soil and in our own territorial waters.

All material resources to be available to the government.

Recruitment for overseas services to remain voluntary.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

National registration to be undertaken.

Department of National War Services to be established

To co-ordinate voluntary services, and to help Canadians to help Canada.

Additional Ministers to assist in direction of war effort

Many considerations must be taken into account in selection of new Ministers.

Mr. Ralston to become Minister of National Defence as soon as budget has been brought down.

Seriousness of the present hour

Reference to helpful attitude of Opposition leaders.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

July 8, 1940

AN OUTLINE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WAR ADMINISTRATION

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET

Ways and means of increasing effectiveness of Canada's war effort

Meeting new needs as they arise.

Review of appointments since outbreak of war

Department of National Defence.

Auxiliary Services.

Department of National Defence for Air.

Department of Munitions and Supply.

Department of Finance.

War Loan and War Savings campaigns.

Foreign Exchange Control Board.

War-time Prices and Trade Board.

Department of Agriculture.

Department of Secretary of State.

Departments of Trade and Commerce and Transport.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Enlisting the "Best Men" in an advisory capacity

National Labour Supply Council.

Department of Transport.

Department of Agriculture.

War-time co-operation with the provinces

War organization of the Cabinet

Cabinet committees and related agencies.

Cabinet organization formed to further efficiency of war effort

Department of National Defence.

Department of Munitions and Supply.

Department of National Defence for Air.

Department of National Defence for Naval Services.

Department of National War Services.

Contraction of peacetime services.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Considerations governing cabinet reconstruction

Parliamentary experience an all-important factor.

Advisory Committee to War Committee of Cabinet considered.

Associate members of War Committee.

Conferences with the Opposition.

Cabinet transfers and additions

Ralston - Finance to National Defence;

Ilsley - National Revenue to Finance;

Howe - Munitions and Supply, full-time;

Gardin - Transport, as well as Public Works;

Gardiner - National War Services, as well as Agriculture;

Macdonald - National Defence for Naval Services;

Power - Associate Minister of National Defence, as well as National Defence for Air;

Mulock - Postmaster General;

Gibson - National Revenue.

Maintenance of responsible government

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

NOT READABLE
PAS LISIBLE

Considerations governing cabinet reconstruction

Parliamentary experience an all-important factor.

Advisory Committee to War Committee of Cabinet considered.

Associate members of War Committee.

Conferences with the Opposition.

Cabinet transfers and additions

Ralston - Finance to National Defence;

Ilsley - National Revenue to Finance;

Howe - Munitions and Supply, full-time;

Gardin - Transport, as well as Public Works;

Gardiner - National War Services, as well as Agriculture;

Macdonald - National Defence for Naval Services;

Power - Associate Minister of National Defence, as well as National Defence for Air;

Mulock - Postmaster General;

Gibson - National Revenue.

Maintenance of responsible government

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

July 29, 1940.

C 202419

INTRODUCTION TO A REVIEW OF THE WAR EFFORT

("Canada Carries On" - No. 1)

Secret session not desirable

Preferable to have statements from war Ministers and Minister of Finance in open session.

Review of the war

Early stages - largely concerned with conflict at sea and in the air.

Apart from Poland, war on land began with Denmark and Norway.

A chronology of events.

List of broadcasts and statements in Parliament by members of government

Blitzkrieg coincided with meeting of Parliament

Ruthless violation of neutrality.

Speeding up of war effort to meet new situation.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202420

Creation of new departments of government.
Methods changed to meet new phases of war.
Need for maintaining perspective.

War effort in outline

1. Organization and expansion of Canadian defences.
2. Maximum aid to common cause.
3. Organization of production of machines and munitions of war.
4. Organization of production of foodstuffs.
5. Control of prices.
6. Strengthening financial structure.
7. Machinery to mobilize material and human resources.
8. Internal security.
9. Reception of prisoners of war from Britain.
10. Co-ordination of war services.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

September 1, 1940

C 202421

LABOUR AND THE WAR

A word to and from Labour.

A year of war in review.

The significance of the war for Canada.

The significance of Labour Day.

The historical and geographical bases of freedom in Canada.

Labour Day: A lighthouse of democracy.

Dictatorship at war with democracy.

Europe's midnight hour.

The added strength of the Nazi menace.

Common interests of British Empire and United States.

The Canada-United States Joint Board on Defence.

The surest of the safeguards of democracy.

Freedom of Europe essential to North American freedom.

Economic and political consequences of failure to free Europe.

Labour the ally of the fighting forces.

The two great brotherhoods.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

December 2, 1940

C 202422

THE WAR BROUGHT UP TO DATE

Necessity of maintaining proper perspective.

Necessity of a balanced development of all branches of war effort.

A long, hard and terrible struggle.

Need of acquiring air supremacy.
Importance of blockade.

Situation of Britain improved since summer.

Britain's strength under-estimated.
British cities not destroyed.
R.A.F. inflicting heavy damage on Germany.
Shipping situation serious but not desperate.
British Navy still supreme on the seas.
Britain faced with exchange problem in United States, but Germany faced with problem of actual physical supplies.

Future course of war uncertain.

The greatest task in history.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

November 12, 1940

C 202423

A REVIEW OF THE WAR AND

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

(Canada Carries On, No. 2)

The situation in August when Parliament adjourned.

The increase in the strength of Britain.

British appreciation of Canada's co-operation.

Political shifts in Europe

Baltic states and Bessarabia occupied by Russia.

Transylvania ceded to Hungary, and Dobruja to Bulgaria.

German occupation of Rumania.

Nazi economic collaboration with Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Non-belligerency of Spain.

German domination of whole coast of Western Europe.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202424

New raw materials available to the Nazis

Mediterranean problems.

Italian attack on Greece.

Precarious British position in Africa and the middle East.

Japan joins the Axis

Hitler's Ultimate Aim

Stages on the road to world domination.

A conspiracy of the aggressors

Canada's participation in the war

Growth of the armed forces.

Development of the Air Training Plan.

Canadian casualties.

National Registration.

Compulsory military training.

Development of munitions production.

Financial cost of war effort.

No financial limitation.

The turning of the tide

The defeat of the Nazi air assault on Britain.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Britain - the outwork of the defence
of North America.

Relations with the United States

August 16 - Mr. Roosevelt's announcement of conversations with British Government regarding bases.

August 17 - Meeting at Ogdensburg and conclusion of agreement.

August 20 - Mr. Churchill's offer of bases.

August 22 - Formation of Canada- United States Permanent Joint Board of Defence.

September 3 - Mr. Roosevelt's announcement of agreement re bases and destroyers.

Exchange of correspondence with President regarding destroyers.

Review of earlier discussions between Canada and United States.

Joint Defence Board approved by Order in Council.

Board a logical development of Kingston and Woodbridge declarations.

Importance of personal friendship of President and Prime Minister.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202426

Value of common background of two countries.

Universal approval of Ogdensburg Agreement.

Canada the linchpin holding together the British and American peoples.

Canada the link between the English and French-speaking peoples

Mr. Lapointe's broadcast to France.

Appeal to all Canadians not to add to the agony of France.

Spiritual side of the struggle

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202427

December 31, 1940

A MESSAGE TO THE CANADIAN PEOPLE

(New Year's Eve Broadcast by the Prime Minister).

The Fortunes of War in the Old Year.

The Tremendous Task in the New Year.

The Fate of Mankind in the Balance.

1941: the Decisive Year

A Resolve for the New Year.

Tribute to the late Norman Rogers.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

February 2, 1941.

TOTAL WAR AND TOTAL EFFORT

(A Broadcast Appeal for War Savings).

Total War and How to Meet It

A Time for Sacrifice

Savings Required to Win the War

The War Programme for 1941

Based on reports presented by
Mr. Ralston and Mr. Howe on
return from United Kingdom.

The Navy

Expansion planned to estimate
its strength of 413 ships and
26,980 men by March 31, 1942.

The Army

For despatch overseas, balance
of Corps Troops, Army Tank Brigade,
Third Canadian Division and a
Canadian Armoured Division.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202429

The Air Force

Figures of energetic development of Air Training Plan:
Present strength of 36,000 men in R.C.A.F. to be doubled;
Home war establishment to be strengthened;
Three squadrons overseas to be re-inforced as needed;
Twenty-five new R.C.A.F. squadrons to be formed in Britain from Air Training Plan graduates, rest of graduates to serve with R.C.A.F.

War Production and Supplies

Canadian production to be concentrated on equipment and weapons not obtainable in the United States.
Outline of principal items now in production and items for which production being organized.

Additional Man Power

200,000 additional men and women will be required for armed forces and war industry, including 75,000 skilled or semi-skilled workers.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Vocational and plant training schools established to train 100,000 persons a year.

Necessity of cutting down peace-time production to shift labour and equipment to war production.

War Effort Dependent on Individual Effort

Freedom's Crowning Hour

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202431

February 17, 1941.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR AND CANADA'S EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(Unrevised Hansard page 879)

The Position of Britain

Night bombing raids less destructive.

Submarine attacks also less destructive.

Output of British industry still growing.

Morale of people unshaken.

R. A. F. continues destructive raids on enemy and enemy-occupied territory.

The African Campaign

Spectacular victories in Libya.

Gradual Italian defeat in East Africa.

Italian Failure in Albania

Naval Successes on the Mediterranean

Italian Defeats must be Viewed in Perspective

Italian power not comparable with German power.

Italian people have no desire for war.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The United States

The abandonment of the neutrality policy.

Determination expressed by the President in message to Congress that freedom shall prevail.

President's policy envisages aid to Britain in increasing measure without immediate payment.

Material assistance of United States decisive in long run.

Problem to hold out until American aid forthcoming.

Enemy likely to strike hard before American aid becomes effective.

Strategic Possibilities

Near East, Western Mediterranean, Far East, Britain.

Long, grim months ahead, setbacks and discouragements may be expected.

Contrast with the last war.

Canada's Plans for the Present Year

(Repetition of programme outlined in War Savings Broadcast of February 2).

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Canada's Shipments of Foodstuffs Limited by Shipping Space

Canadian effort planned in partnership with Britain.

Imperial War Cabinet or Imperial War Council

The case against such a development.

Tribute to Mr. Massey.

No Extension of Diplomatic Representations to Countries of Europe while Hostilities Continue

Colonel Vanier still titular Minister to France.

Mr. Pierre Dupuy Charge d'Affaires to governments of France, Holland and Belgium.

Relations with France very delicate.

Tension in the Far East

Anti-Japanese Feeling in British Columbia

Report of Investigating Committee tabled in Parliament.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202434

Relations with the United States

Work of Joint Defence Board.

Death of Lord Lothian.

Illness of Mr. Christie.

Additional representation at Washington.

Appointment of Lord Halifax and
Sir Gerald Campbell.

Sir Gerald Campbell to be succeeded by
Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald.

Relations with Latin America

Visit of Mr. MacKinnon.

Legations to be established in Brazil
and Argentina.

The League of Nations

The I.L.O. established at McGill University.

Mr. John G. Winant appointed United States
Ambassador to England.

Tribute to Dr. Skelton

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

March 12, 1941

LEASE-LEND BILL

(Unrevised Hansard page 1591).

Satisfaction in Canada at Passing of the Lease-Lend Bill

A practical development of the policy outlined by the President in his message to Congress.

The Fulfilment of a Prediction

"If new enemies oppose us, we may be sure that old and new friends will arise to help us."

United States Aid Will Make Victory Certain

American Admiration for the Courage, Determination and Fortitude of the People of Britain

Canadian Pride at Canada's share in bringing about closer relationship between the United States and the British Commonwealth.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

March 24, 1941.

A NEW WORLD ORDER

(Welcome to Mr. Wendell Willkie).

Service in a Great Cause

Britain: The Cornerstone of Freedom

The War Services Appeal

A Union of Effort

A New World Order

One Great Brotherhood

A New Heaven and a New Earth

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202437

March 25, 1941.

WHAT CANADA IS DOING

(A Tribute to the Canadian People).

A Stupendous Effort

Canada's Armed Forces

Canada's Two-fold Task

Canada: A Major Source of Supply

Wartime Industrial Expansion

Canada's Indirect Effort

Financial Assistance to Britain

The Total Burden

A Maximum Effort

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

April 7, 1941.

THE INVASION OF YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE

(Unrevised Hansard page 2391).

The Failure of Nazi Intimidation in Yugoslavia

The Nazi attempt followed the classic Nazi pattern of aggression.

The courage of the Yugoslavs.

A defeat for Nazi diplomacy.

The Main Attack Directed at Greece

Greek success against the Italians.

Greeks facing Nazis with same courage.

The Nazi Attack on Yugoslavia and Greece - a major Development

Yugoslavs and Greeks being supported by Britain and the British Commonwealth.

An Expeditionary Force of British, Australian and New Zealand troops already in Greece.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202439

The Chief Obstacle to Nazi Ambitions is still Britain

Need of viewing the struggle in perspective.

The war in the Balkans but a phase in struggle for world domination.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202439

The Chief Obstacle to Nazi Ambitions is still Britain

Need of viewing the struggle in perspective.

The war in the Balkans but a phase in struggle for world domination.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

April 28, 1941.

THE HYDE PARK DECLARATION

(Co-operation in Economic Defence)

The War Exchange Problem

Risk of Wasteful Duplication of Production

Visit to the United States

The Hyde Park Declaration

Immediate Purpose of the Declaration

The Basic Principle: Co-operation in Production

Practical Operation of the Agreement

Alleviation of the Exchange Problem

Significance of the Declaration

The Economic Corollary of Ogdensburg

Foundations of a New World Order

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

April 28, 1941.

A REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR

(Unrevised Hansard page 2485).

The Campaign in the Balkans

The Nazi Successes in Libya

The Defeat of the Italians in East Africa

Unrest in Iraq

Intensified Air Attacks over Britain

The Growing Seriousness of the Battle of the Atlantic

The Visit of Mr. Matsuoka to Berlin, Rome and Moscow

A Detailed Outline of the Operations in Yugoslavia and Greece

Admiration of Australian, New Zealand and British Forces.

Balance
Plans of Advantages and Disadvantages in Balkan Campaign

Balkan campaign a stage in battle for Mediterranean basin.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202442

The Strategic Situation in the Mediterranean

The control of the Mediterranean
the key to the domination of the
rest of continental Europe.

Dangers to Gibraltar, Suez, Singapore and Britain

The Brighter Side of the Picture

Growth in the strength of the British
defences.

The co-ordination of production by
Canada and the United States.

The United States Atlantic patrol.

The World Wide Character of the Struggle

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202443

June 1, 1941.

THE VICTORY LOAN

(A Broadcast to Britain).

Why the Loan is called A Victory Loan

Canada's Sympathy and Admiration for Britain

Why Canada is at War at the Side of Britain

The Real Issue

The preservation of Christian civilization.

Canada's War Effort

A brief summary.

A Personal Message to Mr. Churchill

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202444

June 7, 1941

NEW SITUATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Canada's War Effort Viewed in Relation to the War Effort of the Allied Powers.

The Critical Situation in France.

Public Questionings and Doubts.

Three Distinct Periods

The Shadow of War

The Outbreak and Beginnings of War.

The Blitzkrieg - Lightning War.

An Altered and Much Needed Perspective.

Extent of Canada's War Effort Obscured by Nature of Events.

Measures Taken to Meet Emergent Conditions

The Army

The Navy

The Air Force

Money and Materials

War Supply

Need for Confidence and Calm.

Operations in New Theatres of War

New Factors and Friends

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Canada's New Responsibility

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Canada's New Responsibility

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

June 15, 1941.

TO-DAY'S SITUATION AND CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

Sunlight and Shadows

A Long, Grim Struggle

War in the Air

The Battle of the Atlantic

Military Operations on Land

Canada's Contribution

- The Army
- The Navy
- The Air Force
- War Production

The Intangible Things of the Human Spirit

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

June 17, 1941.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION TO FREEDOM

(Speech at New York)

Canada's Entry into War

The Issue

Canada True to Herself

National Unity

Two Major Tasks

Canada's Armed Forces

Contribution of Man Power

War Production

Hyde Park and Ogdensburg Agreements

War Finance

Financial Aid to Britain

Total Financial Cost

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Why Canada is Fighting To-Day

C 202448

What Canada Seeks to Effect

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Why Canada is Fighting To-Day

What Canada Seeks to Effect

C 202448

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202449

Speeches by the Prime Minister

(transferred to L.H. basement library room)

Date			Subject	Place
1939	September	3	Broadcast on occasion of U.K. declaration of war	Ottawa
	October	27	The Issues in the Present War	"
		31	Broadcast - The Organization of Canada's War Effort	"
	November	12	Red Cross Appeal	
	December	17	Broadcast - British Commonwealth Air Training Plan	"
1940	June	7	Broadcast - Progress of War Report	"
		10	" - Italy's Entry into the War	"
	August	5	Opening of Uplands Air Field	"
	September	1	Broadcast - Labour Day	"
	December		" - Christmas season	"
		31	" - New Year's Eve	"
1941	April	7	"Nazi Attack on Balkans"	H. of C.
		23	St. George's Day Luncheon	Ottawa
		28	Hyde Park Declaration	H. of C.
	May	5	March Past	Parliament Hill
		21	"Canadians All" - Broadcast	Ottawa
	June	1	Broadcast to Britain - Victory Loan	"
		7	Commemoration Service 50th Anniversary of death of Sir John A. Macdonald	Kingston
		11	Torch Ceremony	Parliament Hill
		13	War Statement	H. of C.
		17	Dinner Speech at Associated Canadian Organizations meeting New York	New York
	September	4	Mansion House Speech	London
		17	Broadcast - Canadian Club	Ottawa
	October	17	Address "TheUniversities and the State"	Kingston
		18	Broadcast - "Controlling the Cost of Living"	Ottawa
	November	20	Address on occasion of unveiling of tablet commemorative of birthplace of Sir Wilfrid Laurier	St. Lin, P.Q.
	December	30	Introducing Mr. Churchill	H. of C.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202450

Date		Subject	Place
1942 - February		Second Victory Loan	Ottawa
"	2	War Savings Campaign - broadcast	"
March	24	National Selective Service	H. of C.
	25	War Appropriation	"
June	5	Ceremony for French Canadian Pilot Officers	Parliament Hill
July	1	The 75th Anniversary of Confederation	H. of C.
	4	Army Week - Introducing Governor General and King of Greece	Parliament Hill
September	10	Broadcast - "Three Years of War"	Ottawa
October	2	" - "Comrades in Arms"	"
	3	Wings Ceremony	Parliament Hill
	4	Broadcast to Australia	Ottawa
	9	" A. F. of L. Convention -	Toronto
	16	Address - "Nothing Matters Now But Victory"	Montreal
November	11	Book of Remembrance Ceremony	H. of C. Peace Tower
December	31	New Year's Eve Message - Broadcast	Ottawa
1943 April	19	4th Victory Loan Broadcast	Toronto
July	9	Invasion of Sicily - Canadian Participation	Ottawa
August	25	Address by President Roosevent - introduction of	Parliament Hill
September	10	Broadcast - "Four Years of War"	Ottawa

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

SUGGESTED REMARKS FOR THE PRIME MINISTER TO BE

USED IN VICTORY LOAN BROADCAST SUNDAY, 7:30 P.M. MAY 23rd.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to express the Government's appreciation of the splendid response of the Canadian people to the appeal for the Fourth Victory Loan. The very large objective of $1,100,000,000 has been greatly exceeded. What is even more significant is that the objective of $500,000,000 for the general canvass and payroll subscriptions was also exceeded.

That fact in itself is a magnificent demonstration of the patriotism of the men and women of Canada, and an equally emphatic evidence of national unity of purpose in firm support of Canada's fighting men in the campaigns which must be undertaken before victory can be achieved.

I should like to express the government's thanks to the chairman of the national war finance committee, Mr. G. W. Spinney, and to the thousands of devoted Canadians in national, provincial and local organizations without whose untiring efforts the loan could not have succeeded. I am sure the Canadian people generally wish to share in this expression of appreciation of the services of the men and women of our country and of those from other lands who have given of their talents, time and energies to this phase of Canada's war effort. Speaking for the government, may I also express appreciation of the contribution to the success of the campaign made by members of Parliament of all parties in their own constituencies and elsewhere.

I feel that I am justified in extending warm congratulations to the Minister of Finance, whose efforts on behalf of the loan have been

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202452

indefatigable. Mr. Ilsley is entitled to the sense of deep satisfaction which he must be experiencing [illegible] as a result of its overwhelming success. The confidence he expressed in the Canadian people in setting the high objective of the Fourth victory loan has been more than fulfilled.

In expressing appreciation of the support and determination of the people of Canada, there is one word I should like to add. The completeness of the victory in North Africa is causing some persons who ought to know better, to say that the major issue in the war in Europe has been decided, and that we may look for the end of the war this year. Significant as is the North African victory, I am sure that in Europe the heaviest fighting still lies ahead. Further decisive battles have still to be fought and won. We have not yet reached the moment of supreme ordeal. The way in which the Canadian people have responded to the victory loan shows that they have not allowed any false optimism concerning an early victory to weaken their will. We know it would be fatal to let one victory destroy our sense of proportion. The victory in Africa has only touched the fringes of axis power; the assault on Europe has not yet begun. There remains as well the task of defeating Japan. This, clearly, is not a time for relaxing, but a time for redoubling our efforts. It is a time for strengthening our hearts and minds for the tremendous exertions which will still be required to bring the cause of freedom to the hour of victory.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Important Speeches

(Other than those which appear in "Canada at Britain's Side"

Date	Subject	Place
Dec. 6, 1909	Technical Education.	House of Commons.
Apr. 12, 1910	Combines Investigation Act.	House of Commons.
Mar. 13, 1919	Four Parties to Industry.	Empire Club of Canada, Toronto.
Aug. 6, 1919	National Liberal Convention.	Ottawa.
Apr. 20, 1920	In Reply to Misrepresentations concerning services in adjustment of relations between workers and employers in war industries during war.	House of Commons.
Aug. 4, 1925	Citizenship.	Old Boy's Reunion, Kitchener.
Jan. 21, 1935	Social and Industrial Reform.	House of Commons.
July 31, 1935	Mackenzie King to the Canadian People.	1935 Election Campaign.
Oct. 22, 1937	Principlies Underlying Peace.	University of Toronto.
May 24, 1938	Canadian Foreign Policy.	House of Commons.
Aug. 8, 1939	Twenty Years of Liberal Leadership.	Complimentary Banquet, Toronto.
Mar. 26, 1940	Mackenzie King to the Canadian People.	1940 General Election Campaign.
Nov. 12. 1940	The Ogdensburg Agreement.	House of Commons.
Apr. 28, 1941	The Hyde Park Declaration.	House of Commons.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Date	Subject	Place
Aug. 25, 1943	Visit of the President of the United States to the Capital of Canada.	Ottawa.
Sept.10, 1943	Four Years of War 1939-43.	Radio broadcast.
Sept.27, 1943	Politics and the War.	National Liberal Federation Meeting.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202455

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING

✓ (1) An address by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King to the Members of both Houses of the Parliament of Britain. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1944. Pp. 22.

(2) Appui du Canada à son armée d'outre-mer. Causerie radiophonique du T.H.W.L. Mackenzie King, M.P., premier ministre du Canada. Ottawa: Imprimeur du Roi, 1944.

(3) Battle against inflation, THE. Broadcast by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Ottawa, December 4, 1942. (Canada and the War). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1943. Pp. 11.

✓ (4) Bridge Builders, THE. An address by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King at the dedication of the Thousand Islands International Bridge at Ivy Lea, Ontario and Collin's Landing, New York, August 18, 1938. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1938. Pp. 9.

(5) British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. A broadcast by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, M.P., Sunday, December 17, 1939. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1939. Pp. 17.

(6) Byng-King Correspondence. Correspondence with the Governor-General re Dissolution of Parliament, 1926. Ottawa, 1927.

✓ (7) Canada and the fight for freedom. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1944.

✓ (8) Canada at Britain's side. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1941.

(9) Canada's contribution to freedom. Speech at dinner tendered by the Associated Canadian Clubs of New York City, June 17, 1941. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1941. Pp. 18.

(10) Canada's fighting men: An address before the Canadian Club of Toronto on April 19, 1943 on the opening of the Fourth Victory Loan Campaign. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1943. Pp. 15.

(11) Canada's provisons for the future of her fighting forces. Broadcast, August 16, 1944. Ottawa: Office of the Prime Minister, 1944.

(12) Canada's support of the army overseas. (Canada and the War). Broadcast by the Prime Minister from Ottawa on November 8, 1844. Ottawa: The King's Printer, 1944. Pp. 11.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202456

(13) Canada's war effort. (Canada, House of Commons Debates). May 20, 1940. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1940. Pp. 10.

(14) Canadian method of preventing strikes and lockouts. Address by the Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, formerly Canadian Minister of Labour, delivered at the annual dinner of the Railway Business Association, December 19, 1912. New York, 1912.

✓ (15) Controlling the cost of living: Stabilization of prices and wages. (Radio Broadcast, October 18, 1941). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1941. Pp. 12.

✓ (16) Crown and Commonwealth. An address on the Coronation, the Imperial Conference and the visit to the Continent of Europe delivered over the National Network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation from Ottawa, July 19, 1937. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1937. Pp. 16.

(17) Defence of Canada, THE. A speech delivered in the House of Commons, by the Prime Minister, March 25, 1942. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942. Pp. 4.

(18) Différends industriels survenus dans les industries textiles de cotton de la Province de Québec. Commission royale instituée le 29 juin, 1908. Ottawa: Imprimeur du Roi, 1908.

(19) Discours prononcé à Brantford, 1930. Montreal, 1930.

✓ (2o) Four parties to Industry, THE. Address before the Empire Club of Canada at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, March 13, 1919. n.p. [;9;9]. Pp. 32.

(21) Government Policy on price and wage controls in the transition period. Statement by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King. Together with a statement by Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour on changes in wage control, Ottawa, January 31, 1946. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1946. Pp. 14.

✓ (22) Hyde Park Declaration, THE. Co-operationin economic defence. Statement by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, M.P., Prime Minister of Canada, House of Commons, April 28, 1941. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1941. Pp. 15.

✓ (23) Inauguration of the Second Victory Loan. Addresses by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King and Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942. Pp. 8.

(24) Industrial Peace, a speech to the "Representative Business and Labor Men of Cincinnati", September 18, 1913. Cincinnati, 1913.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202457

✓ (25) Industry and Humanity, a study in the principles underlying industrial reconstruction. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918.

(26) Industry and Humanity, a study in the principles underlying industrial reconstruction. New and shorter edition. Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1935.

✓ (27) Industry and Humanity, a study in the principles underlying industrial reconstruction. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited,1947.

✓ (28) International Situation, THE. Canada's attitude toward present day world problems. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1939. Pp. 53.

(29) Issue in the present war, THE. (Broadcast on Friday, October 27, 1939). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1939. Pp. 14.

(30) Keeping Faith with the people. A speech delivered in the House of Commons, February 25, 1942. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942. Pp. 15.

(31) L'attitude du Canada devant les problems actuels du Canada. Ottawa, 1939.

(32) La couronne et le commonwealth. Discours sur le courennement, la conference imperiale et le voyage en Europe continentale. Ottawa, 1938.

✓ (33) La question sociale et le Canada, industrie et humanite... traduction de Altair, preface de Gabriel Hanotaux. F. Alcan, 1925. (On cover: Bibliotheque France-Amerique). At head of title: W.L. Mackenzie King.

✓ (34) Labour and the War: An address to the American Federation of Labour, 1942 Convention, Toronto, October 9, 1942. (Canada and the War series). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942. Pp. 11.

(35) Le Canada à l'oeure. Hommage au peuple du Canada. Ottawa, 1941.

(36) Le Canada et le guerre. Montreal, Editions,Bernard. Valiquette, s.d. Pp. 343.

✓ (37) Les constructeurs de ponts. Discours prononce le 18 aout, 1938. Ottawa, 1938.

(38) Let free men face reality. An address delivered before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, September,.1941. Ottawa: Director of Public Information, 1941. Pp. 30

(39) Liberalism, the principles of the future. An address to the National Federation of Liberal Women. n.p., 1928.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202458

(40) Lord Mayor's Luncheon in honour of the Prime Minister of Canada. Addresses by the Right Honourable George H. Wilkison, William Lyon Mackenzie King and Winston Churchill. Ottawa, 1941.

✓ (41) Mackenzie King to the people of Canada. (A reprint of the series of radio broadcasts, February 7, 21, 23, 1940).

(42) Manpower and total war effort: National Selective Service. Broadcast, August 19, 1942). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942. Pp. 12.

✓ (43) Message from our leader (1919-1948). Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, P.C., O.M., M.P. (Unity-Security-Freedom). (78 r.p.m. phonograph recording). 1948.

✓ (44) Same title..... Pamphlet containing message from the above recording. 1948.

✓ (45) Message of the Carillon and other addresses, THE. Toronto, 1927.

✓ (46) Message of the Carillon, THE. (Excerpts from this address on a 78 r.p.m. phonograph recording). Ottawa, 1927.

✓ (47) Military occupation of French North Africa and withdrawl of recognition of the government of Vichy: Statements by the Prime Minister, November 8 and 9, 1942. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942. Pp. 4.

(48) Mr. King replies to Mr. Bennett, September 17, 1935. Ottawa: National Liberal Federation of Canada, 1935.

(49) National Liberal Convention (1948). Address by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada and the Leader of the National Liberal Party on his years of leadership and the reasons for the retirement as leader of the party. The Colesium, Ottawa, Ottawa: The National Liberal Federation, 1948. Pp. 16.

(50) National Security--theissue in the plebiscite. An address over the C.B.C. Network, April, 1942. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942. Pp. 8.

(51) National Selective Service, a speech in the House of Commons, March 24, 1942. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942.

✓ (52) National unity and national survival. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942.

(53) New situations and responsibilities. (Canada and the War). I. Canada's war effort in relation to the war effort of the Allied Powers. II. Italy's entry into the War. (Broadcasts, June 7 and 10, 1940). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1940. Pp. 18.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202459

✓ (54) New World Order, A. Welcome to Mr. Wendell Wilkie. The speech given by the Prime Minister at the opening of the Canadian War Services Fund Campaign, Toronto, March 24, 1941. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1941. Pp. 10.

(55) Nothing matters now but victory. An address on the opening of the Victory Loan Campaign, Montreal, October 16, 1942. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942. Pp. 11.

(56) Old Year and the New, THE. I. Christmas Greetings to Canada's Armed Forces. II. New Year's Message to the Canadian people. Broadcasts given on Wednesday, December 25 and Tuesday, December 31, 1940. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1941.

(57) Ogdensburg Agreement. Reprint from speech delivered in the House of Commons, November 12, 1940. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1940. Pp. 8.

(58) Organization of Canada's war effort, THE. Parliament and the Government. Broadcast, Thursday, October 31, 1939. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1939. Pp. 16.

(59) Outline of the organization of the War Administration: Reconstruction of the Cabinet. (Canada and the War Series). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1940.

(60) Overseas service in the Canadian Army: Amendment to the National Resources Mobilization Act. A speech delivered in the House of Commons, June 19, 1942. Pp. 20.

(61) Parliament of 1926 and the Constitutional Issue. Ottawa, 1926.

(62) Parliament to safeguard the rights of people, March 24, 1942. Ottawa: National Liberal Federation, 1942.

(63) Pillars of world peace: Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, discusses the problem of the Pacific and gives a formula for international good relations. Chicago, 1925.

(64) Plan commun de defense economique. Ottawa, 1941.

(65) Politics and the War. Ottawa: National Liberal Federation of Canada, 1943.

(66) President's address delivered at the tenth annual meeting of the General Reform Association for Ontario. Held at Toronto, November 27, 1941.

✓ (67) Principes directeurs de la paix. Discours, October, 1937. Ottawa, 1937.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202460

(68) Principles underlying peace; address by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King....at the luncheon given by the University of Toronto at the York Club, Toronto in honour of the Honourable Cordell Hull, October 22, 1937. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1937. Pp. 7.

(69) Proceedings of the special Committee on Bill Number 21 "An Act respecting hours of labour on public works" comprising reports, evidence and correspondence, December 9, 1909-May 3, 1910. Printed by order of Parliament, Ottawa by C.H. Parmellee, 1910. (House of Commons Journals, 1910, Appendix 4). (Mackenzie King, chariman).

(70) Proposals for the establishement of a general international organization for the maintenance of International Peace and security. (Statement in the House of Commons, Ottawa, by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, M.P., Prime MInister of Canada, March 20, 1945). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1945. Pp. 24.

(71) 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 in the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, March 3, 1924). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1924. Pp. 18.

(72) Report by William Lyon Mackenzie King, CMG, Deputy Minister of Labour, Commissioner appointed to investigate into losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, British Columbia, on the occasion of the riots in that city in September, 1907. Pinted by order of Parliament. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1908.

(73) Report by William Lyon Mackenzie King, CMG, Deputy Minister of Labour, on the need for suppression of the Opium traffic in Canada. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1908.

(74) Report of commissioners appointed to enquire into the methods by which Oriental labourers have been induced to come to Canada. n.p., 1907.

(75) Report of the Royal Commission on a dispute between the Bell Telephone Company Limited and operators at Toronto, issued by the Department of Labour. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1907.

(76) Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in the Province of British Columbia. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1903.

(77) Report of the Royal Commission to enquire into Industrial Disputes in the Cotton Factories of the Province of Quebec. Printed by order of Parliament. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1909. Pp. 32.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202461

✓(78) Report on the mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigtation to Canada from the Orient and immigration from India in particular. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1908.

✓(79) Report to the Honourable the Postmaster General on the methods adopted in Canada in the carrying out of clothing contracts, by William Lyon Mackenzie King, M.A., LLB. Ottawa, 1899.

✓(80) Secret of Heroism, THE. A memoir of Henry Albert Harper. New York, Chicago, Etc: F.H. Revelle Company, 1906.

(81) Secret of Heroism, THE. A memoir of Henry Albert Harper. Reprint. Toronto: Thomas Nelson and Sons (Canada) Limited, 1939. Pp. 160.

(82) Servitude or freedom: The present position of the war. Speech at the dinner given by the Canadian Club in his honour, September 17, 1941. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1941. Pp. 12.

(83) Some recent developments in Canada's external relations. Richmond Hill, Ontario: Liberal Printing Company Limited, 1929. Pp. 29.

(84) Speech by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King on the defence of Canada: Some proposals of the government examined in the light of the world situation. Delivered in the House of Commons on Friday, February 19, 1937. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1937. Pp. 21.

(85) Statement in the Canadian House of Commons, January 31, 1944. Mimeographed. Pp. 2. Wartime Information Board, 1944.

(86) Struggle for enduring peace, The. Ottawa, 1938.

(87) "Sweating systems and the clothing trade in the United States, England and Germany." Ph.D Thesis, Harvard University, 1909.

(88) Temperance and a total war effort. (Canada and the War Series). Broadcast by the Prime Minister of Canada from Ottawa, December 16, 1942. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942. Pp. 11.

✓(89) Three years of War: The real issue in the struggle. (Broadcast, September 10, 1942). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942. Pp. 12.

✓(90) "Till the Hour of Victory." Radio speeches delivered by William Lyon Mackenzie King, Winston Churchill and Ernest Lapointe over the National Network of the C.B.C., June 1, 1941. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1941. Pp. 11.

(91) Total war and total effort: Appeal for war savings. Broadcast given Sunday, February 2, 1941. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1941. Pp. 12.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202462

(92) Tribute to the late Lord Tweedsmuir. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1940. Pp. 6.

(93) Twenty years of Liberal Leadership. Speech delivered at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, in response to the toast proposed by the Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe. (1939?)

(94) Un nouvel order dans le monde. Ottawa, 1941.

(95) Unconditional surrender of Italy: Four years of war, 1939-1943. Broadcast by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Ottawa, September 8 and 19, 1943. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1943.

(96) Victory, Reconstruction and Peace: Mackenzie King to the People of Canada. Ottawa, 1945.

(97) Visit of the President of the United States to the Capital of Canada. Addresses by the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Honourable Thomas Vien and Honourable J.A. Glen, Parliament Hill, Ottawa, August 25, 1943. (Canada and the War series). Ottawa: King's Printer, 1943.

(88) War on all continents. I. Declaration of the existence of a a stste of war between Canada and Hungary, Roumanai and Finaldn. 2. Declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Japan, Germany and Italy. Statements by William Lyon Mackenzie King, December 6,8 and 11, 1941. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1941. Pp. 14.

(99) What Canada is doing: A tribute to the Canadian People.A st atement by the Prime Minister of Canada in the House of Commons, Ottawa. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1941. Pp. 12.

(100) William Lyon Mackenzie King speakes to the people. The Prime Minister's Radio Broadcasts, 1935. Ottawa, 1935.

(101) Winston Churchill et Ernest Lapointe. Vers la victoire. Discours. Ottawa, 1941.

(102) KING, WILLIAM LYON MACKENZKIE, J.L. RALSTON and Others. Canada Carries On. Ottawa: Department of Public Information, 1940. pp. 45.

ADDENDUM

(103) Defence of common liberties, THE. (Canada and the War series). An address to the Pilgrims of the United States, New York City, December 2, 1942. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1942. Pp. 11.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Speeches by the Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, P.C., M.P.

For File Rm 211

1941

C202463

Jan. 14		Ottawa	Opening of Dominion-Provincial Conference.
Jan. 15		Ottawa	Closing of Dominion-Provincial Conference
Feb. 2		Ottawa	War Savings Campaign (Radio Broadcast)
(a) Feb. 27		Ottawa	Laying of Cornerstone - Lord Elgin Hotel.
(b) Mar. 24		Toronto	Welcome to Wendell Wilkie (Radio Broadcast)
Mar. 25		House of Commons	Statement - What Canada is doing.
Apr. 23		Ottawa	St. George's Day Luncheon - Visit of Mayor F. LaGuardia to Ottawa in connection with conference of Mayors and Municipalities. (Radio Broadcast)
Apr. 28		House of Commons	Hyde Park Declaration.
May 21		Ottawa	Concluding radio broadcast entitled "Canadians All"
(c) May 27		Ottawa	Review of Lake Superior Regiment.
June 1		Ottawa	Till the Hour of Victory (Radio Broadcast)
June 7		Kingston, Ontario.	50th Anniversary of death of Sir John A. Macdonald.
(d) June 11		Ottawa	Victory Loan Torch Ceremony.
June 13		House of Commons.	Today's Situation and Canada's Contribution - "Sunlight and Shadows".
June 17		Princeton, N.J.	Conferring of degree.
(e) June 17		New York.	Address - Canada's Contribution to Freedom. (Dinner by Associated Canadian Organizations of New York City)
June 25		Ottawa	Success of 1941 Victory Loan Campaign.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202464

June 27 June 30 July 4 July 7 July 10	Calgary Vancouver Edmonton Prince Albert Winnipeg	Western tour - addresses given at
Sept. 4	Mansion House, London, England.	Address at Lord Mayor's Luncheon.
Sept.17	Ottawa	Servitude or Freedom (Canadian Clubs of Ottawa
Oct. 17	Kingston, Ontario	Unveiling of Portrait of Hon. Norman Rogers.
(f) Oct. 17	Kingston, Ontario	Queen's Centenary Banquet.
Oct. 18	Ottawa	Controlling the Cost of Living (Radio Broadcast)
(g) Oct. 25	Ottawa	Canadian Women's Press Club.
Nov. 20	St. Lin, Quebec.	Unveiling of Tablet commemorative of birthplace of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Nov. 20	Montreal	Laurier Centennial Commemoration - McGill University.
Dec. 6 Dec. 8 Dec. 11	Ottawa	War on all Continents (Radio Broadcast)
Dec. 30	House of Commons	Introduction to address by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill to the Houses of Parliament.

1 9 4 2

Jan. 26	House of Commons	The Real Meaning of a Total War.
(h) Feb. 2	Ottawa	Address at dinner tendered by Saskatchewan members of Parliament to Delegation of Western Wheat Farmers.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

1942

Feb. 15	Ottawa	Victory Loan Campaign (Radio Broadcast)
Mar. 11	Ottawa	Second Victory Loan - Thanks for response. (Radio Broadcast)
Mar. 24	House of Commons	National Selective Service.
Mar. 25	House of Commons	The Defence of Canada.
Apr. 7	Ottawa	National Security - The Issue in the Plebiscite (Radio Broadcast)
Apr. 24	Ottawa	National Unity and National Survival - The Plebiscite. (Radio Broadcast)
May 19	Ottawa	Opening of Air Training Conference.
May 20	Ottawa	Government Dinner at Country Club for delegates attending Air Training Conference.
June 5	Ottawa	Civic demonstration - Parliament Hill - in honour of Pilot Officer Morin and Pilot Officer Robillard.
June 10	Ottawa	Speech delivered in House of Commons on Overseas Service in the Canadian Army.
July 4	Ottawa	United Nations' Day - Army Week.
Aug. 12	Ottawa	Government Dinner in honour of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina.
Aug. 19	Ottawa	Manpower and a Total War Effort - National Selective Service (Radio Broadcast)
Sept.10	Ottawa	Three Years of War - The Real Issue in the Struggle (Radio Broadcast)
Sept.23	Ottawa	Community Chest Appeal.
Oct. 2	Ottawa	Opening of series of broadcasts "Comrades in Arms"

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

1942

Oct. 4	Ottawa	First anniversary of Rt. Hon. J. Curtin's assumption of the office of Prime Minister of Australia, and in connection with the Commonwealth Loan Campaign (Radio Broadcast)
Oct. 9	Toronto	Address to the American Federation of Labour "Labour and the War" (Radio Broadcast)
Oct. 16	Montreal	Opening of 1942 Victory Loan Campaign "Nothing Matters Now But Victory" (Radio Broadcast)
Oct. 24	Ottawa	Wings Presentation Ceremony - Parliament Hill. Graduates of British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.
(i) Nov. 8,9.	Ottawa	Statements to the Press re Vichy Relations.
Nov. 11	Ottawa	Dedication of Book of Remembrance - Memorial Chamber.
Nov. 11	Ottawa	Third Victory Loan - Expression of Thanks (Radio Broadcast)
Dec. 2	New York	An address to the Pilgrims of the United States - "The Defence of Common Liberties"
Dec. 16	Ottawa	Temperance and a Total War Effort (Radio Broadcast)
Dec. 31	Ottawa	New Year's Eve Message to the People of Canada. (Radio Broadcast)

1943

Jan. 19	Montreal	Aid to Russia Fund - Introduction of Mrs. Roosevelt.
Feb. 19	House of Commons	Proposal to withhold calling up of men under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202467

1943

Apr. 19	Toronto	Canada's Fighting Men - an address on the opening of the Fourth Victory Loan Campaign, before Canadian Club of Toronto.
May 23	Ottawa	Fourth Victory Loan Campaign - appreciation of splendid response (Radio Broadcast)
May 25	Ottawa	Visit to Ottawa of Sir William Beveridge - address before Canadian Club of Ottawa.
June 16	House of Commons	Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Introduction of.
June 22	Toronto	Introduction of Hon. Joseph E. Davies at Canadian-Soviet Friendship Rally.
June 28	Ottawa	Government Dinner to representatives of the United States Congress to Empire Parliamentary Association Conference.
July 10	Ottawa	Invasion of Sicily. (Radio Broadcast)
Aug. 2	Ottawa	Invasion of Sicily "The War and Italy" (Radio Broadcast)
Aug. 21	Ottawa	Canadian Forces in the North Pacific - Alaska and The Aleutians. (Radio Broadcast)
Aug. 25	Ottawa	Visit of the President of the United States (Radio Broadcast)
Sept. 8	Ottawa	The Unconditional Surrender of Italy. (Radio Broadcast)
Sept.10	Ottawa	Four Years of War. (Radio Broadcast)
Sept.27	Ottawa	Politics and the War - an address before The National Liberal Federation.
Oct. 26	New York	Message to the Thirtieth National Trade Convention (Delivered through Brooke Claxton, M.P.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202468

1943

Nov. 14	Ottawa	Fifth Victory Loan - Expression of thanks. (Radio Broadcast)
Dec. 4	Ottawa	The Battle Against Inflation. (Radio Broadcast)
Dec. 25	Ottawa	Christmas message to Canada's Armed Forces in the Mediterranean Area. (Radio Broadcast)
Dec. 31	Ottawa	Canada's New Year Message (Radio Broadcast)

1944

Jan. 10	Toronto	100th Birthday Anniversary of Sir William Mulock.
Jan. 31	House of Commons	Speech regarding position of Leader of the Opposition - Elections in Wartime - Commonwealth Relations.
April 22	Ottawa	Opening of Sixth Victory Loan Campaign.
May 11	London, England.	An address to the Members of Both Houses of The Parliament of the United Kingdom.
May 16	London, England.	Closing Meeting of Prime Ministers.
May 21	Ottawa	Arrival in Canada from Meeting of Prime Ministers in London, England.
June 6	Ottawa	Invasion of Western Europe. (Radio Broadcast)
June 17	Ottawa	Establishment of Republic of Iceland. (Radio Broadcast).
July 11	Ottawa	Welcome to General Charles DeGaulle Radio Broadcast)
(J) Aug. 7	Ottawa	25th Anniversary as Leader of the Liberal Party.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

1944

Aug. 16	Ottawa	Canada's Provision for her Fighting Men. (Radio Broadcast)
Sept.18	Montreal	Address of Welcome to the Second Session of the Council of the UNRRA.
Oct. 21	Ottawa	Opening of Seventh Victory Loan Campaign. (Radio Broadcast)
Nov. 8	Ottawa	Canada's Support of the Army Overseas. (Radio Broadcast)
Nov. 19	Ottawa	Seventh Victory Loan - Expression of thanks. (Radio Broadcast)

1945

Feb. 25	Ottawa	Opening of CBC International Service. (Radio Broadcast)
Mar. 2	Ottawa	General Elections and the War. (Broadcast)
Mar. 20	House of Commons	Proposals for the Establishment of a General International Organization for the Maintenance of International Peace and Security.
Apr. 27	San Francisco.	Plenary Session of the United Nations Conference on International Organization.
May 8	San Francisco	V-E Day (Radio Broadcast)
May-June		Series of Addresses "Mackenzie King to the People of Canada, 1945".
May 16	Vancouver	General Election Speeches delivered at
May 18	Edmonton	
May 21,22.	Prince Albert	
May 24	Winnipeg	
May 30	London	
June 2	Montreal	
June 6	St. John	
June 8,11.	Ottawa	

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

1945

June 14	Ottawa	Welcome to Maj-Gen. Hoffmeister.
June 26	San Francisco	Signing of United Nations Charter.
Aug. 6	Ottawa	Opening of Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction.
Aug. 7	Ottawa	Welcome to General H.D.G. Crerar.
Aug. 10	Ottawa	Closing remarks - Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction.
Aug. 12	Ottawa	Surrender of Japan (Radio Broadcast)
Nov. 26	Ottawa	Opening Statement - Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction - Co-ordinating Committee.
Dec 11	OTTAWA	Washington Declaration on Atomic Energy

1946

Jan. 10	Ottawa	Vote of thanks to General Eisenhower - Luncheon, Canadian Club, Ottawa.
Jan. 28	Ottawa	Opening Session of Dominion-Provincial Conference.
Jan. 31	Ottawa	Government Policy on Price and Wage Control in the Transition Period.
Apr. 12	Ottawa	Address of Welcome to H.E. Field Marshal The Rt. Hon. Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Governor-General of Canada.
Apr. 29	Ottawa	Plenary Session, Dominion-Provincial Conference.
June 28	Ottawa	Address of Welcome to Hon. Herbert Hoover.
July 3	Ottawa	"The First Year of Peace" (Radio Broadcast)
Aug. 2	Paris, France.	Plenary Session, Paris Peace Conference.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

1946

Nov. 29	Quebec	The Liberal Party Personalities and Policies (Complimentary Banquet in honour of Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent)
Dec. 11	Ottawa	Fundamental Principles of Liberalism: Unity, Security and Freedom. (Radio Broadcast)

1947

Jan. 3	Ottawa	National Citizenship Ceremony (Radio Broadcast)
Feb. 3	House of Commons	Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.
(k) Feb. 5	Ottawa.	Annual Banquet of National Liberal Federation.
Feb. 25	Ottawa	Second Anniversary of the establishment of the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. (Radio Broadcast)
Mar. 3	Ottawa	Bell Centennial, Brantford. Greetings broadcast from Ottawa.
June 18	Ottawa	Reception in honour of Cardinal McGuigan, Papal Legate to the Marian Congress.
June 25	Ottawa	National Convention of Newfoundland - Meeting between delegates of and representatives of the Government of Canada.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

NOTES

(a) No manuscript. See Ottawa Morning Journal, Feb. 28, 1941.

(b) No manuscript. See Ottawa Morning Citizen, Mar. 25, 1941.

(c) No manuscript. See Ottawa Evening Citizen, May 27, 1941.

(d) No manuscript. See Ottawa Evening Citizen, June 12, 1941

(e) No manuscript. See New York Times, June 18, 1941.

(f) No manuscript. See Kingston Whig Standard, Oct. 18, 1941.

(g) No manuscript. See Ottawa Evening Citizen, Oct. 27, 1941.

(h) No manuscript. See Montreal Gazette, Feb. 3, 1942.

(i) Reprint of statements issued by the Prime Minister.

(j) No manuscript. See Ottawa Morning Citizen, Aug. 8, 1944.

(k) No manuscript. See Toronto Telegram, Feb. 6, 1947.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

[1940]

For Campaign Speeches

C 202473

Re: Canadian Unity.

Make the key note throughout the campaign the importance of Canadian unity throughout the war, this being the foundation of winning the war.

Add, if I do not adopt the conventional campaign methods, it is because I see the necessity now of binding up wounds at the close of the campaign. I wish to begin the task immediately.

Also, maintaining position which will make possible having men of all parties co-operate with the Government in carrying on the war.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

[1940]

Speech Material

C 202474

Canadian unity

It will be recalled the Prime Minister of another province sought to question the war effort of the Federal Administration and to create dissension concerning it. The electorate resented it, and the result helped to unite the effort along with the rest of Canada.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202475

FILE:

SPEECH MATERIAL

- 1940 Session -

GENERAL

GENERAL NOTES FOR SPEECHES

DURING 1940 SESSION

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

maths for speeches

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

C202476

Name of Publication "THE EVENING JOURNAL"

Date October 1, 1939

Subject "OBSERVANCE OF DAY OF PRAYER"

The King and Queen Lead Observance of Day of Prayer

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(CP)—The King and Queen attended a morning service in St. Paul's Cathedral today, leading the observance of a day of national prayer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching in Westminster Abbey, urged that public opinion "be resolute that just because our cause is high we shall not degrade it by allowing ourselves to be dragged down in any competition with the enemy in the use of base and cruel methods."

He added that "even if it be at our hindrance, there are limits below which we shall not fall."

Pontifical High Mass for victory of the Allied cause was sung at Westminster Cathedral in the presence of Arthur Cardinal Hinsley.

In the services at St. Paul's Very Rev. Walter R. Matthews, Dean of the cathedral, prayed for the British fighting forces, for the ill and wounded of both sides and for divine intervention to hasten worldwide peace.

The King, who wore a naval uniform, and the Queen, who was attired in a blue ensemble, were received at the west door by the Dean, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress.

"In this great crisis of world history we begin to know by experience what men meant when they spoke of demoniac powers," Dean Matthews said. "We see hatred, lying and treachery and calculated cruelty dominating men's minds, sweeping men's lives and directing whole populations.

"We stand against a system based on one gigantic lie—that of the natural superiority of the so-called German race and its alleged inherent right to dominate others—against a system which makes perfidy a policy, which destroys all law and right, not only between nations but for individuals; that system and government which lives by secret police, secret tortures and concentration camps."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

C202476

Name of Publication "THE EVENING JOURNAL"

Date October 1, 1939

Subject "OBSERVANCE OF DAY OF PRAYER"

The King and Queen Lead Observance of Day of Prayer

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(CP)—The King and Queen attended a morning service in St. Paul's Cathedral today, leading the observance of a day of national prayer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching in Westminster Abbey, urged that public opinion "be resolute that just because our cause is high we shall not degrade it by allowing ourselves to be dragged down in any competition with the enemy in the use of base and cruel methods."

He added that "even if it be at our hindrance, there are limits below which we shall not fall."

Pontifical High Mass for victory of the Allied cause was sung at Westminster Cathedral in the presence of Arthur Cardinal Hinsley.

In the services at St. Paul's Very Rev. Walter R. Matthews, Dean of the cathedral, prayed for the British fighting forces, for the ill and wounded of both sides and for divine intervention to hasten worldwide peace.

The King, who wore a naval uniform, and the Queen, who was attired in a blue ensemble, were received at the west door by the Dean, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress.

"In this great crisis of world history we begin to know by experience what men meant when they spoke of demoniac powers," Dean Matthews said. "We see hatred, lying and treachery and calculated cruelty dominating men's minds, sweeping men's lives and directing whole populations.

"We stand against a system based on one gigantic lie—that of the natural superiority of the so-called German race and its alleged inherent right to dominate others—against a system which makes perfidy a policy, which destroys all law and right, not only between nations but for individuals; that system and government which lives by secret police, secret tortures and concentration camps."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

mat for speeches

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

C202476

Name of Publication "THE EVENING JOURNAL"

Date October 1, 1939

Subject "OBSERVANCE OF DAY OF PRAYER"

The King and Queen Lead Observance of Day of Prayer

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(CP)—The King and Queen attended a morning service in St. Paul's Cathedral today, leading the observance of a day of national prayer.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching in Westminster Abbey, urged that public opinion "be resolute that just because our cause is high we shall not degrade it by allowing ourselves to be dragged down in any competition with the enemy in the use of base and cruel methods."

He added that "even if it be at our hindrance, there are limits below which we shall not fall."

Pontifical High Mass for victory of the Allied cause was sung at Westminster Cathedral in the presence of Arthur Cardinal Hinsley.

In the services at St. Paul's Very Rev. Walter R. Matthews, Dean of the cathedral, prayed for the British fighting forces, for the ill and wounded of both sides and for divine intervention to hasten worldwide peace.

The King, who wore a naval uniform, and the Queen, who was attired in a blue ensemble, were received at the west door by the Dean, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress.

"In this great crisis of world history we begin to know by experience what men meant when they spoke of demoniac powers," Dean Matthews said. "We see hatred, lying and treachery and calculated cruelty dominating men's minds, sweeping men's lives and directing whole populations.

"We stand against a system based on one gigantic lie—that of the natural superiority of the so-called German race and its alleged inherent right to dominate others—against a system which makes perfidy a policy, which destroys all law and right, not only between nations but for individuals; that system and government which lives by secret police, secret tortures and concentration camps."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

R.

Oct. 28. '39
Speech Material

C 202477

SPEECH MATERIAL

"The Germans are the worst international gangsters and law-breakers that the world has ever known."

(Work out idea that present war is simply on an international scale, between nations, what gangsterism is between individuals. In this way, it differs from certains wars of the past which had been due to long standing grievances, etc. Men of that character should be hanged. It is clear murder.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

R.

Speech Material

C 202478

GOVERNMENT RECORD RE "WAR"

Extract from letter sent to Prime Minister by Mr. C.A. de Lotbinière Harwood, (dated October 28, 1939):

"You have spared this country from panic whilst guiding it discreetly in the path of duty, and this attitude has in no small measure contributed to the almost unanimous endorsation which Quebec gave your government this week."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

RB

C 202479

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

RE: MATERIAL FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE

I attach hereto a letter from Allan Eby, of Kitchener, Ontario, and a letter sent to the press by Tommy Church. These communications indicate the sort of questions that will come up as soon as Parliament meets.

It would be well to get together every utterance by Mr. Manion with a view to gathering from the reading of them, the kind of thing which he is likely to speak of when Parliament assembles, for example, he has talked about making his trip West to see what progress is being made with Canada's war effort and how people are satisfied therewith. Also his communications regarding patronage indicate what is to be expected.

I would like you to have all these subjects arranged topically and the answers brought together topically. If I could have this material as it is prepared, I could familiarize myself with it at once and file it where I will know of its availability for use at the time.

On Mr. Church's letter, you will see I have pencilled different topics - each of these is certain to be a subject of discussion. As Parliament will be meeting probably early in January, it is desirable that work should commence on this material at once. Also that the outline of the Speech from the Throne be drafted as soon as possible. I am asking Mr. Heeney to see that customary letters are sent to the Ministers regarding proposed legislation.

W. L. M. K.

November 18, 1939

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Globe and Mail C 202480

Date November 3, 1939

Subject

[Speech Material]

M.P. Wants More Light

To the Editor of The Globe and Mail:

Since Parliament closed the Ottawa Government seems to move in a mysterious way its wonders to perform. I hope the Prime Minister will tell the country plainly, without any more metaphysical language, what the Government has done to aid Britain and France in the war as to manpower, food and munitions, and also why voluntary recruiting has been stopped, and when an expeditionary force, now prepared and organized, will be sent over, and some finality can be expected in all these things, and why all who volunteer are not accepted.

Germany has 100 divisions ready for attack on the Western Front, and 4,600 first-class bombing planes, one thousand of which are threatening Scotland and England at present.

I cannot understand since Parliament closed on Sept. 13 why the Prime Minister has not broadcast weekly. Why was it necessary to wait until after the Quebec election? More clarity in action is needed. We have been only playing at war, in my opinion, and I was asked at some meetings what had been done since Parliament closed, and I could not tell them. Also, when the troops already in training will have boots, overcoats and other equipment and supplies.

The CBC ought to curb some of the anti British and French radio propaganda, and the Prime Minister should tell the country why the Order-in-Council about injuring recruiting by subversive propaganda has not been carried out, and why provocative pacifism continues to be rampant in the country on the air and at public meetings.

New Zealand has 1,500 pilots ready for action on the Western Front. Where is Canada? The time for "pussyfooting" has gone by. Let the country know the facts, or Parliament should keep in session and secure them, as at present the so-called supremacy of Parliament is a myth.

Toronto. T. L. Church.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Toronto Globe and Mail C 202486

Date November 3, 1939

Subject

M.P. Wants More Light

To the Editor of The Globe and Mail:

Since Parliament closed the Ottawa Government seems to move in a mysterious way its wonders to perform. I hope the Prime Minister will tell the country plainly, without any more metaphysical language, what the Government has done to aid Britain and France in the war as to manpower, food and munitions, and also why voluntary recruiting has been stopped, and when an expeditionary force, now prepared and organized, will be sent over, and some finality can be expected in all these things, and why all who volunteer are not accepted.

Germany has 100 divisions ready for attack on the Western Front, and 4,600 first-class bombing planes, one thousand of which are threatening Scotland and England at present.

I cannot understand since Parliament closed on Sept. 13 why the Prime Minister has not broadcast weekly. Why was it necessary to wait until after the Quebec election? More clarity in action is needed. We have been only playing at war, in my opinion, and I was asked at some meetings what had been done since Parliament closed, and I could not tell them. Also, when the troops already in training will have boots, overcoats and other equipment and supplies.

The CBC ought to curb some of the anti British and French radio propaganda, and the Prime Minister should tell the country why the Order-in-Council about injuring recruiting by subversive propaganda has not been carried out, and why provocative pacifism continues to be rampant in the country on the air and at public meetings.

New Zealand has 1,500 pilots ready for action on the Western Front. Where is Canada? The time for "pussyfooting" has gone by. Let the country know the facts, or Parliament should keep in session and secure them, as at present the so-called supremacy of Parliament is a myth.

Toronto. T. L. Church.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202481 P-652-1 1940

S-102 1940

S-146 en 1939

Ottawa, January 2nd, 1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Criticisms of Prime Minister's broadcasts by Senator Meighen and Col. Drew.

The Prime Minister wished to have the attached correspondence for Council on January the 3rd. There are also attached two reports of speeches by Colonel Drew, and a report of an interview given by Senator Meighen at Windsor, in which references are made to Canada's preparedness or to the Air Training Plan.

J. W. P.

JWP/R

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(COPY)

C 202482

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Office of the
General Manager
Ottawa

December 27th, 1939.

Dear Mr. Heeney,

The attached correspondence is self-explanatory. I am going to be away for a week to British Columbia and as the complaint may emerge from other sources in the interval, you might care to inform the Prime Minister of the letters from Senator Meighen and George Drew.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Gladstone Murray.

A. D. P. Heeney, Esq.,
Secretary,
The Prime Minister,
East Block,
OTTAWA.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(COPY)

C 202483

THE SENATE

329 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 20, 1939.

Gladstone Murray, Esq.,
General Manager,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Murray,

I have your letter of 19th explaining that the recent addresses of the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Crown, and that of the Leader Opposition, have been at the expense of the Broadcasting Commission, which means at the public expense.

You say this is for the purpose of having Canada's war effort explained, and is similar to what is being done by the Broadcasting Commission in England.

The reason I wrote was that I had not been able to see any resemblance between the broadcasts from England, wholly descriptive of the work of her air, naval and military forces and that of Government Leaders in Canada, wholly defensive of their own Governmental actions.

I have declined for some years to repeat the address on "Shakespeare" which I gave in 1935. Again I thank you for the invitation.

Yours very truly,

(sgd.) Arthur Meighen.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(COPY)

C202484

19th December, 1939.

Dear Senator Meighen,

Thank you for your letter of yesterday's date. I am sorry that you cannot undertake a broadcast on Shakespeare involving the preparation of another address. I do not know how long the one you have ready takes; if it were within fifty-nine minutes, we would be delighted to carry it.

The recent addresses of the Prime Minister, other Ministers of the Crown, and the Leader of the Opposition are part of the normal war-time service of the CBC,-the practice being directly parallel to that of the BBC. It is felt to be of the greatest importance that the Canadian war effort should be explained regularly and directly by those immediately concerned in a non-party political way.

There are, of course, other series including that entitled, "Canada at War", in which representative Canadians of various points of view are invited to speak from time to time, all on the main theme of stimulating straight thinking and encouraging public morale.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Gladstone Murray

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(COPY) C202485

THE SENATE

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 18, 1939.

Gladstone Murray, Esq.,
General Manager,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Murray,

I have your letter of 15th.

To do as you request would entail the necessity of preparing another address on "Shakespeare", and this I really have not time to do.

I would appreciate indeed if you could advise me on what basis the recent addresses of the Prime Minister and of the Hon. Mr. McLarty have been broadcast through Canada. Are these being done by the Commission without charge, or is the charge being paid by those delivering the addresses?

Yours very truly,

(sgd.) Arthur Meighen.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(COPY)

C 202486

December 15th, 1939.

Dear Senator Meighen,

Thank you for your letter of December 13th.

Your implied rebuke is justified. You should not have been invited to compress an exposition on Shakespeare into fifteen minutes. Would you care to reconsider the matter having in mind thirty minutes or longer if you so desire,- this not to be in any series, but to stand out on its own as a national radio lecture. If the idea is acceptable we can arrange a date and time to suit your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Gladstone Murray.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(COPY)

C 202487

THE SENATE

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 13, 1939.

Gladstone Murray, Esq.,
General Manager,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Murray,

This is to acknowledge your letter of December 7th, extending to me the honour of an invitation to speak over the Radio, on "Shakespeare". I am sorry indeed it will not be possible for me to accept.

Aside from other considerations, it seems to me it would be easier to dispose of the subject of "The Penny Post" in fifteen minutes than to give an exposition on "Shakespeare".

Yours very truly,

(sgd.) Arthur Meighen.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(COPY)

C 202488

December 26th, 1939.

Dear Colonel Drew,

I have your letter of December 20th on the subject of the Prime Minister's broadcast address of the 17th instant. The complaint is being brought to the notice of the Acting Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Yours very truly,

(sgd.) Gladstone Murray.

Col. George A. Drew, K.C.,
80 Richmond St. W.,
TORONTO, Ont.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

O (COPY)

C 202489

GEORGE A. DREW, K.C.

80 Richmond St., W.,
Toronto, Ontario.
December 20, 1939.

The Chairman,
The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

I am writing merely as a Canadian citizen to protest against the improper use of the facilities of the C.B,C. by Mr. King in his radio address last Sunday night.

No one can object to the free use of the national radio system by the head of the Canadian Government for the purpose of explaining Canada's position in regard to any phase of this war. It was proper to carry that part of his speech which dealt with the signing of the Empire Agreement. But one-quarter of Mr. King's speech was devoted to a strictly partisan interpretation of the course he followed, long before this war began, in regard to the request by Great Britain for training facilities here.

I am objecting only to the C.B.C. carrying that part of his speech at public expense which began with the words "it is desirable" on galley 4 of his printed press release, down to the words "was based" at the end of the fifth paragraph on galley 5. Having carried this partisan speech of Mr. King's, then I submit there is no fair course open to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation but to offer similar facilities to someone who has knowledge of this subject so that the erroneous impression left by Mr. King may be corrected.

Yours truly,

(sgd.) George Drew

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

COPY C202490 file

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: January 3rd, 1940.

SUBJECT: Criticisms of Prime Minister's broadcasts by Senator Meighen and Colonel Drew.

REMARKS: Mr. Pickersgill's memorandum and papers re attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

ACTION TAKEN: Originals fyled at Laurier House re Session - Speech on the Address.

J.W.P.

DISPOSED OF: Mentioned to Cabinet - Hold out for reference on debate on Address.

K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202491

O 721

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
JAN 5 1940
File No. 18-13C-45
Programme Dept.

Request for Prime Minister's talks

Sent John I.Warkentin,
Box 27I,Altona,Man.

Sent Arthur Woollacott,
I2 Gilford Court,
I90I Pendrell St., Sent
Vancouver,B.C.

Sent G.Nitschke,
Rural Municipality of Bitter Lake NO.I42,
Surprise,SAsk.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202492
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
JAN 9 1940
File No. 19-130-40
Programme Dept.

Request for Mr. King's talks

1256

Viateur Beaupré,
St.Charles Mandeville,
Co.Berthier,
P.Que.

R.C.Pope,
Chipperfield,
Sask.

P.Brown,
II408-95A ST.;
Edmonton,Alta.

T.F.Lovelock,
Alcomdale,
Alta.

Sent
JB

J.A.Clarke,
475 Howe St.,
Vancouver,B.C.

A.Hoolahan,
3962 Laval Ste.,
Montreal.

F.J.Quinlan,
2228 McDonald St.
Vancouver.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202493

Suggested sub-headings for Prime Minister's Speech of January the 25th. (1940)

A. Parliament should not extend its own term.

B. Lengthy period between dissolution and general election.

C. Resolution of Ontario Legislature.

D. Political campaign already under way.

E. Constitution demands an appeal to the people.

F. Dissolution earlier not possible - war effort had first to be organized.

G. Dissolution later not feasible - anticipated Spring offensive in Europe.

H. The military vote.

I. Post-war problems

J. Significance of a war-time election.

K. The people have the final voice.

Anonymous

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Draft for Broadcast

JWP/MS
30.1.40

C 202494

PARLIAMENT AND THE PEOPLE

The government is conscious of the grave responsibility involved in an appeal to the country at this time, for a direct and unquestioned mandate from the people. It is my purpose to explain, this evening, why my colleagues and I have chosen to make that appeal.

Canada is engaged in a war against a country whose system of government is the very negation of ours. We are fighting dictatorship. Dictatorship cannot be fought with men and guns alone. The strength of our institutions, of our way of life, is pitted against the strength of Nazi institutions and the Nazi way of life.

It is a rule of military strategy not to attack without first securing your base. Our free instututions are our base; they are the very foundation of our war effort. If we sacrifice freedom and democracy at home, the war will be lost before it has well begun.

Our freedom and democracy are secured by our Parliamentary government. It is therefore our first duty to maintain the integrity of our system of government.

What is the basis of the authority of Parliament? To ask that question is to answer it. The authority of Parliament depends upon free and regular elections. Unless the people are allowed to exercise their right, at intervals which are not too great, to choose their representatives and to reject those who no longer represent them, even the best of Parliaments will lose its contact with the people and degenerate into dictatorship. The legal life of the Parliament which has just been dissolved would run its course before the end of the present year; no government has the right to extend the life of Parliament; Parliament itself has not the right to prolong its own existence. An extension of the life of Parliament is only possible by an amendment to the constitution. Such an extension would deprive the people of the right -- their fundamental democratic right to express their views as to the representatives they wished and the government they wished. It would weaken the link between Parliament and the people and would, consequently, undermine the authority of Parliament itself. It would involve the risk of exalting Parliament and the Government above the people. The growth of the idea that the government and Parliament are superior to the people is

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C.202495

the first long step on the road to dictatorship.

It is a step which the present government refuses to take. We are faced with the awful responsibility of carrying on the government of the Canadian people in war-time. Experience has shown that war cannot be carried on without some restriction on the freedom enjoyed in peace time. My colleagues and I are determined, however, to keep those restrictions within the narrow limits imposed by military considerations. We intend to safeguard the fundamental rights of a free people. Of these rights none is more sacred than the right to a voice in the selection of the men who are to carry on the government.

The government of a free people engaged in a desperate conflict must have the assurance of the voluntary support of the people. My colleagues and I feel that we are entitled to know that we enjoy the confidence of the majority of the Canadian people, but, even more than that, we feel that the Canadian people are entitled to say whether they want this government to carry on or whether they prefer to replace it by other men.

We are confident that we have the support of the people. Our appeal for a mandate is evidence of our confidence. It may be said -- indeed, it has been said that we are afraid, that we are running away! Running away from what? Not from the people. The life of Parliament had not expired; we could have gone on for some months without an election. Is it a sign of fear that we have appealed to the people, that we have put the fate of the government in their hands?

This government trusts the people. We believe that they will be guided in their choice by the interests of Canada and the cause of freedom which is the greatest of all Canadian interests. We are convinced that, in exercising their franchise, they will cast their votes for the men they consider best fitted to bear the heavy burden of carrying on the government of Canada in the dark days ahead.

The choosing of the most appropriate time for the election was itself a heavy responsibility. It is one which, under our constitution, falls primarily on the Prime Minister. The decision was made in the light of all the knowledge at the disposal of the government. It was governed by an honest desire to choose the period when it seemed most likely there would be an opportunity to present the issues fully and fairly to the people. As Prime Minister I accept full responsibility for the decision.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202496

No man can foresee the future or what the months ahead may bring. I believe I have chosen wisely, in the national interest; I know that the choice was made honestly and with a full sense of my responsibility to the people of Canada.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

✓ M. J. Hepburn
✓ Water power - Export of Electricity - 1940 (Confe)
Power to U.S.A.

Ottawa, January 31, 1940

✓ Gen Election of 1940 - date of election
✓ " - Booklet - 100

Memorandum to

Mr. Pickersgill:

C 202497

I send you herewith another batch of notes regarding material for speeches. They have been dictated without reference to their sequence, but rather to what they may suggest.

What should be done with regard to all these references is that they should be, so to speak, indexed in the margin, first, with reference to the topic, then brought together, and when the topic is being written, make sure that the points are properly developed.

I shall continue making suggestions of the kind, and there may be much of repetition in it. They are only suggestions, but they will help to disclose the trend of thought and the kind of campaign I wish to carry on.

W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

E-16-K
1940
25-100 (Cmp)
1940
P-663
1940

C 202498

January 22, 1940

VERY SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

Re: DISSOLUTION OF EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT

Circumstances governing time of election. Secure exact words, and reference in the Constitution re every five years. Can only be altered by altering the Constitution. This is based on the supreme authority of the people, and their right to decide who is to govern, particularly in all important times.

Later on, make the point that no situation ever meant so much to Canada or the future of the world as the present. That the existence of Canada itself along with that of the Empire may be at stake ere this war is over. The people have a right to say in whose hands they are to trust affairs.

Make equally the point later that it is quite as important to the government, in dealing with situation such as the present, to have reason to know that the people have confidence in it. Impossible to proceed otherwise.

Get date at which last Parliament dissolved. Date at which present Parliament elected, and date to which the present Parliament could run - five year period. Note the number of sessions already held - this being the sixth.

In regard to the length of present session, there may be need for another session later this year to deal with critical war condition, or if war were to terminate, with matters related to the peace.

General practice as to dissolution. Not to wait till the last moment as proceedings of Parliament become more concerned with elections than with the country's business. At the present time, it would be more "win the elections" than "win the war".

Postponing the election would mean the Constitution would have to be amended. Is it to be for another

---

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

year, or duration of the war? If the latter, who can say whether that would be for 2, 3 or more years hence? Extension of time no guarantee that an election will not have to be held during war-time anyway. Such was the case in 1917 after Parliament was extended a year from 1916.

Main consideration, however, this Parliament was not appointed to extend its own term. It has no legal or constitutional rights so to do. I have always held that position with regard to the 1916 extension. That extension should be a warning to everyone. A warning with regard to the kind of things that might follow in a year e.g. war-time elections act disfranchising many citizens in our own country; women giving votes only to women who had relatives overseas.

The Mackenzie-Manndeal - giving ten million dollars' value to stock worth nothing.

Imposition of conscription.

Get exactly a statement of these.

Formation of a Union-Government which perpetuated itself, etc. We neither wish to participate in anything of the kind nor to run the risk of it. Uncertainty of length of war.

Everything points not only to war being longer in time than was anticipated but the area of conflict being much wider. Already war in the Orient as well as Europe may spread very far and wide.

Most important people should have a chance to pronounce on government to control affairs before the situation becomes worse. Also essential that there should be no uncertainty as to government in power fulfilling will of people.

Note length of time of present administration, and what has been accomplished during that period.

If criticism has already developed that war effort not adequate, etc., what is it likely to become

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

unless people, in the meantime, say whether they have confidence in the manner in which things are now proceeding, or prefer to have something of a different nature. Some people do not like steady, constructive, unspectacular work but feel that unless war is carried on after the manner of a street row, nothing effective is being accomplished. (To be used elsewhere).

Knowing how tremendous are the issues involved in the present war, I will not take the responsibility of depriving the people of Canada of their right to say into whose hands they wish to entrust not only their present affairs in a time of war, but their future destiny.

Note what I said last session about having an election this year, showing these thoughts were in my mind at that time. Particularly some of the things that have happened since have made me feel more certain than ever that I was right in making it clear at that time that I felt the people should not be deprived of their constitutional rights of being consulted at definite intervals as to their government.

Next, develop the idea that earlier rather than later in the year preferable to settle the question of an election. As time goes on, situation will become worse and more involved. For a government seeking to deal with it, to be harassed perpetually by the thought of an impending election with its opponents meanwhile undermining its endeavours is just unthinkable to anyone who has a sense of responsibility.

In an election, provision has to be made for the taking of the vote of the members of the active service forces overseas as well as in Canada. Obviously, opportunity should be given above all, as soon as possible, to the man who have enlisted, and whose lives are at stake to say into whose hands they wish the care of their own lives to pass. To my mind, every effort should be made to have their wishes known before the voices of many of them are silenced forever. That can be done not by postponing the elections indefinitely but by fixing a definite time for the elections.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Reasons why general elections not held last summer.

First of all, personally believing as I did that war in Europe sooner or later was inevitable, I would like to have had the elections over, and a government fresh from the people in office to deal with the situation that might arise.

While I had every reason to believe the present administration would be returned, had political considerations been uppermost might well have taken advantage of the confusion of political opponents as evidenced by divisions of opinion with respect alike to leadership and policy exhibited only too clearly at the Conservative Convention.

I felt that no circumstance would justify an appeal earlier than the beginning of winter so long as the possibility of war in Europe was as great as it then appeared to be. I felt and I told my colleagues at the time that regardless of all circumstances and however unpleasant a winter election might be, I felt there should be no appeal to the country until it was definitely known whether war might come or, at best, certain to be postponed until some period in the New Year. I did not think that, if war had commenced meanwhile, any leader of armies would wish to begin his campaign at the approach of winter, and that that was the time when the people should be given a chance to name their new administration.

I had given my word that Parliament would decide concerning Canada's participation in the war if it came. I felt it was my duty to see that Parliament was kept in being for that purpose, and that everything should be in readiness for an immediate and quick decision, and that nothing should be said or done meanwhile which would impair united effort and action when that moment came. My judgment in these particulars has, I think, been fully confirmed, and approved by the nation.

(All this had better be worked out by stages, each one given a heading - stage 1, stage 2, etc.)

Knowing that a general election would have to be held before the next year was out and that

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

difficulties in all directions were likely to increase rather than diminish meanwhile, I personally would have been pleased if the election might have been brought on immediately, and a government installed with a direct mandate to carry on the war. It was obvious, however, that the first duty any government owed people was to see that not a moment was lost in giving effect to the decision of Parliament for Canada to enter the conflict at the side of Britain and France, and to see that the country's war effort was immediately organized and that, as thoroughly and effectively as could possibly be done. Any thought, therefore, of a contest was completely put out of thought and I gave an assurance to the leader of the opposition that I would undertake to see that no general election was brought on before Parliament had again been called.

(Bring in statement).

I thought the situation in this respect was admirably summed up in an editorial which appeared in one of our Ottawa papers dealing with this question of elections.

(Quote from editorial in "Ottawa Journal" setting forth need for organizing all departments of the government, and leaving matters where the permanent service could see that effect was being given to policies reached and war measures already concluded.)

Next stage - what have the developments been since that time. Here set forth accomplishments of the government since the special session, taking up first: enactments of the special session; military achievements; concluding with expeditionary force and air training plan. Then, the economic front - constructive measures re marketing, etc.; measures to prevent the enhancement of prices. The relations with the British Government re war contracts, etc.; war loan.

Next stage - this effort in the main was unchallenged save from one direction. The Premier of

---

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

one of our provinces declared that Canada's war effort was invading the autonomy of the province, and the federal war effort was made the outstanding feature of the campaign. This constituted a challenge which the government charged with the administration of affairs could not overlook.

It was believed that the assertions of the leader in Quebec did not represent the opinion of the people of that province and federal ministers found it necessary to take direct issue with what had been said, and entered the campaign. We know what the results were.

(Give the figures regarding Duplessis' standing before and after the election.)

We know the mischief that the statements of the Premier of Quebec - not because he was Mr. Duplessis but because he held a position of high trust, and was supposed to speak for the people of his province - had in Europe. The use that was made of it in Germany to show that there were differences of view in Canada; that that part of the country was lukewarm, etc. We equally know the effect which the decisive verdict of the people of Quebec have had upon the fortunes of war since. The encouragement their voice has given to the people alike of France and Britain, and the corresponding effect in depressing the spirit of the German nation which the results produced.

The decisive verdict in Quebec had a salutary effect not only on Canada's war effort but on all else that lies behind it, namely, the unity of Canada itself in times of war. The people felt a great relief at uncertainty being relieved, and I think a justifiable confidence in the judgment and policies of the administration itself.

Canada's war effort got a fresh impetus, one which helped materially to plan for and secure the several essential measures. I think I may say that but for one or two outbursts on the part of the leader of the opposition given evidently as a lead to his followers because of an approaching pre-election session (question finding any motives), everyone was content to

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

wait until Parliament re-assembled to secure the information, and to deal with the questions which the people's representatives might raise.
(What were these questions?)

Here set forth the various issues in consecutive order. First, the question of patronage. Describe what has been done to avoid patronage and profiteering.

Set forth a list of the key-men who have been appointed to positions. Set forth the position taken with respect to appointments in the army, paying special reference and compliment to General McNaughton.

Next, the question of unpreparedness taking in a chapter on this subject, distinguishing between Canada's preparedness for war re defence of Canada, and preparedness re expeditionary forces, etc. (See memo. from Mr. Pickersgill.)

Next stage, in this connection, give real reason for such deficiencies as there have been - see my speech "Defence of Canada - 1937"- particularly re depletion of air force.

Give statement of what has been done by our government since assuming office re munitions, ships, planes, etc. (In reviewing work of government, before concluding that part, make mention of the different broadcasts that have been made by ministers.)

Next, the dependents' allowances. Explain that situation and means taken to meet it. Then delay in awarding contracts. Explain why British have not placed contracts sooner; why Canadian Government has not placed more contracts.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Next, examine complaints re censorship, lack of information. Explain situation in regard to that. What has been done. How it has been done. Desire to have departments give fullest information possible. Means taken to that end. Particular difficulties regarding censorship because of proximity of United States. British policy re tempting propaganda.

(Make mention in dealing with supply of contracts, of effect of U.S. embargo.)

Regarding broadcasts. When nothing given, complaint that government is not advertising itself enough. When impartial account given, statement made that we are advertising too much; political trend; in defence of our own policies, bunk, etc. Get statements of Manion, Meighen, Drew, Hepburn, etc.

Re: Manion's criticism re late in summoning Parliament. Compare with situation in 1914. Date of war, date of opening and closing of special session. Date of opening regular session. Place in parallel columns with our own dates, and show wherein our time has been so much shorter. Get statement as to my promise to have Parliament re-assemble in January. Point our wherein an earlier re-assembling would have been inadvisable. Obviously desirable, before Parliament re-assembled, to have organization of war effort as complete as possible.

Matters re expeditionary force and air training scheme settled so far as ministers' decisions are concerned;

necessity for organization of war loan at beginning of new year.

Touch on that as sample and evidence of the thoroughness with which all essential war measures have been dealt with by the government.

This was the position until the Legislature of Ontario met and adopted resolution of a week ago today. Note the parallel methods of Duplessis' tactics in challenging Canada's war effort from the point of view that he thought would suit Quebec, and Hepburn's adoption of a similar policy in Ontario.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Here set forth relations between Mr. Hepburn and myself. First, laudatory statements of Mr. Hepburn regarding myself during his campaign and in the year or two immediately following. He said something to the effect that I was his leader, his chief, etc. That Canada was fortunate to have me. These impressions were the ones he had in the period immediately following the years he had been in our House of Commons.

I knew he had experienced some disappointment re not naming ministers to federal cabinet, but I thought this had been understood and duly explained. Use the sentence: "The present Cabinet was not formed in the week following the general elections of 1935. It was in process of formation over the period of an entire parliament, while the Liberal Party was in opposition."

No consultation with Premiers of other provinces. Believe that all should be treated alike, and important that each should keep to their own fields.

Make perfectly clear, at no time any personal difference of any kind or anything in the nature of a quarrel with Mr. Hepburn, or anything in the nature of hatred from myself to him.

When first aware of a difference, Mr. Lapointe and I and other colleagues present at Coronation and Imperial Conference in London, dealing with Canada's affairs there, and most desirous of having it known, as I believe was the case, that we were presenting the united views of our country. Following declaration made - take in paragraph from "Times".

I was completely at a loss to account for change of attitude until I recallected the pressure that had been put upon me, especially prior to leaving England, and even while I was in England, to grant to the Montreal Power Consolidated, by Order-in-Council, the right to export additional power to the United States without authority of Parliament in the first instance. Get statement of my position as made to Parliament in that connection. It was simply that I refused to take action without authority of Parliament. Members will recall I left Parliament a free hand.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Then, after return to Canada, look up where Hepburn's election came in around about that time. What his declaration was as to his relations with power companies. References to Shawinigan people, etc. as power barons against interests of the people; unwillingness to allow additional export of power at Niagara.

This the attitude on which Ontario election condemned contracts made by Howard Ferguson and Conservative party with Shawinigan power Co., and then, after election, complete change, settlement with power companies, etc. Have this worked out carefully. Then come to Ottawa.

I have met with only two threats worthy of the name during the period of the present Parliament, one came the Manager of the Shawinigan Power Co. (see Dandurand's letters) that if I did not grant the export of power by Order-in-Council, I would be destroyed politically. The other, a similar threat from Mr. Hepburn, at the time that he came to Ottawa to demand that an immediate license be given the Hydro Electric to export power to the U.S. I may be mistaken but I have always thought the two threats were not devoid of some immediate association. However, be that as it may, let me come to the interview Mr. Hepburn had with my colleagues and myself on the question of power export.

Get statement of his demand to have the right to put the matter into Speech from the Throne the next day. Reference of question to Cabinet. When Cabinet's intimation given, Mr. Hepburn threatened that this constituted an act of hostility; that I had the power to do it by Order-in-Council; that Parliament was all nonsense.

My reply that as a Liberal, I felt, as he knew I had all my life asserted, the supremacy of Parliament, and only one authority superior, namely the supremacy of the people themselves whose rights it was we were seeking to protect.

The public are pretty well aware, from that time on, of what there has been in the nature of so-called feud between Mr. Hepburn and myself. I wish to again state that in the interval of time, except during the visit of Their Majesties to this country when

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

I had pleasant personal conversations with the Premier of Ontario, and one obvious occasion when I interviewed Mr. Hepburn personally with regard to the position of Government House in Toronto, I had not sought from him, nor had he from me, any occasions for interviews, and there has been no word of personal difference between us.

If I have refrained from speaking of this matter, it has been because of my desire, as the leader of the Liberal Party of Canada, and a believer in Liberal principles which, after all, is that for which the party stands, not to permit any word of mine to effect a cleavage in the party or destroy that valuable instrument for the maintenance of democratic government in our country.

I need not remind my following in this house or indeed the country, of the Hepburn-Duplessis axis, and how, so long as that combination was formed, evidently on the basis of no co-operation with the Dominion Government on the part of these two provinces, it was used as a means of destroying the federal administration, and, in particular, myself as its leader when the opportune moment might come.

The war with the attitude Mr. Duplessis had assumed, necessitated a separation from that association, and a combination with a new partner, not as in the case of Quebec, with some other Liberal leader but with the leader of the opposing political party. The Hepburn-Drew axis has been formed to serve, if possible, the same ends.

I come now to the resolution passed by the Ontario Legislature. Note the circumstances surrounding the same; method of its introduction; on what it is based; irregularity of procedure; predicament in which members of the party placed; analysis of figures showing Mr. Hepburn retained in office by a Conservative minority.

Note statement given by one of the members (in today's paper) as to why other Liberals left the Chamber. They did not wish dissolution of the Ontario

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Legislature - did not wish an Ontario campaign to be fought, as was the one in Quebec, on a federal issue and one which called in question the policies of the federal administration.

Statement as to what actually took place at the interview at Ottawa. Date of. Subjects discussed. Attitude taken. Presence of Lieutenant-Governor. Thanks for interview. Listened to both Mr. Hepburn and Colonel Drew. Thanked Mr. Hepburn for offer of St. Thomas Hospital. Discussion re police guards. Federal government police at power plants. Action taken to meet Mr. Hepburn's wishes. His action immediately following in dismissing these guards.

St. Lawrence Waterways request made by Mr. Hepburn. Reasons given. Action since taken. Power for war industries from Ontario sources. Importance of relations between Canada and the United States. My own attitude regarding St. Lawrence Waterways. See statement made would not deal with it so long as it gave rise to differences between provinces and the Dominion; these differences being removed by change of Mr. Hepburn's attitude, it has seemed advisable to consider proposal. Obviously desirable to meet Mr. Hepburn's request, and do so as he, himself, had said with the utmost rapidity possible.

So much for the interview. If it were not satisfactory, why was nothing said by Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Drew at its conclusion. I was prepared to accept it as genuine, not to regard it as a political plot framed by Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Drew to deal with the Federal Government as Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Duplessis had proposed to deal with it.
(Consider wisdom of saying this at this time.)

He would now seem to believe that he had been friendly enough at the start, and subsequent events would account for such feeling as he may now have. As a matter of fact, I happen to know on the best of authority that Mr. Hepburn's words were concerning the interview. The impression that Mr. Hepburn sought to convey to some members of the press privately concerning the interview at that time. If he felt as he did, he should so have expressed himself at once.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG·26 J·4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

If the purpose had been patriotic and not political, he would have done so. The fact that he waited until the Legislature met, and the eagerness with which he and Mr. Drew proceeded to criticize the Federal Government, and the attitude taken with his own followers to whip them into line with himself, all show only too clearly it was not co-operation with the Federal Government in a great war effort, but an effort to take advantage of the war to form some new political combination that could get control of affairs at Ottawa for the period of the war, which was back of his mind all the time.

(Note above where I touched on relations with Hepburn. Refer to what I said at Toronto about it not doing to cherish resentment in public life.)

Effect of the Ontario Government resolution.

The actions of individuals, as individuals, is a matter of secondary concern. No man in public life has a right to permit his personal resentment or his personal feelings to usurp his duty as a public servant.

I think the temperaments of Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Drew are well enough known in this province to be pretty generally understood. What is not as well understood except by those who are themselves in public life are the embarrassment occasioned their immediate following because of their temperaments and methods, and how false, as a consequence, impressions may be, which may be derived from action taken as a result of their embarrassments.

What has to be considered by this government and this Parliament, at this present time, are not the individuals who supported Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Drew, nor the reasons or excuses for their action. It is the significance of that action as taken and as recorded in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and as it may be viewed by not only the citizens of Canada but the people of Great Britain and France, and their armies; our own army overseas, and I regret to have to add, the use that may be made of it by Herr Hitler, Herr Goebbels, Herr von Ribbenthrop, General Goering and other Nazi leaders who are doing

---

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

all that lies in their power to destroy the British Empire and Canada as the first and foremost of its Dominions.

What are the words used in the resolution? "So little effort". What, by interpretation can be placed upon these words in Germany than that the government which represents all Canada is putting forth little effort in the present war, is half-hearted because the people of Canada themselves are half-hearted. Could anything be more false? Could anything be more wholly misleading, or more diabolically untrue?

Let me repeat were that merely the statement of some politician on the political hustings, I should pay no attention to it whatever. I cannot, however, overlook the fact that, as matters now stand, the government of Canada itself has been condemned by a resolution that, in spite of all that has, thus far, been accomplished, destroyed all the efforts that have been made to preserve Canadian unity in this great crisis. The government of Canada stands condemned on the records by a resolution proposed by the leader of the government of the largest province of this Dominion, supported by all of his ministers in the House at the time and some of its members, and by the leader and his followers of the Opposition.

I do not think that that resolution expresses the honest conviction either of those who proposed or of those who supported it. I certainly do not believe that it expressed the view of the people of Ontario towards the present administration, and I am most positive that it does not express the view of the people of Canada as a whole. However, it stands there and until the people themselves have expressed their opinion upon it, I cannot see how the real feeling of the people of Canada can be known or expressed in the eyes of the world except by an appeal to the people themselves, and this I propose to ask His Excellency to allow this government to make at the earliest possible moment.

Let me repeat that, at a time of crisis such as the present, faced with the momentous issues with which the government of this country and every government in the world is faced today, no ministry which does not have the wholehearted support of the people themselves

---

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

and enjoy their confidence to the full, can hope to carry and to discharge, in the manner in which they should be discharged, the responsibilities placed upon them at a time of war.

(All this should be worked out carefully so as to get the exact issue.)

Either the Canadian people have confidence in the present administration and in the manner in which it has organized and prosecuted Canada's war effort up to the present, in the manner in which it will continue to prosecute that effort, and in the manner in which, should it be in office at the time, it would deal with conditions governing a peace, or they have not. If they have, it is to their interests, to the interests of the allied powers, and to the interests of ultimate victory in the war, that this should be known beyond peradventure at the earliest possible date.

If it is not so, then the reason is all the stronger why the people of Canada should at once be given an opportunity of placing, in office, an administration in which they have greater confidence.

(This must be worked out with great care, and this page should be reduced to writing and considered in the Cabinet. Note the issue is clear. It is confidence in the government's war effort and in the present administration to carry on the war, and to represent Canada in peace negotiations.)

The Ontario challenge must be made to be representative of all the opinion in Canada that may hold the view there expressed. Clearly, it is desirable to ascertain what the real wish of the people is.

Responsibility in making this decision.

I need not tell the House that this decision has not been reached without the most careful consideration of every phase of the situation, while, as regards the action of the Ontario Legislature, the only factor to be taken into consideration, something might be said for regarding it as less important than it appears to be, and as, in fact, I believe it to be.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202513

There are, however, other factors which, I think, make an immediate appeal most desirable. If an election is to be held this year - and I see no escape from that now - the resolution of the Ontario Legislature was not intended for purposes of co-operation, it was intended to make co-operation impossible; without co-operation of all the provinces of Canada in Canada's war effort, our difficulties are going to be many fold enhanced. To return, if an election is to be held this year, the sooner it is held, the better. What the people of this country will desire most in any session of Parliament is that it shall be a "win the war", not a "win the election" session.

I think we all know what the temptation is likely to be, to view much that may be said and done in the present session from the point of view of an impending election rather than from the point of view of what is best for Canada's war effort. It is desirable, I think, that political contention should be reduced to as narrow bounds as may be possible. We do not wish a political battle waging here with another to be waged still later in the year in the country, and that at the time when dangers at the front may be greatest.

Nothing, I confess, has caused me more concern in reaching a decision regarding an appeal to the country than that this might have to be taken just at a time when some great offensive had commenced on the Western Front, or the war was at one of its most critical stages. The most embarrassing of all features is the length of time which, under our Elections Act, must be occupied in a general election.

(Here give particulars regarding this and the re-assembling of Parliament.)

I have always been anxious to bring, within as narrow limits as possible, the time within which Canada could not be without a Parliament. To this end, at the last session, I had prepared a bill which would enable all lists to be prepared before a dissolution and the period of the elections shortened accordingly.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

I have reason to believe, however, that any material change, in our Elections Act, is liable to be misunderstood and misinterpreted and of itself to provoke unnecessary debate in this House. Having the elections brought on immediately would, of course, avoid the necessity which was feared for any change in the Act. It is scarcely probable that Parliament, if dissolved tonight, would have to be recalled within the next three weeks.

Before having the elections itself take place in the weeks immediately following, my thoughts had been to have the lists ready, and if a situation developed, when they were ready, which made it inadvisable to have the elections held, to hold the elections over until a later period in the year. That difficulty is now avoided. An objection that was strongly urged was that it was inadvisable to have an election in the winter time. (Answer that objection).

Also next deal with advantage in having lists prepared and election over before May, at which time there would have to be further revision of lists, people moving, etc.; and also having elections over before winter begins to break up, and then finally the only thing that would have to be done is to make provision for the taking of the vote of those on active service, and point out we would be in a more fortunate position to have this taken before men, if in Europe, either have to leave Europe or become engaged in action.

Then make mention of what I have discussed with the Chief Electoral Officer as to the time and then point out advisability of having elections over by the end of March, and of the House taking up immediately the one measure, namely that for the voting.

With regard to all other questions, those can be settled by the people themselves.

W. L. M. K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

L.W. BROCKINGTON TO WLMK (Feb. 1940)
✓Elections - Gen. Elec. 1940! Issues
✓Elections - Gen. Elect. of 1940 - date of election

C 202515

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

I have tried to emphasize in a rough draft some of the main points mentioned by you.

I respectfully suggest that you plan to by 45 speak as personally & entertainingly as possible & I believe that 15 or 20 mins should be the limit of the first broadcast.

Respectfully.

L.W.B.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

One hundred and forty-six days ago, His Majesty King George the Sixth, in the name of the people of Canada, after a unanimous vote of the Parliament of Canada, declared war on the German Reich. The events that led up to that declaration are known to you all. The nature of the struggle since war clouds descended upon this peaceful and peace-loving country has become increasingly clear to you all. The war has brought to Canada and to each one of us, to you and to me, new trials, new difficulties, new duties. To-night as Prime Minister of this country, I propose to tell you something in the short time at my disposal of the duties and of the difficulties which war has brought to my colleagues and myself, something of the manner in which we have faced them, something of the manner in which we have discharged them.

I propose to speak to you particularly of Parliament and its relation to the people.

In arriving at the decisions which it has been my responsible duty to make, I have had to consider the past, the present and the future. I have had to turn backwards sometimes and consult history in order that present decisions might be strengthened by the wisdom and experience of those who founded this country, and brought it through freedom to nationhood.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

I have had to face the present and its realities. Not least, I have had to look into the future and to determine what policies of this government would not only best fit our present needs, but also would in the future, best advance the common cause and strengthen and maintain our national institutions.

The first duty of any government charged with responsibility in this country is, has been and will be, to maintain national unity. If that is a duty in peace-time, it is even more clearly and more strongly a duty in war-time. A united Canada is a source of strength to itself, to the allied cause and to the world which it hopes to help to rebuild. A disunited Canada would be a source of weakness to itself, a source of weakness to the allied cause and an obstacle to world peace.

Canada is a nation strong in the equal partnership of two great races, and a hospitable refuge for men and women of many other lands. No Prime Minister would be true either to himself or to the people to whom he was responsible unless he had bent every effort of mind and of heart to the maintenance of national unity. For many months prior to the historic meeting of parliament on the 17th day of September, peaceful efforts in which Canada assisted, gradually came to naught, and tyranny and aggression

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

were ruthlessly setting the stage for the world's tragedy. During that trying time (and nobody can exaggerate the burden of the trial), it was my duty to use what patience, what perseverance, what knowledge of the free institutions of this country, and what wisdom I possessed, so that when the decision did come, whatever that decision might be, it should not be marked by any cleavage between the peoples of this Dominion.

Those efforts were crowned by the unanimity of the Parliament of Canada, a unanimity which reflected in the clearest possible way, so that all the world, allies and enemies, might see, the complete unity of this people.

How was that unity made possible? It did not come from committing Canada to war before parliament had made its decision. It was not brought about by agreeing to send expeditionary forces overseas before parliament had decided that Canada should enter the war, and had appropriated monies for that purpose. It was not brought about by large military expenditures and the production of munitions in Canada on a vast scale before parliament or the people had so decided. These are the methods of a dictatorship which secretly prepares for war, and not of a democracy that

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202519

openly works for peace. They may be the faults of democracy, but they are faults that add honour and idealism to its cause.. Unity was not maintained by Canada agreeing before Munich to fight in Europe after Czecho-Slovakia was invaded, when the British government itself was unwilling to take that step. It was not brought about by an advance declaration by the government of Canada without consulting either the parliament or the people of Canada that Canada would fight at any time, at any place, so long as Britain went to war. It was not brought about by any pledges or attempts to form a national government with the memories of that experience of the last war still bitter in the minds of the people of Quebec, whose cherished traditions and rights to representation in the dominion cabinet were so callously overborne. Unity was made possible by none of these things. It was brought about by giving the Canadian people assurance, year in and year out, that its parliament or they themselves would make the decision of war or peace. I gave the Canadian people that assurance repeatedly. I kept that promise, and held this country to that course steadfastly, patiently and honourably, in spite of abuse, in spite of criticism, in spite of aggressive demands that I should break that solemn trust.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202520

Does anyone doubt what use the propagandists of Nazi Germany would have made of Canada's disunion if disunion had happened? Does anyone doubt what use the propagandists of Nazi Germany will make of Canada's disunion if disunion does happen?

Ladies and Gentlemen, since parliament met in September, this government has dedicated itself patiently, energetically and unitedly to transform the wishes of parliament and the people into action. However much Canada's war effort has dissatisfied some gentleman in Toronto, it has dissatisfied the leaders of Nazi Germany still more. During the weeks that have followed the declaration of war, most of the men of all parties, with a few noisy exceptions, have offered no reason why the government should doubt the solidarity of public opinion which approved the unity of Canada's war efforts. They knew something of what had been accomplished. All Canadian defences were strengthened, consolidated and unified. Divisions were recruited and sent overseas. Some of the troops have talked to you on the radio, you have seen their gallant pictures in the paper; you have heard the stirring echo of their magnificent welcome in Great Britain. The great commonwealth air training scheme was negotiated between Canada, Great

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

I knew, as you know, that we could not have entered the war except as a united nation. I know, and you know, that we cannot continue at war (at least effectively) except as a united nation. I believe that every fair-minded citizen will agree that the policy which united Canada is the policy that will keep it united. That policy has already undergone one supreme test. The citizens of Quebec, by a vote of unexampled patriotism expressed their confidence in this government, and their determination to consecrate anew the work of the Fathers of Confederation. They voted to play their full part in the united effort which had gradually developed as the expressed wish and will of the people of Canada. They said in unmistakable accents that their ancestral loyalty to Canada was as strong to-day as it was in those momentous days in our history when French Canadian tenacity had so often defended and preserved our freedom and our nationhood.

Is there a man or woman in the English speaking provinces of Canada listening to my voice, to whom the result of the Quebec election did not bring a new sense of pride in our common citizenship? Was there a man or woman in England or in France or in Poland who did not see in the unity of this country which that vote confirmed, an added strength to the allied cause?

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

202522

Britain, New Zealand and Australia.

Work is proceeding in all its branches with due rapidity. Prices of commodities have been kept at normal peace levels. Of all these things you will hear more details as the days elapse. A war loan of two hundred million dollars was over-subscribed almost immediately. The foundations of the future development of Canada's war effort have been firmly and soundly laid. Time and victory will be their justification. These things have not been done in a spectacular or a dramatic way. Nothing has been wasted in parades and shows. No self-appointed so-called dynamic personalities have been rushing from one end of Canada to the other, and riding rough-shod over the susceptibilities and traditions of our people. ~~This~~ Our government believes that work should be persistent, intense, quiet and continuous. That is the real way -- the Canadian way. It has impressed our allies; it has impressed our enemies; it has shown to the world that Canada's war effort is backed by the determination of the Canadian people.

It is true that there have been all along some criticisms. It would be a miracle if the transformation of a peaceful country into a nation at war were not marked by some

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202523

shortcomings, by some unpreparedness, by some shortage of supplies. But those are minor matters and shrink into insignificance when placed in their appropriate perspective beside the true magnitude of our war effort.

That criticism where it has been constructive, has been met by appropriate measures. But other criticisms have developed in recent days, not constructive but destructive, not designed to further Canada's war effort, but to advance personal ambition and to undermine confidence in the present administration. Up to the end of last year, most public men had submerged political partisanship in the needs of the nation, but as the prospects of a general election drew near, the temptation to try to win the election rather than the war became too great for some of our opponents. In the September session of the Canadian House of Commons, I stated that in my opinion, the people of this country had the right to say whom they wished to have administering the affairs of Canada, and that they should exercise that right periodically at the time provided for in the constitution. Our constitution provides that parliament shall meet at least once a year, and that it shall be dissolved at the termination of its five-year period, if not before. I did not believe

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

that the lifetime of this parliament should be extended by its own vote. I said so. I believed that whatever government was called upon to lead this people to victory should, ~~in the words of the King's speech,~~ be fortified by a direct and unquestioned mandate of the people themselves. I promised to call parliament into session in January of this year. I said that at that time we would be in a position to consider what steps might be most necessary to take with regard to developments that might ensue meanwhile. I promised that I would not seek a dissolution before Parliament was called together. These are some of the facts that influenced our decision. The Election Act requires fifty-two days to intervene between the issue of the writs and polling day. The plain duty which we owe to those who have offered their all for us demands that Canadian forces overseas should have an opportunity of exercising their franchise as citizens of this country. I am betraying no secrets when I state that it is common knowledge amongst allied statesmen that the European spring, which is earlier than ours, will see an intensification and an extension of hostilities. A new situation developed in Canada. The nature of the political campaign which our opponents, and I may say the opponents of Canadian unity, intend to wage has recently been made clear. It has been obvious within the last few days, that they plan to

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202525

use every method of attack upon a government which has derived some of its resolution and much of its power from a united parliament and a united people.

The session of the Ontario Legislature took upon itself significance only because it afforded an indication that irresponsible men seeking, not national but political ends would stop at no form of political sabotage. With the rancour, the personal abuse and the reckless misstatements which characterized some of the speeches in that assembly, I do not propose to concern myself. All I will say at this time is that this country has once again, through racial good-will and national tolerance, reaffirmed its unity. Ill befall the man who, for the sake of personal or political advancement, seeks to destroy it. The men and women of Canada are dignified and courteous. They are natural ladies and gentlemen. They will not expect the Prime Minister of this country to desert his own conception of the proprieties of public life and engage in personal strife with men who have deserted the decent standards of public debate.

Canada will not hesitate to condemn those who degrade our national dignity and strive to hide the bankruptcy of their statesmanship behind the poisonous clouds of vulgar

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202526

invective.

In addition to developments in the Ontario Legislature, it was obvious to any unprejudiced observer that all that had been gained by the maintenance of parliamentary and national unity was about to be endangered by a bitter political controversy in parliament. That controversy, once it had begun, would not, because of the time at our disposal, have been carried to any conclusion on the floor of the House of Commons. It could not have been ended before the spring offensive in Europe. It would have received a disproportionate attention in the lands of our allies, and in the capital of our foes. It would have been inevitably followed by a dissolution under conditions that would not have been understood abroad. It would have had no finality. It would have created false impressions in Europe as to the real determination existing among all parties in Canada to advance the war effort of this country. This country which will be playing its part before many weeks have passed on the battle front would have been wasting its time, and its energies in the sham fights of unnecessary political warfare. People in all lands understand that on the political platform exaggerated statements would

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202527

be made, and extreme attitudes taken. Such allowances for the bitterness of party strife would not have been made in the case of statements made on the floor of the House of Commons especially when democratic institutions in many lands are continually subjected to test and attack. No government could be expected or should be expected to face two political campaigns, and postpone the decision of the electors until after the allied cause had reached a new and terrible emergency. The responsibility for recommending a dissolution was mine. I took it in pursuance of my conception of my duty. I did it because I believed it to be right and in the interests of this country. I knew that a general election had to come; so did our political opponents. I believed that it had to come before the spring offensive. I believed that it had to come before roads were broken up and became impassable. I believed it had to come before our men in England went to France. I believed it had to come before our second division left this dominion. If parliament had begun debate and carried on to the end of March or April, so that our men were facing all the horrors of concentrated warfare while their relatives were preparing to vote in Canada, I would have been told that I was not fit to be leader of a party or a country, if I had allowed matters to drift in that way.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202528

The decision to dissolve was not the result of impulse. It was the inevitable result of the outbreak of a political and partisan struggle combined with the factors of time to which I have referred. If there had been any hope of a short session, calmly devoted to the consideration of national affairs, such a session would have been held. If it had been possible to hold an election immediately after the special session in last September, such an election would have been held. We faced then, however, the paramount necessity of organizing the war effort. Our fundamental organization has now been completed. The force of enemy attack has not yet been launched. It soon will be. An election is necessary under our constitution. No time better suited to the needs of Canada and her allies could have been selected than the present. Once the stress of events had forced the government to take the decision, the straightforward thing was to announce it at once. It was so announced.

It is interesting to observe that at the present time in South Africa when Prime Minister Smuts is waging a parliamentary battle, his opponents are suggesting immediate dissolution. This government will shortly present its record to the country, and is content to be judged on

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202528

The decision to dissolve was not the result of impulse. It was the inevitable result of the outbreak of a political and partisan struggle combined with the factors of time to which I have referred. If there had been any hope of a short session, calmly devoted to the consideration of national affairs, such a session would have been held. If it had been possible to hold an election immediately after the special session in last September, such an election would have been held. We faced then, however, the paramount necessity of organizing the war effort. Our fundamental organization has now been completed. The force of enemy attack has not yet been launched. It soon will be. An election is necessary under our constitution. No time better suited to the needs of Canada and her allies could have been selected than the present. Once the stress of events had forced the government to take the decision, the straightforward thing was to announce it at once. It was so announced.

It is interesting to observe that at the present time in South Africa when Prime Minister Smuts is waging a parliamentary battle, his opponents are suggesting immediate dissolution. This government will shortly present its record to the country, and is content to be judged on

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J.4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202529

that record. Any criticisms advanced and questions asked will be answered with despatch, with truth and without fear.

My colleagues and I have been faced with two tasks. The first was to keep Canada united. At the time of the declaration of the war and during war, united for war; after the war, united for peace. Thus far ~~she~~ Canada stands united for war. That unity has been achieved by this government through a trust in the people of Canada, and the keeping of promises, solemnly made. The second duty of this government was to organize this country for victory, and to join in one great national effort our economic, industrial and agricultural resources to make that victory possible. Those who have been in a position to observe the progress day by day of the concentrated energy of a free and steadfast people have some knowledge of what has been accomplished. Their favourable conclusion I believe is shared by the allied peoples and by most of the representatives of the great newspapers of this country, of Britain and of the United States.

Sectionalism, bitterness and disunion will bring comfort to the enemies of this land and her people. In the election campaign which has now begun, the members of this government will do all in their power to prevent the rise and spread of those evils. The verdict will be yours

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202530

to render. You will, I know, consider it fairly and dispassionately. The unity of Canada will depend upon your decision. The future of Canada and of the allied cause which she has made her own will depend in no small measure upon that unity.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Gen. Election of 1940 - Campaign

E18C-R
(Confl)

February 2, 1940

C202531

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

Re: Matters to be looked up for campaign

(1) Get dates Ontario Legislature meeting was announced, date our election was announced, dates of years Hepburn has been in office.

(2) Ontario Legislature had been summoned previously, having relation to the time of summoning the federal Parliament.

Re: Notes for Speeches (keep for last speech)

last broadcast

Possible reference to this, in all probability, being my last general election, making clear, however, that I am making no commitments. Ready to serve as long as people desire and my health and strength permit.

Making a point, however, that I would like an opportunity to participate, on behalf of Canada, in peace negotiations when they may come under way. To see if possible that they are made in a spirit which will not sow the seeds of future conflicts but serve to remove them.

Should like also to have to do with helping to keep this country united and heal the wounds of a campaign.

W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202532

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

THE ISSUE IN THE ELECTION

During the special September session of the Canadian Parliament, His Majesty King George VI formally declared the existence of a state of war between Canada and Germany. The Canadian decision, on which His Majesty acted, was freely made by the ~~people and~~ Parliament of Canada. It expressed a united and a practically unanimous resolution to place our nation and its resources at the side of the Allies in the struggle against Nazi aggression and persecution. That unity, which, six weeks later, was confirmed in the most emphatic manner ~~possible~~ by the electors of the Province of Quebec, was clearly shown to all the world, friends and foes alike. ~~It~~ expressed a truth which may well be graven on the hearts and in the minds of all who concern themselves with public questions in Canada today. It is that those who raise cries of faction or disunion, and appeal to prejudice, racial, religious or social, hoping to gain personal or political advancement by the fomenting of discord,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

will in the end find themselves truly judged and repudiated by the strength of Canadian opinion.

The most effective immediate contribution which Canada could ~~make~~ consistently home made to the cause of the Allied forces across the Atlantic was the convincing and undoubted evidence she gave of unity of purpose and determination in the face of the enemy. A programme for carrying on the war which would have divided Canada and set one section against another would have helped neither the Allies nor ourselves. Free consent of the people must be the underlying strength and true basis of all our achievements in the field of action.

In five short months, we have laid the foundation of a war effort capable of steady expansion. Much has been accomplished. What has been done is a symbol of our growing strength.

This country was quickly placed in a position to defend itself from enemies without and within its borders. Our naval vessels and coastal air patrols at once assumed their stations, accepting the responsibility of protecting our shores and our commerce, in active co-operation with the Allies. Troops have been

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

recruited and trained, some to serve in home defence, others to bring active aid to the Allied forces at the front. Perhaps the greatest task we have ~~been called upon to~~ undertaken is that embraced within the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Of this gigantic undertaking Canada has assumed the major share, both in ~~expense~~ outlay and in direction. As the plan develops, it will give the Allies unquestioned ascendancy in the air, and may well prove the dominant factor in ultimate victory.

On the economic front, our preparations have been equally thorough. They have been designed for steady progress to ultimate triumph, rather than for present spectacular display. Canadians, by their offers of voluntary service in many directions, and by their overwhelming response to the first war loan, have, on this front, also, shown their united determination.

On both fronts, military and economic, ~~all~~ action has been governed by two considerations, the preservation of national unity and the capacity of Canadian resources. Every aspect of war effort is being developed in the light of these two considerations. For this, time and victory will be our justification.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202535

The details of the war effort of the government are, however, not the real issue in the present election. What is at issue is the whole policy of the government in the prosecution of the war. The Canadian people are being asked to say by what government and by what policies the war effort of Canada is likely to be most effectively carried on. This will involve affirmation of the belief that the success of its war effort, not less than the permanent interest of ~~this~~ the country, lies in the preservation of its unity in war as in peace. It is my conviction that the verdict will be emphatic. The people of Canada will, I believe, repudiate the feverish advocates of action for action's sake, ~~however~~ regardless of how ill-conceived and ill-directed the action proposed may be. They will not support the sowers of the seeds of dissension, but rather those who, calmly and persistently, have achieved national unity, and whose policies will continue to keep, as the essential support of the common cause, a united Canada. The people of Canada know that division within our ranks constitutes a fundamental and fatal weakness alike to the cause of war and to the cause of peace.

In the few weeks before the calling of this general election, it became increasingly clear that to certain public men, the maintenance of national unity

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

had ceased to present itself as a duty. This has been shown by bitter partisan and personal attacks upon myself and upon ~~the~~ members of the government generally, which could have no other intention than to undermine confidence in the leadership of the nation in times of war. Both these persons, Reason has been abandoned as a restraint upon criticism. Abuse has been substituted for argument, And, as is generally the case, where the purpose is mainly to gain political advantage, the government in the measures it has taken, has been blamed, at one and the same time, ~~for measures it has taken, on the ground of~~ going too far, and on the opposite ground of not going far enough.

The government in organizing and developing Canada's war effort has sought to interpret fairly and honestly the will of the Canadian people. It has been accused of failing to discharge this duty effectively. Under such a charge, not to allow the people themselves to say in whom they have confidence would be to frustrate the national effort and to imperil national unity. We have therefore appealed to the people. Of ~~them~~ the people we ask a direct and unquestioned mandate. We desire no victory for the sake of party. We believe ~~however~~ To them, and to them alone, are we responsible, Party is not an end, it is a means to an end, that end is the Government of the country by those who most command the confidence of the people

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(S E C R E T)

Extract from Minutes of Cabinet War Committee
June 14, 1940

"17. The Prime Minister had deemed it important to communicate personally to the President of the United States the substance of the messages which he had received from the U. K. government, and their appreciation of the situation. This he had done, and in conversation with the U. S. Minister to Canada, he had put the situation quite frankly, so that the Minister might inform Mr. Roosevelt, privately, of what had transpired. He had also mentioned to Mr. Moffat the suggestion made to him, personally, by the President, that there be consultation between American and Canadian staff officers as to common problems of defence. He felt that the policy which he had adopted of keeping Mr. Roosevelt fully informed had been justified by events."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(S E C R E T)

Extract from Minutes of Cabinet War Committee
June 27, 1940

"Prime Minister reported outcome of conversations with U. S. Minister (Atlantic coast defences).

President Roosevelt had requested U. S. Minister to confer with Canadian defence officers on subjects which might properly form subjects of staff conversations. (Mr. Moffat then to go to Washington to report personally to the President).

War Committee of Cabinet agreed that

Minister of Finance (Mr. Ralston)
Acting Minister of National Defence (Mr. Power)
with appropriate officers

should confer with Mr. Moffat as soon as possible."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(S E C R E T)

Extract from Minutes of Cabinet War Committee
July 15, 1940

"Prime Minister reported desire of U. S. defence authorities to make use of Atlantic islands as air bases."

(This subject had been discussed in staff conversations between Canadian and U. S. officers (Washington, July 11).

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(S E C R E T)

Extract from Minutes of Cabinet War Committee
July 15, 1940

"Prime Minister reported desire of U. S. defence authorities to make use of Atlantic islands as air bases."

(This subject had been discussed in staff conversations between Canadian and U. S. officers (Washington, July 11).

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202540

(S E C R E T)

EXTRACT from Minutes of Cabinet War Committee
July 17, 1940

Staff Conversations at Washington

Minister of National Defence reported that:

Brigadier K. Stuart, Deputy Chief of General Staff
Captain L. W. Murray, R.C.N., Deputy Chief of Naval Staff
Air Commodore A. A. L. Cuffe, R.C.A.F., Air Member Air Staff

had reported on conversations in Washington (July 11)

Summary:

1) Some lack of recognition on part of U.S. authorities of extent to which Canada was already an advance post against Nazi efforts at world domination.

2) Realization of importance to United States of Canadian effort and of giving aid to Canada.

3) No adequate appreciation of either political or strategical situation in case Canada were seriously invaded.

4) U.S. army representatives indicated willingness to declare certain supplies not "necessary" for U.S. defence (to be released if U.S. Government so directed).

5) Canadian staff had presented full appreciation of strategic situation.

"The Prime Minister said it was important to remember that it was the President who had taken the initiative in proposing consideration of joint defence arrangements. At the time of the last reciprocity Treaty (x), the President had enquired as to the position of our ports, and the possibility of providing docks for U.S. ships and naval stores."

(x) The Prime Minister had visited Washington to sign the Canada--U.S. Trade Agreement on November 17, 1938.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202541 file

WP/PM
16.6.40

P-652-2
1940

R-901
V-4

Confidential

Memorandum for Mr. Pickersgill and Mr. Brockington

The Prime Minister has asked me to relay the following:

Statement for the House

Mr. King believes that France will probably have been forced to withdraw from the war by tomorrow. He would like to have ready for early Monday morning, the draft of a statement to be delivered in the House in the afternoon; this to be principally an appreciation of the situation in the light of this event, based on your knowledge of the situation and what confidential information from despatches Dr. Skelton is able to afford.

Broadcast for Monday evening.

In the event of French withdrawal, Mr. King wishes to make a broadcast (15 or 20 minutes), dealing with the new situation:

The statement drafted for the House should form the core of this broadcast. Mr. King made also, the following brief indications of subject matter:

The necessity for sanity and a sense of proportion in viewing the situation as it affects Canada;

Must not lose sight of the fundamentals of Canadian security;

Repeat what Prime Minister has said about "old and newfriends" etc., bringing out the latest statements and pledges of President Roosevelt, but being careful not to go too far in interpreting the American position;

Relation of sea power to the Canadian position, strengthened British fleet etc.;

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

A tribute to France and its heroic struggle; necessity of looking for ultimate triumph of unconquerable spirit over the forces of material destruction;

Some mention of the arrival of the Governor General;

Brief recapitulation of what has been done since last broadcast - N. B. appointment of Col. Ralston to Defence portfolio; (Mr. Heeney should be consulted re additional measures decided upon by War Committee;)

Mention of the effort and sacrifice that will be necessary in accepting responsibility for thousands of refugees;

Mr. King also wanted this idea brought out: That the people must not come to look to the government for everything, but must try to develop voluntarily, ideas of service. Our young men must be prepared, and all must look more for service in Canada, and come to rely increasingly on our own strength.

Mr. King wanted it stressed that for the broadcast he did not wish anything completed, but rather drafted in the form of paragraphs, each with its heading, e.g. internal security, refugees, etc.

W. P.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202543

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM L H 17:6:40

Mr. Turnbull:

Robert English, United States Legation, telephoned me to ask if they might have six copies of whatever statement the Prime Minister may make in the House of Commons today or tomorrow on European developments.

I promised to bring the request to your notice.

W.L.M.K.

Sent to the English

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202544

MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, July 8, 1940.

THE PRIME MINISTER

for information.

(Mr. English is a brother-in-law of Hon. Jay Pierrepont Moffat, United States Minister to Canada).

Jay.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202545

Robert McC. English

Secretary of Legation of the United States of America

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Speech notes Sept/1940

W. J. T. /G.
4. 7. 40. C202546

Jan 11 – Leader of the Opposition
Jan 11 – Coalition Government

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The following additional speech material is provided herewith.

For folder "Functions of Cabinet and Public Service".

(a) Misunderstanding of nature of Cabinet functions.

(b) Relation of the Cabinet to the Public Service.

(c) Consideration re choice of Cabinet personnel.

For a new folder "Cabinet Changes in Other Countries"

(a) Cabinet changes in other countries based on different circumstances.

(b) Circumstances in Great Britain different from those in Canada.

(c) Circumstances in Australia different from those in Canada.

(d) The situation in the United States.

For folder 5 - Proposal for additions to War Committee of the Cabinet.

There is also the paragraph asked for on the appointment of a Minister overseas. This might go in at the end of Section 4 and immediately before the proposed expansion of the War Committee (Section 5.

A paragraph re Mr. Arthur Purvis has also been provided. It is difficult to say just where this would appropriately fit in.

Nothing has been provided in regard to the men to be appointed other than some remarks about Mr. Gardiner in the Section on the department.

W. J. T.

Also material re personnel for folders 24 & 25.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

He wanted to know the reason why the Govt.
was unable to give us an estimate
(a) on an increased basis
(b) on an advancing basis.
in the different kinds of powers concerned
with regard to an effort
(with in) —(a) means by way of defence
(b) increased
(c) etc. - .
(d)

~~He wanted to know the reason why~~
the reorganization of the Govt to
secure concentration of effort
in the war effort

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Library of Parliament

(1) add numbers
Vote 2 Comers
(2) Changes ~~proceedings~~ adjustment
4 pm
(3) war Committee Canada &-
(4) Advisory War Committee

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202549

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Re Cabinet

C 202550

(3)

Post mortem – because of few members carrying the whole load
Harris

(Ind. dept. unit committee 7 cabinet)

Re carrying on Govt

C 202551

I have a trust – ~~to people from Cabinet Duty~~
expressed in referendum sent to Parliament
~~I owe according to that trust to people~~
I am responsible through them to the people
when they tell me they have no longer confidence
in me. I will gladly make place

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

2/

(4)

C 202552

transition

when this Act ceases to operate the Governor in Council may make

Orders in Council, the object of which is

to provide for the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Dominion of Canada of such sums of money as may be necessary to defray the obligations assumed as a result of General Elections

---

Sect. 4 to (2) Mandatory liability of voters

and duty of every person entitled to vote

(3) to vote at every General Election

certain persons entitled to vote in this Country may be

declared ordinarily resident

(1) Conscription for Service overseas

doubtful if any Act could be carried into effect by the use of force and violence

provide that a (resident ordinarily resident in Canada) may also be so declared

if having made their permanent home in the Country

Enemy home made clear window of

Canada passed, has enabled us

(1) to get men for overseas service (including

those who are in army only

but also in Navy

& Air

(2) to secure additional classes of persons

who are fitted in Canada - at time when

Staff may become necessary

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

C 202553

Name or Subject: Hon. R. B. Hanson
Visit to England
September 1941

File No.: Leader of the Opposition

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject: C & M R B Hanson

File No.: in Cabinet II drawer 2

REQ. 382
5,000—14-6-39

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C202554

file

R-901
V. 4

August 13, 1940

MR. PICKERSGILL:

I think the attached suggestion is an excellent one and much might be made of it. I should be pleased if you and Mr. Brockington would begin at once on the preparation of something for a Labour Day broadcast for myself on the lines indicated. I would be glad to make the broadcast if I can have the material sometime in advance.

W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C202555

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

It was thought the Prime Minister might wish to give some indication as to whether he would consider the suggested Labour Sunday broadcast before a reply was drafted to this letter.

J. W. P.

August 12, 1940.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C202556

MEMORANDUM

August 13, 1940

MR. PICKERSGILL:

I think the attached suggestion is an excellent one and much might be made of it. I should be pleased if you and Mr. Brockington would begin at once on the preparation of something for a Labour Day broadcast for myself on the lines indicated. I would be glad to make the broadcast if I can have the material sometime in advance.

W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

NOTE C

(p. 4, line 19).

(Extract from Mr. Churchill's speech in House of Commons, August 20, 1940).

. . . Some months ago we came to the conclusion that the interests of the United States and of the British Empire both required that the United States should have facilities for the naval and air defence of the western hemisphere against the attack of a Nazi power which might have acquired temporary but lengthy control of a large part of Western Europe and its formidable resources.

We had therefore decided spontaneously, and without being asked or offered any inducement, to inform the Government of the United States that we would be glad to place such defence facilities at their disposal by leasing suitable sites in our transatlantic possessions for their greater security against the unmeasured dangers of the future.

The principle of association of interests for common purposes between Great Britain and the United States had developed even before the war; various agreements had been reached about certain small islands in the Pacific Ocean which have become important as air fuelling points. In all this line of thought we found ourselves in very close harmony with the Government of Canada.

---

copied from Circular Telegram D.430, August 20, 1940.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202558

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr Heeney

WJT/MS
28.9.40

File
R-401
V-4
N-305-16
1940

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The Red Cross Broadcast tomorrow night starts at eight o'clock, Daylight Saving Time, with the Prime Minister to open the programme following a one minute announcement from Hollywood. It is suggested that the Prime Minister might wish to be on hand at the Studio not later than ten minutes to eight.

As the programme is conducted from Hollywood, it is important that the closing words of the Prime Minister's remarks be made available for cueing purposes at the earliest possible moment today, and that no last minute change be made in these words, as otherwise Hollywood would have no means of knowing when to come back on the air.

cleared by Paterson

W. J. T.

If you are speaking to Kingsmere tonight this word for Toronto - also the Agent C.B.C. Arrow J.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

202559

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

P-901
V. 4

N-305-16
1940

The Red Cross Broadcast tomorrow night starts at eight o'clock, Daylight Saving Time, with the Prime Minister to open the programme following a one-minute announcement from Hollywood. It is suggested that the Prime Minister might wish to be on hand at the Studio not later than ten minutes to eight.

The CBC have been informed as to the exact wording of the conclusion of the Prime Minister's Statement, both the beginning of the final paragraph and the concluding sentence, as given by the Prime Minister to Mr. Paterson. The CBC have emphasized that there should be no last minute change made in these words as otherwise Hollywood would have no means of knowing when to come back on the air.

September 28th, 1940. W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202560

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

WJT/MDS

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

See
R-401
V. 4
8-100
1940
N-305-16
140

The CBC report that the quality of the Prime Minister's broadcast suffered due to the fact that the programme originated from Hollywood and that the Prime Minister's voice was carried over land lines from Ottawa to Hollywood, suffering in the transmission.

I have checked up with a number of friends on this point of quality, and while some did notice a falling off from the usual direct transmission quality, others did not notice anything wrong, and everyone agreed that the message itself was excellent many saying it is the best thing of its kind they have heard over the air.

September 30th, 1940. W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202561

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister: file re

The CBC report that the quality of the Prime Minister's broadcast suffered due to the fact that the programme originated from Hollywood and that the Prime Minister's voice was carried over land lines from Ottawa to Hollywood, suffering in the transmission.

I have checked up with a number of friends on this point of quality, and while some did notice a falling off from the usual direct transmission quality, others did not notice anything wrong, and everyone agreed that the message itself was excellent many saying it is the best thing of its kind they have heard over the air.

September 30th, 1940.

W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

BRITAIN TODAY

C 202562

1) Own recollections of England (4 years)
- Thames shipping
- railway stations (blue roofs)
- underground stations

2) The National Government
- Parliament in session (some secret sessions)
- New problems on local authorities
housing & evacuation
food; health; shelters controversy
Larger problems - dispersal of industry
new urban units

3) Changes in the cabinet
- May 10 Chamberlain resigned, Churchill succeeded
(Mr Chamberlain since passed away
see economist comments ✱A
- War Committee; first five, now 8
- October changes

War Committee (5)	War Committee (8)
Churchill	Churchill
Atlee	Attlee
Greenwood	Greenwood
Halifax	Halifax
Chamberlain	Kingsley Wood
	Ernest Bevin
	John Anderson
	Beaverbrook

Chamberlain retired
Herbert Morrison from Supply to Home Office
Sir Andrew Duncan from Board of Trade to Supply
Capt Oliver Lyttleton to Board of Trade
(formerly Controller of Non-Ferrous Metals)
Sir John Reith (peerage) from Transport to
new post of Works and Buildings /vice Inf Trp
Sir John Anderson fromHO to Lorxd President of Cl /vice Chai
Lord Caldecote to be Lord Chief Justice
Lord Cranborne to be Dominions Sec vice Caldecote
Lt.Col.J.T.C. Moore-Brabazon to Transport /vice R

4) Stoppage of production - not exceeding 15% in any one industry - note position of aircraft
& disruption of postal & telegraph services
5) Importance of volunteer effort.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA.

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

6) Outlook for winter season

a) Army - increased training in mechanization co-ordination with RAF (new army co-operation command) German losses 3000 planes 6000 airmen

b) Navy: effectiveness of blockade
losses to merchant shipping (submrns)
some naval successes
Narvik; Plate; Mediterranean
Taranto

c) AirForce: reserve of planes and pilots
many many more planes needed
training in terms of army co-operation if issue is to be forced by land invasion

d) The Home Front - civilian morale

Costs in September £70,000,000 per week
Estimated tax revenue £30,000,000 weekly
" Subscription to War Loans £20,— — —
" proceeds of sale of gold & securities abroad £10,— — —
balance from customers deposits loaned by Joint Stock Banks to Treasury £10 - -

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

. . .

Mr Chamberlain has made more and more passionate political enemies than most Prime Ministers. But he has also evoked more respect for his very high personal qualities - his unquestioned sincerity, his extreme devotion to what he considered to be his duty. It was an unfortunate accident for the country and for his reputation that the worst crisis we have ever had to face found him in an office for which he was never qualified. Of the two essential attributes of a Prime Minister, Mr Chamberlain had neither. He could not choose brilliant subordinates and give them the leadership they needed; his choice of policies was never courageous and often disastrous. He had a passion for pompous mediocrities; one has only to call the roll of his cabinets to accumulate examples. And the measure of his statesmanship can be given by the fact that he thought the Pact of Munich was Peace with Honour. There has been no question for many months that his continued presence in the war cabinet has jarred with the nation's new mood of disgust with the past and resolution for the future. There can be no regret at his departure, however much sympathy its cause must excite.

The Economist October 5, 1940

—

"The hypnotizing program of aggression has at last fallen behind schedule

Policy of British Government vis à vis Petain régime:
"an honourable but inconvenient determination to avoid hostilities.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

BRITAIN TODAY

C 202562

1) Own recollections of England (4 years)
- Thames shipping
- railway stations (blue roofs)
- underground stations

2) The National Government
- Parliament in session (some secret sessions)
- New problems on local authorities
  housing & evacuation
  food; health; shelters controversy
  Larger problems - dispersal of industry
  new urban units

3) Changes in the cabinet
- May 10 Chamberlain resigned, Churchill succeeded
  (Mr Chamberlain since passed away
  see economist comments ✱A
- War Committee; first five, now 8
- October changes

War Committee (5)	War Committee (8)
Churchill	Churchill
Attlee	Attlee
Greenwood	Greenwood
Halifax	Halifax
Chamberlain	Kingsley Wood
	Ernest Bevin
	John Anderson
	Beaverbrook

Chamberlain retired
Herbert Morrison from Supply to Home Office
Sir Andrew Duncan from Board of Trade to Supply
Capt Oliver Lyttleton to Board of Trade
(formerly Controller of Non-Ferrous Metals)
Sir John Reith (peerage) from Transport to
new post of Works and Buildings /vice Inf Trp
Sir John Anderson fromHO to Lorxd President of Cl /vice Chl
Lord Caldecote to be Lord Chief Justice
Lord Cranborne to be Dominions Sec vice Caldecote
Lt.Col.J.T.C. Moore-Brabazon to Transport /vice R

4) Stoppage of production - not exceeding 15% in any one industry - note position of aircraft & disruption of postal & telegraph services
5) Importance of volunteer effort.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

6) Outlook for winter season

a) Army - increased training in mechanization co-ordination with RAF (new army co-operation command) German losses 3000 planes 6000 airmen

b) Navy: effectiveness of blockade
losses to merchant shipping (submrns)
some naval successes
Narvik; Plate; Mediterranean
Taranto

c) AirForce: reserve of planes and pilots
many many more planes needed
training in terms of army co-operation if issue is to be forced by land invasion

d) The Home Front - civilian morale

- Costs in September £70,000,000 per week
Estimated tax revenue £20,000,000 weekly

" Subscription to War Loans £20,— — —

" proceeds of sale of gold + securities abroad £10,— — —

balance from customers deposits loaned by Joint Stock Banks to Treasury £10 - -

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

. . .

Mr Chamberlain has made more and more passionate political enemies than most Prime Ministers. But he has also evoked more respect for his very high personal qualities - his unquestioned sincerity, his extreme devotion to what he considered to be his duty. It was an unfortunate accident for the country and for his reputation that the worst crisis we have ever had to face found him in an office for which he was never qualified. Of the two essential attributes of a Prime Minister, Mr Chamberlain had neither. He could not choose brilliant subordinates and give them the leadership they needed; his choice of policies was never courageous and often disastrous. He had a passion for pompous mediocrities; one has only to call the roll of his cabinets to accumulate examples. And the measure of his statesmanship can be given by the fact that he thought the Pact of Munich was Peace with Honour. There has been no question for many months that his continued presence in the war cabinet has jarred with the nation's new mood of disgust with the past and resolution for the future. There can be no regret at his departure, however much sympathy its cause must excite.

The Economist October 5, 1940

"The hypnotizing program of aggression has at last fallen behind schedule

Policy of British Government vis à vis Pétain régime:
"an honourable but inconvenient determination to avoid hostilities.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202565
29.10.40

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING:

Geographical Situation

The usual mental picture of the geographic relation of North America to Europe and Asia is incorrect. We are not merely a continent separated from them by vast oceans. As we go north the seas are narrowed, and in the very far north we are almost joined by land. The shortest air route in use to Europe stretches from Newfoundland to Ireland. Air routes further north would be shorter still. On the north-west side of North America, we are separated from Asia only by the narrow Bering Strait.

Political Isolation of Northern Extremities

The geographical facts of the comparative nearness of Europe and Asia to the north-eastern and north-western corners of North America have had a curious result. Each of the northerly corners of civilization is politcally separate from the adjoining territory. Newfoundland has no politcal connection with Canada on the east, and Alaska has none with Canada on the West. In the defence of these two territories, both Canada and the United States have an interest.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202566

Influence of Air Developments on Common Problems

The development of air power has completely changed the situation. Even if a two-ocean fleet, strong enough, were in existence, complete defence by sea forces, would be impossible. If an enemy succeeded in establishing air bases on any part of the North American continent, there could be no complete safeguard against attack. The growing danger to both Canada and the United States, due to aircraft development as evidenced by European war experience, serves to emphasize their common interest in defence problems.

Value of Staff Talks

A common study of a common interest, is international common sense. In the past, staff talks between nations have been secret. Where they have taken place, as between Britain and France before 1914, they were effective; where they did not take place, as in the case of Belgium and Holland in the present war, the result was catastrophe.

Common Defence Needs Study and Co-operation

Common defence against all possible dangers needs profound study in advance. There must be a division of responsibilities between governments. There must be the certainty that each government can carry out the tasks

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202567

allotted to it. There must be an understanding about the joint reinforcements of each other. There must be co-ordination of troop movement, organization, transportation communication and supply. All plans must be elastic, capable of adjustment and improvization.

Significance of Joint Board

The Ogdensburg Agreement meets the necessities of the situation. The Board is permanent. It must give continual consideration to the dangers of direct attack upon this continent and the steps to be taken jointly and singly to avoid them. The majority of the Board's members are experienced soldiers, sailors or airmen. The addition of civilians ensures the taking of a broad view. The setting up of the Board, emphasizes no obligation on either country, except study. To date, everything possible for protection against attack has been done or planned. There will be no occupation of United States points by Canadian forces or vice versa until an emergency makes their presence necessary.

Joint Defence Helps Britain

There is nothing in the Agreement which detracts in the slightest degree from Canada's support to Great Britain nor, incidentally, from American support to

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202568

Great Britain. The direct contrary is true. The addition of the joint defence measures, by adding strength to both countries, facilitates the despatch of troops, aircraft, ships and munitions to Europe. We are far better able to join in offence when we are satisfied that our defence has been strengthened.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

and air arms of the British Commonwealth. At the same time, the loss of the resources and industry of France, Belgium and Holland to the enemy added to the Nazi capacity to produce war supplies and, in consequence, greatly increased the task of equalling, and, ultimately, of surpassing the enemy in producing the sinews of modern, mechanized warfare. In our plans we have therefore thrown the emphasis more than ever from the mobilization of the armed forces to the mobilization of industry.

I do not need to remind you that planes and tanks and ships and guns cannot be bought in shops; their production requires months or even years. Without long range planning no intelligent forecast of needs can be made and no intelligent direction given to production. Without long range planning, the proper balance cannot be maintained between the expansion of the army, the navy and the air force. Without long range planning, a single battle might be won, but the war would be lost.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202570

Canada's Plans not made in Isolation: Co-operation with Britain

Our war effort cannot be considered in isolation: we engaged in the war as partners in a joint enterprise. If our effort is to fit into the efforts of the other British nations to produce a strong unified whole, our plans must be made in consultation with them. This does not mean that the Canadian government is not finally responsible for what is done by Canada, but it does mean that, before reaching our final decisions, we discuss our plans with those with whom we are co-operating. Plans must, as I have said, be modified constantly to meet the shifting needs of war. This implies constant consultation, in every field, military, economic and financial.

The Minister of Agriculture and National War Services has just visited the United Kingdom to discuss problems of food supply, as well as certain organizational problems with the British government. The results of this visit have been of the greatest assistance to the government. I have no doubt that he will have much which is of importance to report to the House and the country.

The Minister of National Defence will leave shortly to pay a similar visit to the United Kingdom to discuss military and strategic problems with the government and the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

S/m

C 202571

the vital need of preparing for a long and bitter struggle. Let me recall the words I used in a broadcast on October 31, 1939, in contrasting our attitude in this war with the attitude of the country in 1914:

> "To-day, we have no such easy optimism. The most competent military authorities believe this is not likely to be a short war. They advise that we prepare for a war of at least three years' duration. Of course, no one can really foretell whether it will last that long, or whether it may go on even longer. All we know certainly is that we must prepare for a long and terrible struggle in which staying power, the power to hold out to the end, may well be decisive."

Throughout the election campaign I tried to keep constantly before the people the picture, as I saw it, of the outlook ahead. I was accused, by some of the very critics who have since charged the government with complacency, of painting too black a picture, of trying to frighten the people. To cite but one example, I pointed out in a broadcast on February 23rd that "this war demands Canada's utmost effort." In the same speech I pointed to the new dangers and terrors

Security Gran

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202572

The Prime Minister:

I have made a start on the draft statement which you requested. More definitive material will be available in the next summary of operations from the Dominions Office (possibly in Telegrams D.W. 497, 498, which I have not yet seen). I will complete some other draft sections tomorrow morning.

Jas.

November 29, 1940.

Order of Material

1) Damage to Birmingham
Bristol
Southampton
(? Statement re Canada House)
2) Damage to War Industries } to
3) Losses to Merchant Shipping } follow
4) Situation in Middle East

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

For the Prime Minister:

Re: Draft Statement

I have made a start on the statement along the general lines which you requested, and the attached material is arranged as follows:

1) Damage to Brimingham, Bristol, Southampton

   (? Statement of damage to Canada House: not to be used unless you think it advisable)

2) Damage to War Industries

3) Losses to Merchant Shipping

4) Situation in Mediterranean and Middle East

Exhibits: Mr. Hanson's enquiry (November 28)
Minister of Shipping's statement (Nov 26)
Lord Lothian's Statement (Nov. 23).

It will be appreciated that almost the whole of this material is drawn from sources which are marked "Most Secret and Personal"; and you will therefore probably wish to consider whether as much detail such be included.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

DRAFT

On Thursday last the Leader of the Opposition asked that I should make a statement to the House about the war situation in Europe, which he regarded as being more serious today than at any time since the fall of France. The honourable gentleman urged I should tell this House how serious the position was, or, if he were wrong in his view, how good the position is. He requested especially that I should indicate what further steps, if any, Canada could take at this juncture towards aid and assistance, whether in men, materials, supplies or equipment.

My honourable friend suggested that he did not wish to be taken as an alarmist, and I am sure that the same salutary caution will guide every honourable member of the House. May I say at once that my colleagues and myself have never sought to disguise the seriousness of the state of war, particularly as it affects Great Britain, and in the light of the sustained bombardment from the air and the constant menace to merchant shipping from submarine attack in the approaches to home waters. We have had in the past, and in the future we shall have to be, most scrupulously careful, not to reveal publicly information which by that fact would become of value to the enemy. Within the limits which such a necessary caution imposes there are, however, certain things which I believe might usefully be said, and I propose to devote a few minutes to them now.

I should first like to refer to the specific points raised by the Leader of the Opposition.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

 C 202575

He spoke of "the virtual destruction of the cities of Birmingham, Bristol, and Southampton." The most authoritative information reaching me on this matter is as follows:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Birmingham:

This largest manufacturing centre of the industrial Midlands had been subjected to sporadic but generally ineffective attacks for some time. Within the past fortnight there have been three concerted attacks of much greater intensity.

The first (on the night of November 19/20) did considerable damage to house and shop property, but only slight damage to factories.

In the second attack (on the night of November 20/21) several factories were damaged in the course of widespread raids by a total force estimated at 250 planes -- "very little important damage" was reported.

The third and most damaging attack (on the night of November 22/23) was by an enemy force estimated at 100 planes. The initial thrust caused serious fires, and a second heavy attack came before these fires, started in the early evening, could be extinguished.

Public buildings in the centre of the City and two railway stations were damaged.

Utility services, especially water, suffered "severely."

Although several factories were affected, damage in most cases was slight, and was less severe than at first thought.

Casualties reported following the two latter attacks were:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Birmingham:

This largest manufacturing centre of the industrial Midlands had been subjected to sporadic but generally ineffective attacks for some time. Within the past fortnight there have been three concerted attacks of much greater intensity.

The first (on the night of November 19/20) did considerable damage to house and shop property, but only slight damage to factories.

In the second attack (on the night of November 20/21) several factories were damaged in the course of widespread raids by a total force estimated at 230 planes -- "very little important damage" was reported.

The third and most damaging attack (on the night of November 22/23) was by an enemy force estimated at 100 planes. The initial thrust caused serious fires, and a second heavy attack came before these fires, started in the early evening, could be extinguished.

Public buildings in the centre of the City and two railway stations were damaged.

Utility services, especially water, suffered "severely."

Although several factories were affected, damage in most cases was slight, and was less severe than at first thought.

Casualties reported following the two latter attacks were:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Bristol

The most lengthy attack on Bristol, lasting upwards of three hours, took place during the night of November 24/25. Incendiary bombs were chiefly used and residential and commercial property suffered considerably.

Damage to industry is reported "not serious."

War production is "unlikely to be greatly affected.

Further attacks were made on an R.A.F. station, and a gas works was seriously damaged.

Casualties reported (on November 25):

Southampton

Incidental attack involving fatal casualties have taken place in and around Southampton recently.

The most serious raid was that of November 23/24 in which serious damage was done to railway and residential property. It is reported that "surprisingly little" damage was caused to docks and factories.

General morale was good.

Civil defence services, working with great courage, unfortunately suffered numerous casualties. Total civilian casualties to November 24 were reported as:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Canada House

I have previously had occasion to refer to the praisworthy way in which officers of the various departments of the Canadian Government stationed in England have carried their onerous responsibilities amid all the perils of the moment. On at least two occasions within the past months, direct hits by high explosive bombs have damaged buildings within a short radius of Canada House, which has so far escaped more serious damage than broken window glass and temporary cutting off of main water supplies. The staff have so far been spared from personal injury, though some have lost all their personal property and it is a matter for great pride that they have all carried on so splendidly without interruption or dislocation of work in conditions of great uncertainty and constant danger. I need scarcely say that all reasonable precautions which can be anticipated have been taken to ensure the safety and well-being of the Canadian personnel remaining in England.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Damage to War Industries

The carrying on of war industries in Britain at the moment is subject to certain limitations which I should now like to mention. These include:

1) direct damage through bombing
2) loss of working time
3) the cumulative effect of nerves, tension of men and women working constantly in areas of danger.

As to direct damage, the effect of enemy action has been minimized because of many alternative sources of supply and because only a relatively small portion of war industry factories is in the areas which, up to the present, have been most heavily attacked. I am informed that, if enemy raiding continues on the present scale, losses or stoppages from all causes (direct attack, damage to stores, ... (?) loss of working time) may reach a maximum of 15 per cent., though to the best of my knowledge this figure has never been exceeded in any industry. I should add that in some industries loss through damage, as distinct from loss through working time, increased absenteeism, and industrial fatigue, has been very small indeed.

2) To compensate for loss of time through air raid warnings and during actual air attacks, some adjustment of shifts has been possible. In some areas, where duration of air raid warnings was as high as 80 per cent. of total man hours, night shifts were given up altogether. It may

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202580

expected that this problem will be accentuated during winter months; though it must be added that more severe weather conditions may appreciably restrict the areas and concentrations of bombing attacks.

3) The psychological factor to which I have referred is one which is is not easy to estimate in terms of hard figures. I can only say that every account I have seen pays tribute to the high and sustained spirit of workers in war industries, and I have no doubt that this constancy of purpose and determination for victory will remain one of the strongest weapons in Britain's composite armoury.

I should perhaps add that in some industries, more especially in non-war industries, surplus productive capacity has been able to absorb the consequence of industrial damage from bombing. In this way, there has been no appreciable effect on industrial output, whether for export or for home trade. I must add at once that because of loss of European markets there is a considerable surplus of export capacity, which has also been increased because of the substantial restrictions which have been placed upon production of certain goods for home consumption.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Hon. members will have seen a statement made on November 26 by the United Kingdom Minister of Shipping (Rt. Hon. Ronald CROSS) that the rate at which Britain is now building ships does not make up for British losses. Taken by itself, this statement might well give rise to anxiety, and I should therefore like to indicate to the House some of the factors entering into the shipping position at the moment.

. . .

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Hon. members will have seen a statement made on November 26 by the United Kingdom Minister of Shipping (Rt. Hon. Ronald CROSS) that the rate at which Britain is now building ships does not make up for British losses. Taken by itself, this statement might well give rise to anxiety, and I should therefore like to indicate to the House some of the factors entering into the shipping position at the moment.

• • •

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Merchant Shipping

1) Mr. Cross made it clear that while Britain's shipyards were working at capacity on merchant vessels, part of the Nation's facilities must of necessity be devoted to naval construction and repair. For this reason, and because by themselves the shipbuilding resources of the Empire were not sufficient, the shipyards of the United States were looked upon as a principle source of supply.

Honourable members have already been informed, in the statement made on November 20th by my colleague, the Minister of Munitions and Supply, that contracts will shortly be placed for the building in Canada of 18 substantial merchant vessels on British account, 12 of them at Eastern tidewater ports, and 6 of them at the Pacific coast. (This new construction is over and above the considerable orders for naval construction -- corvettes and minesweepers -- on British Admiralty account). I can assure the House that the Government will lose no opportunity for aiding by Canadian construction to the continuing requirements of Britain for new merchant tonnage.

Hansard p. 290

2) It has been stated that losses at sea of British merchant shipping since the start of the present war have averaged approximately those of the last war. Up until the beginning of June of this year, losses were placed at 20,000 tons weekly. Since June, when the ports

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

of France, of the Low Countries, and of Norway had passed into enemy control, the losses have been considerably higher, averaging 60,000 tons weekly. It is true that some eight million tons of Allied vessels have been transferred to the British flag, and that captures in prize have also represented important additions to available shipping. But it must be added that shipping alone cannot compensate for the reduced power to import necessary goods. The complete stoppage of exports to Britain from Norway, Belgium, Holland, and France has had important effects in limiting the importing power of Britain in certain essential materials.

3) Probably the strongest single factor in the mounting losses at sea has been the fact that from harbours acquired on the west coast of France the enemy has been able to operate his U-boats from bases far closer at hand than those which would be available in Germany alone. For this reason the enemy has been able to keep more armed vessels operating on main shipping routes at any one time.

In addition to the constant menace of invasion, directed particularly against the east and south coasts of the United Kingdom, necessitated a reduction of escort forces. The shortage of escort forces was partly compensated for by the transfer in recent weeks of 50 former destroyers of the United States Navy. Losses of British destroyers

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

have been relatively high. No naval craft are engaged in more hazardous duties, and Canada, in common with Britain herself, lost some of her destroyers on active service.

4) An additional factor to be reckoned with has been attacks from the air which, during the Great War, were only an incidental source of shipping losses at sea. So far as submarine attack is concerned, one great advantage of the convoy system was to make it more difficult for submarines to find targets. In the case of air attack, however, the direct protection afforded by escorting ships is frequently of less value; and in the case of coastal shipping in British waters, losses from air attack (as distinct from submarine attack or mine explosions) have been higher than previously.

I may add that as regards overseas shipping, the submarine menace is, at the moment, the most serious one. I am assured that anti-submarine forces are being increased as rapidly as possible and that ceaseless vigilance of anti-submarine patrols will not be relaxed.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Middle East

It will be recalled that in his statement to the House of Commons in London on November 5th Mr. Churchill mentioned that the balance of forces on the frontiers of Egypt and the Sudan was far less unfavourable than at the time of the French collapse. So far as subsequent information has been made public, it can be said that the British position has been strengthened on all fronts, though it must not be assumed that the danger of sudden attack has been lessened to any degree.

Two points should, I think, be emphasized in this connection:

1) The invasion of the Grecian mainland by Italian troops from Albania some five weeks ago immediately raised the question of British assistance to Greece under terms of the guarantee entered into some 18 months ago. The position in Egypt has remained serious enough, in the light of the protection of essential communications, to preclude the transfer of any large body of troops from that area to Greece. It has, however, recently been announced that British forces have been landed in various parts of Greek territory, and that certain specialist detachments are co-operating in pushing forward the Greek offensive. British naval and air bases have been established in Crete in the expectation that the activities and radius of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force will thereby be considerably increased.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202586

The battle-front of the Italo-Greek hostilities has now been pushed backward out of Greece and into Albania. The two recent shake-ups in the Italian high command suggest that this campaign has been going badly for the Italian forces in the field; and in any event momentary Italian successes on land have been largely offset by the two damaging attacks on parts of the Italian fleet delivered with characteristic dash and vigour by the new re-inforced Mediterranean fleet of the Royal Navy. The damage to the Italian fleet in fact has been of such proportions that the strategic balance, especially in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean, has been radically altered in Britain's favour. Mr. Churchill promised, in his remarks on November the 5th, that the strengthened fleet was ready at any time to engage the Italian Navy in a general action; and despite the fact that the Italian fleet has so far evaded a general challenge, it has not escaped without serious damage to its total effective strength.

2) The present situation in the Eastern Mediterranean is still of vital importance in terms of a possible Nazi armed penetration southwesterly through the Balkans. Greece is Britain's ally. So also is Turkey. But within the last fortnight Hungary has been added to the Axis Powers seeking to create a "new order" in Europe; the situation in Rumania has deteriorated to the accompaniment of brutality and mass

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202587

execution, and in Bulgaria the position is still obscure. Sea power alone cannot protect Britain from the consequences of a pincer-attack by German and Italian forces directed either against the Bosphorus or against Suez. Britain's task of vigilance is the greater because there is not now, as there was when the guarantee to Greece was entered into, the assured support of French forces.

I will only add that the strengthening of the British fleet in the Middle East has been of utmost value in assuring Britain's friend and ally, Turkey, of the unweakening power of Britain on the seas; and that every care is being taken, alike by maintenance of blockade by sea and by increases of troops wherever possible, to meet any threats of new hostilities in this area.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr King's copy

Dictated by the Prime Minister
November 30, 1940

C 202588

Re: Statement on Present War Situation.

The following points should receive attention:

In discussing the significance of the war situation at any one time, as also Canada's war effort, it is important that events should be viewed as far as circumstances will permit in their relation to the whole, both in the matter of time and place; in other words, what is most important of all is maintaining a sense of proportion in everything and as far as possible a proper perspective.

There are bound to be periods of success and periods of reverse of shorter or longer duration. In the case of the former, it will not do to become unduly elated, nor, in the case of the latter, unduly depressed. (I do not know that the simile is a good enough one but it is well to keep in mind the little fable of the "Hare and the Tortoise".)

In particular, it is always necessary to keep two situations in mind; one, the immediate; the other, the more remote. In other words; the short run, and the long run. What may best serve the interests of the former, may be totally destructive of the latter, and vice versa. It is also necessary to view matters, so far as may be possible, not from one side and in one place only, but from all sides and in all places concerned.

It is from these points of view that I have sought to give to the House and to the country, from such information as the government has had, the position as I believe it should be viewed at any one time. I might add that it has been in the light of this information that the government's policies from the beginning have been planned.

Perhaps nothing could better illustrate at the outset the wisdom of such an approach than what we now know of developments that have already taken place and of present trends and future possibilities and probabilities. Had the government been guided in its planning by demands that were, at the outset, being made upon it from every side, mostly everything would have been sacrificed in some measure to recruiting in large numbers of men overseas in the army, and, if and sending them across the ocean,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

necessary, resorting to conscription to this end.

The government instead laid its plans for a balanced development of all branches of defence, laying special emphasis upon the development of the air force and the navy, and also upon development of the war industries and the conservation of exchange for war purposes. This type of planning did not lend itself to rapid display. The time element was an all important factor. It was inevitable that the wisdom of courses of procedure based upon a long war and effort to be sustained over a period of years would not be apparent at the outset but could only be realized as time went on.

While it is now wholly apparent that the British Government itself no more than the neutral countries which were invaded foresaw at the outset that aggression would pursue the course it did, destroying not only the innocent in the warring countries but innocent nations themselves, it remains nevertheless true that the stragety upon which Britain's effort at ultimate victory, as based from the outset, was fundamentally sound in that it visualized a war not of months but of years, to preserve and to restore freedom, and visualized moreover a wide spread of the theatres of military operations.

If honourable members wil review my own statements to this House with respect to the war in the particulars mentioned, I think they will find the forecasts were remarkably accurate in at least the following particulars:

From the beginning I have stressed how much more serious the war would inevitably be than people realized;

that it would be a war of years, not of months;

that nations of Europe which were placing their faith in neutrality would find that their very existence might as a consequence disappear;

Also that the war would not be confined to Europe but would spread to other continents;

that air supremacy would be required both for purposes of effective defence and offense;

that except by means of blockade which, above all else, would depend upon Britain's strength at sea, and which could

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

be made so effective that the enemy would suffer alike in shortage of materials of war as well as from supplies of food, there could be no withstanding his might and power,

and finally that the preservation of British freedom was inseparable from the restoration of freedom where it had been destroyed, and the preservation of freedom elsewhere;

that this would mean awaiting the day when under the leadership of Britain, the forces of freedom would be in a position to take the offensive, to maintain it, and to continue to ultimate victory.

What is happening today is that events unforeseen or unbelieved at the commencement of the war are today causing the peoples of the world to realize the truth of some of these forecasts, and to appreciate what they are likely to involve in the way of sacrifice.

With practically all Europe west of Russia under the control of the enemy, with the developments in the Baltic, the war in the Mediterranean, the situation in Africa, people are beginning to see something of the magnitude of the conflict; their minds are being stretched to a truer appreciation of its proportions, and they are gaining a clearer perspective of its probable duration. What they have not yet realized is the still vaster proportions which the conflict may assume, before it begins to come to its end in any part of the world. In other worlds, they do not even yet realize the truth of what was said at the outset, that Germany's aim is world domination, and that in its demands upon human and material resources as well as in the actual theatres of fighting, this is a world war and not a war confined to any one continent.

Having said this much, may I now return to the present situation, and deal with the phases as referred to by the Leader of the Opposition:

First of all, the Leader of the Opposition said:

> "In my view, and in the view of many honourable members of this house, and I feel quite certain in the view of many people in Canada, the war situation in Europe is more serious today than at any time since the fall of France."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

May I say at once that that is not my view. My view is rather as I expressed it in the speech I made replying to the Leader of the Opposition in the debate on the Address that the whole situation has vastly improved from what it was not only at the time of the signing of the armistice between France and Germany but over what it was in the months which immediately followed.

The blitzkrieg that laid Norway, Holland, Belgium and France at the foot of the enemy was, in its rapidity, if not as great a surprise to Hitler as it was to those countries, something for which he, himself, was not prepared. Had the timing of his plans been in accordance with any such schedule, it is questionable indeed whether German armies might not have been able successfully to land on British shores and whether the resistance which could have been offered at that moment would have been equally to the awfulness of the task imposed upon it.

When France signed the armistice, she believed that so far as Britain as well as herself was concerned, all was over. That it was better to surrender than to suffer annihilation. This view was shared not by France alone but pretty generally throughout Europe. What perhaps was even more serious was that in America, so great was the fear that Britain would be powerless to withstand so formidable a foe that the people everywhere were beginning to ask themselves whether the weapons of war of which Britain was in such desperate need, should not be retained by America herself because of the peril with which this continent was faced once the peoples of the British Isles were vanquished.

All of that has changed and changed completely. It has changed because of the stuff with which the British people are made and of their ability, when they know that freedom is at stake, to endure and to fight.

When we recall the destroyers which have been placed at the disposition of Britain by the United States, the enormous increase in war materials with which Britain is being provided alike by the United States and ourselves, the greater certainty of the continuance of the policy of giving all possible assistance, short of war, to Britain which has followed the results of the presidential elections, knowing as we do the extent to which our own policies are beginning to bear the fruits which it was hoped they would,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

I fail to see how anyone could feel that the war situation was anything like as serious today as it was, say three or four months ago.

There are three things in particular which my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition says indicate the seriousness of the situation.

The first he refers to as "the virtual destruction of the cities of Birmingham, Bristol and Southampton";

next, "the loss of shipping as evidenced by press reports",

and third, "in particular, the utterances of the Marquess of Lothian, His Majesty's representative in the United States, particularly with respect to Finance".

Let me deal with each in turn in its true light:

(1) "The virtual destruction of the cities of Birmingham, Bristol and Southampton".

May I say to my honourable friend that even in the most glaring headlines which have appeared in the sensational press of this continent, I have seen nothing which would justify the assumption that the cities of Birmingham, Bristol and Southampton have been virtually destroyed. Much less has there been anything in any of the press despatches which have appeared, which would justify a belief in anything of the kind.

There have been, within the last few weeks, air raid attacks upon each of these cities but nothing that could be described as warranting a reference to their virtual destruction.

What are the facts? The information communicated to our government by the British Government would go to show:

Following the last two attacks on Birmingham, casualties reported were:

As regards Bristol, casualties reported to November 26,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

NOT READABLE
PAS LISIBLE

Total civilian casualties to November 24 in Southampton were reported as:

As regards Coventry, civilian casualties reported, as at November 19, were:

To estimate this loss at its true value, it should be viewed in the light of the population of these cities. The population in each case is as follows:

Birmingham	-	(1939)	1,055,000
Bristol	-		415,000
Southampton	-		176,000
Coventry	-		189,000

More than that, with respect to each and all, the reports would indicate that there has been little damage to military objectives.

The following are the facts with regard to Birmingham, Bristol, Southampton, and Coventry - See notes prepared by Mr. Gibson re.

No doubt these are serious consequences of air raids, but against them, if the situation is to be viewed in its true light, one has to offset what it has cost the enemy in men and planes to achieve this result; the spirit of the British people in meeting the situation with which they have been faced and, above all, what has been effected in the destruction of military objectives?(?) in Germany and in the countries which he controls and along the seaports from which he operates along the coasts from Norway to Spain.

In keeping a true perspective, it is necessary also to view the achievements of the air force and the British navy in co-operation with Greece against Italy, Germany's pompous partner in the war. The achievements of the Greeks does not make the European situation more serious than it was, nor does the success thus far achieved by Hitler in the creation of the new order in Europe.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

The situation of course is serious. War, at all times, is serious, and in my view no words can begin to describe the seriousness of the present conflict, but that is not a reason why we should either unduly alarm our own people with respect to the relative position of the opposing forces, or give to the enemy reason to believe that he has accomplished a degree of destruction which is quite other than the actual fact

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The situation of course is serious. War, at all times, is serious, and in my view no words can begin to describe the seriousness of the present conflict, but that is not a reason why we should either unduly alarm our own people with respect to the relative position of the opposing forces, or give to the enemy reason to believe that he has accomplished a degree of destruction which is quite other than the actual fact

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202595

December 2, 1940.

R-401
V.4.

Memorandum for Mr. Turnbull:

Re Christmas programmes

I have had a conversation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation concerning the proposed contribution by the Prime Minister to Christmas programmes.

You will note, from the attached memoranda, that two special programmes have been suggested for the Prime Minister's participation:

1. A two-hour programme from the United States, in which some thirty or forty Hollywood artists will participate; and

2. A simpler programme in which ordinary people from Canada will participate.

I am strongly of the opinion that the Prime Minister, in spite of commitments that may have been made, should take part in the simple Canadian programme, and not in the ambitious venture from Hollywood. I make this recommendation for the following reasons:

1. It will be noted that the Hollywood programme is, in the main, an American contribution to Great Britain.

2. If President Roosevelt were taking part, there might be some reason for our Prime Minister to take part. It will be noted, however, that Mayor LaGuardia is the only American contributing to the programme, except, of course, the artists.

3. While a number of the artists are American, many of them are English, and there has already been considerable adverse comment in Great Britain about the presence of some of these men in the United States. Feeling is so strong, for example, that James Hilton's address in the "Let's Face the Facts" series was refused by the British Broadcasting Corporation, because his absence from England at this time was strongly criticized.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

4. I also suggest that the simple and kindly message which the Prime Minister will deliver is more suited to the Canadian programme.

5. I think the Prime Minister would also be criticized if he joined in with Mayor LaGuardia on an American programme which, by the way, does not seem to include any of the Canadian movie stars.

L. W. B.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

4. I also suggest that the simple and kindly message which the Prime Minister will deliver is more suited to the Canadian programme.

5. I think the Prime Minister would also be criticized if he joined in with Mayor LaGuardia on an American programme which, by the way, does not seem to include any of the Canadian movie stars.

L. W. B.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER LWB/MDS

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Turnbull:

C202597

P-901
V. 4

I attach a suggested broadcast H-304 1940 for the Prime Minister for the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, which I know is close to his heart and his memory.

It is suggested that it be delivered next Sunday evening, or perhaps a little later in the week. If necessary, a recording can be made.

Will you please let Dr. Wherrett know if it is satisfactory.

recording made
Sat. Dec 7th
for use Sunday
Dec 8th

December 3rd, 1940. L. W. B.

Record made at 6 pm
Dec. 7/40

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202598

Labour

All the material should be kept for possible future use - None of it has been used except a few - Most of it is

Rowell

7-VII-40

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MEMORANDUM C 202599

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, 29 x 40

Premier Ministers Re Statement for House

This is a ~~re-draft~~ along lines suggested by the Prime Minister today. ~~Mr Broadcasting proposes to~~ supplee a ~~for~~ this revision with a view of shortening it. Jwt.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202600

Draft Statement for House

Labour - Some of this has not been used - You might keep what not used for Radio broadcast 7-XII-40 IK

Continued emphasis on magnitude and length of war.

On Thursday last when the Leader of the Opposition requested me to make a statement on the war situation at the present time, he stated that, in the view of many people in Canada, the war situation in Europe was more critical than at any time since the fall of France. In replying I stated that I had in mind making a statement to the House before the adjournment. I told my honourable friend that I agreed with him that the situation was a serious one, and I should perhaps add at the outset that the gravity of the situation is fully appreciated by the government. In every speech I have made whether in the House or to the country since the outbreak of war I have sought to emphasize the magnitude of the task which faces us. I have said,too, time and again that this will be a long war and that we must take a long range view of the struggle.

Events must be viewed in perspective.

The day to day events must be viewed in their proper perspective if we are to see their significance in relation to the conflict as a whole. Recent events and statements by public men in the past week or two have served to bring home to the public the gravity of the situation. As I told the House on Thursday last, the information the government is receiving is, on the whole, being accurately reflected in the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202601

press. The statement I am now making will add little in the way of information to what has already appeared in print. I shall attempt, however, to interpret what we know in the light of the broad situation as I see it.

The shipping losses and the effects of bombing.

The growing concern throughout the British Commonwealth has resulted from an increasing realization of the extent of British shipping losses and of the effects of German bombing upon British industry. In his speech on November 5, Mr. Churchill spoke plainly about the shipping problem. Since then the British Minister of Shipping, Mr. Ronald Cross, has stated in a broadcast (November 26): "I am not going to hide the fact that the rate at which we are building ships does not make up for our losses." He stated that orders were being placed in the United States for tramp steamers and added: "We must have ships. We cannot make too sure of our shipping in the months and years that may elapse before victory is assured. We must have a safety margin."

It is true that the lack of the French fleet, the neutrality of Ireland and the control of the European coast by the enemy gives the enemy submarine an immense advantage over that they enjoyed in the last war. The submarine is not only better placed than before; it is

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202602

now aided by a new and terrible weapon - the bombing plane attacking convoys and isolated ships along the coasts and far out at sea, with explosive and incendiary bombs and torpedoes. In some recent weeks, indeed, the planes have taken a greater toll than the submarines themselves. Nor is it possible, with so long a coastline to watch, to prevent enemy raiders from slipping past the blockade and preying on commerce in all the Seven Seas. Fortunately, as compared with the last war, the German navy is lacking in capital ships and the Italians have two or three less than they had even three weeks ago.

The other day (November 25) in New Orleans, the General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, Sir Walter Citrine, told the convention of the American Federation of Labour: "Bombing is having an effect upon our output. Speed is of the essence now as never before, because our output cannot keep upon full schedule because of the bombing." The cruelest and most spectacular of these undoubtedly are the night air attacks on the industrial Midlands of England. The weight of the German air attacks has been considerably increased, larger numbers of night bombers coming over than ever before. There has also been a change in tactics - a change marked by greater concentration of effort on smaller targets - Coventry, Bristol,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202603

Birmingham, instead of the London area. We must not, however, exaggerate the effects of these murderous raids. In the raid on Coventry over 400 people were killed and about 1800 injured. There was great destruction of property and some industrial damage. But even this spectacular assault was far from successful in ~~wiping out the town or~~ destroying ~~its~~ productive capacity. A disquieting feature of these night raids is that, although accurate concentration on industrial objectives is prevented by darkness, very few of the participating aircraft are brought down. The enemy, of course, is not being overlooked and there is good reason to believe that, though it is his own prescription, he does not relish the medicine, or the doses in which it is now being administered. No adequate defence against night bombing is reported from either side, ~~and~~, as aircraft production on both sides greatly exceeds the losses that are being suffered, the hard fact must be faced that the horrors of air-war are likely to surpass anything yet experienced.

The Successes in the Mediterranean.

On land, the treacherous Italian attack on Greece, which had been launched with typical bombast shortly before I last reviewed the situation, has definitely broken down. The attacking forces have been thrown back with heavy losses

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202604

both of men and material. The Greek armies have passed to the offensive and penetrated into Albania along the whole front, inflicting military reverses on the Axis Powers that cannot be hidden. British Naval and Air Forces have gone to the assistance of the Greeks attacking Albanian bases and cutting off badly needed re-enforcements from Italy.

The Italian Navy rarely puts to sea, preferring to lie in harbour under the shelter of coast artillery. But even there, as the experience of recent weeks has proved, it is not safe from destruction. Aerial reconnaissances which have followed the daring attack on the harbour of Taranto indicate that three out of six capital ships have been badly damaged - damage it will take many months to repair and one of them at least will probably be a total loss. Cruisers and auxiliary craft have also been hit and in the last day or two further punishment has been inflicted as remnants of the Fleet were sighted at sea making for some safer refuge than the harbour of Taranto. This British victory will have repercussions far beyond the confines of the Mediterranean.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202605

Situation differs fundamentally from the last war.

I do not, however, wish to dwell too greatly on particular developments. As I pointed out at the beginning we must keep constantly before us the struggle as a whole.

(See next page)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950;
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202606

Fundamentally, the situation is entirely different from the situation in the First World War. Then, as now, we were confronted by the same implacable opponent, an aggressive Germany, supported by two or three minor allies. But France, Russia, Belgium, Portugal, Rumania and half a dozen other States (including, during the last year and a half, the United States of America), which were then Allied or Associated Powers, are now neutral or have given up the struggle. Italy, which was then our comrade-in-arms, has drawn the dagger against us. Japan, then an ally, has entered into a pact with our enemies, undertaking to come to their aid if any country should try to help us. Slovakia, Hungary, and Rumania have recently undertaken to do likewise. These accessions in south eastern Europe represent no real addition to the strength of the Axis. All three states were already completely at the mercy of the Axis. The parade of formal signature may be a sign of weakness rather than of strength - an attempt to conceal the lack of genuine successes in that area behind a meaningless facade.

The true strategic significance of the situation.

? I think it has [illegible] The situation has not altered fundamentally since the fall of France. As was expected, the enemy has used the advantage gained by the French collapse to bomb the towns and the ports of Britain at short range and to renew under more

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202607

favourable circumstances the attacks upon British shipping. The German army which over-ran the Low Countries and broke the French resistance is still intact. It may even be stronger now than it was in the summer. French industry and French supplies are lost to us and available to the enemy. All our earlier calculations, both in Britain and Canada, were based upon the maintenance of French resistance and the availability of French resources. The loss of French strength must be replaced two-fold to make up both for our loss and for the Germain gains.

This fact has thrown a heavy burden upon the industry and productive resources of this continent. That burden is increased further to the extent of British losses, both in industry and shipping. The factories and mines of North America are fortunately still beyond the range of bombing planes. The Nazi threat can be destroyed only if the industry of the new world is fully mobilized to meet it. In that industrial mobilization Canada has necessarily a large and a growing share.

Finance.

The Leader of the Opposition has referred to what Lord Lothian said recently with respect to finance: to the problem of paying for the vast quantities of supplies which Britain must import. Lord Lothian's statement has given rise to concern in certain quarters that Britain may already be on the verge of bankruptcy. This is surely an exaggerated interpretation. What ~~he~~ Lothian was doing was calling attention to a

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202608

problem which we in Canada have also to face: the problem of exchange. The British government wished it to be realized in time that an end could be foreseen to the supply of available exchange for British purchases in the United States.

As for British purchases in Canada, the Minister of Finance has already told the House what Canada is doing to help in financing British purchases in this country.

(not very satisfactory
Could not Finance help
help. -

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Middle East

It will be recalled that in his statement to the House of Commons in London on November 5th Mr. Churchill mentioned that the balance of forces on the frontiers of Egypt and the Sudan was far less unfavourable than at the time of the French collapse. So far as subsequent information has been made public, it can be said that the British position has been strengthened on all fronts, though it must not be assumed that the danger of sudden attack has been lessened to any degree.

Two points should, I think, be emphasized in this connection:

1) The invasion of the Grecian mainland by Italian troops from Albania some five weeks ago immediately raised the question of British assistance to Greece under terms of the guarantee entered into some 18 months ago. The position in Egypt has remained serious enough, in the light of the protection of essential communications, to preclude the transfer of any large body of troops from that area to Greece. It has, however, recently been announced that British forces have been landed in various parts of Greek territory, and that certain specialist detachments are co-operating in pushing forward the Greek offensive. British naval and air bases have been established in Crete in the expectation that the activities and radius of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force will thereby be considerably increased.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202610

The battle-front of the Italo-Greek hostilities has now been pushed backward out of Greece and into Albania. The two recent shake-ups in the Italian high command suggest that this campaign has been going badly for the Italian forces in the field; and in any event momentary Italian successes on land have been largely offset by the two damaging attacks on parts of the Italian fleet delivered ~~with characteristic dash and vigour~~ by the now re-inforced Mediterranean fleet of the Royal Navy. The damage to the Italian fleet in fact has been of such proportions that the strategic balance, especially in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean, has been radically altered in Britain's favour. Mr. Churchill promised, in his remarks on November the 5th, that the strengthened fleet was ready at any time to engage the Italian Navy in a general action; and despite the fact that the Italian fleet has so far evaded a general challenge, it has not escaped without serious damage to its total effective strength.

2) The present situation in the Eastern Mediterranean is still of vital importance in terms of a possible Nazi armed penetration southwesterly through the Balkans. Greece is Britain's ally. So also is Turkey. But within the last fortnight Hungary has been added to the Axis Powers seeking to create a "new order" in Europe; the situation in Rumania has deteriorated to the accompaniment of brutality and mass

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202611

execution, and in Bulgaria the position is still obscure. Sea power alone cannot protect Britain from the consequences of a pincer-attack by German and Italian forces directed either against the Bosphorus or against Suez. Britain's task of vigilance is the greater because there is not now, as there was when the guarantee to Greece was entered into, the assured support of French forces.

I will only add that the strengthening of the British fleet in the Middle East has been of utmost value in assuring Britain's friend and ally, Turkey, of the unweakening power of Britain on the seas; and that every care is being taken, alike by maintenance of blockade by sea and by increases of troops wherever possible, to meet any threats of new hostilities in this area.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Birmingham:

This largest manufacturing centre of the industrial Midlands had been subjected to sporadic but generally ineffective attacks for some time. Within the past fortnight there have been three concerted attacks of much greater intensity.

The first (on the night of November 19/20) did considerable damage to house and shop property, but only slight damage to factories.

In the second attack (on the night of November 20/21) several factories were damaged in the course of widespread raids by a total force estimated at 230 planes -- "very little important damage" was reported.

The third and most damaging attack (on the night of November 22/23) was by an enemy force estimated at 100 planes. The initial thrust caused serious fires, and a second heavy attack came before these fires, started in the early evening, could be extinguished.

Public buildings in the centre of the City and two railway stations were damaged.

Utility services, especially water, suffered "severely."

Although several factories were affected, damage in most cases was slight, and was less severe than at first thought.

Casualties reported following the two latter attacks were:

393 killed
1,482 seriously injured.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Bristol

The most lengthy attack on Bristol, lasting upwards of three hours, took place during the night of November 24/25. Incendiary bombs were chiefly used and residential and commercial property suffered considerably.

Damage to industry is reported "not serious." War production is "unlikely to be greatly affected."

Further attacks were made on an R.A.F. station, and a gas works was seriously damaged.

Casualties reported (on November 25):

40 killed

150 seriously wounded

Southampton

Incidental attacks involving fatal casualties have taken place in and around Southampton recently.

The most serious raid was that of November 23/24 in which serious damage was done to railway and residential property. It is reported that "surprisingly little" damage was caused to docks and factories.

General morale was good.

Civil defence services, working with great courage, unfortunately suffered numerous casualties. Total civilian casualties to November 24 were reported as:

90 killed

300 seriously injured

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Canada House

I have previously had occasion to refer to the praisworthy way in which officers of the various departments of the Canadian Government stationed in England have carried their onerous responsibilities amid all the perils of the moment. On at least two occasions within the past months, direct hits by high explosive bombs have damaged buildings within a short radius of Canada House, which has so far escaped more serious damage than broken window glass and temporary cutting off of main water supplies. The staff have so far been spared from personal injury, though some have lost all their personal property; and it is a matter for great pride that they have all carried on so splendidly without interruption or dislocation of work in conditions of great uncertainty and constant danger. I need scarcely say that all reasonable precautions which can be anticipated have been taken to ensure the safety and well-being of the Canadian personnel remaining in England.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Damage to War Industries

The carrying on of war industries in Britain at the moment is subject to certain limitations which I should now like to mention. These include:

1) direct damage through bombing
2) loss of working time
3) the cumulative effect of nervous tension of men and women working constantly in areas of danger.

As to direct damage, the effect of enemy action has been minimized because of many alternative sources of supply and because only a relatively small portion of war-industry factories ~~is~~ are in the areas which, up to the present, have been most heavily attacked. I am informed that, if enemy raiding continues on the present scale, losses or stoppages from all causes (direct attack, damage to stores, ... (?) loss of working time) may reach a maximum of 15 per cent., though to the best of my knowledge this figure has never been exceeded in any industry. I should add that in some industries loss through damage, as distinct from loss through working time, increased absenteeism, and industrial fatigue, has been very small indeed.

2) To compensate for loss of time through air raid warnings and during actual air attacks, some adjustment of shifts has been possible. In some areas, where duration of air raid warnings was as high as 80 per cent. of total man hours, night shifts were given up altogether. It may

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202616

expected that this problem will be accentuated during winter months; though it must be added that more severe weather conditions may appreciably restrict the areas and concentrations of bombing attacks.

3) The psychological factor to which I have referred is one which is is not easy to estimate in terms of hard figures. I can only say that every account I have seen pays tribute to the high and sustained spirit of workers in war industries, and I have no doubt that this constancy of purpose and determination for victory will remain one of the strongest weapons in Britain's composite armoury.

I should perhaps add that in some industries, more especially in non-war industries, surplus productive capacity has been able to absorb the consequence of industrial damage from bombing. In this way, there has been no appreciable effect on industrial output, whether for export or for home trade. I must add at once that because of loss of European markets there is a considerable surplus of export capacity, which has also been increased because of the substantial restrictions which have been placed upon production of certain goods for home consumption.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Hon. members will have seen a statement made on November 26 by the United Kingdom Minister of Shipping (Rt. Hon. Ronald CROSS) that the rate at which Britain is now building ships does not make up for British losses. Taken by itself, this statement might well give rise to anxiety, and I should therefore like to indicate to the House some of the factors entering into the shipping position at the moment.

. . .

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Hon. members will have seen a statement made on November 26 by the United Kingdom Minister of Shipping (Rt. Hon. Ronald CROSS) that the rate at which Britain is now building ships does not make up for British losses. Taken by itself, this statement might well give rise to anxiety, and I should therefore like to indicate to the House some of the factors entering into the shipping position at the moment.

. . .

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Merchant Shipping

1) Mr. Cross made it clear that while Britain's shipyards were working at capacity on merchant vessels, part of the Nation's facilities must of necessity be devoted to naval construction and repair. For this reason, and because by themselves the shipbuilding resources of the Empire were not sufficient, the shipyards of the United States were looked upon as a principal source of supply.

Hansard p. 290

Honourable members have already been informed, in the statement made on November 20th by my colleague, the Minister of Munitions and Supply, that contracts will shortly be placed for the building in Canada of 18 substantial merchant vessels on British account, 12 of them at Eastern tidewater ports, and 6 of them at the Pacific coast. (This new construction is over and above the considerable orders for naval construction -- corvettes and minesweepers -- on British Admiralty account). I can assure the House that the Government will lose no opportunity for aiding by Canadian construction ~~to~~ the continuing requirements of Britain for new merchant tonnage.

2) It has been stated that losses at sea of British merchant shipping since the start of the present war have averaged approximately those of the last war. Up until the beginning of June of this year, losses were placed at 20,000 tons weekly. Since June, when the ports

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202619

of France, of the Low Countries, and of Norway had passed into enemy control, the losses have been considerably higher, averaging 60,000 tons weekly. It is true that some eight million tons of Allied vessels have been transferred to the British flag, and that captures in prize have also represented important additions to available shipping. But it must be added that shipping alone cannot compensate for the reduced power to import necessary goods. The complete stoppage of exports to Britain from Norway, Belgium, Holland, and France has had important effects in limiting the importing power of Britain in certain essential materials.

3) Probably the strongest single factor in the mounting losses at sea has been the fact that from harbours acquired on the west coast of France the enemy has been able to operate his U-boats from bases far closer at hand than those which would be available in Germany alone. For this reason the enemy has been able to keep more armed vessels operating on main shipping routes at any one time.

In addition ~~to~~ the constant menace of invasion, directed particularly against the east and south coasts of the United Kingdom, necessitated a reduction of escort forces. The shortage of escort forces was partly compensated for by the transfer in recent weeks of 50 former destroyers of the United States Navy. Losses of British destroyers

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202620

have been relatively high. No naval craft are engaged in more hazardous duties, and Canada, in common with Britain herself, lost some of her destroyers on active service.

4) An additional factor to be reckoned with has been attacks from the air which, during the Great War, were only an incidental source of shipping losses at sea. So far as submarine attack is concerned, one great advantage of the convoy system was to make it more difficult for submarines to find targets. In the case of air attack, however, the direct protection afforded by escorting ships is frequently of less value; and in the case of coastal shipping in British waters, losses from air attack (as distinct from submarine attack or mine explosions) have been higher than previously.

I may add that as regards overseas shipping, the submarine menace is, at the moment, the most serious one. I ~~am~~ assured that anti-submarine forces are being increased as rapidly as possible and that ceaseless vigilance of anti-submarine patrols will not be relaxed.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Royal Air Force Attacks on Germany: Damage confirmed from sources other than pilots' reports:

City	Services Damaged
Berlin	railway traffic cable works rifle factory freight yards water supply (extensive flooding)
Hamburg	warehouses, armaments storage oil storage tanks (German press has admitted that on one occasion two separate areas each of nearly a square kilometre were completely destroyed).
Bremen	shipping
Essen	some parts of KRUPP works running at productive capacity 50% below normal; other departments closed down and production transferred elsewhere.
Stettin	shipyards and docks large reserve of aviation gasoline destroyed in 3-day fire.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Note on German financial situation

The financial position of Germany is serious, and in a sense which, over a period of time, must become increasingly crippling to the war effort of Hitler. It is true that the enemy has fallen heir to some of the immediate resources of territories which have been occupied or have been incorporated into the Reich; though it must be added that the vagrant fashion in which some of these resources have been despoiled - livestock and food resources in particular - has greatly lessened the probable period of their usefulness. It is equally true that the sources of supply open to the Allied powers are being progressively closed to Germany. It has been for some years a part of the Nazi policy to make the German Reich as nearly as possible a self-contained economy. In many essentials this has been done - at what cost to the general standard of living I will not here enquire. But in other essentials - rubber and oil in particular - Germany's needs must continue to outstrip her present imports, even with the addition of the synthetic materials which have been devised as substitutes. To take one example, even if Germany had access to the entire petroleum production of Roumania, she could still not meet her domestic requirements. With the sea route from the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Black Sea to North German ports so effectively patrolled and blockaded, neither of the alternative lines of transport, along the Danube or by the railway systems of eastern Europe, can carry this volume of petroleum. The Allied powers have sought to prevent any petroleum products - especially in a refined form, from reaching Germany or German-held territory, and for reasons which will be readily apparent.

Nor would Germany's position be materially improved even if she could command the financial resources to which Britain still has access. It is both a sad and a sober commentary upon Nazi objectives, to observe the extent to which occupied France and the Low Countries are being systematically robbed of liquid currency by the inflationist device of circulating German coins as legal tender, and at a rate of exchange which has no relation to metallic content whatsoever.

Germany is in fact unable, except at the cost of fighting and the loss of the men and materials of war, to obtain most of the essentials of war. In a campaign of attrition - which is a strategy at which two parties can play - the complete exhaustion of available capital and capital reserves, will become a cancerous sore which

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202624

can never be healed. Add to it the inroads into the morale of 3,000,000 men under arms but in virtual idleness, the spectre of diminished supplies of certain foodstuffs, and the wearing strain of a war mentality which has to reckon in terms of repression and violence, and the picture becomes starkly clear. If we are fighting to defeat the enemy which builds upon this structure, we are equally fighting to make sure beyond peradventure that it can ever happen to us.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

UNITED KINGDOM AIR DEFENCES

Press Association announced tonight in London that since the start of hostilities in September, 1939, a total of 3,006 enemy planes had been shot down over the United Kingdom.

Of these, 20 were Italian, the remainder German.

The total for the month of November was 221 planes. (These figures does not include enemy planes shot down over the sea surrounding the British Isles, nor planes brought down by anti-aircraft fire from British or Allied ships operating at sea).

December 1, 1940
7:50 p.m.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 202626

MEMORANDUM 1, x ii, 40

Prime Minister

re Statement

The attached revision covers the three points in the P.M.'s memo. i.e. Shipping, Finance, and the broad strategic picture.

Then follows the section: 'What Canada can do'

of which a revision has already been submitted today

Vest

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202627

The Mediterranean

Perhaps I should say one word about the situation in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. The accession under duress of Rumania, Hungary and Slovakia to the Axis adds no new strength to the predatory powers. Even if it did, the abstention of Jugoslavia and of Bulgaria has far greater significance. Italy has failed to fulfil the promise of her bombast.

The amazing success of the heroic Greek people, reviving as it does the memory of their ancient glories has not made the European situation more serious than it was. The success of the Royal Air Force and the British Navy in cooperation with the Greek forces has not advanced the cause of Italy and Germany. Who can say that the state of affairs in Albania, the disorder in Rumania, and the reluctance of Jugoslavia and Bulgaria, have aided Hitler in the creation of his new order for Europe.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The true significance of the present situation.

I have pointed out how the enemy has used the advantage gained by the French collapse to bomb the towns and ports of England at short range, and to renew, under more favourable circumstances the attacks upon British shipping. The German army which over-ran the Low Countries and broke the French resistance is still intact. It may even be stronger now than it was in the summer. French industry and French supplies are lost to us and available to the enemy. All our earlier calculations, both in Britain and Canada, were based upon the maintenance of French resistance and the availability of French resources. The loss of French strength must be replaced two-fold to make up both for our loss and for the German gains.

This fact has thrown a heavy burden upon the industry and productive resources of this continent. That burden is increased further to the extent of British losses, both in industry and shipping. The factories and mines of North America are fortunately still beyond the range of bombing planes. The Nazi threat can be destroyed only if the industry of the new world is fully mobilized to meet it. In that industrial mobilization Canada has necessarily a large and a growing share.

~~Finance~~

~~The Leader of the Opposition has referred to what Lord Lothian said recently with respect to finance: to the~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Finance

The vast quantities of supplies which Britain requires from North America to supplement the deficiencies of her own production must, of course, be paid for. The Leader of the Opposition has referred to what Lord Lothian said recently about Britain being near the end of her fiscal resources, and about the need which she would have for financial aid. I should perhaps point out that Lord Lothian's statement referred to British purchase in the United States. As for British purchases in Canada, the Minister of Finance has already told the House what Canada is doing to help in financing British purchases in this war. The measures which the Minister will announce to the House later today will indicate that we are proposing to do still more to facilitate the purchases of supplies in Canada.

Dr.Clark thinks this paragraph should be omitted

(Lord Lothian's statement has given rise to concern in certain quarters that Britain may already be on the verge of bankruptcy. This is surely an exaggerated interpretation. It should be remembered that the British have already made tremendous commitments for purchases in the United States, for as much as two years ahead. Before adding extensively to these commitments they must be sure that some means may be found to meet the additional commitments they may require to make. In other words, Lord Lothian was sounding a warning that the British government did not have an inexhaustible

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

supply of United States exchange, and that purchases could not be unlimited.)

The problem of providing United States exchange which faces the British government is a problem which also faces our own government, for we too must provide for vast outlays of United States dollars to pay for our purchases of essential war material. Later this afternoon the Minister of Finance will propose certain measures which, at this juncture, seem to the government necessary in order further to conserve our supply of exchange for this purpose.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

C202631

Ottawa,.....

Prime Minister

Revised draft—

pp 13, a, b, c —

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202632

Night after night for months the Royal Air Force, flying, it is true, much greater distances in smaller numbers and carrying fewer bombs, have been resolutely engaged in effective destruction of military and industrial objectives.

A glance at the map will at once make it clear that the area open to attack by British planes is large - it extends in fact from the coasts of Norway to the Spanish frontier, and far inland to the industrial heart of Germany. British heavy bombers have in fact flown single journeys of as much as 1400 miles, to the important Skoda armaments establishments at Pilsen, and across the Alps to bomb the industrial centres of northern Italy, at Turin and Milan and elsewhere.

In Germany itself, they have attacked repeatedly - 80 or 100 times since midsummer - synthetic oil refineries; aluminium factories; railway marshalling yards; docks and shipbuilding yards; naval bases; power stations; and a variety of other objectives.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202623

Nearer at hand, the Royal Air Force has smashed repeatedly and relentlessly at the "invasion ports" of Lorient, LeHavre, Boulogne and Dunkirk. In these ports, submarine establishments and concentrations of barges intended for troop transport on a large scale have been steadily attacked.

I have said that the area open to British attack is large, and that the flying distances involved are great. By contrast, the area for German attacks is much more limited and, since the channel coast affords closer bases for German aircraft, the flying distance is considerably less. On the other hand, German losses in planes have been large, about 3,000 over Britain, according to the latest figure, but the more serious loss has been in terms of pilots and air crews. Of course, even numerical superiority in bombing and fighter aircraft, when it is achieved, will not provide a guarantee against aerial attack. What is certain is that as British aircraft production, aided by a steady flow of planes from the United States and Canada, succeeds in narrowing the gap in effective strength between the Royal Air Force and the German Air Force, the scale of British attacks upon enemy and enemy-occupied territory will be correspondingly increased.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202634

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

WJT/PM
14.22.40

R-401
V-4

For the Prime Minister

Re: Christmas Broadcast

The CBC plan to record the Christmas broadcast well in advance of Christmas Day, and to transmit it to Great Britain by the beam service, as soon as possible. This is done to relieve conjestion on the beam and, at the same time, to ensure that there will be no breakdown in the programme due to bad transmission on Christmas Day. The Ottawa studio is waiting to make arrangements for recording the Prime Minister's message, and would like to do so as soon as possible, with some advance notice as to the hour selected.

The message as drafted by Mr. Brockington could, with advantage, be shortened, so as to allow for proper announcement.

W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202635

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TURNBULL

Broadcast at end of year:

Additional points mentioned by the Prime Minister:

Compare situation at the close of this year with that of 12 months ago; also compare outlook of a year ago with the outlook today.

Mention "features of the year"

appreciation of Britain

our own war effort, now coming to fruition

a year of waiting to get our plans developed;

now ready to move forward.

December 14, 1940 (J.A.G.)

Copies to L.W.B.
J.W.P.
J.S.M.
J.A.G. (Memo Book)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202636

Dictated by the Prime Minister
December 14, 1940

R-901
V-4

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TURNBULL:

Re: Broadcast at end of year

I feel that the Canadian people will expect a broadcast from me at the end of the present year. Something of about 15 minutes or not more than 30 at the outside.

It should really be in the nature of a review of outstanding factors of the year re:

(1) the war itself,

(2) Canada's war effort.

The theme might well be the position of both at the dawn of the New Year considered in the light of events of the year now drawing to its close.

It should carry the same kind of emphasis that my statement in the House did as to lights and shadows and a stronger emphasis than ever on the purposes of the war.

Please transmit a copy of this communication to Mr. Brockington and to Mr. Pickersgill, and also to Mr. Macdonald.

W. L. M. K.

R-1008
1940

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Original sent to W.J.T.
Copies to: L.W.B.
J.W.P.
Mr. Macdonald
Memo. file

Prime Minister to pls. see

Dictated by the Prime Minister
December 14, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TURNBULL:

Re: Broadcast at end of year C 202637

I feel that the Canadian people will expect a broadcast from me at the end of the present year. Something of about 15 minutes or not more than 30 at the outset.

It should really be in the nature of a review of outstanding factors of the year re:

(1) the war itself,

(2) Canada's war effort.

The theme might well be the position of both at the dawn of the New Year considered in the light of events of the year now drawing to its close.

It should carry the same kind of emphasis that my statement in the House did as to lights and shadows and [illegible] stronger emphasis than ever on the purposes of the war.

Please transmit a copy of this communication to Mr. Brockington and to Mr. Pickersgill, and also to Mr. Macdonald.

W. L. M. K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

W. J. T. /G.
16. 12. 40.

C202638

P-101
V-4

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BROCKINGTON & MR. PICKERSGILL:

The Prime Minister feels that the Christmas Day broadcast will have to be changed to bring it completely in line with the fact that it is intended as a message to Canadians serving overseas.

He suggests that, speaking as Prime Minister on behalf of the Canadian people, the message should cover the following points:

1. Our thoughts today are with those serving overseas and with those whose service in Canada and elsewhere is preventing them from being with their families. While distance is a barrier we are all together, however, in a unity of purpose.

   The government is behind the defence forces ready to give them their fullest support in every endeavour. The people of Canada are also united in their support and their belief in victory.

2. A word of remembrance for those who have lost their lives.

3. A recollection of sacrifice on this day which commemorates the sacrifice of Christianity.

   Sympathy to the relatives.

4. Christmas a day of peace and goodwill etc.

5. No sermon, no exhortation to the troops.

Mr. King wants everything else set aside for this as he feels he must complete it this morning and record it this afternoon.

W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202639

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

WJT/MDS

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Brockington and Mr. Pickersgill.

R-901 V.4

RE: New Year's Broadcast

8-100 1940

The Prime Minister feels that instead of a lengthy broadcast for the New Year which would include a summary of achievements of the past year, a five-minute broadcast on New Year's Eve would be more appropriate.

This would take the form of a New Year's resolution for the Canadian people. A very brief reference would be made to the fact that Canadians could look with pride on what had been done in the year now closing and what was required was turning their minds to the year about to open; that at this very hour a new year had started its course in other lands, a year in which the fate of mankind would be determined; and there should be a plea for Canadians to put their hearts and souls into the conflict. Each sentence should carry out this central thought and the whole message should be as strongly worded as possible.

Mr. King has in mind, if it is satisfactory, to ask that it be broadcast to England.

He is most anxious that it be prepared this week and be recorded by the end of the week, if at all possible. The material already in hand for the longer broadcast will not be wasted but will be used for Parliament.

December 24th, 1940. W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202640 [illegible] Lady Bessborough [1901?]

Mr Mackenzie King's speech - was great- was so sad he spoke not- he spoke rather quickly - tone was short- not quite clearly - he has made a great impression on all - especially the elodid 'Scots' !! - things are quiet we must concentrate for the future & expect much may happen - but are ready

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202641

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

January 18, 1941

Mr. Pickersgill

Speech material which I mentioned yesterday:

1) Allusions to ROOSEVELT speeches
   Fireside Chat Dec 29/40
   Message to Congress Jan 6/41
   - Canadian appreciation of

2) Overseas appreciations of Canada's War Effort
   see attached list

3) Canadian specialist troops serving abroad
   e.g. Canadian Tunneling Troops, Gibraltar

4) Editorials specially marked by PM

   Ottawa Citizen Jan 1/41 At Cross Roads of Civilization
   London Free Press 1 1 41 A New Year's Resolve
   Hamilton Spectator 2 1 " Canada's Duty
   NY Herald Tribune 2 1 41 The Decisive Year

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202642

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: The Honourable JAMES ALLISON GLEN

WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1941

The house met at three o'clock.

LEASE-LEND BILL

EXPRESSION OF SATISFACTION AT PASSAGE OF MEASURE BY UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I feel that the house would wish me to express on its behalf, and, I may add, on behalf of the people of Canada, the satisfaction felt at the word received last night that the lease-lend bill had passed the congress of the United States and had been signed by the president.

The signature by the President of the United States of the lease-lend bill, after its passage by large majorities in the house of representatives and the senate, will stand throughout time as one of the milestones of freedom. It points the way to ultimate and certain victory. The majorities given to the measure in congress are evidence that this law carries with it the overwhelming approval of the citizens of the United States. It is a declaration by the president, in the name of its government and people, that the United States is determined to supply such aid in the present war as will ensure but one end to the conflict. That end will be its successful termination by the defeat of the aggressor nations, and the preservation, restoration and expansion of freedom wherever the aggressors have substituted might for right, and national force for international justice.

add Hon. members will recall that when the house resumed its sittings on February 17, I referred in the course of my review of Canada's external affairs to the change which had taken place in the attitude of the United States. At that time the change had already been reflected in the president's message to congress.

"The president's message," I said, " is more than a statement of principles. It deals with means as well as with ends. The new policy as laid down by Mr. Roosevelt envisages sending ships, planes, tanks and guns to beleaguered Britain, and to other nations resisting aggression. This aid is to be furnished in ever-increasing measure without the exaction of immediate payment and regardless of the threats of dictators. The precise form which assistance will take is now engaging the attention of the competent branches of government in the United States. It is a matter for the United States alone to decide. To the whole democratic world, however, the new policy has brought fresh hope and renewed resolution."

The policy recommended by the president in his message has now been accepted by congress.

Hon. members may also recall that, on June 7 of last year, at a time when the news from France was growing daily more ominous, and the entry of Italy into the war was expected at any moment, I said, in a broadcast to the Canadian people: "If new enemies oppose us, we may be sure that old and new friends will arise to help us. The world-wide significance of the conflict is being realized in every land."

That prediction has been abundantly fulfilled. The friendship of the United States, strengthened by old ties of sympathy, and new ties of practical understanding, has been organized and mobilized upon the side of freedom. This happy consummation has been achieved not by propaganda but by deeds—the brave deeds of the people of Britain, and the wanton and cruel deeds of the tyrants of Germany and Italy. As ruthless act has followed ruthless act, the issues of the conflict have become clear for all to see. The progress of hostilities has been marked by the growing apprehension of the United States. That great country now knows what nazi and fascist threats mean in terms of its own freedom, and the happiness of its own citizens. The growing apprehension and increased knowledge have been marked by the cumulative determination of the American people to spare no material effort necessary to help the triumph of the cause which has already commanded the support of their sentiments and their ideals.

What the passage of this bill means to Britain, and to the cause for which we fight, may well be the difference between prolonged and indecisive warfare, and the certainty of

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202643

victory. The people of Canada have never doubted what the great-hearted people of the United States would do. Of their own free will, and by their own decision, the American people have spoken in words which tyrants and free men alike will understand. It is as though by one short enactment the world's conscience has condemned the wanton aggressors who have placed freedom, Christianity, and civilization in jeopardy.

As the chairman of the foreign relations committee said yesterday in the House of Representatives, the lease-lend bill "is the voice of aroused America, sounding the trumpet call of victory for free government everywhere."

The courage, determination and fortitude of the people of Britain in the face of continuous and appalling danger have not only gained the ungrudging admiration of the American people, but they have proved, with inexorable logic, that the strength of Britain is the one great obstacle in the path of the aggressors. The American people know that the magnificent resistance of Britain has made her the main outwork of the defences of the United States. Canada's example, as a nation of the new world, actively participating to the utmost limit in the present struggle, has also had its influence in arousing the people of the United States to their present realization that freedom itself is at stake in this war.

It in no sense minimizes the magnificent effort of Britain and the nations of the British commonwealth to say that the aid, the cooperation and the limitless resources of the United States definitely ensure final victory.

We in Canada may feel more than a little pride in the share we have had in bringing about the closer relationship between the United States and the British commonwealth. It will, I believe, seal the spiritual union of free peoples everywhere, out of which we may hope to build an enduring new world order.

Hon. R. B. HANSON (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, the passage of the lease-lend bill by the congress of the United States and its approval by the great president of that republic constitute an event of great magnitude and importance at this juncture of world affairs. To Britain as the head of our beleaguered empire, and to Canada and the other dominions which stand at her side as belligerents, it may well be, as indeed I think it will be, a turning point in this war distracted world. In any event its importance cannot be overestimated.

We in Canada as good neighbours of the United States, along with our kinsfolk in Britain, should raise our voices in grateful acknowledgment of the effort of the president and his administration in pursuing the policy now adopted. In the days to come, with the abundant assistance which will be forthcoming, we and generations yet unborn will raise our voices and call their names blessed.

PRIVATE BILL

GENERAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Mr. SARTO FOURNIER (Maisonneuve-Rosemont) moved the first reading of Bill No. 18 (from the senate) to incorporate General Security Insurance Company of Canada.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Explain.

Mr. FOURNIER (Maisonneuve-Rosemont): I am sorry that, on account of being detained in Montreal for a few days, I am not prepared to explain exactly the principles of this bill. If the house would be kind enough to wait until next week—

Mr. SPEAKER: Stand.

QUESTIONS

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

MARITIME PROVINCES FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION

Mr. HAZEN:

1. Was Richard Creed, supervisor inspector of fruits and vegetables suspended by the Department of Agriculture? If so, when?

2. What was the reason or reasons for his suspension?

3. Were any other fruit and vegetable inspectors suspended or expelled in the maritime provinces from 1933 to 1936, both years inclusive?

4. Was Richard Creed dismissed from his position? If so, when and what were the grounds for his dismissal?

5. What were the carryover charges due by the shippers for inspection fees on potato table stock and turnips for the years 1933 and 1934 in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island?

Mr. GARDINER:

1. Yes; on December 1, 1934.

2. Unsatisfactory collections and remittances of inspection fees.

3. Yes.

4. Yes; February 1, 1936; unsatisfactory service in connection with the collection and remittance of inspection fees.

5. Prince Edward Island, 1933-34, $1,033.50; 1934-35, $390. New Brunswick, 1933-34, $9; 1934-35, $714.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202644 file

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRIME MINISTER:

On New Year's eve, Mr. Ogilvie, Director General of the B. B. C. ended a broadcast with the following prayer by Ignatius Loyola:

> "Teach us, good Lord, to serve Thee as Thou deservest. To give and not to count the cost; to fight and not to heed the wounds; to toil and not to seek for rest; to labour and not ask for any reward, save that of knowing that we do Thy will. Amen".

I thought you might like it.

March 27, 1941. L.W.B.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202645

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

WJT/MDS

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

A start has already been made on the preparation of material for the series of speeches which you hope to be able to deliver following the close of the Session.

An examination of editorials, reports of speeches and correspondence, discloses certain items on which there is misunderstanding or a complete lack of public information. These will be grouped in such a way as to indicate the general topics for a series of eight or ten speeches. These topics can be submitted, if you so desire, before you leave Ottawa, with a brief outline of the material to be included under each heading. In addition, one speech will be drafted in at least outline form so as to show the proposed method of treatment.

I feel quite sure that if the general line we are following meets with your approval the great part of the work can be done before your return. Naturally, few of the speeches can be put into anything like final form because they will have to be altered with changing war conditions, but at least we shall have worked out the main parts of the speeches and last minute preparation will be reduced to a minimum.

All concerned have been warned that no intimation of your plans in this direction is to be disclosed.

April 10, 1941. W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Finch Material Found

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202646

For Mr. Gibson:

Speech on Fundamentals

See clipping entitled:

"The King's Call to Prayer

by Dr. Bertal Heeney

filed with papers from Mr. Heeney

April 15, 1941

Lacy

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202647

May 10, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TURNBULL:

The following are among the addresses which I am expected to deliver before the end of the present month:

(1) a broadcast in the nature of an address to England in connection with Canada's war loan, to be replied to by Mr. Churchill;

(2) at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, an address to both Houses of Congress on Canada's war effort. This, if it could be delivered on May 24th, would be particularly appropriate, otherwise

(3) if Parliament still in session, some brief speech of an inspirational character to be made in the House of Commons on that day, and also a broadcast to the Canadian people.

(4) A welcome to President Roosevelt, should the President, as he hopes, find it possible to visit Ottawa before the month is out. The latest word from Washington is that while unable to be here between the 10th and 15th as originally hoped for, the President now intends to be here before the end of the month.

In addition to these addresses, I shall be expected to make another at Kingston, Ontario, on the 50th anniversary of the death of Sir John MacDonald, the address to be made at the grave.

These, as you will recognize, are all important and for important occasions, and cannot be in readiness too soon inadvance.

In addition, I shall need, in all probability, to make some further statement on the progress of the war and events connected with the war, should anything of an exceptional nature occur at any time.

Regardless, however, of exceptional events, I shall have to make a statement, when Parliament adjourns, bringing up to the last moment what has transpired of significance since my statement on the Balkan situation, and leaving the position where it can be taken up anew after the period of adjournment. That work too should be in hand at once.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Finally, as you are aware, I am being asked by colleagues and members of Parliament to make public speeches in different places, as soon as Parliament adjourns. This obligation I should like to cover, if at all possible, during the month of June. The syllabus, etc. for the purpose cannot be prepared too soon, so that I may be in a position to indicate to the Cabinet and to the members of the party before Parliament adjourns what may or may not be possible in that time.

I shall look to you to see that the preparation of this work is properly distributed, and that the various matters are brought forward as rapidly as may be possible.

Please keep in mind the visit of Walter Lippmann to Ottawa, probably on May the .

W. L. M. K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202649 Jde. 24.5.41

M-25-1
1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re March Past, Monday

The Lake Superior Regiment will march to Parliament Hill on Monday, so timed as to have the head of the Regiment reach the Peace Tower at exactly 2:30. The Prime Minister is to take the Salute from the steps leading to the main entrance. If the Prime Minister is not on hand at that time, the Regiment will have to be halted for a distance extending back to the canal at Elgin Street.

The Chief of the General Staff and Major Anglin will be on hand to assist the Prime Minister.

After the March Past, which will take approximately twelve minutes, the Regiment will form up on the lawn in front of the steps, to be briefly addressed by the Prime Minister from the top of the steps leading to the lawn. So that the voice will carry, a loud speaker system will be installed, and a microphone made available for the Prime Minister's use.

Brief notes of suggested remarks are attached.

NOTE:

While strictly speaking, the unit is the first battalion of the Lake Superior Regiment, it may be referred to as the Lake Superior Regiment.

The parade past the Tower, where the Prime Minister takes the Salute, is called a March Past.

If the Prime Minister walked down through the ranks of the troop, this would be referred to as an inspection. (This is not to be done).

If the troops went through exercises, it would be called a review.

W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Notes for use of Prime Minister in Addressing Lake Superior Regiment

---

Remarks should be addressed to Colonel Cook (Officer Commanding), officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

Honoured by privilege of taking the Salute of the
Lake Superior Regiment;
the first battalion of that Regiment is a credit
to its officers, its instructors, to the men
themselves, but above all, to Canada.

The citizens of Ottawa have been greatly impressed by
the very high standard which the unit has displayed
during the few weeks it has been in this city.

During past week, Regiment has shared with other units
duty of mounting guard on Parliament Hill;
this seemingly routine duty is actually symbolic
of the supreme task with which Regiment and other
forces faced;
Parliament represents very centre of free institutions.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202651

here, free men freely elected by a free people,
legislate for their fellow citizens;
to-day, Nazi tyranny would seek to impose its
evil will on the world, and destroy power of other
nations to determine own destinies;
the fate of democracy and of human freedom rests
on strength of its armed forces.

While the measure of that strength depends largely on
material resources, it also depends on the spirit
of the people.

Of the determination of Canada, there can be no doubt;
it is shown in the way in which Canadian people are
accepting the increasing burdens of war;
it is reflected in the bearing and in the countenances
of the men before me.

In front of the Regiment stands Parliament;
overhead is the Peace Tower, containing within its
walls a memorial chamber dedicated to those who
fought and fell in the last War;
their spirit and sacrifice reaches out to you who
have freely dedicated your lives in a great cause,
on the outcome of which rests the fate of humanity
itself.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202652

You fill our hearts with pride and with humility.

As you go from our midst, you take with you our deep-felt gratitude.

To each and every one, I wish Godspeed;
may Divine power watch over you and guide you.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

MEMORANDUM

C 202653

Colonel Cook. Officers.
Non-commissioned officers,
and Men of the Lake
Superior Regiment.—

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

WJT/TAS
19.6.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C 202654

The Prime Minister may recall the suggestion of the newsreel people that the placing into operation of the Unemployment Insurance on July 1st might be made the occasion of a special message from the Prime Minister to newsreel audiences. Mr. Brown has submitted the following as the proposed text of the messages to be delivered on that occasion. If the Prime Minister can spare the time for this purpose, the newsreel people will come to Ottawa.

As they would like this on the screen for July 1st, it would be advisable to dispose of it shortly.

W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The following is submitted for the announcer if it is the type of thing required. The Unemployment Insurance Commission is not responsible for the announcement made before the picture is shown.

ANNOUNCER

Canada celebrates her birthday on July 1st by bringing in the new Unemployment Insurance Plan which goes into effect on Dominion Day. As the opening day of the Plan's operation approaches, The Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour, is ~~shown~~ presenting to The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, the first insurance book, specially bound and lettered for the occasion. Three million of these books are available for Canada's workers.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

THE HONOURABLE NORMAN A. McLARTY

Mr. King, it gives me great pleasure to present to you, as Canada's Number One worker, the first insurance book issued under the Unemployment Insurance Plan, which has been specially bound for this occasion. I know that you will never need this book, but it is presented to you because of your interest in this matter and also because, as Canada's first Minister of Labour, you have constantly had the interest of labour at heart.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

THE PRIME MINISTER

) Thank you, Mr. McLarty, and congratulat~~ions~~ ~~to~~ you as Minister of Labour on the beginning of Unemployment Insurance in Canada. ~~This~~ little book represents the culmination of many years of thought ~~and~~ planning. ~~In a sense it is the practical evidence of a dream come true.~~ Introduction of Unemployment Insurance is a great forward step in the battle against the evils of unemployment. It will enable workers to pursue their tasks with greater peace of mind. It will enable employers to assist in ~~the operation of one of the greatest plans for~~ social betterment, ~~ever attempted in Canada's history~~. It is an orderly first line of defence against unemployment evils, ~~and is recognized as such in all civilized countries.~~ Canada will benefit ~~greatly~~ from Unemployment Insurance.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

JWP/MDS
9.8.41

Copy for Mr Turnbull

C 202658

K-102
1941
N-305-69
V-3

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRIME MINISTER:

RE: **Reports of Mansion House Speech**

Mr. Robertson and I have gone through the various reports of the speech at the Mansion House to see where the discrepancies actually occurred.

I am attaching full copies of the "Evening Citizen" of Thursday and the New York "Herald Tribune" of Friday which I have not had clipped as I thought you might wish to see the general set-up.

The story by Carnegie in the "Citizen" uses the word guarantee which you, of course, did not use at all. On page 10 the C.P. text is given with the sentence referring to Mr. Churchill's declaration omitted, although other references to Mr. Churchill are still there.

From its context it would appear that the "Herald Tribune" editorial (page 16) was based on the earlier and incomplete reports rather than on the correct version which appears on page one of the same paper.

Unfortunately, it would seem that Carnegie's use of the word guarantee was at least as misleading as the omission of the sentence about the Churchill declaration.

The attached letter from Mr. Crandall, of the British United Press throws interesting light on the whole matter.

Would it not be desirable to have Mr. Reading draw

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202659

the attention of the principal U. S. papers to the discrepancy? Perhaps Mr. Philip would do a story for the "New York Times" which would help to put the whole matter straight.

J. W. P.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202660

RADIO TALK, Wednesday, 23rd Sept, '42.

I don't think that there was ever a time when it was more important to ask what education is doing. It is important because we all feel to-day that the world is changing under our eyes. We are conscious of new problems and fighting desperately to find new ways of solving them. It is very important that we should have the right kind of education, the kind which will help us to solve those problems. Only yesterday, it seems, we were in the happy days of pioneering. The emphasis was on individual initiative. We built accordingly the philosophy of rugged individualism. It was a great philosophy while it lasted. It enabled us to explore new lands: discover new and wonderful means of production. It gave us the glory of the nineteenth century and that bright age we call the age of free enterprise. The laws reflected it, politics reflected it, and of course, education reflected it.

That was only natural. But for a generation a great change has been gathering upon us like a cloud. Free enterprise was wonderful for opening up new horizons, but when it came to keeping people happy and harmonious it was not quite so good. Every state has experienced internal disruption of one kind or another during the past couple of generations. And international disruption has grown to a point where we have to-day a world at war. The basic reason for both disruptions is the failure of our old outlook and philosophy of living, to maintain peace. It has not worked. We need not bother to ask why. The fact of the matter is that it has failed to maintain peace and therefore it has failed. And the tragedy of it is that anarchic elements like Nazism are to-day taking desperate advantage of that failure to impose another and ferocious outlook on the minds of men.

This would be a very unhappy situation if we were not doing something about it, but, of course, we are. Laboriously and painfully democracy for many years now has been realising that nineteenth century ideas were not good enough for the twentieth century. We have seen governments pass to the initiative. We have seen them abandon their role of regulating from the side-lines and enter the arena as owners and organisers. Every democratic

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202661

country has tried a new deal of one kind or another. They have come progressively to realise that co-operation, not exploitation, is the natural law of this new century which Vice President Wallace has called 'the peoples century'. No art has reflected this basic change or this new promise for mankind so notably as the art of education.

The schoolroom has brightened: the universities have come closer to life. There is a social aspect now to all pedagogical processes. You find teachers concerned to-day with far wider concerns than the three Rs. They are concerned to see their children well fed and well clothed. They are concerned with the environment from which they come, knowing that it is stupid to teach a child to be a good citizen for half the day only to have it taught to be a bad citizen for the other half of the day. Education has found new and inspiring roots in a deep concern for the fuller implications of community life. You have new branches of education, like day nurseries, nursery schools and kindergarten. You have a new concern for small classes and well-lit and well ventilated classrooms. You have kindlier and more imaginative ways of teaching. You have children taught to work as a team and to co-operate with their neighbours. And you have an ever watchful eye on health in the dental and health clinics maintained by educational authorities.

In the curriculum itself there are wonderful new changes. The radio and the film have come into the school to widen horizons and teach children to be citizens of that wider world which the speed of modern communication and the interdependence of commercial relationships have opened up. Children are taught from their earliest years to be citizens of that highly complex, mechanical and scientific world to which they are heirs. And older people like ourselves often wonder at their native facility. They seem sometimes to be understanding naturally what to us is still laborious and difficult.

The art of the educator has been very much in action down there in the schools, in spite of all the foolish ecomonies we have inflicted on them. The teacher, as ever, has been a noble and sacrificial citizen.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202662

I can never think of the universities as having done nearly so well in this matter as the schools. Many of them have been slow to change and stodgy, maintaining, with, of course, a certain good sense, that the discipline of the classics and the philosophies fitted men for anything. I came out of the old fashioned university tradition myself so perhaps I should not complain. On the other hand, it has been important that the universities should give mental leadership in a time like ours, when basic changes are taking place in society, when the events in the world are making it necessary to alter the entire approach to such matters as political science, social psychology, public administration, ecomonics and even the law.

I think they have been so busy with fundamental prinsiples that they have tended often to ignore the urgent need of the time. Perhaps they have failed just a little to give men a sense of the great growing points in the astounding generation we are living through. Perhaps they have not sufficiently prepared men for the battles of to-day and to-morrow. But that is only the black side of the picture. You could not have had the New Deal in America, or the wonderful development of public administration in Ottawa without a generation of young men, schooled in the new problems with which government to-day is faced. Particularly in finance and economics, the universities of Canada have a fine record of progressive thought, and Canada is reaping the reward to-day in these young men - so many of them under forty - who face and master the napoleonic problems which the war is imposing on the processes of government. Canada is lucky.

One should remember too the vast strides which some of the universities have made in recent years in the field of what is called general education. I think, perhaps the most notable example, is the University of Minnesota. But you can watch universities like the University of Alberta reaching out into the community in exactly the same way. It is a new and vital idea when you make a university not just a monastery of learning, but a living force of adult education for all the people around. The farmer is served by being kept in touch with the research station. In study groupd of one kind or another, the isolation of the individual and the community can be broken down, and the whole process of citizenship can be

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202663

enlivened and enlightened under the guidance of experts.

Yet, the schools and the universities are only part of the educational process, and to tell the truth, I don't even think they are the most important part. The great revolution that has taken place in the art of education in the past generation is that powerful forces have come up to supplement the work of the schools and the universities and take over the most dynamic of all educational relationships with the public. I am thinking of the radio, the film, the popular newspaper and the magazine. I am also thinking of those great and growing services of public information which governments, both provincial and federal, have been forced to develop. To-day the principal influence on mens' minds derives from these sources. Whatever the school or university has done or may do, the sentiments which determine mens' judgement, the loyalties they work by or fight by, are created to-day by one or other of these instruments of persuasion, the film, the radio and the forces of public information.

The new growth has been very haphazard, but it is daily becoming less so. Both the radio and the film have kept insisting that they were simply instruments of entertainment. They have denied that their duty was to shape the public mind. But public pressure has gradually forced them to a deliberation of purpose which, ten years ago, they would have regarded as impossible. Radio and even film to-day are community instruments, dedicated first and foremost to serve the public need and public purpose; and as the public need becomes serious, so they follow.

The information services of governments were intended originally only to give and account of governmental stewardship and appease the critics of the administration. To-day, in every country, they have become directive instruments of the public mind. They have been forced to assume the mental leadership of the public as governments themselves are being forced to assume economic leadership. They have passed, in ten years, from the simple obligations of explanation to the fuller obligations of persuasion and inspiration. And that is the most significant development, I think, in the history of education, since education was first made compulsory.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202564

Many old fashioned people are worried about it, and see in it a grave danger. They talk of propaganda, and putting mens' minds in a strait jacket and, considering the old days when society was a free-for-all, their complaint sounds very plausible. But they can save their breath. It is not a question of putting mens' minds in a strait jacket but of giving leadership in the most needful of all developments in our time: the securing of co-operation among men for the public good. In any case, what has happened has happened and cannot be undone. It is a natural development and for a sinple reason. You cannot impose on governments the duty of initiative as we have continuously done in recent years without giving them the means to secure the co-operation of the public. The chief means of securing co-operation in a democracy must, of course, lie in the art of persuading and exhorting and inspiring the public to co-operative action. To-day the state is, and must be, the greatest of all educational forces. I do not mean that it must invade those rights of education which the Constitution secured to the provinces in the case of Canada. I mean that the state is forced, by its own natural growth, to develop large systems of information which are in effect educational. Looking forward one foresees an immediate and wide-spread growth of this tendancy.

Now here is a specially important point. We are far too inclined to suppose that education is a matter of thinking only; but, of course, the best of all education in citizenship comes from actually practicing citizenship and, increasingly in this generation, we come to realise it is the deed and not the word that marks the truly educated. That was the idea behind the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides, and we have seen recently in the English blitz and in the scrap drives on this continent, what a great force for public service youth groups can be if they are taught not only to think but to do.

I think we are going to see a great cultivation of what we might call education in action and education by action. Already the Selective Service organisation of the country is under way, and under imaginative leadership. It means that people will progressively be given the work to do which they are best fitted to do, but of course you cannot uproot and transplant human beings without

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202665

raising a great many human and social problems. They will have to be trained; but if they are mothers they will also want to know that their children are being looked after; and we shall have to have a course of practical education throughout the country in the development of day nurseries. And that is only one of the occasions for the new approach to public education. You cannot talk of mobilizing the full work power of the nation without thinking of physical fitness as a basic contributor to it. So we shall inevitably find ourselves involved in a widespread development of physical education. New and extended industrial communities are rising up and, with them, have come housing problems of sometimes a most serious kind. If housing is not good, if the amenities are poorer than men with a vision of democracy have a right to expect, Canada will have perforce to educate the responsible authorities in the simple axiom that men will not work vitally unless their heart is in it. At a hundred points the need for educational services of this kind will flow logically and inevitably from the need of the war effort itself. They will be needed to help people do their work better, and they will be needed to give people a vision of what they are doing. Action groups in the many spheres of war activity will want to know about other action groups and, where one group has done specially well, it will be proud to feel it is being shown as an example to all the rest.

Even the housewife caught up in the personal and sometimes solitary labours of her household duties has, we know, a part to play in this war. Mr. Gordon has already made her the watch and warden over the nation's prices, but this is only the first of the civic duties which will be imposed upon her. She will presently be expected to know something of nutritional values and to guard economically the health of her family. She will be expected, as the standard of living becomes more frugal and disciplined, to buy even more scientifically than she has hitherto done. And, of course, she will want to have all that explained to her. With one thing and another, we are going to have a lot of explaining to do and a lot of guidance to give; and education by the state will be in action all along the line.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202666

The other day I was looking at the blueprint of the War Council for the State of New York. It is an interesting document from an educational point of view. Defence activities are separated off into groups. There is, of course, A.R.P. as a first and essential measure of defence, but the interesting thing is the names of the other committees which are regarded as findamental to defence. There is the nutrition committee, the physical fitness committee, the recreation committee. There are committees on consumer problems, housing surveys and amenities, public health and medical care, salvage, social protection, vocational training and so on. Every single one of them involves an educational process.

Looking at these needs which the war has revealed, I know they are really old needs; but the war is making us realise that we cannot have total defence without looking at the whole social structure and securing its basic health. In that sense the war is the greatest social reformer and the greatest educator we have known in our time. It is traching us to get together for the common good. It is teaching us to look into the lives of our neighbours and make the responsibility for their welfare our responsibility. It is teaching us new efficiencies and new standards of strength, both in the community and in the individual. It is strictly accurate to call it the people's war, for it is the first great war which will really have served the people.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202667 WJT/TAS 10.9.41

N-305-69
v.1

R-901
v.4

4-750
v.1

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

The Prime Minister is most anxious that the broadcast be proceeded with rapidly and if possible that it be complete by Saturday of this week.

He would like to repeat again the message he had for the Americans, but with it he would like to refer to the misunderstandings which have arisen and on this occasion make it perfectly clear that the editorials and other criticisms were based on a misreading of what he actually said.

He would also like a telegram drafted to Mr. Churchill and perhaps a message sent to Roosevelt to go off first thing tomorrow explaining just how this mix-up in the speech occurred. That is, explain that the censors had held back certain parts of the speech and thereby allowed a completely wrong impression to develop.

As a still further item for you, he wants the clippings for the trip, including the clippings you collected about Menzies, to go out to him at Kingsmere.

W. J. T.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

For file in "K" box in
Library at Laurier House.

Hansard Speech

C 202668

Material for Speeches

Extract from letter addressed to the Prime Minister by the Hon. T.C. Davis, Deputy Minister of National War Services, under date of September 14, 1941:

"He" (Mr. Garfield Weston, M.P.) said that viewing Canada's contribution to this war from a distance that he was of the opinion that it was the best organized, most effectively balanced and the most efficient total war effort of any of the United nations bearing in mind always the population factor. He was thunderstruck on reaching Canada to find the vociferous attack upon it from some quarters and that attacks on the Government included a continuous deprecation of Canada's contribution, which must have a weakening effect on morale."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202669

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

18.9.41

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Mr. Morgan Baker called at the office to extend to the Prime Minister his congratulations on last night's address. Wing Commander Stewart telephoned to say that the speech, in his opinion, was one of the finest he had ever heard.

W. J. T.

T/MP

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202670

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr Handy: Distribution of Mansion House & Can. Clubs speeches

Here is a duplicate copy of the list I sent to Hingsmere on Tuesday, Sept 30 which you should have at Laurier House for reference.

I have added 2 names today; I believe you said you would let Mr King know that copies, as mentioned, have been sent today to Sir E Macnaib & Mrs Nendick, the former by bomber mail.

I believe all action has now been reported up to today.

Total persons 419.

W.A.M. 3.X.41.

Ottawa, 19

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202671

Distribution of copies of Mr King's speeches at Mansion House, Sept. 22 and Canadian Clubs, Sept. 27, 1941.

Supplementary List

Date Sent		
October 3	Sir Eric Mieville, K.C.I.E. Assistant Private Secretary to His Majesty the King, Buckingham Palace, London.	2 copies of both speeches. Sent by bomber mail 3.x.41. 4pm.
Total to here - 419	Mrs William Hendrie Gatesides House, Hamilton	2 copies of Canadian Clubs speech.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202670

DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr Handy: Distribution of Mansion House & Can. Clubs speeches

Here is a duplicate copy of the list I sent to Kingsmere on Friday, Sept 30 which you should have at Laurier House for reference.

I have added 2 names today; I believe you said you would let Mr King know that copies, as mentioned, have been sent today to Sir E Macnaghten & Mrs Hendrie, the former by bomber mail.

I believe all action has now been reported up to today.

Total persons 419.

W.A.Mc. 3.X.41.

Ottawa, 19

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202671

Distribution of copies of the Kings speeches at Mansion House, Sept. 11 and Canadian Clubs, Sept. 17, 1941.

Supplementary List

Date Sent		
October 3	Sir Eric Mieville, K.C.I.E. Assistant Private Secretary to His Majesty the King, Buckingham Palace, London.	2 copies of both speeches. Sent by bomber mail 3.x.41. 4 p.m.
Total to here - 419	Mrs William Hendrie Gatcside House, Hamilton	2 copies of Canadian Clubs speech.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Supplementary list

C 202672

Copies of Prime Minister's speeches at Mansion House, London and at Canadian Clubs of Ottawa sent to the following:

Sent
Sept. 29 His Excellency The Governor General (2 sets)

The President of the United States

Hon. Vincent Massey (12 sets) (by Bomber mail Sept. 30, 1941)
High Commissioner for Canada,
London.

Miss Ellen Elliott,
Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.,
Toronto.

Mrs. William Hendrie (2 sets)
Hamilton, Ontario

W.J. Lindal, Esqr.,
325 Main Street,
Winnipeg Manitoba

W.R. Givens, Esqr.
The Whig-Standard,
Kingston, Ontario

Mrs. Thomas Gibson
85 King Street
Kingston

Mrs. Russell Blackburn
102 Lisgar Street
Ottawa

Revd. Thomas Eakin
116 Madison Avenue
Toronto

Wm. S. Gilmore, Esqr.
Richelieu, Que.

Miss Catherine E. Winn
2517 Tenth Avenue, W.
Seattle, Wash.

Sir James Dunn
Bathurst, N.B.

Mrs. Philip Toller, (by hand)
Ottawa

Robert E. Sherwood, Esqr.
Sutton Place
New York City

Sept. 30 Revd. D Bruce Macdonald
96 Woodlawn Ave E., Toronto
Hon. Cyrus Macmillan
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Mrs Lillian Holborn,
The Willows, Willow Beach, Ont

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Copies of Mr King's Mansion House Speech, Sept 14, and Canadian Club Speech Sept. 17 sent to following persons who were present at

LUNCHEON

by

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir George Wilkinson

C202673

4.IX.41

(Sent by Bomber mail Monday, Sept. 30, 1941)

Total 265

Abel-Smith, Col. B.
Alexander, The Rt. Hon. A.V.
Alexander, Mr. C.E.
Alexander, Mr. Aldermand and Sheriff Frank
Ambrose, Mr. Ivor
Amery, The Rt. Hon. L.S.
Ammon, Mr. C.G.
Anderson, Lt.-Col. J.A.
Anderson, Squadron Leader E.H.
Archambault, Brig. J.P.U.
Arkinstall, Mr. R.W.
Armstrong, Rev. Walter
Ashfield, The Rt. Hon. Lord
Astor, Col. The Hon. J.J.
Attlee, The Rt. Hon. C.R.

Bartley, Major B.C.
Bates, Paymaster-Lieut. J.D.
Beament, Col. A.W.
Bear, Mr. J. Benson
Beckett, The Hon. Rupert E.
Bell, Mr. A. Stanley
Benn, Capt. Sir Ion Hamilton
Bennett, Mr. John T.
Berry, Mr. H.
Bessborough, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of
Bevir, Mr. Anthony
Bicester, The Rt. Hon. Lord
Birch, Squadron Leader H. M.
Bird, Sir Harry
Bishop, Mr. John
Boot, Mr. Sheriff Horace
Boothman, Group Capt.
Boult, Mr. A.R.
Bowker, Mr. Leslie C.B.
Brett, Mr. William
Brissenden, Capt. H.
Broadbridge, Alderman Sir George
Brock, Commander E.A.
Brodie, Mr. R.
Bromley, Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur
Brown, Mr. Victor
Bruce, The Rt. Hon. S.M.
Brundle, Mr. F.W.
Buckerfield, Mr. R.B.
Burritt, Mr. B.E.
Burton, Sir William

Campbell, Mr. Colin F.
Camrose, The Rt. Hon. The Viscount
Canterbury, His Grace The Lord Archbishop of
~~Carnegie, Mr. Andrew~~
Central News
Champness, Sir William
Churchill, The Rt. Hon. Winston
City Press
~~Clark, Mr. Gregory~~
Clarke, Sir Geoffrey
Clews, Mr. P.A.
Coffey, Lt.-Col. J.C.
Coombe, Mr. R.E.
Cooper, Mr. P. Ashley
Cornwell-Clyne, Major A.
Cox, Mr. H.C.
Cranborne, The Rt. Hon. Viscount
Crisp, Major M.P.
Crossingham, Mr. C.
Cummings, Mr. A.C.

Daily Express
Daily Herald
Daily Mail
Daily Telegraph
Davies, Major D.P.
Dickson, Mr. C.G.
Dodson, Sir Gerald
Drapers, The Master of the Worshipful Company of
Duffus, Major L.
Duffy, Mr. V.S.

Ebbisham, Col. and Alderman The Rt. Hon. Lord
Exchange Telegraph

Farlow, Mr. C.D. King
Fisher, Mr. Algernon
Fisher, Mr. Edwin
Frame Work Knitters, The Master of the Worshipful Company of
Fraser, Brig. R.A.

Gamon, Mr. Cyril
Ganong, Brig. H.N.
Gardener, Mr. F.J.B.
Gillett, Mr. F.
Goodenough, Mr. W. M.
Goodinge, Mr. W.
Goschen, The Hon. Sir William
Gowers, Sir Ernest
Green, Sir Francis
Greene, The Rt. Hon. Lord
Greenwood, Mr. M.J.F.
Grigg, Sir James
Gunton, Mr. W.H.

Haberdashers, The Master of the Worshipful Company of
Haldenby, Brig. E.W.
~~Handy, Mr. J.~~
Harland, Flight-Lieut. F.L.
Heath, Squadron Leader N.M.
Hedley-Willis, Mr. J.J.
Heiser, Mr. C.H.
Hertzberg, Brig. C.S.L.
Heywood, Mr. H.N.
Holland, Mr. H.G.
Holland-Martin, Mr. R.M.
Hollenden, The Rt. Hon. Lord

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202674

Hooper, Squadron Leader G.H.
Horder, The Lord
Hudd, Mr. F.
Humphreys, The Hon. Mr. Justice Travers

Instone, Mr. Theodore

Jackson, Wing Commander J.L.
Jacob, Mr. H.P.
Janson, Mr. H.
Jenks, Alderman Sir Maurice
Johnson, Major C.
Jooste, Major P.J.
Jordan, Mr. W.J.
Judd, Mr. T.L.
Juta, Lt.-Col. H.C.

Keller, Brig. R.F.L.
Kindersley, The Rt. Hon. Lord
(King, The Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie)
Kingham, Mr. R. Dixon
Knight, Mr. A. Charles

Lambert, Lt.-Col. H.
Laurier, Lt.-Col. and Alderman Sir John
Leach, Mr. H.O.
Leigh, Sir John
Liesching, Mr. P.
Limerick, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of
Linton, Brig. J.A.
Litchfield, Dr. P. Collins
Long, Mr. F.S.
Low, Major Stanley
Lowe, Mr. M.F.W.
Luke of Pavenham, Rt. Hon. The Lord
Luton, Brig. R.M.
Lyndop, Flight-Lieut. A.V.
Lyster, Rear-Admiral A.L. St.

MacDonald, Col. N.B.
Machtig, Sir Eric
MacKenzie, Col. J.P.
MacLeod, Group-Capt. E.L.
Macready, Major-Gen. G.N.
McAdam, Mr. W.A.
McAuliffe, Sir Henry
McInerney, Mr. E.B.
McKendrick, Lt.-Col.
McKenna, Rt. Hon. Reginald
McNamara, Commodore F.H.
McNaughton, Lt.-Gen. A.G.L.
Margesson, The Rt. Hon. David
Martin, Mr. J.M.
Massey, The Rt. Hon. Vincent
Maybury, Sir Henry P.
Meade, Col. G.W.
Mears, Engineer-Capt. A.C.W.
Meller, Mr. J.
Miller, Mr. H.E.
Montague, Major-Gen. P.J.
Morton, Mr. J.H.
Morton, Major W.F.C.
Morrell, Sir Arthur
Morrison, The Rt. Hon. Herbert
Moyne, The Rt. Hon. Lord
Murchie, Brig. J.C.
Murison, Brig. C.A.P.

Newell, Wing Commander F.
Newman, Brig. H.T.
News Chronicle
Newton, Col. and Alderman Sir Louis
Niven, Sir John
Norman, Mr. B.A. Gordon
Norman, The Rt. Hon. Montagu C.

Odlum, Major-Gen. V.W.
Ogilvie, Mr. F.W.
O'Keeffe, Mr. S.M. Lanigan
Osmond, Mr. J.L.

Park, Col. R.F.
Parkinson, Sir Cosmo
Patteson, Mr. J.C.
Pearkes, Major-Gen. G.R.
Pearson, Mr. R.B.
Phelan, Brig. F.R.
~~Pickersgill, Mr. J.W.~~
Poland, Commander J.R.
Pollock, Sir Adrian D.W.
Pont, Major G. McArthur
Pope, Mr. Edward
Portal, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles F.A.
Potts, Mr. G.S.
Pound, Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. Dudley
Press Association
Price, Major-Gen. C.B.
Pulbrook, Mr. Eustace

Randall, Mr. H.J.
Reid, Lt.-Col. F.S.
Rickard, Wing Commander P.M.
Roach, Mr. Aldred T.
Roberts, Brig. J.H.
~~Robertson, Mr. N.A.~~
Rose, Mr. Walter
Rowland, Sir Frederick

Sainsbury, Mr. Edgar J.
St. Paul's, The Very Rev. The Dean of
Salmon, Brig. H.N.C.
Salmon, Mr. E.C.
Sanger, Mr. Gerald
Schonland, Lt.-Col. B.F.J.
Shakespeare, Mr. Geoffrey
Simmonds, Mr. Oliver E.
Simon, The Rt. Hon. Viscount
Simonds, Lt.-Col. G.G.
Sinclair, The Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald
Skinner, Mr. J.H.
Smart, Mr. W.H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Somers, TheRt. Hon. Lord
Stephens, Mr. E.G. Walls
Stephenson, Mr. J.
Stevenson, Air Commodore L.F.
Stewart, Brig. J.C.
Street, Sir Arthur
Studd, Alderman Sir John Kynaston
Swaffer, Mr. Hannen
Sykes, Mr. W.E.
Syrett, Mr. H.S.

Tasker, Col. W.T.B.
Taylor, Capt. C.R.H.
Taylor, Pilot Officer D.R.
Thankerton, The Rt. Hon. Lord
Thoday, Mr. W.T.
Thomson, Capt. H. Sinclair
Tilley, Sir Geo.
The Times
Toit, Mr. F.J. du
Topp, Brig. C.B.
Trapnell, Mr. F.C.
Tremain, Brig. A.E.D.
Tubbs, Mr. Leonard
Tuffill, Commander H.B.
Turnbull, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh S.
Turnbull, Mr. W.J.
Twyford, Alderman Sir Harry
Tyser, Mr. G.

~~Vanier, Brig. G.~~
Vestey, The Rt. Hon. Lord
Vine, Major

Wardell, Col. A.W.
Wardington, The Rt. Hon. Lord
Waterlow, Sir Edgar
Waterson, Mr. Sidney
Webbe, Sir Harold
Westminster, The Very Rev. The Dean of
Wethered, Mr. Roger
Wheeler, Surgeon Rear-Admiral Sir William de C.
Whitaker, Col.
White, Paymaster-Commander A.J.
White, Brig.-Gen. J.B.
Whitehead, Brig. G.V.
Whiteley, Mr. Cecil
Whiting, Mr. J.H.
Whittingham, Mr. F.
Wiles, The Rt. Hon. Thos
Wilshaw, Sir Edward
Wilson, Major A.G.
Wood, Mr. G.E.

Young, Mr. R.H.

The Rt Hon. Sir George Wilkinson
Lord-mayor of London
The Mansion House, London.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Members of the War Cabinet and of the Ministry, whose names are not on the "Plan of Tables" of Mansion House Luncheon, September 4, 1941, to whom copies were sent of Mr. Mackenzie King's speeches at Mansion House and at Canadian Clubs:-
(sent by Bomber mail Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1941)

Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., M.P.	Lord President of the Council.
Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P.,	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Rt. Hon. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.,	Minister without Portfolio
Rt. Hon. Lord Beaverbrook,	Minister of Supply
Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P.	Chancellor of the Exchequer
Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M. P.	Minister of Labour and National Service.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Simon, G.C.S.I.	Lord Chancellor
Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, M.P.,	Secretary of State for Scotland.
Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Duncan, G.B.E., M.P.,	President of the Board of Trade.
Rt. Hon. R. A. Butter, M. P.	President of the Board of Education
Rt. Hon. R.S. Hudson, M.P.	Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries
Rt. Hon. Lord Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O.	Minister of Works & Buildings
Rt. Hon. J.T.C. Moore-Brabazone, M.P.	Minister of Aircraft Production
Rt. Hon. Lord Leathers,	Minister of War Transport
Rt. Hon. Lord Woolton	Minister of Food
Rt. Hon. Brendan Bracken, M.P.	Minister of Information.
Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton, M.P.	Minister of Economic Warfare
Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Womersley, M.P.	Minister of Pensions
Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Somervell, M.P.	Attorney General
Rt. Hon. J.S.C. Reid, M.P.	Lord Advocate
Rt. Hon. Sir Wm Jowitt, M. P.	Solicitor General
Sir David Murray	Solicitor General for Scotland.

287

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202677

Reprints of Prime Minister's Speech at Mansion House, London, September 4, 1941, sent to the following:
and at Canadian clubs Ottawa Sept. 19.
~~(The sign ϕ indicates speech at Canadian Clubs also sent).~~
(Sent Sept 25, 1941)

Senators and Members of the House of Commons

L. O. Breithaupt, Esq., M.P.,
Kitchener, Ontario.

The Hon. P.F. Casgrain, K.C., P.C.,
246 Elm Street,
Westmount, P.Q.

Lionel Chevrier, Esq., M.P.,
Cornwall, Ontario.

A.G. Brooke Claxton, Esq., K.C., M.P.,
231 St. James Street West,
Montreal, P.Q.

The Right Honourable Raoul Dandurand, P.C.,
462 St. Catherine Road,
Montreal, P.Q.

Raymond Eudes, Esq., M.P.,
1832 Dezery Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

George T. Fulford, Esq., M.P.,
Brockville, Ontario.

Pierre Gauthier, Esq., M.D., M.P.,
New Carlisle, P.Q.

The Right Hon. George P. Graham,
Brockville, Ontario.

The Hon. Senator A.C. Hardy,
Brockville, Ontario.

The Hon. Senator H.H. Horsey,
241 Daly Avenue,
Ottawa.

The Hon. Norman P. Lambert,
240 Coltrin Road,
Rockcliffe, Ottawa.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., P.C., M.P.,
The Roxborough Apartments,
Ottawa.

W. Ross Macdonald, Esq., M.P.,
Brantford, Ontario.

The Hon. Ian Mackenzie, P.C., M.P.,
Mayfair Apartments,
Ottawa.

Paul Martin, Esq., M.P.,
401 Security Building,
Windsor, Ontario.

R.W. Mayhew, Esq., M.P.,
Box 940,
Victoria, British Columbia.

G.G. McGeer, Esq., K.C., M.P.,
4812 Belmont Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

Hon. Georges Parent, K.C.,
Battlefields Avenue,
Quebec, P.Q.

Arthur G. Slaght, Esq., K.C., M.P.,
51 Russell Hill Road,
Toronto, Ontario.

J. G. Turgeon, Esq., M.P.,
744 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

R.N. Warren, Esq., M.P.,
R.R. No. 1,
Eganville, Ontario.

Hugh Cleaver, Esq M.P
Burlington, Ont

Alphabetical

The Hon. M.B. Archibald,
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia,
Halifax, N.S.

J. E. Atkinson, Esq.,
President,
The Toronto Star,
Toronto, Ontario.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Harry Baldwin, Esq.,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
Ottawa.

Air Marshal W.A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O.,
5 Blackburn Avenue,
Ottawa.

J.R. Bowler, Esq.,
General Secretary,
The Canadian Legion,
Box 640,
Ottawa.

Wing Commander C.J. Duncan,
130 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. H.V. Brayley,
8 Fenwick Avenue,
Montreal, P.Q.

J. J. Brignall, Esq.,
78 Willingdon Boulevard,
Kingsway Park,
Toronto, Ontario.

A. MacIntyre Bruce, Esq.,
St. Thomas, Ontario.

The Hon. Randolph Bruce,
Ritz-Carlton Hotel,
Montreal, P.Q.

D. Cameron, Esq.,
D.E. Adams Coal Co. Limited,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Charles Camsell, Esq., LL.D.,
240 Mariposa Road,
Rockcliffe, Ottawa.

H. V. Cann, Esq.,
Ramsey,
New Jersey, U.S.A.

Miss Caroline Carmichael,
New Glasgow, N.S.

The Hon. W.F. Carroll,
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia,
Halifax, N.S.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Harry Baldwin, Esq.,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
Ottawa.

Air Marshal W.A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O.,
5 Blackburn Avenue,
Ottawa.

J.R. Bowler, Esq.,
General Secretary,
The Canadian Legion,
Box 640,
Ottawa.

Wing Commander C.J. Duncan,
130 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. H.V. Brayley,
8 Fenwick Avenue,
Montreal, P.Q.

J. J. Brignall, Esq.,
78 Willingdon Boulevard,
Kingsway Park,
Toronto, Ontario.

A. MacIntyre Bruce, Esq.,
St. Thomas, Ontario.

The Hon. Randolph Bruce,
Ritz-Carlton Hotel,
Montreal, P.Q.

D. Cameron, Esq.,
D.E. Adams Coal Co. Limited,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Charles Camsell, Esq., LL.D.,
240 Mariposa Road,
Rockcliffe, Ottawa.

H. V. Cann, Esq.,
Ramsey,
New Jersey, U.S.A.

Miss Caroline Carmichael,
New Glasgow, N.S.

The Hon. W.F. Carroll,
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia,
Halifax, N.S.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Harry Baldwin, Esq.,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
Ottawa.

Air Marshal W.A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O.,
5 Blackburn Avenue,
Ottawa.

J.R. Bowler, Esq.,
General Secretary,
The Canadian Legion,
Box 640,
Ottawa.

Wing Commander C.J. Duncan,
130 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Mrs. H.V. Brayley,
8 Fenwick Avenue,
Montreal, P.Q.

J. J. Brignall, Esq.,
78 Willingdon Boulevard,
Kingsway Park,
Toronto, Ontario.

A. MacIntyre Bruce, Esq.,
St. Thomas, Ontario.

The Hon. Randolph Bruce,
Ritz-Carlton Hotel,
Montreal, P.Q.

D. Cameron, Esq.,
D.E. Adams Coal Co. Limited,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Charles Camsell, Esq., LL.D.,
240 Mariposa Road,
Rockcliffe, Ottawa.

H. V. Cann, Esq.,
Ramsey,
New Jersey, U.S.A.

Miss Caroline Carmichael,
New Glasgow, N.S.

The Hon. W.F. Carroll,
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia,
Halifax, N.S.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Robert Cassidy, Esq.,
Union Club,
Victoria, B.C.

Warwick Chipman, Esq.,
P.O. Box 250,
Place D'Armes,
Montreal, P.Q.

Mrs. A. Colclough,
304 Beaumont Avenue,
View Royal,
Victoria, B.C.

D'Alton Coleman, Esq.,
3940 Cote des Nieges Road,
Montreal, P.Q.

Miss Eleanor E. Conn,
Secretary,
Canadian Daughters' League,
3819 West 31st Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

James H. Coyne, Esq.,
St. Thomas, Ontario.

James G. Culnan, Esq.,
209 Indian Road Crescent,
Toronto 9, Ontario.

Aubrey Davis, Esq.,
Newmarket, Ontario.

Miss Margaret de Gusseme,
Harrison Hot Springs, B.C.

The Hon. P. Dewan, M.L.A.,
Minister of Agriculture,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ontario.

The Reverend Alexander Ferguson, D.D.,
263 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa.

Lieut.-Col. J.W. Flanagan,
28 King Street West,
Toronto, Ontario.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mrs. W.H. Fox,
250 St. Clair Ave. East,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mrs. G.T. Fulford, Sr.,
Brockville, Ontario.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar Gilbert,
Hotel St. Roche,
Quebec, P.Q.

Mrs. Austin B. Gillies,
The Roxborough, Ottawa.

John E. Hammell, Esq.,
"Edgemere",
Lake Shore Highway E.,
Oakville, Ontario.

Mrs. William Hendrie,
Gateside House,
Hamilton, Ontario.

also 2 copies of Can. Clubs speech 3.X.41

H. P. Hill, Esq., K.C.,
14 Metcalfe Street,
Ottawa.

T. G. Irwin, Esq.,
Edmonton, Alberta.

J. Fred Johnston, Esq.,
Bladworth, Saskatchewan.

Colonel Arthur Kirkpatrick,
34 King Street East,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mrs. H. M. Lay,
"Boulderfel",
Barrie, Ontario.

The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, P.C., M.P.,
High Commissioner for the United Kingdom,
Earnscliffe, Ottawa.

Professor V.C. MacDonald, K.C.,
Dean of the Faculty of Law,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N.S.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

J. A. MacKenzie, Esq.,
Director,
Irvin Air Chute, Limited,
Ottawa Electric Building,
Ottawa.

J. A. MacMillan, Esq., K.C.,
Wadena, Saskatchewan.

His Honour
The Honourable Albert Matthews,
Lieutenant Governor of Ontario,
Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ontario.

B. J. McDaniel, Esq., M.L.A.,
816 Broder Building,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

T.A. McGillivray, Esq.,
360 Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Misses Belle and Kate McIntyre,
R. R. No. 2,
St, Thomas, Ontario.

Miss Jane M. McKee,
Chairman,
Canadian Red Cross Corps of Ontario,
276 Aberdeen Avenue,
Hamilton, Ontario.

C. C. McLaurin, Esq.,
701 Sifton Boulevard,
Calgary, Alberta.

Miss Janet Cumming McLennan,
203 William Street,
~~Brantford~~ Stratford, Ontario.

His Honour
The Honourable A.P. McNab,
Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan,
Government House,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202683 W.H.M. 24.9.41.

Distribution of Reprints of Mr. King's Speeches.

Mansion House and Canadian clubs speech sent to: (sent Sept. 25. 1941)

His Honour Judge George W. McPhee,
Court House,
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

Mrs. E.H. Mellor,
1849 Dorchester St. West,
Apartment 2,
Montreal, P.Q.

Manly F. Miner, Esq.,
Kingsville, Ontario.

Mrs. Christina Mondey,
Garrington, Alberta.

Mrs. G.W. Monk,
Armitage P.O.,
Ontario.

E.A. Nightingale, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Greenfield Park,
St. Lambert Station, P.Q.

Colonel H. Willis O'Connor, C. B. E.,
Byng House,
Rockcliffe, Ottawa.

Mrs. W.T. O'Regan,
Britannia Heights, Ontario.

The Honourable T.D. Pattullo, M.L.A.,
Premier of British Columbia,
Victoria, B.C.

Edward Pope, Esq., (Included in Mansion House luncheon list)
Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
47, Threadneedle Street,
London, E.C. 2,
England.

Mrs. S. H. Richan,
Barrington Passage,
Nova Scotia.

The Honourable W.D. Ross,
186 Crescent Road, Toronto, Ontario.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

A. G. Sampson, Esq.,
300 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Miss Flora Scrim,
240 Argyle Avenue,
Ottawa.

Miss Elise Tintet,
343a Elgin Street,
Ottawa.

Mrs Philip Toller
38 Blackburn Ave.,
Ottawa

T. J. Touzel, Esq.,
106 Harmer Avenue,
Ottawa.

J. Vallance, Esq.,
McCallum Hill Building,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Honourable G. M. Weir, M.L.A.,
2275 Oak Bay Avenue,
Victoria, B.C.

Leonard Wookey, Esq.
Red Pine Inn
Callander, Ont.

Mansion House and
Canadian Club speech sent to:

T. Franklin Ahearn, Esq.,
450 Daly Avenue,
Ottawa.

Morgan Baker, Esq., M.L.A.,
Stouffville, Ontario.

Mrs. Mackintosh Bell,
Old Burnside,
Almonte, Ontario.

W. A. Fraser, Esq., M.P.,
Trenton, Ontario.

W.E. Gould, Esq.,
968 Beach Boulevard,
Hamilton, Ontario.

E. M. Hoben, Esq.,
146 Slater Street,
Ottawa.

Eutrope Langlois, Esq.,
27 Colbert Street, Quebec. P.Q.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Major Charles Lindsey,
Camp Borden, Ontario.

His Honour
Judge R. L. McKinnon,
Judge's Chambers,
Guelph, Ontario.

Mrs. Grinnell Milne,
1694 Lincoln,
Montreal, P.Q.

J. H. Sissons, Esq., M.P.,
Grande Prairie, Alberta.

Wing Commander H. R. Stewart,
165 Carling Avenue,
Ottawa.

Brigadier George Vanier,
1227 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal, P.Q.

Mansion House and Canadian Clubs speeches sent to:

Reverend John McNicol, B.A., D.D.,
Principal,
Toronto Bible College,
16 Spadina Road,
Toronto, Ontario.

The Right Honourable
Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., K.C.,
Armitage P.O., Ontario.

J. M. Mussen, Esq.,
Niagara-on-the-Lake,
Ontario.

H. J. Sims, Esq., K.C.,
"Chicopee",
Kitchener, Ontario.

S. C. Tweed, Esq.,
President, Universal Life Association & Annuity Co.,
Paris Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202686

Reverend F. G. Vesey, B.D.,
Secretary,
Toronto Bible College,
16 Spadina Road,
Toronto, Ontario.

Mrs. Herbert Walker,
115 Lock Street,
Dunnville, Ontario.

Barney Weiss, Esq.,
221 Rideau Street,
Ottawa. 400

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

Mr Dandy. Pde C202687

Distribution of Mackenzie Speeches

As requested I have today sent 24 copies of the Mansion House and Canadian Clubs speeches to

W. R. Givens, Esquire,
Whig Standard,
Kingston, Ont.

W.L.M.
11.x.41

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Copies of Prime Minister's speeches at Mansion House, London and at Canadian Clubs of Ottawa sent to the following:

30.9.41. Leonard Wookey, Esquire,
Red Line Inn,
Callander, Ontario.

Revd. D. Bruce Macdonald,
86 Woodlawn Ave. E.,
Toronto.

Hon. Cyrus MacMillan,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mrs. Lillian Holborn,
The Willows,
Willow Beach, Ontario.

3.x.41. Sir Eric Mieville,
Buckingham Palace. (2 sets of both)

Mrs. Wm. Hendrie,
Gateside House,
Hamilton, Ontario. (2 sets of Can. Club)

4.x.41. A. C. Campbell, Esquire,
24 Lisgar Street,
Toronto.

9.x.41 Dr. W.A. McFall,
919 College Street,
Toronto.

Arthur V. Seymour, Esquire,
678 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Miss Helen McIntosh,
Royal Hotel Annex,
Somerset East,
South Africa.

George Donaldson, Esquire,
P.O. Box 468,
Revelstoke, B.C.

Mrs. J.W. de B. Farris,
"Wallelyn",
3351 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Lt.-Col. Thomas Vien, K.C. M.P.,
17 Ainslie Avenue,
Outremont, Quebec.

10.x.41. Mrs. H. R. Tolton,
Assistant Corresponding Secretary,
The Ontario Women's Liberal Association,
124 Cork Street West,
Guelph, Ontario.

His Honour Judge R.L. McKinnon,
Judges Chambers,
Guelph, Ont.

(4 of both)

Walter Tucker, Esq., M.P.,
Rosthern, Sask.

William Roy Chadburn, Esq.,
President,
Aviation Developments (Canada) Ltd.,
912 Drummond Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

fcts

C202689

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. McLarty telephoned Laurier House at 8:50 to extend his very sincere congratulations to the Prime Minister on what he thought was a magnificent address.

He said the important message delivered to the Prime Minister was splendidly done; and that he was particularly interested in the matter of labour.

Mr. McLarty was anxious that this message be given to the Prime Minister on his return to Laurier House.

E.H.

October 18, 1941

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER File

TO C202690

Mr. Henry

Pls. 'phone to Mr. McGregor and say I was pleased to receive his message.

Done 23/10/41
HHd

22/X/41 EH

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202691

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Fred McGregor (a former secretary) telephoned tonight to say that he had never been more proud of his associations with the Prime Minister than at the conclusion of this evening's broadcast, which he felt was quite the most straightforward explanation and message our people have yet received.

DR

October 18, 1941
8:35 p.m.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

[1942?] C 202692

Make reference to half slave and half free -- also alternate standards

Vision behind the work -- not merely to be doing things with eyes and hands but behind it always is the vision of how far-reaching everyone's work is

to give the spiritual background -- that is very essential

At the end of the last war men came to honour the unknown soldier. That was only half the story. We will have at the end of this war a monument also to the unknown worker.

The unknown soldier -- the men who have sacrificed their lives will have the first place.

Re FEAR
Never forget that the Nazis have realized this as no other people have. The most destructive thing of all is fear. They have demonstrated that when they began their war as a war of nerves. Even before outbreak of hostilities there were continual threats.

In this world today there are men who are trying to break down the constructive effort all the way through. In this class men who are trying to undermine the war effort by creating prejudices, et cetera, are in league with the other.

W. L. M. K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

[1942?]

Meaning of Liberalism — Maintenance of freedom

✓ Recall about last flag 3 2 wars — Co. — Hudson Bay Co. & fur trade
Colonies
Abroad.

✓ The real struggle — Canada Abroad — Britain.

C 202693

✓ Freedom from fear.

✓ Social security & labour & the old.

✓ Closer [illegible] of Australia & New Zealand

✓ Britain " " World economic
& Russia

Elimination of slums. (see Explosives - 37)

— defence of Canada — Pacific

— defence of Hong Kong & Pacific & S. African ports

— home economy & security

Forces in all parts of world

— understatement of our part.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202694

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

H-119
1942

For Mr. Henry:

S-100
1942

You will recall that early in the session the Prime Minister used an expression - exchange his birthright for their mess of pottage - and that this was placed in quotation marks. My recollection is that you were to have this changed in revised Hansard, but perhaps you would confirm this.

Speaking in the House on Friday, on his return from Washington, the Prime Prime Minister referred to the probable duration of the war, the wording being somewhat to the effect that the conflict may last for two or three or more years. Will you please see that the word "or" is taken out, so that it will read "for two or three more years".

W. J. T.

June 30, 1942.

N-505
1942

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202695

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re Icelandic Broadcast suggested by Mr. Justice Thorson

There are two reasons why it would appear desirable to accept:

1. It will be an opportunity to recall the part taken by Canadian troops in defending Iceland.

2. Canada is the second Icelandic country in the world. Practically all Icelandic Canadians are Liberals and they would be pleased.

A draft reply is attached.

J.W.P.

August 30, 1943.

Some weeks in advance where additional Please note conclusion also the further one. This You assume full responsibility for suggesting we just write a brief form only, but the Chief a brief form

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Material prepared for
the Prime Minister
and NOT USED

Date Prepared	Occasion	Suggested Title
15th October, 1942	Address to the Special Detachment returning after Dieppe Raid.	--
14th Sept., 1944	Fifth anniversary of Canada's approval of declaration of state of war.	Five years of War.
27th June, 1946	Request from C.B.C. for message from the Prime Minister - July 1st.	--
20th Sept., 1946	Opening of Sunnybrook Hospital, 26th Sept.	--
8th October, 1946	International Plowing Match at Port Albert on 18th October.	--
30th December, 1946	Possible New Year's Message.	--

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

PA/IF

C202697

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

Re Delivery of Temperance Message

Since the time for this broadcast must be drawing near, it seems advisable to put forward for your consideration a suggestion which will apply not only to this broadcast but to many of your future broadcasts.

When listening over the radio to your Victory Loan speech in Montreal, I was much impressed by the fact that there was much more fire and animation in your delivery of this than with some of your other radio addresses.

It occurred to me that this was probably in large part because you were facing an audience.

As you know, the producers of many big radio programmes have their actors broadcast before a studio audience because the actors usually respond to the audience, and so get more animation into their delivery.

Similarly, President Roosevelt frequently has a group of guests around him in his library at the White House when he broadcasts.

But whether President Roosevelt has a visible audience or not, he gains, I feel sure, from broadcasting from his own home, amid surroundings which are intimate, rather than from a broadcasting studio.

It would seem an advantage if your own broadcasts, likewise, were delivered from your library in Laurier House - or in summer, from Kingsmere. This, I believe, would make it easier to convey the warmth and friendliness which so many - even of your critics - have noted in your private conversations.

If you chose also to have a personal audience of half a dozen or a dozen guests, selected for the specific occasion, it might well be a further help.

Such a group, listening to you as you broadcast, might well lend themselves to photographs which would be welcome to the press.

If this suggestion that you broadcast from Laurier House commends itself to you, I shall be glad to take the matter up with the C.B.C.

P.R.A.

November 19, 1942

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Laurier House

Reprints of Mr. King's Speeches - Sent to Laurier House, Dec. 10, 1942 C202698

(Tariff Paper)

Date	
June 18, 1936	"The Italo-Ethopian Conflict and the League of Nations" (House of Commons speech) (6 copies)
July 25, 1936	"Message from the Prime Minister of Canada on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Memorial at Vimy"
July 31, 1936	"Address of Welcome by the Prime Minister of Canada on the occasion of the Visit of Pres. Roosevelt to Quebec" (8 copies)
Nov. 11, 1936	"Address by The Rt. Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada on the occasion of the Canadian Legion Remembrance Day Broadcast" (50 copies)
July 19, 1937	"Crown and Commonwealth - An Address on the Coronation, the Imperial Conference, and visit to the Continent of Europe by The Rt. Hon. W.L.M.King P.M. of Canada delivered over Nat. Network of C.B.C." (13 copies)
Oct. 22, 1937	"Principles Underlying Peace - Address by The Rt.Hon. W.L.M.K. - at the luncheon given by the University of Toronto at York Club, Toronto, in honour of Hon. Cordell Hull" (16 copies)
Aug. 20, 1938	"The United States and Canada - Reciprocity in Defence - Declaration by the Pres. of the U.S. at Queens Univ., Kingston - and ack't. and reply by the P.M. in speech at Woodbridge, Ont." (7 copies)
Oct. 27, 1939	"The Issue in the Present War - Broadcast by Rt.Hon. W.L.M.K." (11 copies)
Oct. 31, 1939	"The Organization of Canada's War Effort - Parlt. and the Govt. - Broadcast by Rt. Hon. W.L.M.K." (25 copies)
Dec. 17, 1939	"The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan - Broadcast by Rt. Hon. W.L.M.K." (11 copies)
Feb. 7, 1940	"Canada and the War - Parliament and the People - Unity and Freedon - Radio Address by Mr. King" (14 copies)
Feb. 11, 1940 Feb. 12, 1940	"Tributes to the Late Lord Tweedsmuir - C.B.C." and "To the Press of Canada" (15 copies)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202699

Feb. 21, 1940	"Canada and the War - War Record of the M.K. Govt. - Radio Address by Mr. King" (9 copies)
Feb. 23, 1940	"Canada and the War - Canada's War Effort-How Best Promoted - 'National' versus 'Union'Govt. - Radio Address by Mr. King" (30 copies)
July 8, 1940	"Canada and the War - An Outline of Organization of the War Administration - Reconstruction of the Cabinet" Statement by P.M. in H. of C. (28 copies)
Sept. 1, 1940	"Canada and the War - Labour and the War - Two Significant Anniversaries" - Broadcast by the P.M. (5 copies)
Sept. 29, 1940	"Canada and the War - The Voices of Mercy - An Appeal for the Canadian Red Cross" - Broadcast by the P.M. (25 copies)
Sept. 4, 1941	"Canada and the War - The Lord Mayor's Luncheon in honour of the P.M. of Canada"- Addresses by Lord Mayor, Mr. King, Mr. Churchill - The Mansion House, London, England" (1 copy)
Sept. 17, 1941	"Canada and the War - Servitude or Freedom - The Present Position of the War" Speech by Mr. King at dinner tendered in his honour by the Canadian Clubs of Ottawa, Chateau Laurier (1 copy)
Dec. 6, 8, 11, 1941	"Canada and the War - War on all Continents - 1. Declaration of existence of state of War between Can. and Hungary, Roumania and Finland; 2. Declaration of the existence of State of War between Canada and Japan; 3. Declaration of existence of State of War between U.S. and Japan, Germany & Italy. (18 copies)
Dec. 30, 1941	"Canada and the War - An Address to the Houses of Parlt. by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, and Proceedings incidental thereto" (30 copies)
Feb. 15, 1942	"Canada and the War - The Inauguration of the Second Victory Loan"- Broadcast by P.M. and by Pres. Roosevelt. (30 copies)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202700

Aug. 19, 1942	"Canada and the War - Manpower and a Total War Effort - National Selective Service" Broadcast by the P.M. (30 copies)
Sept. 10, 1942	"Canada and the War - Three Years of War - The Real Issue in the Struggle" Broadcast by P.M. (14 copies)
Oct. 9, 1942	"Canada and the War - Labour and the War - An address to the American Federation of Labour 1940 Convention by the P.M. (6 copies)
Oct. 16, 1942	"Canada and the War - Nothing Matters now but Victory" Address on the Opening of the 1942 Victory Loan Campaign - Address by P.M. in Montreal (30 copies)
Nov. 8 and 9,1942	"Canada and the War - The Military Occupation of French North Africa and the Withdrawal of Recognition of the Govt. at Vichy" Statements by the P.M. (3 copies)
Dec. 2, 1942	"Canada and the War - The Defence of Common Liberties"- An address to the Pilgrims of the U.S. by the P.M., at New York (21 copies)
Apr. 7, 1942	"National Security - the Issue in the Plebiscite - an Appeal to the Canadian Electorate for an Affirmative vote on Apr. 27" Broadcast by P.M. (30 copies)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202701 File room 837.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Pickersgill:

N-305-61-3
1942

In case I have not already told you, the programme for the meeting in Montreal on the 19th of January will include the following:-

Joint Chairmen will probably be Philip Brais and Allen Bronfman. Premier Godbout will speak first and will welcome Mrs. Roosevelt to the Province. He will also introduce the Prime Minister, who will then welcome Mrs. Roosevelt to Canada and introduce her to the audience.

The Prime Minister plans to go during the afternoon of the 19th, arriving in Montreal at 7.10. He will have dinner on the train and will then go direct to the Forum for the meeting at 8.15 or 8.30. He plans to return to Ottawa the morning of the 20th.

This will all be subject to later correction.

W.J.T.

Chairs of 4 managers

December 30, 1942.
WJT/CEB.
Copy sent Mr. Handy.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202702

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GIBSON:

On Saturday, March the 13th, I outlined to Mr. Pickersgill and yourself the material that I thought should be brought together for a speech to be delivered at Toronto on the Victory Loan. On Sunday, the day following, I went over in some detail an outline with yourself. On both occasions, I asked that this matter should have precedence over any other. You showed me, on the following Monday, the 15th, a paragraph which you had prepared as an introduction, which I approved. I assumed, at the time, having said I would wish this matter to receive precedence over all others, that you were continuing with the speech. I was told by Mr. Pickersgill that you had sent a copy to him of what I had outlined on Sunday.

Assuming that you had been giving the entire last week to preparation of this material, I devoted my time to other matters, intending going over, at the beginning of this week, the material with Mr. Pickersgill and yourself.

I have been shocked to learn from you this morning that, according to your own statement, you have begun only this morning to prepare some material.

The matter is so important that I feel I must repeat in writing the request made ten days ago that you give to this matter attention before all else.

Perhaps you would let me know to what other matters you have been giving prior attention during the past week.

W.L.M.K.

March 23, 1943

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Read by P.M.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202703

The Prime Minister:

Dr. Thompson, of the C.B.C., has telephoned to say that the Prime Minister's broadcast will be heard over the national network at 10.15 p.m. Monday with the exception of Ottawa. The local station C.B.O. will re-broadcast Mr. King's address at 7.45 p.m. Separate arrangements are made for Ottawa owing to a hockey broadcast which will be heard later in the evening.

H.H.

April 17, 1943

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Read by P.M.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202703

The Prime Minister:

Dr. Thompson, of the C.B.C., has telephoned to say that the Prime Minister's broadcast will be heard over the national network at 10.15 p.m. Monday with the exception of Ottawa. The local station C.B.O. will re-broadcast Mr. King's address at 7.45 p.m. Separate arrangements are made for Ottawa owing to a hockey broadcast which will be heard later in the evening.

H.H.

April 17, 1943

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 292, pages C201964-C202703

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W.L.M. KING PAPERS

Memoranda and Notes

1940-1950

MG 26 J 4 Volume 293

Pages C202704-C203360

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The Progress of the War
Statements by the Prime Minister
Year Ending June 15, 1944.

C 202704

1. Debate on External Affairs, House of Commons, July 9, 1943.
2. Invasion of Italy, Press Statement, July 10, 1943.
3. Debate on External Affairs, House of Commons, July 12, 1943.
4. Progress of the War, House of Commons, July 17, 1943.
5. Progress of the War, House of Commons, July 24, 1943.
6. The War and Italy, Broadcast, August 2, 1943.
7. Canadian Forces in the North Pacific, Broadcast, August 21, 1943.
8. Unconditional Surrender of Italy; Four Years of War; Broadcasts; September 8 and 10, 1943.
9. Debate on Address, House of Commons, January 31, 1944.
10. Fall of Rome, Press Statement, June 4, 1944.
11. Invasion of Europe, House of Commons (includes text of broadcast), June 6, 1944.
12. Progress of Invasion, House of Commons, June 8, 1944.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

The Progress of the War
Statements by the Prime Minister
Year Ending June 15, 1944.

C 202704

1. Debate on External Affairs, House of Commons, July 9, 1943.
2. Invasion of Italy, Press Statement, July 10, 1943.
3. Debate on External Affairs, House of Commons, July 12, 1943.
4. Progress of the War, House of Commons, July 17, 1943.
5. Progress of the War, House of Commons, July 24, 1943.
6. The War and Italy, Broadcast, August 2, 1943.
7. Canadian Forces in the North Pacific, Broadcast, August 21, 1943.
8. Unconditional Surrender of Italy; Four Years of War; Broadcasts; September 8 and 10, 1943.
9. Debate on Address, House of Commons, January 31, 1944.
10. Fall of Rome, Press Statement, June 4, 1944.
11. Invasion of Europe, House of Commons (includes text of broadcast), June 6, 1944.
12. Progress of Invasion, House of Commons, June 8, 1944.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

HE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMO

fc Prime Minister:

C 202705

Attached is file of material being kept for speeches on Canada's development and her place in world affairs. This includes:

1. Clippings from U.K. papers sent by Mr. Massey in July, 1943
2. Copy of editorial, "Canada Marches"
3. Notes re Prime Minister's address in House of Commons, July 1, 1947
4. Mr. Gibson's draft of speech for H. of C. July 1, 1947
5. Copy of Hansard for July 1, 1947, containing Prime Minister's remarks in House of Commons.
6. Copy of Senate Debates, July 1, 1947

A.E.H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

July 1, 43

C 202706 copy

OFFICE OF THE

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

CANADA HOUSE,

London, S.W.1.

14th July 1943.

No. 767

Sir,

1. I have the honour to enclose a few newspaper clippings as examples of articles which appeared in the newspaper press of Great Britain on Dominion Day this year.

2. There are rather more than 150 'first class' daily papers in this country and I think it can be safely said that in the issues of June 30th and/or July 1st some mention of Dominion Day was made in the columns of almost all of them. In my recollection Canada's national day never received as much recognition as it has done this year. The position which Canada occupied in the British press on this occasion is only one reflection of the great prestige which she now enjoys in this country.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) Vincent Massey

The Rt.Hon.the Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202707 COPY

OFFICE OF THE

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

CANADA HOUSE,

London, S.W.1.

14th July 1943.

No. 767

Sir,

1. I have the honour to enclose a few newspaper clippings as examples of articles which appeared in the newspaper press of Great Britain on Dominion Day this year.

2. There are rather more than 150 'first class' daily papers in this country and I think it can be safely said that in the issues of June 30th and/or July 1st some mention of Dominion Day was made in the columns of almost all of them. In my recollection Canada's national day never received as much recognition as it has done this year. The position which Canada occupied in the British press on this occasion is only one reflection of the great prestige which she now enjoys in this country.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) Vincent Massey

The Rt.Hon.the Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Can.
DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS
St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
Telephone: CENTRAL 3149 (Two Lines).

The Daily Mail
Carmelite House, Carmelite Street, E.C.4.
Cutting from issue dated 1 - JUL 1943

Canada is 76 years old to-day. This vast Dominion of 11,000,000 people is becoming a World Power of major importance. The future of her relationship with Britain—whom she still regards as her "Mother Country"—rests largely in our own hands. In looking at Canada to-day we must realise that—

A new World Power is being born

C202703

OUT of the last war Canada consciously emerged a Nation. This war is making her into a World Power.

It is well to remember this to-day—the 76th anniversary of the Confederation of the Dominion.

Not so long ago, Lord Salisbury compared Canada with a straggling village where everybody lived along a single street running from east to west . . . the coast-to-coast system of the main railway lines that link Vancouver with Quebec.

Even now two Canadians out of every three live along those lines.

But this is changing every minute.

The opening of the air routes and the great landways that feed them—above all, of that greatest road, the Alaska Highway, that cuts clean across Canada 1,600 miles from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks—is setting Canada plumb in the centre of the world just as Britain became the centre after Columbus discovered America.

From America to Asia, from the territory of the United States to the territory of the U.S.S.R., it is 56 miles as the plane flies . . . across the Behring Strait.

With the coming of air travel and the conquest of space and temperature, it is going to be futile for traffic between the continents to sail half-way round the world.

The main highway from America to Russia, from America to China, possibly even from America to India, is going to be the Alaska Highway, and that highway stretches across Canada.

ght for us

North West is
p along that
West filled
Railway,
of the

area
and
that
e a
ple
ed

w
s
r,
a

visitors newly arrived from Rouen or Paris.

Everywhere in English-speaking Canada I could find the latest American newspaper and see the latest American film. I could puzzle out the American number plates on rows of parked automobiles and chat with an American salesman or an American college professor: possibly even hear a lecture by an Isolationist senator.

But never in the Dominion did I discover, easily accessible, a modern English book or see an English play.

Every Canadian who could contrive it used to make a point of visiting London once at least, but the Englishman preferred Paris, or, if he was a celebrity, New York. And when he went to New York never did he go even by way of Montreal.

£10 to get there

BACK in Britain I would have imagined the only thing that ever happened in the Dominion was the production of the Dionne Quins.

But over there I knew lay the St. Lawrence, with its white whales spouting and its thousand wooded islands; there stretched 12,000 square miles of National Reserve to enshrine for all time the beauty of the primitive wild.

There the bison roam across great prospects, the bark canoes shoot the rapids of waterways inconceivable, the hot springs bubble in the perpetual snows of the Rockies; New Brunswick lakes no human eye has seen save from an aeroplane still glitter in the dying sun.

Only my countrymen were not interested. They infinitely preferred the Austrian Tyrol.

Canada, I was told, was inaccessible. Canada was expensive.

Well, after this war neither excuse will hold. Ten pounds and a slight headache if you're not used to air travel will take you to the Dominion overnight.

So war and the aeroplane are changing things.

And this I do know. If Canada is presented to the imagination of the British peoples, and if Britain shows herself as she is to the people of Canada, there is going to be a two-way traffic between us to eclipse even the one-way traffic that brought 500,000 Canadians to fight our battle before it was theirs.

Young British soldiers, and sailors, and airmen, and many civilians beside, will want to visit Canada when all this is over, and some will ask to stay there.

Believe me, Canada will not say "No."

George Edinger

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Can.
DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS
St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
Telephone: CENTRAL 3149 (Two Lines).

The Daily Mail
Carmelite House, Carmelite Street, E.C.4.
Cutting from issue dated 1 - JUL 1943

Canada is 76 years old to-day. This vast Dominion of 11,000,000 people is becoming a World Power of major importance. The future of her relationship with Britain—whom she still regards as her "Mother Country"—rests largely in our own hands. In looking at Canada to-day we must realise that—

A new World Power is being born

C202708

OUT of the last war Canada consciously emerged a Nation. This war is making her into a World Power.

It is well to remember this to-day—the 76th anniversary of the Confederation of the Dominion.

Not so long ago, Lord Salisbury compared Canada with a straggling village where everybody lived along a single street running from east to west . . . the coast-to-coast system of the main railway lines that link Vancouver with Quebec.

Even now two Canadians out of every three live along those lines.

But this is changing every minute.

The opening of the air routes and the great landways that feed them—above all, of that greatest road, the Alaska Highway, that cuts clean across Canada 1,600 miles from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks—is setting Canada plumb in the centre of the world just as Britain became the centre after Columbus discovered America.

From America to Asia, from the territory of the United States to the territory of the U.S.S.R., it is 56 miles as the plane flies . . . across the Behring Strait.

With the coming of air travel and the conquest of space and temperature, it is going to be futile for traffic between the continents to sail half-way round the world.

The main highway from America to Russia, from America to China, possibly even from America to India, is going to be the Alaska Highway, and that highway stretches across Canada.

ght for us

North West is
p along that
West filled
Railway,
of the

area
and
that
e a
ble
ed

w
s
r,
a
l

visitors newly arrived from Rouen or Paris.

Everywhere in English-speaking Canada I could find the latest American newspaper and see the latest American film. I could puzzle out the American number plates on rows of parked automobiles and chat with an American salesman or an American college professor: possibly even hear a lecture by an Isolationist senator.

But never in the Dominion did I discover, easily accessible, a modern English book or see an English play.

Every Canadian who could contrive it used to make a point of visiting London once at least, but the Englishman preferred Paris, or, if he was a celebrity, New York. And when he went to New York never did he go even by way of Montreal.

£10 to get there

BACK in Britain I would have imagined the only thing that ever happened in the Dominion was the production of the Dionne Quins.

But over there I knew lay the St. Lawrence, with its white whales spouting and its thousand wooded islands; there stretched 12,000 square miles of National Reserve to enshrine for all time the beauty of the primitive wild.

There the bison roam across great prospects, the bark canoes shoot the rapids of waterways inconceivable, the hot springs bubble in the perpetual snows of the Rockies; New Brunswick lakes no human eye has seen save from an aeroplane still glitter in the dying sun.

Only my countrymen were not interested. They infinitely preferred the Austrian Tyrol.

Canada, I was told, was inaccessible. Canada was expensive.

Well, after this war neither excuse will hold. Ten pounds and a slight headache if you're not used to air travel will take you to the Dominion overnight.

So war and the aeroplane are changing things.

And this I do know. If Canada is presented to the imagination of the British peoples, and if Britain shows herself as she is to the people of Canada, there is going to be a two-way traffic between us to eclipse even the one-way traffic that brought 500,000 Canadians to fight our battle before it was theirs.

Young British soldiers, and sailors, and airmen, and many civilians beside, will want to visit Canada when all this is over, and some will ask to stay there.

Believe me, Canada will not say "No."

George Edinger

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Canada

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS
St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
Telephone: CENTRAL 3149 (Two Lines).

Daily Express
Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Cutting from issue dated 1 - JUL 1943

C 602709

Canada

HAIL Canada! Today, Canada's 76th birthday as a Dominion, Britain and the Empire join in salutation.

They hail her not only as a member of our group of peoples but as a world Power in her own right.

The population of Canada is still small by European standards, one-third of that of pre-war Poland. Yet such is the energy of her people that industrially Canada ranks fourth in all the company of the United Nations.

World's granary

TWO wars have been for Canada the forcing house of greatness.

Until 1914 she was just one of the world's granaries. She is still that, with 750 million bushels of wheat stored in her bins to feed starving Europe.

She is still Britain's nearest source of food supplies. She not only grows more food for us and our animal livestock. She undertakes half the naval responsibility of getting it across the Atlantic.

But Canada's role as a food supplier is dwarfed by her other war efforts.

Hundredfold

THE Canadian Army is now exactly a hundred times its pre-war size. Its units in this country are among the best trained and the most heavily armoured now waiting to invade Europe.

Some of them have been here long enough to get "browned off" and to get their second wind of keenness back again.

Canadians overseas have learned to know the Empire. Four thousand from one corps alone have married English wives. Canadian airmen constitute nearly a third of the R.A.F. There have been Canadians on every major R.A.F. sortie.

An Empire's youth

THE current has also run the other way. The youth of the Empire has come to know Canada. In its thousands from Britain and the Dominions and Colonies it has flocked to the Empire Air Scheme sited in nearly 150 airfields over Canada.

The finest youth of the world has not only learned the trade of war there. It has seen Canada. It has seen for itself the great spaces, the beauties, and the boundless opportunities.

It has come to know Canadian people and to share with them the pride of kinship and achievement.

Make no mistake, these young men will look to Canada in the future with a special affection. Ambition will turn towards Canada, just as the admiration of an Empire goes out to her today.

Canada

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS
St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
Telephone: CENTRAL 3149 (Two Lines).

Yorkshire Post
Change Court, Albion Street, Leeds.

Cutting from issue dated 1 - JUL 1943

C 602710

Canada's Day

TO-DAY is Canada's Dominion Day, the 76th anniversary of the confederation of Canada. On May 22, 1867, a Royal Proclamation was issued, and by July 1 the Dominion of Canada came into being. Canada's population was then 3,689,257. Latest estimates show that her population has grown to over 11,000,000, one-third of whom are of French descent.

Since the outbreak of the present war the Dominion has undergone what is to all intents and purposes an industrial revolution. In the last war Canada depended to a great extent on Great Britain for the arms to equip her fine soldiers. To-day she is the fourth largest producer of munitions among the United Nations. She is making over 500 'planes a month, including Halifaxes, Lancasters and Mosquitos. The Ram tank is a Canadian product. Half the lorries used by the Eighth Army came from Canadian factories. One-third of all the motor transport in the African theatre of war is Canadian-built.

The Dominion has allotted 50 per cent. of her arms output to Great Britain and Russia, 30 per cent. to Canadian Forces at home, and the remaining 20 per cent. to the United States; China and Australia. In 1941 her war production reached the figure of 1,200,000 dollars. This year 3,700,000,000 dollars are to be spent on munitions. Canada is sending us vast quantities of foodstuffs. Twenty-five per cent. of her meat supply, and the entire salmon and herring catch in 1942, were shipped to Britain.

Her own Forces are playing an extremely active part. The Canadian Navy is escorting half the convoys across the Atlantic. The Army, now over 430,000 strong, is being trained for the coming European fronts. Canadian airmen are serving in every theatre of war. It is estimated that 30 per cent. of aircrews of the R.A.F. are Canadians. Sixty per cent. of the cadets under the great Empire Air Training scheme, for which Canada is footing half the bill, are Canadians. And we should not forget the free gift of one thousand million dollars given by the people of Canada to Britain in March, 1942. Last March, under a Mutual Aid Bill, Canada allotted another one thousand million dollars to be distributed among all the United Nations.

Although the war is making an absorbing demand on the minds and energies of the Canadian people, they are thinking also of the future. A Committee has been set up to work out a comprehensive national social insurance scheme on the lines of the Beveridge Plan. The Advisory Committee on Economic Policy, a war-time body, is also concerning itself with post-war problems. The great opportunities offered by air services, and by the building of the Alaska Highway, mean that new regions of the Dominion will be open to development. With confidence Canada looks forward beyond that victory which she is working and fighting so hard to achieve. She hopes that the ties of common purpose and endeavour will have linked her ever more closely to Britain during the war years will be still further strengthened when peace returns.

- W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

Canada

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS
St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
Telephone: CENTRAL 3149 (Two Lines).

Daily Express
Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Cutting from issue dated 1 - JUL 1943

C 60209

Canada

HAIL Canada! Today, Canada's 76th birthday as a Dominion, Britain and the Empire join in salutation.

They hail her not only as a member of our group of peoples but as a world Power in her own right.

The population of Canada is still small by European standards, one-third of that of pre-war Poland. Yet such is the energy of her people that industrially Canada ranks fourth in all the company of the United Nations.

World's granary

TWO wars have been for Canada the forcing house of greatness.

Until 1914 she was just one of the world's granaries. She is still that, with 750 million bushels of wheat stored in her bins to feed starving Europe.

She is still Britain's nearest source of food supplies. She not only grows more food for us and our animal livestock. She undertakes half the naval responsibility of getting it across the Atlantic.

But Canada's role as a food supplier is dwarfed by her other war efforts.

Hundredfold

THE Canadian Army is now exactly a hundred times its pre-war size. Its units in this country are among the best trained and the most heavily armoured now waiting to invade Europe.

Some of them have been here long enough to get "browned off" and to get their second wind of keenness back again.

Canadians overseas have learned to know the Empire. Four thousand from one corps alone have married English wives. Canadian airmen constitute nearly a third of the R.A.F. There have been Canadians on every major R.A.F. sortie.

An Empire's youth

THE current has also run the other way. The youth of the Empire has come to know Canada. In its thousands from Britain and the Dominions and Colonies it has flocked to the Empire Air Scheme sited in nearly 150 airfields over Canada.

The finest youth of the world has not only learned the trade of war there. It has seen Canada. It has seen for itself the great spaces, the beauties, and the boundless opportunities.

It has come to know Canadian people and to share with them the pride of kinship and achievement.

Make no mistake, these young men will look to Canada in the future with a special affection. Ambition will turn towards Canada, just as the admiration of an Empire goes out to her today.

Canada

DURRANT'S PRESS CUTTINGS
St. Andrew's House, 32 to 34 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
Telephone: CENTRAL 3149 (Two Lines).

Yorkshire Post
Change Court, Albion Street, Leeds.

Cutting from issue dated 1 - JUL 1943

C 102710

Canada's Day

TO-DAY is Canada's Dominion Day, the 76th anniversary of the confederation of Canada. On May 22, 1867, a Royal Proclamation was issued, and by July 1 the Dominion of Canada came into being. Canada's population was then 3,689,257. Latest estimates show that her population has grown to over 11,000,000, one-third of whom are of French descent.

Since the outbreak of the present war the Dominion has undergone what is to all intents and purposes an industrial revolution. In the last war Canada depended to a great extent on Great Britain for the arms to equip her fine soldiers. To-day she is the fourth largest producer of munitions among the United Nations. She is making over 500 'planes a month, including Halifaxes, Lancasters and Mosquitos. The Ram tank is a Canadian product. Half the lorries used by the Eighth Army came from Canadian factories. One-third of all the motor transport in the African theatre of war is Canadian-built.

The Dominion has allotted 50 per cent. of her arms output to Great Britain and Russia, 30 per cent. to Canadian Forces at home, and the remaining 20 per cent. to the United States, China and Australia. In 1941 her war production reached the figure of 1,200,000 dollars. This year 3,700,000,000 dollars are to be spent on munitions. Canada is sending us vast quantities of foodstuffs. Twenty-five per cent. of her meat supply, and the entire salmon and herring catch in 1942, were shipped to Britain.

Her own Forces are playing an extremely active part. The Canadian Navy is escorting half the convoys across the Atlantic. The Army, now over 430,000 strong, is being trained for the coming European fronts. Canadian airmen are serving in every theatre of war. It is estimated that 30 per cent. of aircrews of the R.A.F. are Canadians. Sixty per cent. of the cadets under the great Empire Air Training scheme, for which Canada is footing half the bill, are Canadians. And we should not forget the free gift of one thousand million dollars given by the people of Canada to Britain in March, 1942. Last March, under a Mutual Aid Bill, Canada allotted another one thousand million dollars to be distributed among all the United Nations.

Although the war is making an absorbing demand on the minds and energies of the Canadian people, they are thinking also of the future. A Committee has been set up to work out a comprehensive national social insurance scheme on the lines of the Beveridge Plan. The Advisory Committee on Economic Policy, a war-time body, is also concerning itself with post-war problems. The great opportunities offered by air services, and by the building of the Alaska Highway, mean that new regions of the Dominion will be open to development. With confidence Canada looks forward beyond that victory which she is working and fighting so hard to achieve. She hopes that the ties of common purpose and endeavour will have linked her ever more closely to Britain during the war years will be still further strengthened when peace returns.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ITEM APPEARING IN LONDONS AND PROVINCIALS ON JULY 2nd, 1943.

C 202711

Canada Is Ready

Ottawa, Friday:— Parliament observed Dominion Day by brief appropriate speeches. Mr. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister, viewed the war and declared: "Canada is ready to take her full part in the forthcoming combined assault upon the enemy.

"We have mobilised our production, our forces and our resources for the great offensive.

"The war effort of Canada is evidence of our strength and purpose, and an affirmation of our faith in the cause for which all the United Nations fight."
—Reuter.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

ITEM APPEARING IN LONDONS AND PROVINCIALS ON JULY 2nd, 1943.

C 202711

Canada Is Ready

Ottawa, Friday:— Parliament observed Dominion Day by brief appropriate speeches. Mr. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister, viewed the war and declared: "Canada is ready to take her full part in the forthcoming combined assault upon the enemy.

"We have mobilised our production, our forces and our resources for the great offensive.

"The war effort of Canada is evidence of our strength and purpose. and an affirmation of our faith in the cause for which all the United Nations fight." —Reuter.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 202712

THE EVENING STANDARD (Page 3) June 30, 1943.

NEWS ITEM APPEARING IN PROVINCIAL AND SOME LONDON PAPERS ON JUNE 30th, 1943.

Canada's 76th Birthday is a Working Day

Canada will observe its 76th birthday to - morrow—Dominion Day—without ceremony.

With war production at its peak, train travel discouraged, and no petrol for long trips, the traditional sports festivals, street parades and speechmaking are over for the duration, says Reuter.

For most of the war industries Dominion Day will be just another working day.

The significance of the national birthday this year lies in Canada's war performance—which has just been illustrated by the production of the 500,000th war vehicle.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 202712

THE EVENING HERALD (Page 8) June 30, 1943.

NEWS ITEM APPEARING IN PROVINCIAL AND SOME LONDON PAPERS
ON JUNE 30th, 1943.

Canada's 76th Birthday is a Working Day

Canada will observe its 76th birthday to - morrow—Dominion Day—without ceremony.

With war production at its peak, train travel discouraged, and no petrol for long trips, the traditional sports festivals, street parades and speechmaking are over for the duration, says Reuter.

For most of the war industries Dominion Day will be just another working day.

The significance of the national birthday this year lies in Canada's war performance—which has just been illustrated by the production of the 500,000th war vehicle.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 202712

THE EVENING STANDARD (Page 3) June 30, 1943.

NEWS ITEM APPEARING IN PROVINCIAL AND SOME LONDON PAPERS ON JUNE 30th, 1943.

Canada's 76th Birthday is a Working Day

Canada will observe its 76th birthday to - morrow—Dominion Day—without ceremony.

With war production at its peak, train travel discouraged, and no petrol for long trips, the traditional sports festivals, street parades and speechmaking are over for the duration, says Reuter.

For most of the war industries Dominion Day will be just another working day.

The significance of the national birthday this year lies in Canada's war performance—which has just been illustrated by the production of the 500,000th war vehicle.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 202713

Canada Has "Grown" 100 Years In 4

"Star" Cable from MASON McDONALD

TORONTO, Wednesday.

TOMORROW is Dominion Day. Canada's fourth war-time birthday finds her changed from an agricultural country to the fourth largest producer of munitions among the United Nations.

Towns and factories stand today where in 1939 were untilled acres. Other small towns have grown to big industrial centres. One, set in fruitlands in the Niagara peninsula, is now a little Pittsburgh. It makes textiles, shells, chemicals, and has a dozen other war industries, and its population goes up by leaps and bounds every year.

Roads have been hacked through the unexplored wilderness of Canada. Notably there is the Alaska highway, 1,600 miles of road from Fairbanks, Alaska, through the Canadian northwest to Dawson Creek, British Columbia. All through the severe winter passenger buses have operated steadily along the "Alcan." Settlements of Nissen huts along the way are being built into permanent townships.

Equally vital is the trans-Canada highway, the first to link the country from coast to coast by road. It stretches from Halifax to Vancouver.

Industries never previously contemplated are in full swing. War tools are being produced in undreamed of quantities.

Airports built throughout Canada for the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the defence of the Pacific coast, and the ferrying of bomber and fighter aircraft to Britain from Canadian and American factories will have a vast influence on Canada's post war development.

They have made possible the settlement of vast areas which, before the war, were too remote to attract industrial development.

Among the industries which are thriving are such diverse manufacturing processes as optical equipment, precision tools, armour plate, and ship-building of an unprecedented magnitude.

Canada is turning out a 10,000-ton cargo ship every five days. The Royal Canadian Navy, which had 15 warships in 1939, had by the end of last year 500. Her sailors, from 1,800 have leaped to nearly 50,000.

Mass aircraft production—including trainers, fighters, and bombers—is aiming for the 500-a-month mark. The RCAF in only three years grew to more than 125,000 men, and is expanding every day.

Canada has the largest small arms factory in the world, the John Inglis plant, near Toronto. She turns out Sten guns in astronomical numbers. Canada's "Ram" tank has been an outstanding success. And the Army itself grew from 4,500 to more than 350,000 last year.

In pre-war years, Canada's biggest industrial venture was automobile production. Since the war she has produced half a million military vehicles.

Workers have flocked from all parts to the larger cities and war plants, and the war-time movement of labour will have lasting effects. In Ottawa, Canada's capital, close to one-third of the present population are newcomers from every section of the Dominion.

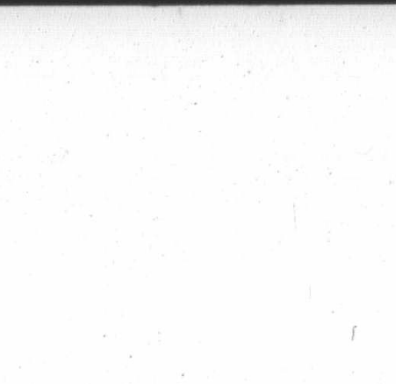
Oil resources are being opened up and developed. Other oil projects are being studied and will come into being.

No wonder that Madame Chiang Kai-shek, when she spoke in Parliament at Ottawa, during her visit, said: "Canada has produced more war effort, per capita, than any other member of the United Nations."

But though Canada has achieved a miracle of industrial development, she will always remain an important agricultural producer.

Wartime developments have shown the possibilities of further agricultural growth in the district of North Western Canada. In these new northwestern regions, long summer days, with 18 hours of sunlight, make crops possible in the short period when snow and ice vanish.

The war has brought expansion in every field. I have heard it said that it has advanced Canada by a hundred years.



". . . through the unexplored wilderness."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 202713

THE STAR (Page 6) June 30, 1943.

Canada Has "Grown" 100 Years In 4

"Star" Cable from MASON McDONALD

TORONTO, Wednesday.

TOMORROW is Dominion Day. Canada's fourth war-time birthday finds her changed from an agricultural country to the fourth largest producer of munitions among the United Nations.

Towns and factories stand today where in 1939 were untilled acres. Other small towns have grown to big industrial centres. One, set in fruitlands in the Niagara peninsula, is now a little Pittsburgh. It makes textiles, shells, chemicals, and has a dozen other war industries, and its population goes up by leaps and bounds every year.

Roads have been hacked through the unexplored wilderness of Canada. Notably there is the Alaska highway, 1,600 miles of road from Fairbanks, Alaska, through the Canadian northwest to Dawson Creek, British Columbia. All through the severe winter passenger buses have operated steadily along the "Alcan." Settlements of Nissen huts along the way are being built into permanent townships.

Equally vital is the trans-Canada highway, the first to link the country from coast to coast by road. It stretches from Halifax to Vancouver.

Industries never previously contemplated are in full swing. War tools are being produced in undreamed of quantities.

Airports built throughout Canada for the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, the defence of the Pacific coast, and the ferrying of bomber and fighter aircraft to Britain from Canadian and American factories will have a vast influence on Canada's post war development.

They have made possible the settlement of vast areas which, before the war, were too remote to attract industrial development.

Among the industries which are thriving are such diverse manufacturing processes as optical equipment, precision tools, armour plate, and ship-building of an unprecedented magnitude.

Canada is turning out a 10,000-ton cargo ship every five days. The Royal Canadian Navy, which had 15 warships in 1939, had by the end of last year 500. Her sailors, from 1,800 have leaped to nearly 50,000.

Mass aircraft production—including trainers, fighters, and bombers—is aiming for the 500-a-month mark. The RCAF in only three years grew to more than 125,000 men, and is expanding every day.

Canada has the largest small arms factory in the world, the John Inglis plant, near Toronto. She turns out Sten guns in astronomical numbers. Canada's "Ram" tank has been an outstanding success. And the Army itself grew from 4,500 to more than 350,000 last year.

In pre-war years, Canada's biggest industrial venture was automobile production. Since the war she has produced half a million military vehicles.

Workers have flocked from all parts to the larger cities and war plants, and the war-time movement of labour will have lasting effects. In Ottawa, Canada's capital, close to one-third of the present population are newcomers from every section of the Dominion.

Oil resources are being opened up and developed. Other oil projects are being studied and will come into being.

No wonder that Madame Chiang Kai-shek, when she spoke in Parliament at Ottawa, during her visit, said: "Canada has produced more war effort, per capita, than any other member of the United Nations."

But though Canada has achieved a miracle of industrial development, she will always remain an important agricultural producer.

Wartime developments have shown the possibilities of further agricultural growth in the district of North Western Canada. In these new northwestern regions, long summer days, with 18 hours of sunlight, make crops possible in the short period when snow and ice vanish.

The war has brought expansion in every field. I have heard it said that it has advanced Canada by a hundred years.



". . . through the unexplored wilderness."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 202714

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN 9th July, 1943.

NEW CANADIAN NATIONALISM

From our Ottawa Correspondent

In his book Mr. Wendell Willkie reported of the Middle East: "I found in this part of the world, as I found in Russia, in China, everywhere, a growing spirit of fervid nationalism." Mr. Willkie did not visit Canada on his world trip, except to pass through, as most world travellers by air will in the coming air age, on sky routes already defined and travelled. But the nationalism he found elsewhere has its counterpart in Canada.

The new Canadian nationalism is fresh, sometimes truculent, suspicious of imperialism, whether British or American. It is self-confident. It will probably exert an aggressive influence on Canadian policy. It is beginning to submerge the ancient isolationism of the Lower St. Lawrence and the venerable colonialism of old Upper Canada, which alternately or in combination have dominated national policy in the years of Canadian history that have preceded this seventy-sixth anniversary of confederation.

The new ferment of nationalism in Canada has shown no disturbing antagonism to the current direction of international collaboration. The rise of the new national consciousness has coincided with the rapid march of policies of co-operation with other nations. This Dominion exercises membership in nine war-time bodies that are part of the new machinery of world collaboration.

Canada offers a working example of the difficult balance between distinctive sovereignty on the one hand and, on the other, membership in an operating world commonwealth of British nations, combined with a geographical and economic affinity with the United States of America. An argument of the day concerns the issue whether the war has disturbed the traditional balance in Canadian affairs between Britain and America, but Canada's "manifest destiny," as it has seized the Canadian imagination, lies within a world system in which that balance remains.

Tokens of the great transition in Canadian life and thought are found in the industrial transformation brought by the war. "Never again will there be any doubt," said Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, "that Canada can manufacture anything that can be manufactured elsewhere." Startling cost figures recently released suggest the post-war competitive position of Canadian industry. To select a sample, merchant shipbuilding in Canada has attained lower costs than those in United States shipyards and figures comparable with those in British yards. Under Canadian mass-production technique, which represents in many lines a blending of British and American methods, costs of munitions and weapons have been worked down to half or two thirds of the original target prices adopted on the bases of experience elsewhere. To this is being added the lesson of war industry that Canada, producing at the level of these times, is a nation producing far beyond its own capacity to employ its products.

The dimensions of military, naval, and air power which have been created in Canada were recently reviewed in Parliament. It is inevitable that they should generate national pride on a scale that never existed before. The sense that Canada has begun to weigh more heavily than ever before in world affairs is the yeast of nationalism. But this sense would be superficial and transitory, a mere by-product of the war, if there were not also signs of a freshening of cultural awareness. In verse and prose Canadian publishers are enjoying an unprecedented boom.

Canadian thinking has begun to crystallise around the concept that Canada is fourth in rank as United Nations partner. This is true in war production and in air power. A foundation has been laid for a Canadian merchant marine strength in established shipbuilding industry and prospect of not less than two million tons of cargo shipping when the war ends. In aviation Canada's strategic position upon the inter-continental air routes has caught the imagination, while the feats of the Royal Canadian Air Force are in every day's news.

Economically, the old position of this Dominion as a producer of food staples and raw materials has been greatly enlarged. The new importance of her agricultural capacity lies in the war-fostered production of vitamin foods, live stock, and dairy products, in addition to wheat and cereals. No country as a supplier of foods has a greater interest than Canada in world nutrition standards, now becoming the objective of international food and farm policies, and none has greater latent capacity to fill them.

Dominion Day in 1943 comes in the midst of Canadian transition. With full production taking on new meaning even after three years of expansion, with some lines past the stage of overproduction, the task of industry is to concentrate on aircraft, shipping, and other urgent needs of war. No further expansion of the Canadian Army has been scheduled for this year. The task of the R.C.A.F. at home is to maintain the scale of training attained and that of the Navy to correlate training with the supply of ships. These are the measurements of Canada at war. They indicate that the past is far behind—so far that in future Canadian policy can never revert to old courses nor Canadian life and thought to former moulds.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 202714

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN 9th July, 1943.

NEW CANADIAN NATIONALISM

From our Ottawa Correspondent

In his book Mr. Wendell Willkie reported of the Middle East: "I found in this part of the world, as I found in Russia, in China, everywhere, a growing spirit of fervid nationalism." Mr. Willkie did not visit Canada on his world trip, except to pass through, as most world travellers by air will in the coming air age, on sky routes already defined and travelled. But the nationalism he found elsewhere has its counterpart in Canada.

The new Canadian nationalism is fresh, sometimes truculent, suspicious of imperialism, whether British or American. It is self-confident. It will probably exert an aggressive influence on Canadian policy. It is beginning to submerge the ancient isolationism of the Lower St. Lawrence and the venerable colonialism of old Upper Canada, which alternately or in combination have dominated national policy in the years of Canadian history that have preceded this seventy-sixth anniversary of confederation.

The new ferment of nationalism in Canada has shown no disturbing antagonism to the current direction of international collaboration. The rise of the new national consciousness has coincided with the rapid march of policies of co-operation with other nations. This Dominion exercises membership in nine war-time bodies that are part of the new machinery of world collaboration.

Canada offers a working example of the difficult balance between distinctive sovereignty on the one hand and, on the other, membership in an operating world commonwealth of British nations, combined with a geographical and economic affinity with the United States of America. An argument of the day concerns the issue whether the war has disturbed the traditional balance in Canadian affairs between Britain and America, but Canada's "manifest destiny," as it has seized the Canadian imagination, lies within a world system in which that balance remains.

Tokens of the great transition in Canadian life and thought are found in the industrial transformation brought by the war. "Never again will there be any doubt," said Mr. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, "that Canada can manufacture anything that can be manufactured elsewhere." Startling cost figures recently released suggest the post-war competitive position of Canadian industry. To select a sample, merchant shipbuilding in Canada has attained lower costs than those in United States shipyards and figures comparable with those in British yards. Under Canadian mass-production technique, which represents in many lines a blending of British and American methods, costs of munitions and weapons have been worked down to half or two thirds of the original target prices adopted on the bases of experience elsewhere. To this is being added the lesson of war industry that Canada, producing at the level of these times, is a nation producing far beyond its own capacity to employ its products.

The dimensions of military, naval, and air power which have been created in Canada were recently reviewed in Parliament. It is inevitable that they should generate national pride on a scale that never existed before. The sense that Canada has begun to weigh more heavily than ever before in world affairs is the yeast of nationalism But this sense would be superficial and transitory, a mere by-product of the war, if there were not also signs of a freshening of cultural awareness. In verse and prose Canadian publishers are enjoying an unprecedented boom.

Canadian thinking has begun to crystallise around the concept that Canada is fourth in rank as United Nations partner. This is true in war production and in air power. A foundation has been laid for a Canadian merchant marine strength in established shipbuilding industry and prospect of not less than two million tons of cargo shipping when the war ends. In aviation Canada's strategic position upon the inter-continental air routes has caught the imagination, while the feats of the Royal Canadian Air Force are in every day's news.

Economically, the old position of this Dominion as a producer of food staples and raw materials has been greatly enlarged. The new importance of her agricultural capacity lies in the war-fostered production of vitamin foods, live stock, and dairy products, in addition to wheat and cereals. No country as a supplier of foods has a greater interest than Canada in world nutrition standards, now becoming the objective of international food and farm policies, and none has greater latent capacity to fill them.

Dominion Day in 1943 comes in the midst of Canadian transition. With full production taking on new meaning even after three years of expansion, with some lines past the stage of overproduction, the task of industry is to concentrate on aircraft, shipping, and other urgent needs of war. No further expansion of the Canadian Army has been scheduled for this year. The task of the R.C.A.F. at home is to maintain the scale of training attained and that of the Navy to correlate training with the supply of ships. These are the measurements of Canada at war. They indicate that the past is far behind—so far that in future Canadian policy can never revert to old courses nor Canadian life and thought to former moulds.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 202715

DAILY TELEGRAPH June 30th, 1943.

Canada Has Developed Immense Strength in War Years

REFLECTIONS PROMPTED BY THE DOMINION'S 76th BIRTHDAY

By ALAN RANDAL
News Editor, London Bureau of the Canadian Press

SEVENTY-SIX years ago to-morrow Canada came into being with the framing of her Constitution in Old Quebec. She was a lusty, sprawling infant then, a nation destined to prosper in time of peace but to derive her greatest strength from times of war. It is so in this war.

The Fathers of the Confederation, far-sighted as they may have been on July 1, 1867, when they mapped the plan for union of the provinces, could scarcely have visualised their Dominion growing to full stature in the welter of war-time industrialisation and mobilisation. They, after all, were men of peace.

Canada was then just a source of soil products, a great under-populated territory that grew wheat and produced raw materials. She will always be that kind of producer. But to-day, under the stimulus of war, this Dominion ranks fourth among the United Nations in industrial output. Sir Archibald Sinclair, for one, forecasts that she will be the world's fourth military Power when this war is done. Certainly Canada will have done much to win the war.

Manpower at Premium

Of her population of 11,500,000 some 700,000 are in the armed Services, some 250,000 in Britain or elsewhere overseas. Nine hundred thousand others are engaged in war production already valued at £100,000,000.

Tremendous changes have taken place in Canada since her declaration of war on Sept. 10, 1939—changes greater by far than she knew during the four years of the last war. They are changes in the country's economic, political, social and spiritual life, vast but difficult to assess in their extent but similar to those which have taken place in differing degrees in Great Britain and the other Dominions. They were bound to take place in any Parliamentary, capitalist democracy which must carry on a long war making heavy demands on commodities and man-power. In Canada, because the country is younger, the changes are the more striking.

In this time of war man-power has become the most important thing in the field of national effort. In the depression days it meant nothing. Since she has learnt how to use man-power to the full to boost productivity, Canada will not be content to return to low productivity levels. Man will have come into his own in this Dominion. There is assurance from the Munitions and Supply Minister, the Hon. C. D. Howe, that even though the present programme strains man-power resources to the utmost, "there will be no break in the Canadian production front."

Output, Wages, Savings

Statistically, Canada's war-time output looks like this: 500 ships launched; 8,000 aircraft delivered; 475,000 motor-vehicles and 24,000 fighting vehicles, 55,000 heavy gun-barrels or mountings and 630,000 smaller weapons and 800,000 tons of chemicals and explosives and £30,000,000 worth of instruments and communications equipment produced.

Shipbuilding has reached a stage where Dominion yards launch six new ships every week, including corvettes, frigates and cargo ships. Of all war production only about 30 per cent. has gone to Canadian Forces: the remainder goes to Britain (it helped to win in the Middle East), the United States, Russia, Africa, Australia, China and the South Pacific battle areas.

Canada meets 70 per cent. of Britain's timber needs, has become fourth in steel production among the United Nations, and the industrial programme has been so shaped that it can change to meet changing conditions. That augurs well for the eventual swing-over to peace-time requirements.

To obtain the necessary man-power the nation has had to curtail peace-time occupations and men and women have had to be persuaded or compelled to work in larger numbers and for longer hours. In a country such as Canada compulsion is almost impossible. It has been applied only in the case of service in the Western Hemisphere. Persuasion has been the general method.

One of the most customary methods of persuasion was barred by stabilisation of wages and the "freezing" of salaries. This was counter-balanced by stabilisation of prices and the "freezing" of jobs, and, after certain concessions to labour, a great response was obtained from the workers. Union recognition has been growing much more widespread.

The sixth public loan of the war, the Fourth Victory Loan, for £245,000,000 has just been oversubscribed. It is part and parcel of the Dominion's pay-as-you-go war plan, linked with increased taxation. In some cases Canadians pay higher direct income-tax than do Britons. The general feeling is that taxation will stay at a high level, and it is realised that Canada cannot avoid sharing in the burden of putting Europe and the East on their feet again.

Dieppe Marked a Stage

For perhaps two years the war meant little to Canadians. Their men who had gone overseas had seen no action; at home shortages and increased taxation had yet to make themselves felt.

After Dieppe, and with a tightening of conditions at home, it was increasingly realised that the war was close at hand and would demand total effort.

There were sugar rationing and requests for voluntary reduction of butter and pork consumption so that supplies to Britain might be maintained. Some commodities became scarce, while consumer goods in the "luxury" class disappeared.

Following this there was more rationing. Canadians are allowed less tea than the Briton at home. Coffee was rationed. You could have it only as an alternative to tea. Butter also was rationed, and finally meat, though on the fairly liberal scale of 2lb a week.

A nation which during the first two years of the war had cried out for more direction and more effort welcomed the Government's actions. As in Britain, the State took power to allocate labour, to move workers from unessential to essential industries. It fixed the ceiling for wages, extended its outlay on stabilising prices, and enlarged the scope of the call-up for the Services.

Canada's Fighting Men

Naturally expansion in the Services has been even more marked than in industry. The Royal Canadian Navy's pre-war strength of 1,700 has risen to 60,000 as the "small ship" force of 17 destroyers and 500 odd other ships handles 50 per cent. of the North Atlantic convoy work. Canada's merchant navy strength stands at 38,000.

The Canadian Army overseas—"fit and ready for action," to quote its commander, Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton—numbers its hundreds of thousands. Whereas in pre-war days the Canadian Army strength was 4,500, it is now more than 445,000, with mechanisation as one of its proudest attributes. It is said to be the most heavily armoured formation in the world, though still untried in battle. Its emphasis is on youth, with the average age of colonels round about 32.

The Royal Canadian Air Force, which numbered 4,000 in 1939, has grown to more than 200,000, and its personnel have participated in virtually every R.A.F. sortie of any size. Thirty-two Canadian squadrons serve in the United Kingdom and elsewhere with the R.A.F. A complete Canadian group operates in Bomber Command, the only "outside" group in the R.A.F. There is a Canadian wing in Fighter Command, other Canadian squadrons and thousands of individual Canadians scattered throughout the R.A.F.

Training Empire Fliers

Canadian representation in the R.A.F. flying strength has been placed at from 25 to 30 per cent. This percentage will grow, possibly to as high as 50. At home, in the giant Commonwealth Air Training Plan—a joint enterprise of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and British Governments, but administered by the R.C.A.F.—more than 2,000,000 training miles are flown every day.

More than 238,000 Canadian women are engaged directly or indirectly in war industry, with 24,400 in the armed Services. Here in Britain members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps are serving at Canadian Military Headquarters, and members of the Women's Division of the R.C.A.F. are serving at headquarters and in Canadian Bomber Group. The Canadian Women's Naval Service so far is confined to service in Canada.

It may perhaps be mentioned that there are more than 400 Canadian fire-fighters in Britain, the first such group to be mobilised in one country to fight bomb fires in another. The corps represents 105 Canadian municipalities.

With most of the old trade routes to Britain now running through battle areas, Canada stands as the United Kingdom's nearest source of food supply, but only for essential foods such as eggs (powdered), cheese, bacon and dehydrated fruits and vegetables, because of the strain on shipping. Bacon and hams have moved to Britain at the rate of 625,000,000lb a year, a great achievement for Canadian farmers; and Britain gets the Dominion's entire salmon pack.

Great Wheat Reserve

No one should forget the old conception of Canada as the great wheat grower. It still holds, despite subsidies for farmers to promote shifts of production from wheat to animals and animal-feeding cereals so that exports of animal products shall help Great Britain to maintain her balanced rations. The 1942 wheat crop of 592,700,000 bushels was the largest ever produced in Canada, and a reserve of 750,000,000 bushels of wheat crams Canadian storehouses. That is a reserve for feeding liberated Europe when the time comes.

There is more than this in the full picture of Canada's war effort. Other examples of the Dominion's sacrifices may be mentioned perhaps in a birthday retrospect. There was the billion dollar gift to Britain last year, and there is the continued financial help this year on just as great a scale; there has been the building of the great Shipshaw power unit in Quebec, and the Alcan Highway, with its chain of air bases through the Canadian North-West to Alaska.

It is all part of the work of 11,500,000 people, men and women, using the machines and the products of the fields and the mines and the factories, the forests and the streams all marshalled for the great purpose of hastening victory.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 202715

DAILY TELEGRAPH June 30th, 1943.

Canada Has Developed Immense Strength in War Years

REFLECTIONS PROMPTED BY THE DOMINION'S 76th BIRTHDAY

By ALAN RANDAL
News Editor, London Bureau of the Canadian Press

SEVENTY-SIX years ago to-morrow Canada came into being with the framing of her Constitution in Old Quebec. She was a lusty, sprawling infant then, a nation destined to prosper in time of peace but to derive her greatest strength from times of war. It is so in this war.

The Fathers of the Confederation, far-sighted as they may have been on July 1, 1867, when they mapped the plan for union of the provinces, could scarcely have visualised their Dominion growing to full stature in the welter of war-time industrialisation and mobilisation. They, after all, were men of peace.

Canada was then just a source of soil products, a great under-populated territory that grew wheat and produced raw materials. She will always be that kind of producer. But to-day, under the stimulus of war, this Dominion ranks fourth among the United Nations in industrial output. Sir Archibald Sinclair, for one, forecasts that she will be the world's fourth military Power when this war is done. Certainly Canada will have done much to win the war.

Manpower at Premium

Of her population of 11,500,000 some 700,000 are in the armed Services, some 250,000 in Britain or elsewhere overseas. Nine hundred thousand others are engaged in war production already valued at £100,000,000.

Tremendous changes have taken place in Canada since her declaration of war on Sept. 10, 1939—changes greater by far than she knew during the four years of the last war. They are changes in the country's economic, political, social and spiritual life, vast but difficult to assess in their extent but similar to those which have taken place in differing degrees in Great Britain and the other Dominions. They were bound to take place in any Parliamentary, capitalist democracy which must carry on a long war making heavy demands on commodities and man-power. In Canada, because the country is younger, the changes are the more striking.

In this time of war man-power has become the most important thing in the field of national effort. In the depression days it meant nothing. Since she has learnt how to use man-power to the full to boost productivity, Canada will not be content to return to low productivity levels. Man will have come into his own in this Dominion. There is assurance from the Munitions and Supply Minister, the Hon. C. D. Howe, that even though the present programme strains man-power resources to the utmost, "there will be no break in the Canadian production front."

Output, Wages, Savings

Statistically, Canada's war-time output looks like this: 500 ships launched; 8,000 aircraft delivered; 475,000 motor-vehicles and 24,000 fighting vehicles, 55,000 heavy gun-barrels or mountings and 630,000 smaller weapons and 800,000 tons of chemicals and explosives and £30,000,000 worth of instruments and communications equipment produced.

Shipbuilding has reached a stage where Dominion yards launch six new ships every week, including corvettes, frigates and cargo ships. Of all war production only about 30 per cent. has gone to Canadian Forces: the remainder goes to Britain (it helped to win in the Middle East), the United States, Russia, Africa, Australia, China and the South Pacific battle areas.

Canada meets 70 per cent. of Britain's timber needs, has become fourth in steel production among the United Nations, and the industrial programme has been so shaped that it can change to meet changing conditions. That augurs well for the eventual swing-over to peace-time requirements.

To obtain the necessary man-power the nation has had to curtail peace-time occupations and men and women have had to be persuaded or compelled to work in larger numbers and for longer hours. In a country such as Canada compulsion is almost impossible. It has been applied only in the case of service in the Western Hemisphere. Persuasion has been the general method.

One of the most customary methods of persuasion was barred by stabilisation of wages and the "freezing" of salaries. This was counter-balanced by stabilisation of prices and the "freezing" of jobs, and, after certain concessions to labour, a great response was obtained from the workers. Union recognition has been growing much more widespread.

The sixth public loan of the war, the Fourth Victory Loan, for £245,000,000 has just been oversubscribed. It is part and parcel of the Dominion's pay-as-you-go war plan, linked with increased taxation. In some cases Canadians pay higher direct income-tax than do Britons. The general feeling is that taxation will stay at a high level, and it is realised that Canada cannot avoid sharing in the burden of putting Europe and the East on their feet again.

Dieppe Marked a Stage

For perhaps two years the war meant little to Canadians. Their men who had gone overseas had seen no action; at home shortages and increased taxation had yet to make themselves felt.

After Dieppe, and with a tightening of conditions at home, it was increasingly realised that the war was close at hand and would demand total effort.

There were sugar rationing and requests for voluntary reduction of butter and pork consumption so that supplies to Britain might be maintained. Some commodities became scarce, while consumer goods in the "luxury" class disappeared.

Following this there was more rationing. Canadians are allowed less tea than the Briton at home. Coffee was rationed. You could have it only as an alternative to tea. Butter also was rationed, and finally meat, though on the fairly liberal scale of 2lb a week.

A nation which during the first two years of the war had cried out for more direction and more effort welcomed the Government's actions. As in Britain, the State took power to allocate labour, to move workers from unessential to essential industries. It fixed the ceiling for wages, extended its outlay on stabilising prices, and enlarged the scope of the call-up for the Services.

Canada's Fighting Men

Naturally expansion in the Services has been even more marked than in industry. The Royal Canadian Navy's pre-war strength of 1,700 has risen to 60,000 as the "small ship" force of 17 destroyers and 500 odd other ships handles 50 per cent. of the North Atlantic convoy work. Canada's merchant navy strength stands at 38,000.

The Canadian Army overseas—"fit and ready for action," to quote its commander, Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton—numbers its hundreds of thousands. Whereas in pre-war days the Canadian Army strength was 4,500, it is now more than 445,000, with mechanisation as one of its proudest attributes. It is said to be the most heavily armoured formation in the world, though still untried in battle. Its emphasis is on youth, with the average age of colonels round about 32.

The Royal Canadian Air Force, which numbered 4,000 in 1939, has grown to more than 200,000, and its personnel have participated in virtually every R.A.F. sortie of any size. Thirty-two Canadian squadrons serve in the United Kingdom and elsewhere with the R.A.F. A complete Canadian group operates in Bomber Command, the only "outside" group in the R.A.F. There is a Canadian wing in Fighter Command, other Canadian squadrons and thousands of individual Canadians scattered throughout the R.A.F.

Training Empire Fliers

Canadian representation in the R.A.F. flying strength has been placed at from 25 to 30 per cent. This percentage will grow, possibly to as high as 50. At home, in the giant Commonwealth Air Training Plan—a joint enterprise of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and British Governments, but administered by the R.C.A.F.—more than 2,000,000 training miles are flown every day.

More than 238,000 Canadian women are engaged directly or indirectly in war industry, with 24,400 in the armed Services. Here in Britain members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps are serving at Canadian Military Headquarters, and members of the Women's Division of the R.C.A.F. are serving at headquarters and in Canadian Bomber Group. The Canadian Women's Naval Service so far is confined to service in Canada.

It may perhaps be mentioned that there are more than 400 Canadian fire-fighters in Britain, the first such group to be mobilised in one country to fight bomb fires in another. The corps represents 105 Canadian municipalities.

With most of the old trade routes to Britain now running through battle areas, Canada stands as the United Kingdom's nearest source of food supply, but only for essential foods such as eggs (powdered), cheese, bacon and dehydrated fruits and vegetables, because of the strain on shipping. Bacon and hams have moved to Britain at the rate of 625,000,000lb a year, a great achievement for Canadian farmers; and Britain gets the Dominion's entire salmon pack.

Great Wheat Reserve

No one should forget the old conception of Canada as the great wheat grower. It still holds, despite subsidies for farmers to promote shifts of production from wheat to animals and animal-feeding cereals so that exports of animal products shall help Great Britain to maintain her balanced rations. The 1942 wheat crop of 592,700,000 bushels was the largest ever produced in Canada, and a reserve of 750,000,000 bushels of wheat crams Canadian storehouses. That is a reserve for feeding liberated Europe when the time comes.

There is more than this in the full picture of Canada's war effort. Other examples of the Dominion's sacrifices may be mentioned perhaps in a birthday retrospect. There was the billion dollar gift to Britain last year, and there is the continued financial help this year on just as great a scale; there has been the building of the great Shipshaw power unit in Quebec, and the Alcan Highway, with its chain of air bases through the Canadian North-West to Alaska.

It is all part of the work of 11,500,000 people, men and women, using the machines and the products of the fields and the mines and the factories, the forests and the streams all marshalled for the great purpose of hastening victory.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C 202715

DAILY TELEGRAPH June 30th, 1943.

Canada Has Developed Immense Strength in War Years

REFLECTIONS PROMPTED BY THE DOMINION'S 76th BIRTHDAY

By ALAN RANDAL

News Editor, London Bureau of the Canadian Press

SEVENTY-SIX years ago to-morrow Canada came into being with the framing of her Constitution in Old Quebec. She was a lusty, sprawling infant then, a nation destined to prosper in time of peace but to derive her greatest strength from times of war. It is so in this war.

The Fathers of the Confederation, far-sighted as they may have been on July 1, 1867, when they mapped the plan for union of the provinces, could scarcely have visualised their Dominion growing to full stature in the welter of war-time industrialisation and mobilisation. They, after all, were men of peace.

Canada was then just a source of soil products, a great under-populated territory that grew wheat and produced raw materials. She will always be that kind of producer. But to-day, under the stimulus of war, this Dominion ranks fourth among the United Nations in industrial output. Sir Archibald Sinclair, for one, forecasts that she will be the world's fourth military Power when this war is done. Certainly Canada will have done much to win the war.

Manpower at Premium

Of her population of 11,500,000 some 700,000 are in the armed Services, some 250,000 in Britain or elsewhere overseas. Nine hundred thousand others are engaged in war production already valued at £100,000,000.

Tremendous changes have taken place in Canada since her declaration of war on Sept. 10, 1939—changes greater by far than she knew during the four years of the last war. They are changes in the country's economic, political, social and spiritual life, vast but difficult to assess in their extent but similar to those which have taken place in differing degrees in Great Britain and the other Dominions. They were bound to take place in any Parliamentary, capitalist democracy which must carry on a long war making heavy demands on commodities and man-power. In Canada, because the country is younger, the changes are the more striking.

In this time of war man-power has become the most important thing in the field of national effort. In the depression days it meant nothing. Since she has learnt how to use man-power to the full to boost productivity, Canada will not be content to return to low productivity levels. Man will have come into his own in this Dominion. There is assurance from the Munitions and Supply Minister, the Hon. C. D. Howe, that even though the present programme strains man-power resources to the utmost, "there will be no break in the Canadian production front."

Output, Wages, Savings

Statistically, Canada's war-time output looks like this: 500 ships launched; 8,000 aircraft delivered; 475,000 motor-vehicles and 24,000 fighting vehicles, 55,000 heavy gun-barrels or mountings and 630,000 smaller weapons and 800,000 tons of chemicals and explosives and £30,000,000 worth of instruments and communications equipment produced.

Shipbuilding has reached a stage where Dominion yards launch six new ships every week, including corvettes, frigates and cargo ships. Of all war production only about 30 per cent. has gone to Canadian Forces: the remainder goes to Britain (it helped to win in the Middle East), the United States, Russia, Africa, Australia, China and the South Pacific battle areas.

Canada meets 70 per cent. of Britain's timber needs, has become fourth in steel production among the United Nations, and the industrial programme has been so shaped that it can change to meet changing conditions. That augurs well for the eventual swing-over to peace-time requirements.

To obtain the necessary man-power the nation has had to curtail peace-time occupations and men and women have had to be persuaded or compelled to work in larger numbers and for longer hours. In a country such as Canada compulsion is almost impossible. It has been applied only in the case of service in the Western Hemisphere. Persuasion has been the general method.

One of the most customary methods of persuasion was barred by stabilisation of wages and the "freezing" of salaries. This was counter-balanced by stabilisation of prices and the "freezing" of jobs, and, after certain concessions to labour, a great response was obtained from the workers. Union recognition has been growing much more widespread.

The sixth public loan of the war, the Fourth Victory Loan, for £245,000,000 has just been oversubscribed. It is part and parcel of the Dominion's pay-as-you-go war plan, linked with increased taxation. In some cases Canadians pay higher direct income-tax than do Britons. The general feeling is that taxation will stay at a high level, and it is realised that Canada cannot avoid sharing in the burden of putting Europe and the East on their feet again.

Dieppe Marked a Stage

For perhaps two years the war meant little to Canadians. Their men who had gone overseas had seen no action; at home shortages and increased taxation had yet to make themselves felt.

After Dieppe, and with a tightening of conditions at home, it was increasingly realised that the war was close at hand and would demand total effort.

There were sugar rationing and requests for voluntary reduction of butter and pork consumption so that supplies to Britain might be maintained. Some commodities became scarce, while consumer goods in the "luxury" class disappeared.

Following this there was more rationing. Canadians are allowed less tea than the Briton at home. Coffee was rationed. You could have it only as an alternative to tea. Butter also was rationed, and finally meat, though on the fairly liberal scale of 2lb a week.

A nation which during the first two years of the war had cried out for more direction and more effort welcomed the Government's actions. As in Britain, the State took power to allocate labour, to move workers from unessential to essential industries. It fixed the ceiling for wages, extended its outlay on stabilising prices, and enlarged the scope of the call-up for the Services.

Canada's Fighting Men

Naturally expansion in the Services has been even more marked than in industry. The Royal Canadian Navy's pre-war strength of 1,700 has risen to 60,000 as the "small ship" force of 17 destroyers and 500 odd other ships handles 50 per cent. of the North Atlantic convoy work. Canada's merchant navy strength stands at 38,000.

The Canadian Army overseas—"fit and ready for action," to quote its commander, Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton—numbers its hundreds of thousands. Whereas in pre-war days the Canadian Army strength was 4,500, it is now more than 445,000, with mechanisation as one of its proudest attributes. It is said to be the most heavily armoured formation in the world, though still untried in battle. Its emphasis is on youth, with the average age of colonels round about 32.

The Royal Canadian Air Force, which numbered 4,000 in 1939, has grown to more than 200,000, and its personnel have participated in virtually every R.A.F. sortie of any size. Thirty-two Canadian squadrons serve in the United Kingdom and elsewhere with the R.A.F. A complete Canadian group operates in Bomber Command, the only "outside" group in the R.A.F. There is a Canadian wing in Fighter Command, other Canadian squadrons and thousands of individual Canadians scattered throughout the R.A.F.

Training Empire Fliers

Canadian representation in the R.A.F. flying strength has been placed at from 25 to 30 per cent. This percentage will grow, possibly to as high as 50. At home, in the giant Commonwealth Air Training Plan—a joint enterprise of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and British Governments, but administered by the R.C.A.F.—more than 2,000,000 training miles are flown every day.

More than 238,000 Canadian women are engaged directly or indirectly in war industry, with 24,400 in the armed Services. Here in Britain members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps are serving at Canadian Military Headquarters, and members of the Women's Division of the R.C.A.F. are serving at headquarters and in Canadian Bomber Group. The Canadian Women's Naval Service so far is confined to service in Canada.

It may perhaps be mentioned that there are more than 400 Canadian fire-fighters in Britain, the first such group to be mobilised in one country to fight bomb fires in another. The corps represents 105 Canadian municipalities.

With most of the old trade routes to Britain now running through battle areas, Canada stands as the United Kingdom's nearest source of food supply, but only for essential foods such as eggs (powdered), cheese, bacon and dehydrated fruits and vegetables, because of the strain on shipping. Bacon and hams have moved to Britain at the rate of 625,000,000lb a year, a great achievement for Canadian farmers; and Britain gets the Dominion's entire salmon pack.

Great Wheat Reserve

No one should forget the old conception of Canada as the great wheat grower. It still holds, despite subsidies for farmers to promote shifts of production from wheat to animals and animal-feeding cereals so that exports of animal products shall help Great Britain to maintain her balanced rations. The 1942 wheat crop of 592,700,000 bushels was the largest ever produced in Canada, and a reserve of 750,000,000 bushels of wheat crams Canadian storehouses. That is a reserve for feeding liberated Europe when the time comes.

There is more than this in the full picture of Canada's war effort. Other examples of the Dominion's sacrifices may be mentioned perhaps in a birthday retrospect. There was the billion dollar gift to Britain last year, and there is the continued financial help this year on just as great a scale; there has been the building of the great Shipshaw power unit in Quebec, and the Alcan Highway, with its chain of air bases through the Canadian North-West to Alaska.

It is all part of the work of 11,500,000 people, men and women, using the machines and the products of the fields and the mines and the factories, the forests and the streams all marshalled for the great purpose of hastening victory.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C202716

THE SPIRIT OF A GREAT RACE
LONG JOHN SCOTCH WHISKY
Max. Price 25/9 per bottle.

LATE EDITION

Evening Standard

38,299 MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1947 LIGHTING-UP TIME: 11.21 p.m. ONE PENNY

BOOTH'S DRY GIN
Maximum Prices 25/3 per bottle Half bottle 13/3 U.K. only.

Russia accepts Bevin's invitation to 'Aid Europe' talks with France

MOLOTOV SAYS 'YES'

'Meet me Paris, Friday'

'AGREE SPEEDIEST POSSIBLE PLAN IS NEEDED'

MOSCOW, Monday.—Russia has accepted the invitation of Britain and France to join in the talks on the U.S. "Aid for Europe" plan. Mr. Molotov wants to meet Mr. Bevin and M. Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, in Paris next Friday.

Russia's acceptance and her decision to join in a combined plan for Europe's recovery was announced by Tass, the official Russian news agency, to-day.

Tass said: "As already reported, on June 19 Sir Maurice Peterson, British Ambassador in Moscow, and M. Charpentier, French Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow, remitted the Notes of the British and French Governments inviting the Soviet Government to take part in a conference of three Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the subject of assistance to European countries on the part of the U.S.A.

"In this connection the Soviet Government sent to the French Government the following Note on June 22:

"'The Soviet Government has acquainted itself with the Note of the French Government of June 19 concerning the preparation of European economic programmes in connection with the statement made by Mr. Marshall at Harvard University, which has been the subject of bipartite negotiations between the British and French Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Paris.

"'The Soviet Government agrees that at present the primary task of European countries is the speediest possible rehabilitation and the further development of their national economies disrupted by the war.

"'It is self-evident that this task could be facilitated is assistance conforming to the above aims were rendered by the United States, whose enormous economic potentialities, far from declining, have increased during the war.

"'Although the Soviet Government at present does not have information concerning the nature and terms of possible economic assistance to European countries on the part of the United States or concerning the measures which were discussed by the French and British Governments during recent negotiations, the Soviet Government nevertheless accepts the proposal of the French and British Governments and agrees to take part in a conference of three Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

"'In the opinion of the Soviet Government such a conference could take place in Paris on June 27.'

"An identical Note has been sent to the British Government." Reuter.

Threw case of whisky at pursuer

Evening Standard Reporter

Mr. E. A. Fullerton, managing director, arrived at the warehouse of B. Wood and Son, Mark-lane, City, to find two men busy piling cases of whisky.

Seventy-five cases had been piled up, and when the men saw Mr. Fullerton they ran away.

Mr. Fullerton went into the cellar and found another man about to carry another case of whisky up the stairs.

He challenged him. The man ran up the stairs carrying the case. Half way up, he threw it at Mr. Fullerton who was following.

"If it had hit me—it was a full case," said Mr. Fullerton, "I should have been knocked out.

"They would have got away with the whisky if I had not arrived. It is believed that the man had a lorry handy, but no one seems to have seen it.

"We are checking up to see whether the thieves got away with any cases2; we are not sure about it yet. The City police are making inquiries."

Ward to be closed a fortnight

Germ attacks mothers and babies

Evening Standard Correspondent

PLYMOUTH, Monday.—So that mysterious germ can be traced the maternity ward at Plymouth City Hospital has been closed for a fortnight.

The germ causes an infection similar in type to that which disturbed medical authorities in the Midlands earlier this year.

Since March 65 babies of 186 born in the ward has been affected, as well as 43 mothers. There have been two deaths—the last one last Thursday.

Dr. T. Peirson, Medical Officer of Heath, believes that if the ward is entirely spring-cleaned and decorated, the germ can be killed.

Punjab decides: 'Partition'

LAHORE, Monday.—Punjab Legislative Assembly voted to-day in favour of partition of the province of 23,000,000 people, by 91 votes for and 77 against.

Truman names 3 'aid committees'

WASHINGTON, Monday.—President Truman to-day set up three committees to study the impact on America of its Aid for Europe programme.

President Truman said it was a "matter of grave concern to every American."

While recovery of production abroad was essential to both democracy and peace, President Truman's announceetmn said: "The extent to which we should continue aiding such recovery is

▲ Back Page, Col. Six

Captured Pole in court to-day

Evening Standard Reporter

SOUTHEND, Monday.—Stanislaw Zborowski, the Polish soldier who was recaptured outside the Shoulderstick off-licence at Barling, seven miles from here, after 23 days freedom, was appearing at Southend police court to-day.

At 1.15 a.m. to-day he was charged with "Having in his possession a firearm and ammunition with intent to endanger life."

Zborowski was arrested without a struggle after eluding police and troops in the wooded country of South Norfolk.

Part of the time he was at large on an old battle training area of 19,000 acres.

The man who arrested him is Det.-inspector Harry Hemson, who told me from his home in Northumberland-crescent, Southend, to-day: "We had a hunch that Zborowski might be in the Southend area.

"The first man to see him was Sergeant Devlin, of Southend Police, at 7.45 p.m. last night in Eastern-avenue. He gave chase, but the man dashed towards some sewage works and disappeared

"Not long afterwards a woman saw him and dialled 999. The police car came out quickly and caught up with him. We just grabbed him. He didn't even have time to say one word."

Flat blaze: Two families escape

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parks and Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson and their three children, escaped unhurt when fire broke out at a house divided into flats at Tressillian-road, Brockley, to-day.

The fire began in the upper flat occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Parks and was discovered by Mr. Parks, who was wakened by the smell of burning.

Extensive damage was done to the flat and part of the roof destroyed.

Car licences: new hours

Staggering of hours of the LCC staff will mean a change in the hours for issuing vehicle and driving licences, and the registration of motor vehicles. They will now be: Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

3000 tons of potatoes due to-day

Evening Standard Food Reporter

Potatoes were due in London to-day from Jersey, Cornwall, Northern Ireland and the Eastern Counties. The total expected was about 3000 tons.

A second Northern Ireland consignment was due later in the week.

"In addition," say the Ministry, "every ton of old potatoes in the Eastern Counties is being sent to London by rail."

A representative of W. Dennis and Sons, growers of 65,000 acres of potatoes in Lincolnshire, said to-day that the worst of the shortage would be over by Wednesday, with the new crop coming in from the Eastern Counties.

South African supplies

Early to-day supplies at Spitalfields market were described as "very light indeed." None of the merchants on the south side of Covent-garden had received any potatoes by 8.30 a.m.

At the Borough market it was said that the situation was "a little easier."

One firm had just been notified of the arrival of five trucks each containing 66,000lb. of South African potatoes.

Customers fight in street

Three in hospital

After free fights among customers outside a Limehouse public-house in Westferry-road last night, police picked up three young men who were lying injured on the pavement.

They were taken in an ambulance to a hospital.

Several women in the crowd fainted.

Underneath the arches

Firemen from Bethnal Green, Shoreditch and Whitechapel, fought for an hour when fire broke out in Grizard's Salvage Store, beneath the railway arches in Dunbridge-street, Bethnal Green.

3 TRAPPED BY THE TIDE

Pulled 100-ft up cliffs

Evening Standard Correspondent: Bridgend, Glam., Monday

Holidaymakers crowded the cliffs at Southerndown to watch firemen pull up three people 100ft. to safety after they had been trapped by the tide.

Ronald Holman, 25, of Goldern-terrace, Maesteg, his 19-year-old wife Nadia, and her brother, Clive Williams, 17, members of a Sunday bus outing, were exploring a cave when the tide came in and trapped them.

When the tide reached the foot of the cliffs the three waded waist-high and scrambled to a four-foot square ledge.

There they waited several hours while the rising tide crept up.

Lowered over

They were eventually spotted and the NFS called.

Section Leader Hayden Lewis, of Bridgend, was lowered by rope from the top to the stranded people and each in turn was pulled to safety by 20 men.

First was Clive Williams, looking pale and with hands badly cut by the rocks. Then came his sister and finally Ronald Holman.

MAYOR PUTS UP A PREFAB

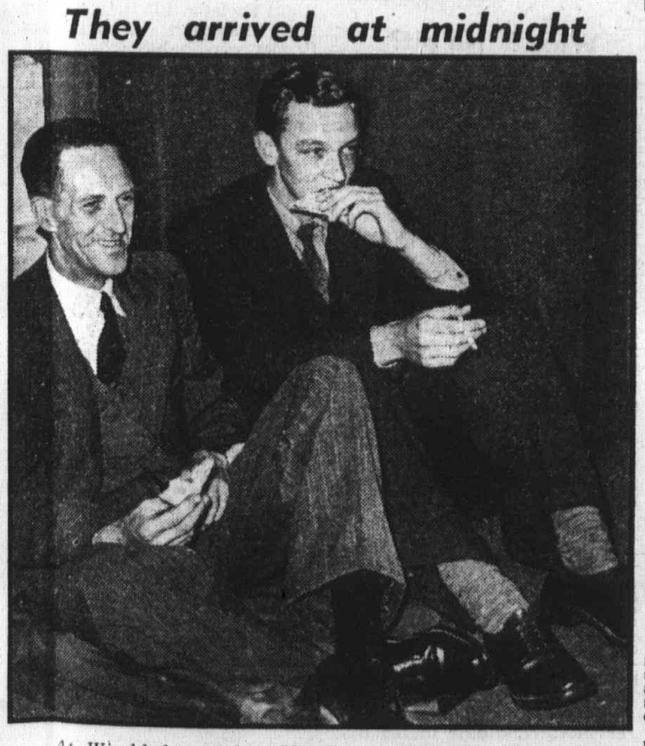
'Let young couples do the same'

The Mayor of Westminster, Lieutenant - commander the Hon. Greville Howard, and two other men, working under the direction of a technician, erected a prefab house in a week and "it was not jerry-built either," he said.

Commander Howard disclosed this at Rochester, where he urged that homeless young married couples should be allowed to build their own prefabs, with experts doing such technical work as plumbing and roofing.

"Every one of us must know at least a dozen people who would jump at such a chance of helping to solve the housing problem by their own efforts," he said.

They arrived at midnight



At Wimbledon to-day, Mr. Ernest Howard and Mr. Brian Foster, both of Andover, had a 6 a.m. sandwich breakfast. First in the queue, they arrived there at midnight.—Evening Standard picture.

Wimbledon to-day —By Dorothy Round

WATCH DROBNY

Dorothy Round, twice champion, is reporting the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships for the Evening Standard. Here is her first report:

When the championships are begun at Wimbledon this afternoon players from 27 countries will be there to do battle. Even the U.S.A. championships do not attract so many nations.

A fact not always realised by spectators is that the European players have little or no experience of grass courts. Many of them were practising hard on grass last week, trying to get the feel of the bounce. This shortness of experience is very much to their disadvantage.

Some players who have built up their game on hard courts find it quite unsuited to the speed of a fast grass court. However, they can more than hold their own on the lovely Wimbledon courts. They would be the last to call for sympathy!

Bromwich v Spitzer

Several of the matches to-day will allow spectators not only to see the best players, but to see them in action against each other. Outstanding is the match (third on Court One) between John Bromwich, of Australia, and J. Spitzer, of Switzerland.

Why does Australia produce players who use a two-handed drive? Spitzer has victories over Petra and Bergelin to his credit, and as it is reported that Bromwich is far from pleased with his game, this match will be a keen one.

Another good match to watch (second on Centre) should be Drobny, of Czecho-Slovakia, against Franseca Segura, of Ecuador. Segura is a very versatile, ambidextrous player who will always draw the crowds. Drobny will be expected to win.

Another "unlucky" draw for the loser is the tie between E. Sturgess, of South Africa, and Tom Brown, of America (third on Centre). Sturgess may not have the pace of the American, but he is accurate and effortless to watch. His game is more suited to hard courts—on which he always plays at home.

Petra v. Butler

Y. Petra, the holder, is not expected to retain his title without several miraculous wins over higher-ranked opponents, but his first match will probably not be too difficult. In the opening match of the Centre court he plays Don Butler, who, I still maintain, could have been a much better player had he had more encouragement when he was younger.

Robert Falkenburg, the good-looking brother of film star Jinx, is over 6ft., hits with every inch of it, and looks as if he enjoys it, too! He plays the young Belgian player, Washer (first on Court One). Though the issue should never be in doubt, they should be good to watch.

Difficulty to-day is to see all the good matches or catch a glimpse of some of them. The first few days are always the most exhausting for spectators rushing from court to court.

I have mentioned all the seeded players except G. Brown and Pails and Kramer. Kramer, I think, is favourite for the title, although the two Australians are in his half of

● Back Page, Col. Five

Ten airplanes destroyed, hangars damaged

Evening Standard Reporter

Ten airplanes were destroyed and hangars badly damaged at Herts and Essex Aero Club, at Broxbourne Airfield, Nazeing, Essex, to-day.

Members of the staff awoke to find the hangars ablaze, and managed to drag three airplanes to safety.

The club's fire-fighting team with a trailer pump, helped five fire brigades to fight the flames. Water from an emergency water tank recently adapted as a swimming pool for the club, was used.

Helping in salvage work Mr Eric Chitty, captain of West Ham Speedway, who is learning to fly at the club, sustained burns.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C202716



LATE EDITION

Evening Standard

38,299 MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1947 LIGHTING-UP TIME: 11.21 p.m. ONE PENNY

BOOTH'S DRY GIN
Maximum Prices
25/3 per bottle
Half bottle 13/3
U.K. only.

Russia accepts Bevin's invitation to 'Aid Europe' talks with France

MOLOTOV SAYS 'YES'

'Meet me Paris, Friday'

'AGREE SPEEDIEST POSSIBLE PLAN IS NEEDED'

MOSCOW, Monday.—Russia has accepted the invitation of Britain and France to join in the talks on the U.S. "Aid for Europe" plan. Mr. Molotov wants to meet Mr. Bevin and M. Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, in Paris next Friday.

Russia's acceptance and her decision to join in a combined plan for Europe's recovery was announced by Tass, the official Russian news agency, to-day.

Tass said: "As already reported, on June 19 Sir Maurice Peterson, British Ambassador in Moscow, and M. Charpentier, French Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, remitted the Notes of the British and French Governments inviting the Soviet Government to take part in a conference of three Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the subject of assistance to European countries on the part of the U.S.A.

"In this connection the Soviet Government sent to the French Government the following Note on June 22:

"'The Soviet Government has acquainted itself with the Note of the French Government of June 19 concerning the preparation of European economic programmes in connection with the statement made by Mr. Marshall at Harvard University, which has been the subject of bipartite negotiations between the British and French Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Paris.

"'The Soviet Government agrees that at present the primary task of European countries is the speediest possible rehabilitation and the further development of their national economies disrupted by the war.

"'It is self-evident that this task could be facilitated is assistance conforming to the above aims were rendered by the United States, whose enormous economic potentialities, far from declining, have increased during the war.

"'Although the Soviet Government at present does not have information concerning the nature and terms of possible economic assistance to European countries on the part of the United States or concerning the measures which were discussed by the French and British Governments during recent negotiations, the Soviet Government nevertheless accepts the proposal of the French and British Governments and agrees to take part in a conference of three Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

"'In the opinion of the Soviet Government such a conference could take place in Paris on June 27.'

"An identical Note has been sent to the British Government." Reuter.

Threw case of whisky at pursuer

Evening Standard Reporter

Mr. E. A. Fullerton, managing director, arrived at the warehouse of B. Wood and Son, Mark-lane, City, to find two men busy piling cases of whisky.

Seventy-five cases had been piled up, and when the men saw Mr. Fullerton they ran away.

Mr. Fullerton went into the cellar and found another man about to carry another case of whisky up the stairs.

He challenged him. The man ran up the stairs carrying the case. Half way up, he threw it at Mr. Fullerton who was following.

"If it had hit me it was a full case," said Mr. Fullerton. "I should have been knocked out.

"They would have got away with the whisky if I had not arrived. It is believed that the man had a lorry handy, but no one seems to have seen it.

"We are checking up to see whether the thieves got away with any cases; we are not sure about it yet. The City police are making inquiries."

Ward to be closed a fortnight

Germ attacks mothers and babies

Evening Standard Correspondent

PLYMOUTH, Monday.—So that mysterious germ can be traced the maternity ward at Plymouth City Hospital has been closed for a fortnight.

The germ causes an infection similar in type to that which disturbed medical authorities in the Midlands earlier this year.

Since March 65 babies of 186 born in the ward has been affected, as well as 43 mothers. There have been two deaths—the last one last Thursday.

Dr. T. Peirson, Medical Officer of Heath, believes that if the ward is entirely spring-cleaned and decorated, the germ can be killed.

Punjab decides: 'Partition'

LAHORE, Monday.—Punjab Legislative Assembly voted to-day in favour of partition of the province of 23,000,000 people, by 91 votes for and 77 against.

Truman names 3 'aid committees'

WASHINGTON, Monday.—President Truman to-day set up three committees to study the impact on America of its Aid for Europe programme.

President Truman said it was a matter of grave concern to every American.

While recovery of production abroad was essential to both democracy and peace, President Truman's announcement said, the extent to which we should contribute aiding such recovery is

▲ Back Page, Col. Six

Captured Pole in court to-day

Evening Standard Reporter

SOUTHEND, Monday.—Stanislaw Zborowski, the Polish soldier who was recaptured outside the Shoulderstick off-licence at Barling, seven miles from here, after 23 days' freedom, was appearing at Southend police court to-day.

At 1.15 a.m. to-day he was charged with "Having in his possession a firearm and ammunition with intent to endanger life."

Zborowski was arrested without a struggle after eluding police and troops in the wooded country of South Norfolk.

Part of the time he was at large on an old battle training area of 19,000 acres.

The man who arrested him is Det.-inspector Harry Hemson, who told me from his home in Northumberland-crescent, Southend, to-day: "We had a hunch that Zborowski might be in the Southend area.

"The first man to see him was Sergeant Devlin, of Southend Police, at 7.45 p.m. last night in Eastern-avenue. He gave chase but the man dashed towards some sewage works and disappeared.

"Not long afterwards a woman saw him and dialled 999. The police car came out quickly and caught up with him. We just grabbed him. He didn't even have time to say one word."

Flat blaze: Two families escape

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parks and Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson and their three children, escaped unhurt when fire broke out at a house divided into flats at Tressillian-road, Brockley, to-day.

The fire began in the upper flat occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Parks and was discovered by Mr. Parks, who was wakened by the smell of burning.

Extensive damage was done to the flat and part of the roof destroyed.

Car licences: new hours

Staggering of hours of the LCC staff will mean a change in the hours for issuing vehicle and driving licences, and the registration of motor vehicles. They will now be: Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

3000 tons of potatoes due to-day

Evening Standard Food Reporter

Potatoes were due in London to-day from Jersey, Cornwall, Northern Ireland and the Eastern Counties. The total expected was about 3000 tons.

A second Northern Ireland consignment was due later in the week.

"In addition," say the Ministry, "every ton of old potatoes in the Eastern Counties is being sent to London by rail."

A representative of W. Dennis and Sons, growers of 65,000 acres of potatoes in Lincolnshire, said to-day that the worst of the shortage would be over by Wednesday, with the new crop coming in from the Eastern Counties.

South African supplies

Early to-day supplies at Spitalfields market were described as "very light indeed." None of the merchants on the south side of Covent-garden had received any potatoes by 8.30 a.m.

At the Borough market it was said that the situation was "a little easier."

One firm had just been notified of the arrival of five trucks each containing 66,000lb. of South African potatoes.

Customers fight in street

Three in hospital

After free fights among customers outside a Limehouse public house in Westferry-road last night, police picked up three young men who were lying injured on the pavement.

They were taken in an ambulance to a hospital.

Several women in the crowd fainted.

Underneath the arches

Firemen from Bethnal Green, Shoreditch and Whitechapel, fought for an hour when fire broke out in Griza's Salvage Store, beneath the railway arches in Dunbridge-street, Bethnal Green.

3 TRAPPED BY THE TIDE

Pulled 100-ft up cliffs

Evening Standard Correspondent: Bridgend, Glam., Monday

Holidaymakers crowded the cliffs at Southerndown to watch firemen pull up three people 100ft. to safety after they had been trapped by the tide.

Ronald Holman, 25, of Goldern-terrace, Maesteg, his 19-year-old wife Nadia, and her brother, Clive Williams, 17, members of a Sunday bus outing, were exploring a cave when the tide came in and trapped them.

When the tide reached the foot of the cliffs the three waded waist-high and scrambled to a four-foot square ledge.

There they waited several hours while the rising tide crept up.

Lowered over

They were eventually spotted and the NFS called.

Section Leader Hayden Lewis, of Bridgend, was lowered by rope from the top to the stranded people and each in turn was pulled to safety by 20 men.

First was Clive Williams, looking pale and with hands badly cut by the rocks. Then came his sister and finally Ronald Holman.

MAYOR PUTS UP A PREFAB

'Let young couples do the same'

The Mayor of Westminster, Lieutenant-commander the Hon. Greville Howard, and two other men, working under the direction of a technician, erected a prefab house in a week and "it was not jerry-built either," he said.

Commander Howard disclosed this at Rochester, where he urged that homeless young married couples should be allowed to build their own prefabs, with experts doing such technical work as plumbing and roofing.

"Every one of us must know at least a dozen people who would jump at such a chance of helping to solve the housing problem by their own efforts," he said.

Wimbledon to-day —By Dorothy Round

WATCH DROBNY

Dorothy Round, twice champion, is reporting the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships for the Evening Standard. Here is her first report:

When the championships are begun at Wimbledon this afternoon players from 27 countries will be there to do battle. Even the U.S.A. championships do not attract so many nations.

A fact not always realised by spectators is that the European players have little or no experience of grass courts. Many of them were practising hard on grass last week, trying to get the feel of the bounce. This shortness of experience is very much to their disadvantage.

Some players who have built up their game on hard courts find it quite unsuited to the speed of a fast grass court. However, they can more than hold their own on the lovely Wimbledon courts. They would be the last to call for sympathy!

Bromwich v Spitzer

Several of the matches to-day will allow spectators not only to see the best players, but to see them in action against each other. Outstanding is the match (third on Court One) between John Bromwich, of Australia, and J. Spitzer, of Switzerland.

Why does Australia produce players who use a two-handed drive? Spitzer has victories over Petra and Bergelin to his credit, and as it is reported that Bromwich is far from pleased with his game, this match will be a keen one.

Another good match to watch (second on Centre) should be Drobny, of Czecho-Slovakia, against Franscea Segura, of Ecuador. Segura is a very versatile, ambidextrous player who will always draw the crowds. Drobny will be expected to win.

Another "unlucky" draw for the loser is the tie between E. Sturgess of South Africa, and Tom Brown, of America (third on Centre). Sturgess may not have the pace of the American, but he is accurate and relentless to watch. His game is more suited to hard courts on which he always plays at home.

Petra v. Butler

V. Petra, the hobbledehoy not expected to retain his Ilford crown without tremendous wins over higher ranked opponents, but his first match will probably not be too difficult. In the opening matches on the Centre court he plays Don Butler, who, I still maintain, could have been a much better player had he had more encouragement when he was younger.

Robert Falkenburg, the good-looking brother of film star Jinx, is over-off, hits with every inch of it, and looks as if he enjoys it, too! He plays the young Belgian player, Washer (first on Court One). Though the issue should never be in doubt, they should be good to watch.

Difficulty to-day is to see all the good matches or catch a glimpse of some of them. The first few days are always the most exhausting for spectators rushing from court to court.

I have mentioned all the seeded players except G. Brown and Parks and Kramer. Kramer, I think, is favourite for the title, although the two Australians are in his half of

● Back Page, Col. Five

They arrived at midnight



Wimbledon to-day. Mr. Ernest Howard and Mr. Brian Roth of Andover, had a 6 a.m. sandwich breakfast. First scene, they arrived there at midnight.—Evening Standard

Ten airplanes destroyed, hangars damaged

Evening Standard Reporter

Ten airplanes were destroyed and hangars badly damaged at Herts and Essex Aero Club, at Broxbourne Airfield, Nazeing, Essex, to-day.

Members of the staff awoke to find the hangars ablaze, and managed to drag three airplanes to safety.

The club's fire-fighting team with a trailer pump helped two fire brigades to fight the flames. Water from an emergency water tank recently adapted as a swimming pool for the club, was used.

Helping in salvage work Mr. Eric Chitty, captain of West Ham Speedway, who is learning to fly at the club, sustained burns.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C202716A

'He has been both architect and labourer'

CANADA MARCHES

NEXT week Canada celebrates her 80th birthday as a Dominion. For exactly one-quarter of that time her Prime Minister has been Mr. Mackenzie King. In a political life that dates from 1900, through five Imperial reigns, he has served the people of Canada and of the British Commonwealth. In the whole history of free parliamentary institutions, few can claim to have occupied so leading a position either so long or so pre-eminently.

▲ This is a tribute to the man and to the nation which has so repeatedly given him its confidence. In the course of his career Mr. Mackenzie King has seen many tyrannies, many personal dictatorships, enforced by the ruthless exercise of State power, by secret police and propaganda, crumble into loathsome ruin. He, by and through no other medium than the freely expressed consent of his countrymen, has outlasted the dictators. His career is evidence both of the personal excellence which has made him worthy of leadership, and of the strength and stability of the democratic system which chooses him for a leader.

▲ The life of Mr. Mackenzie King twines as an inseparable strand through the thread of Canada's twentieth century history. Perhaps his greatest achievement is the one least recognised by the outside world. Canada is a land of two peoples, one French, the other English-speaking, between whom runs a line of social and economic discord. Mr. Mackenzie King has broken that line. In twenty years of office as Prime Minister he has patiently and consistently striven to promote unity in Canada. When the supreme test of all his endeavours came in 1939, they gloriously proved themselves: it was a united people that he brought to Britain's side.

▲ In his time also Mr. Mackenzie King has contributed more than most men to the evolution of the spirit and idea of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and to the development of its practice. He was a leading figure at the Imperial Conference of 1926, when the principles of freedom, equality and co-operation as the basis of Commonwealth relations were ratified. Since then he has been tireless in forwarding and enriching those principles. In the fair mansions of the Empire he has been both an architect and a labourer.

▲ Internal unity and the strengthening, through progress, of the Empire, have been two of Mr. Mackenzie King's dominant aims. The third has been to establish Canada as a world power, exercising her influence for peaceful and constructive purposes. Canadian achievements in the war need no re-telling. She was the fourth largest of the allies. Her supplies of food and munitions, her industrial production, and above all, her armies were in the van of victory. In peace, she proves herself with every day that passes a staunch and unstinting friend to Britain, a powerful reinforcement to the cause of world order.

▲ Time is the enemy of many great men, exposing their faults and weaknesses. It is Mr. Mackenzie King's special mark of distinction, that Time has been his friend, confirming him in ever more universal respect, bringing him the priceless reward of dreams fulfilled and aspirations established. He and Canada have marched forward together, and constantly in the direction of virtue.

THE LONDONER'S DIARY

NEXT appointments the King will make will be to the Order of the Garter. There are three vacancies in this, Britain's highest honour.

In some circles it is believed Princess Elizabeth may soon receive the Garter. Her grandmother and her mother are Ladies of the Order. They wear the Garter insignia on the left arm above the elbow; Knights wear it below the left knee.

According to legend, the Order originated at the court of Edward III. A garter belonging to the Countess of Salisbury, one of the king's favourites, became unfastened and fell to the floor. Courtiers tittered. But instead of reprimanding the countess, the king calmly picked up the garter, placed it round his own knee. "Honi soit qui mal y pense," said Edward. And this has remained the motto of the Order.

Crimson and gold

In addition to the sovereign and members of the Royal Family, the Order consists of 25 knights. The Prince of Wales is a constituent part of the original constitution; in the absence of a prince, Princess Elizabeth is heir to the throne, and this strengthens the belief of those who think she will soon become a Lady of the Garter.

The regalia of the Order is magnificent. This includes the garter of dark blue velvet edged with gold, bearing the motto; a mantle of dark blue velvet lined with white taffeta; hood and surcoat of crimson velvet; hat of dark velvet with a plume of ostrich feathers fastened by a band of diamonds; a collar of gold weighing 30 ounces.

Cost £2000

Before the war the robes cost between £200 and £300; the insignia cost £2000. But in these austere days there are neither coupons nor the money for such finery. When seven new knights were installed last year they wore borrowed robes; some of them had paste insignia.

On the death of a knight his heir usually hands the regalia and jewels back to the King in person. The new Earl of Harewood is expected to go to the Palace soon to deliver up his father's insignia.

The Garter confers a knighthood, but few have been admitted to the Order while still commoners. Yet two commoners have refused it: Churchill and Asquith. When he became a peer, however, Asquith accepted.

Morrison on the bridge

MR. HERBERT MORRISON is taking a voyage next Sunday. Destination: Southend.

East Lewisham Socialist Party have chartered the Golden Eagle for their outing; 400 people are going.

His Lewisham admirers insist on one condition for Mr. Morrison: he must appear on the bridge.

What! No pit?

JUGGLING with theatre starting-times is not the only way in which West End managers might adapt themselves to London's changing social habits. Many people are asking: Why not restore the pit?

Only six of all the West End theatres have pits where seats are unreserved and prices something like pre-war.

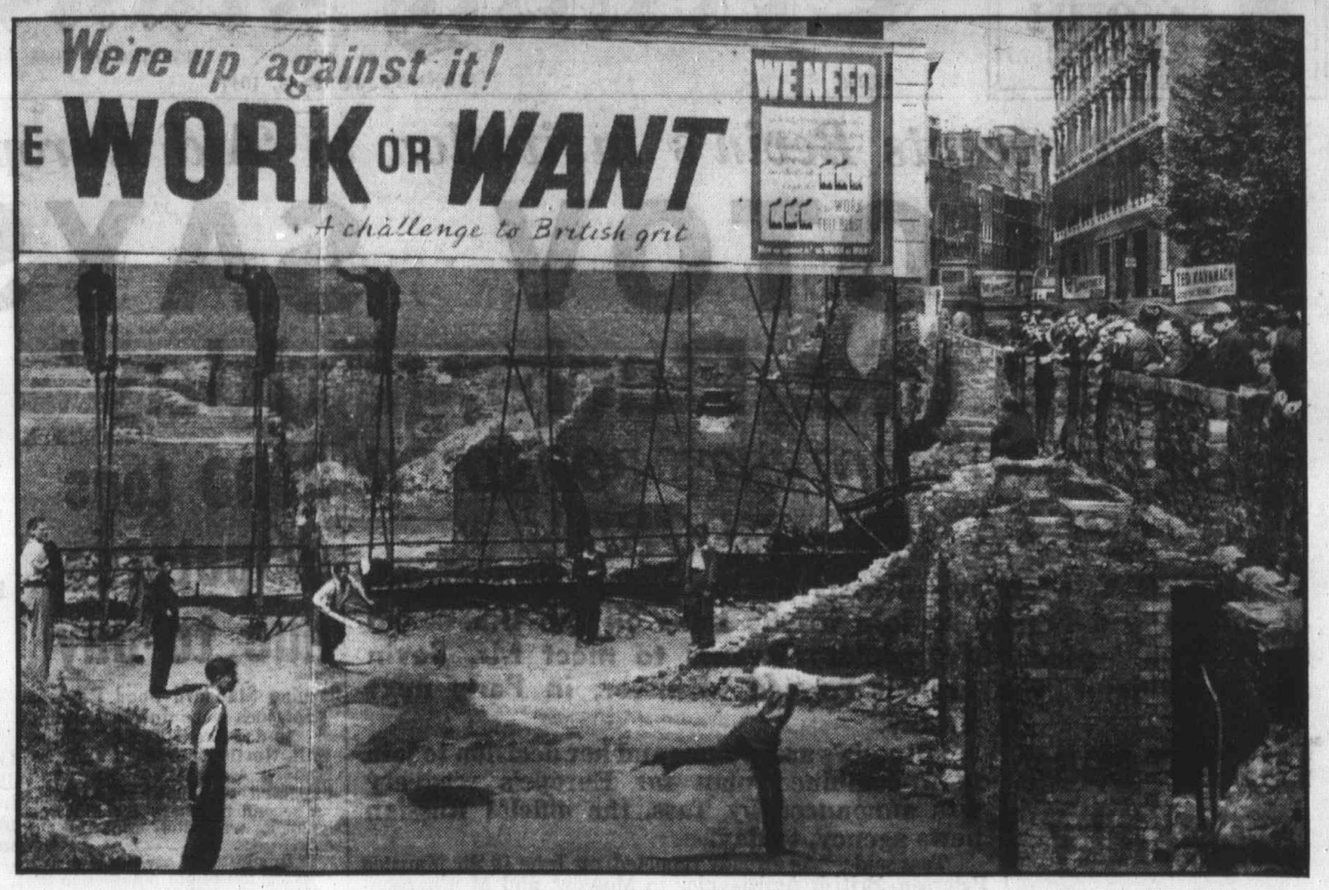
Countless play lovers who in former days booked seats in stalls or dress-circle cannot now afford 14s. 6d. (sometimes more) a head. In the absence of the compromise pit seats they stay away altogether.

The danger is that such people may lose interest in the theatre altogether; there is plenty of competition for their money.

Convert is fighter

IT has been a happy week-end for Mr. J. R. Bevins. Last week he was defending an action for alleged libel brought against him by Mrs. E. Braddock, Socialist MP for the Exchange division of Liverpool. Mr. Bevins won that fight. He is now preparing for another big fight. He is Conservative candidate in the by-election in the neighbouring constituency of Edge Hill. At the General Election the Socialist had a majority of 7111 over the Tory.

Mr. Bevins himself was a Socialist until 1938. Then, at the conclusion that free enterprise is better than State-run business. "With," he says, "emphasis on the intelligent running of free enterprise."



The other "Test Match" . . . they couldn't go to Lord's but these City office boys and messengers drew quite a crowd to watch their lunch-time cricket on the "Work or Want" bomb site in Shoe-lane.

Food situation

For six years Mr. Bevins was in the Army, rose from private to major. Now he is an underwriter, married, with two sons.

He likes a drink and a smoke. "As for drinking," says Mr. Bevins, "I should be a queer sort of politician if I didn't."

He has not let the Dalton tax affect his smoking. "I smoke exactly the same amount as before the Budget," he says.

Mr. Bevin's greatest worry is the food situation. He expects it to deteriorate gravely.

No questions asked

TO fill the gaps on the shelves of public libraries, London's boroughs are being asked to join in a combined book recovery week.

Thousands of books have been lost. Borrowers will be asked to return any books they have anonymously, by dropping them into special boxes outside the libraries. No questions will be asked.

Lili's fortune

PILING up in Britain is a considerable sum for Norbert Schulze, composer of the song "Lili Marlene." Whether he will ever collect it is another matter.

Every time Lili is performed in public a credit is given to the author by the Performing Right Society; this is notified to the Custodian of Enemy Property who has charge of Schulze's finances in this country.

German authors of popular songs can only collect what is due to them through their own Government. They have a sporting chance of receiving something.

British authors and composers are not so fortunate. Works like "Peter Grimes," by Benjamin Britten, are performed almost daily in German theatres and there is no hope of recovering any fee.

All in one sentence

ALL bakers have received a notice from the Baking Wages Council. Known as BK (30), it provides for holidays with pay up to 12 days a year and fixes the rate of pay to which employees are entitled.

Bakers are compelled by law to post up BK (30) in their bakehouses so that employees may study their rights. It would take a good deal of study for the average man to interpret the notice.

For instance, here, all in one sentence, is a paragraph from the notice:

The amount which the worker would be entitled to receive from his employer, at the date of the holiday, for a week's work, if working his normal working week and the number of daily hours usually worked by him (exclusive of overtime other than time worked on a Sunday in the case of a worker whose normal working week includes employment on Sunday) and if paid at the appropriate statutory minimum remuneration for time work, fixed by a wages regulation order in respect of the worker, for work to which that order applies and at the same rate for work (if any) to which that order does not apply.

Jobless ex-officers

SUBJECT in which everyone has deep interest is the way our fighting men are faring in civil life.

Majority of ex-officers seeking jobs register with the Ministry of Labour Appointments Department. In April 1946, the department had 9690 ex-officers on their books. That was about 5 per cent of the total number demobilised. Latest figures are for April this year: 7029 were then registered as unemployed.

This figure does not cover all officers out of work. Many prefer to rely on their own efforts; others distrust the speed at which the department may work.

The over-forties

How is it that several thousand men, capable and intelligent, can be on the dole in times of manpower shortage?

Many of these men are over 40, with no special skill or experience; they find difficulty in getting a chance to make a fresh start. And there are others who prefer not to work rather than accept a salary they regard as too low.

Independent organisations supplement the work of the Appointments Department. The British Legion have about 800 ex-officers looking for work.

Average wage offered is low—about £360 a year. Any job worth more than £500 is considered a "plum."

Third attempt

SCOTTISH Conservatives are already considering a candidate for the by-election in South Ayrshire following the resignation of Mr. Emrys Hughes, Socialist, through ill-health. Probability is that their choice will be the man of two previous campaigns, Lieut.-colonel Robert Mathew.

This will be Mr. Mathew's third attempt in the constituency. In the General Election Mathew was beaten by Mr. Sloan, who has since died, and in the by-election last year he was defeated by Hughes.

Mathew, 35 years old, is a barrister. During the war he was on parachute operations in Italy.

Night of St. John's

TO-DAY is national feast day for the Latvian Minister, Mr. Carlis Zarins. He came to St. James's 14 years ago.

With his French-born wife, and their 19-year-old daughter Henriette, Mr. Zarins leads London's Latvian colony in the traditional St. John's, or Midsummer Night's celebrations.

These are being held outside London, at the home of a compatriot, as custom demands that the company gather in the open, men heavily garlanded in fragrant greenery, women adorned with flower necklaces, to sing and dance round a bonfire.

Some of the 4000 Latvians recently arrived to aid our production drive will join with the original London colony, which numbered only 40 members.

The Foreign Office preserves a delicate balance in its attitude towards Latvia. The Legation still functions in Eaton-place. Like the U.S.A., we have not officially recognised the Soviet annexation of Latvia in August 1940.

Gymnastic pianist

PROMOTERS of London Music Festival seem to be winning their fight to attract people to Harringay. Pianist Eileen Joyce had a full house on Thursday; Saturday evening was near to capacity; last night crowds were turned away from the Jose Iturbi concert, 10,500 got in.

High attraction of the evening was the joint rendering by Mr. Iturbi and his sister, Amparo, of Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue. This was the climax to a marathon evening on Mr. Iturbi's part.

At one time he was playing the piano with one hand and conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra with the other.

Tall story

LAST year's Wimbledon winner, Yvon Petra, has been telling me about a recent operation on his heel. A bone had suddenly appeared.

"Obviously to give me a little more height," says Petra. He is 6ft. 7in.

Incidental intelligence

A MUCH-PUBLICISED author submitted to a mass interview recently. When it was over one critic said: "He is not quite as conceited as I had been led to expect."

"Ah, yes," added another, "but he has so much to be modest about!"—Bennett Cerf.

ODEON Leicester Square PHONE: WHI. 6111

Showing at 10.55, 1.10, 3.25, 5.45, 8.10.



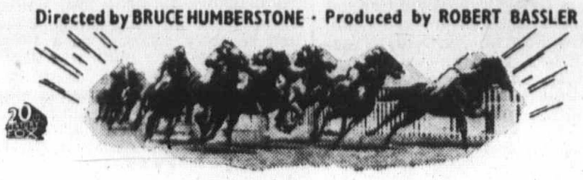
Cornel WILDE Maureen O'HARA

The Homestretch

IN TECHNICOLOR

with GLENN LANGAN • HELEN WALKER

Directed by BRUCE HUMBERSTONE • Produced by ROBERT BASSLER



W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C202716A

'He has been both architect and labourer'

CANADA MARCHES

NEXT week Canada celebrates her 80th birthday as a Dominion. For exactly one-quarter of that time her Prime Minister has been Mr. Mackenzie King. In a political life that dates from 1900, through five Imperial reigns, he has served the people of Canada and of the British Commonwealth. In the whole history of free parliamentary institutions, few can claim to have occupied so leading a position either so long or so pre-eminently.

▲ This is a tribute to the man and to the nation which has so repeatedly given him its confidence. In the course of his career Mr. Mackenzie King has seen many tyrannies, many personal dictatorships, enforced by the ruthless exercise of State power, by secret police and propaganda, crumble into loathsome ruin. He, by and through no other medium than the freely expressed consent of his countrymen, has outlasted the dictators. His career is evidence both of the personal excellence which has made him worthy of leadership, and of the strength and stability of the democratic system which chooses him for a leader.

▲ The life of Mr. Mackenzie King twines as an inseparable strand through the thread of Canada's twentieth century history. Perhaps his greatest achievement is the one least recognised by the outside world. Canada is a land of two peoples, one French, the other English-speaking, between whom runs a line of social and economic discord. Mr. Mackenzie King has broken that line. In twenty years of office as Prime Minister he has patiently and consistently striven to promote unity in Canada. When the supreme test of all his endeavours came in 1939, they gloriously proved themselves: it was a united people that he brought to Britain's side.

▲ In his time also Mr. Mackenzie King has contributed more than most men to the evolution of the spirit and idea of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and to the development of its practice. He was a leading figure at the Imperial Conference of 1926, when the principles of freedom, equality and co-operation as the basis of Commonwealth relations were ratified. Since then he has been tireless in forwarding and enriching those principles. In the fair mansions of the Empire he has been both an architect and a labourer.

▲ Internal unity and the strengthening, through progress, of the Empire, have been two of Mr. Mackenzie King's dominant aims. The third has been to establish Canada as a world power, exercising her influence for peaceful and constructive purposes. Canadian achievements in the war need no re-telling. She was the fourth largest of the allies. Her supplies of food and munitions, her industrial production, and above all, her armies were in the van of victory. In peace, she proves herself with every day that passes a staunch and unstinting friend to Britain, a powerful reinforcement to the cause of world order.

▲ Time is the enemy of many great men, exposing their faults and weaknesses. It is Mr. Mackenzie King's special mark of distinction, that Time has been his friend, confirming him in ever more universal respect, bringing him the priceless reward of dreams fulfilled and aspirations established. He and Canada have marched forward together, and constantly in the direction of virtue.

THE LONDONER'S DIARY

NEXT appointments the King will make will be to the Order of the Garter. There are three vacancies in this, Britain's highest honour.

In some circles it is believed Princess Elizabeth may soon receive the Garter. Her grandmother and her mother are Ladies of the Order. They wear the Garter insignia on the left arm above the elbow; Knights wear it below the left knee.

According to legend, the Order originated at the court of Edward III. A garter belonging to the Countess of Salisbury, one of the king's favourites, became unfastened and fell to the floor. Courtiers tittered. But instead of reprimanding the countess, the king calmly picked up the garter, placed it round his own knee. "Honi soit qui mal y pense," said Edward. And this has remained the motto of the Order.

Crimson and gold

In addition to the sovereign and members of the Royal Family, the Order consists of 25 knights. The Prince of Wales is a constituent part of the original constitution; in the absence of a prince, Princess Elizabeth is heir to the throne, and this strengthens the belief of those who think she will soon become a Lady of the Garter.

The regalia of the Order is magnificent. This includes the garter of dark blue velvet edged with gold, bearing the motto; a mantle of dark blue velvet lined with white taffeta; hood and surcoat of crimson velvet; hat of dark velvet with a plume of ostrich feathers fastened by a band of diamonds; a collar of gold weighing 30 ounces.

Cost £2000

Before the war the robes cost between £200 and £300; the insignia cost £2000. But in these austere days there are neither coupons nor the money for such finery. When seven new knights were installed last year they wore borrowed robes; some of them had paste insignia.

On the death of a knight his heir usually hands the regalia and jewels back to the King in person. The new Earl of Harewood is expected to go to the Palace soon to deliver up his father's insignia.

The Garter confers a knighthood, but few have been admitted to the Order while still commoners. Yet two commoners have refused it: Churchill and Asquith. When he became a peer, however, Asquith accepted.

Morrison on the bridge

MR. HERBERT MORRISON is taking a voyage next Sunday. Destination: Southend.

East Lewisham Socialist Party have chartered the Golden Eagle for their outing; 400 people are going.

His Lewisham admirers insist on one condition for Mr. Morrison: he must appear on the bridge.

What! No pit?

JUGGLING with theatre starting-times is not the only way in which West End managers might adapt themselves to London's changing social habits. Many people are asking: Why not restore the pit?

Only six of all the West End theatres have pits where seats are unreserved and prices something like pre-war.

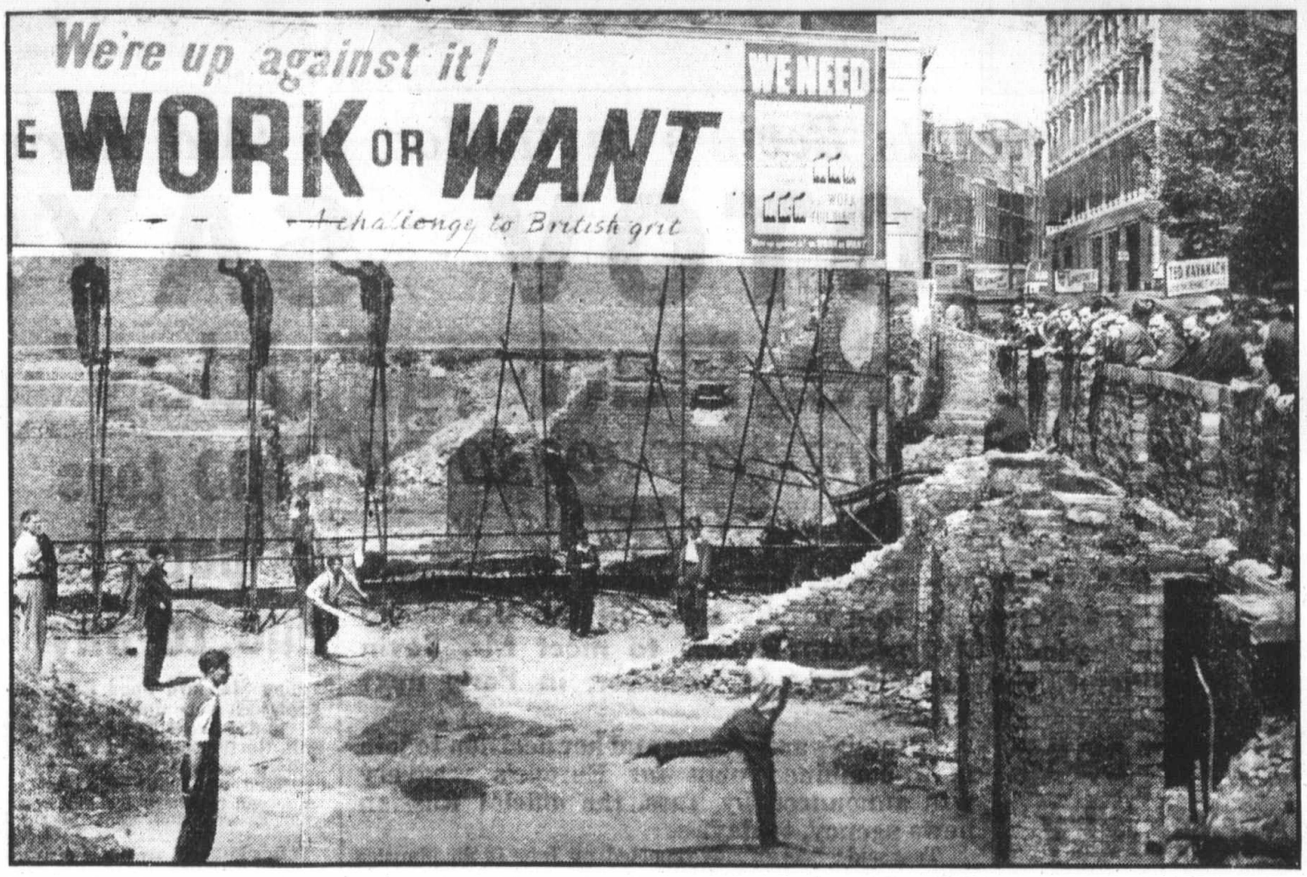
Countless play lovers who in former days booked seats in stalls or dress-circle cannot now afford 14s. 6d. (sometimes more) a head. In the absence of the compromise pit seats they stay away altogether.

The danger is that such people may lose interest in the theatre altogether; there is plenty of competition for their money.

Convert is fighter

IT has been a happy week-end for Mr. J. R. Bevins. Last week he was defending an action for alleged libel brought against him by Mrs. E. Braddock, Socialist MP for the Exchange division of Liverpool. Mr. Bevins won that fight. He is now preparing for another big fight. He is Conservative candidate in the by-election in the neighbouring constituency of Edge Hill. At the General Election the Socialist had a majority of 7111 over the Tory.

Mr. Bevins himself was a Socialist until 1936. Then, at the age of 30, he came to the conclusion that free enterprise is better than State-run business. "With," he says, "emphasis on the intelligent running of free enterprise."



The other "Test Match" . . . they couldn't go to Lord's but these City office boys and messengers drew quite a crowd to watch their lunch-time cricket on the "Work or Want" bomb site in Shoe-lane.

Food situation

For six years Mr. Bevins was in the Army, rose from private to major. Now he is an underwriter, married, with two sons.

He likes a drink and a smoke. "As for drinking," says Mr. Bevins, "I should be a queer sort of politician if I didn't."

He has not let the Dalton tax affect his smoking. "I smoke exactly the same amount as before the Budget," he says.

Mr. Bevin's greatest worry is the food situation. He expects it to deteriorate gravely.

No questions asked

TO fill the gaps on the shelves of public libraries, London's boroughs are being asked to join in a combined book recovery week.

Thousands of books have been lost. Borrowers will be asked to return any books they have anonymously, by dropping them into special boxes outside the libraries. No questions will be asked.

Lili's fortune

PILING up in Britain is a considerable sum for Norbert Schulze, composer of the song "Lili Marlene." Whether he will ever collect it is another matter.

Every time Lili is performed in public a credit is given to the author by the Performing Right Society; this is notified to the Custodian of Enemy Property who has charge of Schulze's finances in this country.

German authors of popular songs can only collect what is due to them through their own Government. They have a sporting chance of receiving something.

British authors and composers are not so fortunate. Works like "Peter Grimes" by Benjamin Britten, are performed almost daily in German theatres and there is no hope of recovering any fee.

All in one sentence

ALL bakers have received a notice from the Baking Wages Council. Known as BK (30), it provides for holidays with pay up to 12 days a year and fixes the rate of pay to which employees are entitled.

Bakers are compelled by law to post up BK (30) in their bakehouses so that employees may study their rights. It would take a good deal of study for the average man to interpret the notice.

For instance, here, all in one sentence, is a paragraph from the notice:

The amount which the worker would be entitled to receive from his employer, at the date of the holiday, for a week's work, if working his normal working week and the number of daily hours usually worked by him (exclusive of overtime) over that time worked on a Sunday, in the case of a worker whose normal working week includes employment on Sunday) and if paid at the appropriate statutory minimum remuneration for time work, fixed by a wages regulation order in respect of the worker, for work to which that order applies and at the same rate for work (if any) to which that order does not apply.

Jobless ex-officers

SUBJECT in which everyone has deep interest is the way our fighting men are faring in civil life.

Majority of ex-officers seeking jobs register with the Ministry of Labour Appointments Department. In April 1946, the department had 9690 ex-officers on their books. That was about 5 per cent of the total number demobilised. Latest figures are for April this year: 7029 were then registered as unemployed.

This figure does not cover all officers out of work. Many prefer to rely on their own efforts; others distrust the speed at which the department may work.

The over-forties

How is it that several thousand men, capable and intelligent, can be on the dole in times of manpower shortage?

Many of these men are over 40, with no special skill or experience; they find difficulty in getting a chance to make a fresh start. And there are others who prefer not to work rather than accept a salary they regard as too low.

Independent organisations supplement the work of the Appointments Department. The British Legion have about 800 ex-officers looking for work.

Average wage offered is low—about £360 a year. Any job worth more than £500 is considered a "plum."

Third attempt

SCOTTISH Conservatives are already considering a candidate for the by-election in South Ayrshire following the resignation of Mr. Emrys Hughes, Socialist, through ill-health. Probability is that their choice will be the man of two previous campaigns, Lieut.-colonel Robert Mathew.

This will be Mr. Mathew's third attempt in the constituency. In the General Election Mathew was beaten by Mr. Sloan, who has since died, and in the by-election last year he was defeated by Hughes.

Mathew, 35 years old, is a barrister. During the war he was on parachute operations in Italy.

Night of St. John's

TO-DAY is national feast day for the Latvian Minister, Mr. Carlis Zarins. He came to St. James's 14 years ago.

With his French-born wife, and their 19-year-old daughter Henriette, Mr. Zarins leads London's Latvian colony in the traditional St. John's, or Midsummer Night's celebrations.

These are being held outside London, at the home of a compatriot, as custom demands that the company gather in the open, men heavily garlanded in fragrant greenery, women adorned with flower necklaces, to sing and dance round a bonfire.

Some of the 4000 Latvians recently arrived to aid our production drive will join with the original London colony, which numbered only 40 members.

The Foreign Office preserves a delicate balance in its attitude towards Latvia. The Legation still functions in Eaton-place. Like the U.S.A., we have not officially recognised the Soviet annexation of Latvia in August 1940.

Gymnastic pianist

PROMOTERS of London Music Festival seem to be winning their fight to attract people to Harringay. Pianist Eileen Joyce had a full house on Thursday; Saturday evening was near to capacity; last night crowds were turned away from the Jose Iturbi concert, 10,500 got in.

High attraction of the evening was the joint rendering by Mr. Iturbi and his sister, Amparo, of Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue. This was the climax to a marathon evening on Mr. Iturbi's part.

At one time he was playing the piano with one hand and conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra with the other.

Tall story

LAST year's Wimbledon winner, Yvon Petra, has been telling me about a recent operation on his heel. A bone had suddenly appeared.

"Obviously to give me a little more height," says Petra. He is 6ft. 7in.

Incidental intelligence

A MUCH-PUBLICISED author submitted to a mass interview recently. When it was over one critic said: "He is not quite as conceited as I had been led to expect."

"Ah, yes," added another, "but he has so much to be modest about!"—Bennett Cerf.

ODEON Leicester Square PHONE: WHI. 6111

Showing at 10.55, 1.10, 3.25, 5.45, 8.10.



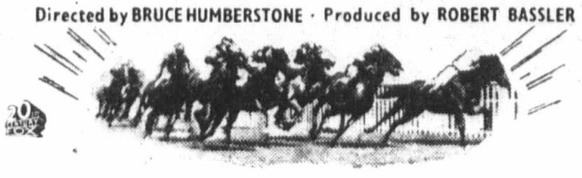
Cornel WILDE Maureen O'HARA

The Homestretch

IN TECHNICOLOR

with GLENN LANGAN • HELEN WALKER

Directed by BRUCE HUMBERSTONE · Produced by ROBERT BASSLER



20th CENTURY FOX

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

80th Anniversary C202717

Review 8 decades of development.

Thoughts in mind of M.P.s.

(1) Canada more prosperous than at any time.

(2) Playing a more important role in world affairs than at any time and than most countries.

Canada a world power.

(a) In British Commonwealth - her voice counts for much - in its development, etc. - freedom - equality - co-operation.

(b) In United Nations, (ditto)

(c) Friendly relations with the U.S. and all countries.

(3) A war-record second to none - Army, Navy, Air, munitions, agriculture, finance, women's work, etc. Red Cross, etc.

(4) Post-war record second to none.
Aid to devastated countries.
UNRRA - additional aid -
aid to Britain, etc.

(5) United country - coast to coast ensure true freedom.

Considering inclusion of Newfoundland - rounding out dream of British North America.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Renew
Power & development
50 amendment
Changes in minor
Trade
(1) Canada must free herself
last at any time
Foreign
Relations must also remain
(2) and Kingsley a supreme
right to world affairs
than at any time in their
most concrete - the
canada a world power
(a) the British Commonwealth
has now a new character
meet - in its development of
function - equality & consultation
(b) the United Nations, their
(c) friendly relations with U.S. all
(3) & more vital and second
to none - army, navy,
air, munitions, specialized
forces, economic work
et cetera basis et

(4) Post war world will be
more
aid to democratic countries
U N R R A - additional
aid - and to Britain et

(5) United Country - Coast to Coast
more than ever
Consisting in absence of
Newfoundland - bounding
and Alaska of British-North America

re standard

C 202718

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Review
Revised & dated
(1) Canada more prosperous

(2)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(3)

(4)

(5)

re Standard

C 202718

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

JAG/Z

80th Anniversary of Confederation
July 1, 1947

C202719

An anniversary of nationwide importance and of world interest.

Anniversaries in War

1917 - Golden Jubilee

1942 - 75 years

Anniversaries in Peace

1927 - Diamond Jubilee
Peace Tower dedication
Carillon

1947 - 80 years of formal existence as a nation.

The Nationhood of Canada

Equal partnership of two great races into which have come men and women of many races.

We have made nationality the servant and not the master

thereby helping to give mankind its greatest hope for the future.

Our common nationality speaks of mutual tolerance and mutual respect;

equality and freedom not domination and slavery.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202720

The Vision of Confederation

A bold conception when first discussed

A great venture of faith when realized among the four original provinces in 1867.

Underlying the venture of faith were two well-founded ideas:

the vision of Canada which should stretch from sea to sea;

(Note the relevance in discussions now proceeding with delegation from the National Convention of Newfoundland)

the belief that the forms and the substance of the British Constitution could come to maturity in British North America.

Progression in Canada through

representative government,
responsible government,
federation,
autonomous stature within the British Commonwealth of Nations,
to a world power of major rank.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

D R A F T

J. A. G.
25.vi.47

C 202721

Remarks by the Prime Minister
House of Commons, July 1, 1947.

The resolution which I have the honour to move this afternoon is somewhat similar to a resolution introduced on this day twenty years ago, when all Canada joined in observing the Diamond Jubilee of Canadian Confederation.

In introducing this resolution today, I am conscious that foremost in the minds of millions of Canadians will be a feeling of thanksgiving to Almighty God for all the blessings vouchsafed throughout the years to this nation and people. Linked with thanksgiving will also be thankfulness on this - yet another - national occasion, for victory over the enemies of freedom, won in the heat of battle at a great price. Behind both our thanksgiving and thankfulness there will be, I am sure, a renewed tribute of respect and admiration for those known to us as the Fathers of Confederation; respect for the faith that was in them in creating "one Dominion under the name of Canada" which should stretch from sea to sea; and admiration for the manner in which, Providence being their guide, they had indeed builded better than they knew.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

The eightieth anniversary of Canadian Confederation provides a sort of vantage-ground from which, today, we may look back upon ~~four~~ eighty decades of national development. Within those eighty years - no greater than the span of life of many sturdy citizens still in our midst - we have seen the record by which a new and scattered nation has become a world power of major rank.

When the new Confederation came into existence in 1867, there were in Canada some three and one-half million people. Outside of the four original provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there were then as few as 200,000 citizens. Today the Canadian population exceeds twelve millions, and settlement has been carried by land, by water and by air to the farthest-flung reaches of Canadian territory.

In 1867 the new Canada was still feeling the effects of more than four years of civil strife in the American Republic. The threat of armed incursion by lawless forces organized by certain societies in the United States had not yet disappeared. The ending of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States which for 12 years previously had given a considerable impetus to trade, in 1867 was causing the people of Canada to look for alternative avenues for commercial development. But the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202723

exciting prospects of a new nation and a new nationality were in the air. Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were to be brought within the circle of federation. Railways were to be built and steamship services created. By the time 20 years of federation were being celebrated, the country was bound together by the steel of transcontinental railroads, and linked with all parts of the world by ocean services. People were beginning to find out more about the extent of Canada, about the matchless grandeur of its scenic beauty, about the tremendous potentialities of its natural resources and the possibilities of its trade abroad.

The next two decades were to see the rounding out of federation by the bringing in of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and a great influx of people from many lands into the Canadian West. The frontier which had been moving westward to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, began to swing to the north; and a combination of scientific research and native ingenuity was to produce hardy strains of wheat which made the Canadian prairies one of the great granaries of the modern world.

The fiftieth anniversary of Confederation, in 1917, passed without great ceremony because Canada was then, as she was to be 25 years later, a nation at war. But in 1927 the Diamond Jubilee was celebrated with fitting national ceremonies,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202724

including the dedication of the Peace Tower, from which the silvery notes of the carillon pealed forth for the first time on July 1st of that year. Perhaps I may mention those who were then Members of the House and who are still Members today, twenty years later, though not in every case continuously. They are, of hon. gentlemen opposite, the members for:

Danforth,
Haldimand,
(Yukon),
(Granville-Dundas),
Yale,
(Dufferin-Simcoe), – 1925 –
York East,

Beauharnois-Laprairie,
(Laval-Two Mountains),

Cariboo;

and, nearer at hand, my colleagues the Minister of Justice the the Minister of Mines and Resources; the hon. members for Temiscouta, Quebec South, Cochrane, and myself.

The ten years between the two anniversaries were years of great development, both internally and internationally. The immense mineral resources of the Laurentian shield, the still-unharnessed water power which made electric power both cheap and plentiful, the technological advances in the forestry and mettallurgical industries and in manufacturing generally - all of these brought Canada to the forefront as a trading nation. These same years saw some of the culminating stages of the autonomous stature of Canada within the British Commonwealth

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202725

of Nations; the signature by Canada in her own right of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, Canada's original membership in the League of Nations, and, in the year of the Diamond Jubilee itself, election to the Council. As a result of two important Conferences in 1923 and 1926, the structure of the British Commonwealth of self-governing nations was defined and clarified. The first legation of Canada abroad was opened in the United States, and we received in our capital the first Minister Plenipotentiary from our neighbour nation.

The latest years of Confederation will be vivid in the memories of all here present - years of prosperity and of depression, years of uneasy peace and of world-encircling conflict, years of victory and of opportunity to take our fair share in the building of a secure and happier world. It has been said that the nationhood of Canada was forged in the fires of the first World War. If this be true, may we not add, that in the heat of conflict of a second World War, our nationhood has been tempered, refined, strengthened. May we not believe, from our utmost effort to help in bringing victory to allied arms and the forces of freedom, we have reached a new stature among the nations of the world? It is a stature of responsibility, expressed in part through our close connection with the United Nations from the days of

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202726

the Atlantic Charter onwards, and in part through the contributions which, by outright gift and by mutual aid, we have sent to needy peoples and to nations made desolate by the destructiveness of war. It is a stature which reflects awareness of the interdependent nature of the modern world. The single mission abroad in 1927 is today one of twenty-seven missions to Commonwealth and other nations, and, as the Secretary of State for External Affairs has had occasion to point out, during 1946 Canada was officially represented at nearly one hundred international or inter-governmental conferences. As a trading nation we now rank fourth among the nations of the world; and with the productive capacity which the stress of war developed still largely available, we have many opportunities to add to the compass of humanitarian activities which have already meant much to other nations as well as to ourselves.

The worth of Canada, and the usefulness of the Canadian citizenship which we now enjoy is not, of course, to be measured only by the range and variety of our interests abroad. This worth and this usefulness reside in part in the minds and hearts of the people of Canada themselves. We have the means - physical and spiritual alike - to make this Canada not only a land of security and comfort for ourselves, but of opportunity for those less favoured by nature or who have been

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202727

oppressed by the terrors and hazards of war. We have the means, if we will but use them, to bring to a distracted, though never-despairing humanity, the example of more than a century of mutual understanding and practical co-operation with our neighbour-nation, the United States. We have the means of showing that the nationhood of Canada means not domination and slavery, but equality and freedom. We have the means of vindicating the faith upon which Canada was founded, that two of the proudest races of the world, regardless of differences of tongue and creed, can work together in mutual tolerance and mutual respect to develop a common nationality.

It is now nearly forty years since I was first elected to this House of Commons, and for more than twenty years I have had the responsibilities of Prime Minister. Today, on this eightieth anniversary of Canadian Federation, I should like to think of our nation standing, eager and alert, in the plenitude of its power. That power is a power for good in the world of today. It is a power not of force, but of reason; not of oppression, but of compassion; not of vainglory or boasting, but of humble thankfulness for what it has been given to the people of this nation to achieve - in the homes and schools, the hospitals, the laboratories, the busy factories,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202728

the sovereign forests, the rushing waters and the unrelenting earth. All of this is Canada today; all of this can be the Canada of the future. Let us make that future worthy of the past.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Urgent
28.VI.47

C 202729

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: 80th Anniversary of Confederation

Attached is an outline of possible remarks prepared by Robertson. I have also read Gibson's draft. Between them they cover (and I felt admirably) most of the points I would otherwise have been inclined to suggest.

In addition, you might wish to consider one or two somewhat more philosophical reflections, e.g.:

The United States was the first great nation based on the federal principle. Its establishment was a tremendous achievement of the most original kind in politics.

When the Canadian provinces began to consider union, they had the American example before them. In other words, federalism itself was not an original or even a novel conception in North America in 1867, as it was in 1787.

But what was bold and novel about the Canadian federal conception was, first, its geographical sweep.

The American colonies were all on the seaboard, easy of access to one another, united at once by the wide Atlantic and by the Alleghany barrier.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202730

Our Canadian union was designed to stretch across space and time from Cape Race on the extreme east to the boundaries of Alaska on the north-west. Most of that territory was uninhabited, much of it uninhabitable. Nothing but the British Crown linked the far off Pacific settlements of British Columbia with the St. Lawrence valley. And yet that geographic dream was almost completely realized within six years of Confederation, by which time the Northwest, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island had successively entered the union.

But the last step has not yet been taken. Cape Race is still beyond the eastern limits of our country. Over the years, Newfoundland has, however, come into closer association with Canada, through financial, economic, professional, religious and cultural ties. At this very moment, as we celebrate the 80th Anniversary of Confederation, the government is engaged in exploring, with a delegation from Newfoundland, the possibility of finding a mutually acceptable basis of union. We, in Canada, have not forgotten that great dream of 80 years ago.

But it was not only in geographical sweep that the Canadian union far exceeded the American in boldness and in difficulty of achievement.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202731

The American union included only states with a common language and with largely similar political and cultural backgrounds. From the outset, the central problem of Canadian union was not the problem of geography. Our greatest difficulty was to find the means of bringing into a workable political union peoples of two great races, differing in language, in religion, in culture and traditions; both equally proud and equally attached to their own heritage. That has not been easy.

It was not easy for the Fathers of Confederation to find a basis of union; it has not always been easy for their successors to work the union they established without misunderstanding, and, at times, without friction. But it has, in fact, worked for 80 years, and the best proof our union is still in good repair is, perhaps, the presence in Ottawa of the delegation from Newfoundland.

The strength of the union of English and French speaking Canadians, is I believe, Canada's greatest political achievement. It is, I am convinced, the greatest example Canada gives to humanity at large.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Draft

C 202732

Outline of Remarks

for July 1, 1947.

- To-day the eightieth birthday of our country
  - a goodly age in the life of a man
  - but merest youth in the life of a nation
  - a wealth of tradition behind us
  - rich history
  - and yet our country is only at the threshold of its greatness
  - have in mind to-day a sense of both
    - the greatness of accomplishment in our past, and
    - the brief time in which so much accomplished.

- Well to remember how far we have come in only 80 years -
  - should recall conditions of 1867 -
    - rough frontier conditions
    - scattered, small colonies as isolated units
    - little in common but British allegiance
    - no important ties one to another
    - not even railways to join
    - no sense of unity -
      - virtually no thought of nationhood.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202733

- conditions of the time emphasize
  - vision
  - boldness
  - resource of Fathers of Confederation

Confederation a bold step -

- the deliberate establishment of a nation in this way had never before been attempted —
  - by so few people
  - over so large an area
  - with so few developed resources
- was an act of highest statesmanship
  - an action of which every Canadian should be proud.
- wonder is not that we have a few problems to-day
  - wonder and miracle is the
    - vitality
    - strength
    - unity of this great country

    which began so short a time ago from so little.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

<u>On this day we do honour and homage to the men who created our Confederation</u>

- our history does not begin with Confederation
  - great men before
  - Champlain and Frontenac
  - Wolfe and Montcalm
  - Papineau and Mackenzie
  - Baldwin and Lafontaine
- <u>but in a special sense we honour to-day the men of Confederation</u>
  - they were men of strength and vision
  - men of resource and determination
- <u>we, in Canada, give too little reverence to the names and greatness of the men of our past</u> -
  - their names and their work should be made living things in the mind of every Canadian child -
  - the names of Macdonald, Cartier, Brown, Tupper, Tilley, Galt and the others should have a place in the mind of every Canadian.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202735

- The Confederation they created in 1867 was of only 4 provinces -

- Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick

- only 3½ million people.

- within 6 years 3 other provinces had joined

- Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island.

- by 1885 C.P.R. completed to Pacific Coast

- by 1900 opening of great Northwest ready to begin.

- early years were years of difficulty

- 70's and 80's periods of depression

- with turn of century period of growth and progress began.

- period associated with the name of another of the true and great founders of our Canadian nation -

- Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

- First Great War interrupted course of Canadian development

- but marked attainment of majority by our nation -

- great sacrifices of Canadian men

- 1920 member of League of Nations

- 1926 momentous declaration of autonomy and equality in Commonwealth

- 1927 - Diamond Jubilee of Confederation

- 60 years of immense progress and growth.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBQUILLEE

- Recent years -

- '30's - period of difficulty and recovery

- 1939 - outbreak of war

- 1939-1945 - great national effort by Canada

- attainment of full recognition as powerful force in world.

- 1945 - United Nations Charter

- Canada an active member.

- great development of trade, industry

- new consciousness of Canadian nationhood.

- 80 years a period of enormous development

- sterling endeavour

- solid accomplishment

- no political party has had a monopoly in this building of our nation -

- of interest to note that, in 80 years, -

- for 40 years government headed by Conservative Prime Ministers

- for 40 years headed by Liberal Prime Ministers.

- have had 11 Prime Ministers in our history

- 8 Conservative

- 3 Liberal

- periods covered are almost precisely equal.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202737

- In marking greatness of what has been done -

- while honouring work of the past -

- we are yet aware Canada is only at the beginning

- have great faith in our future -

- growth of population -

- development of tremendous resources

- increase of trade and industry -

- enhanced development of culture of nation

- full participation in international sphere -

- and above all,

- great faith in Canada's continued devotion to liberal and democratic tradition

- amid vicissitudes of world to-day

- with collapse of great nations and old cultures

- with conflicting ideologies striving for place

- we, in Canada, place our faith in humanity of man -

- in freedom

- in democracy

- are in forefront of struggle to maintain this tradition

- believe profoundly that Canada of the future

- like Canada of the past

- will be a vindication of the faith that democracy places in freedom

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202738

Vol. LXXXVI.—No. 102

CANADA

House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Tuesday, July 1, 1947

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

Price per copy, 5 cents; per session, $3. Address King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202738

Vol. LXXXVI.—No. 102



CANADA

House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

Tuesday, July 1, 1947

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1947

Price per copy, 5 cents; per session, $3. Address King's Printer, Ottawa, Canada.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS DOCUMENT WAS
NOT MICROFILMED BY THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES
OF CANADA. THE ORIGINAL IS IN THE
KING ~~BENNETT~~ PAPERS AND A COPY OF IT COULD
BE FOUND IN MOST LARGE LIBRARIES.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

CANADA C202739

The Debates of the Senate

OFFICIAL REPORT—UNREVISED EDITION

Vol. LXXXVI Tuesday, July 1, 1947 No. 48

CONTENTS

Excise Tax Bill—Concurrence by Commons in Senate amendments.

Fisheries Research Bill—First reading.

The Late Viscount Bennett—Tributes to his memory.

Privileges and Immunities (United Nations) Bill—First reading.

Old Age Pensions Bill—First reading.

Veterans Business and Professional Loans Bill—First reading.

Dominion Day—Eightieth Anniversary of Confederation.

Income War Tax Bill—Third reading.

Tourist Traffic—Report of committee.

THE SENATE

Speaker: Hon. JAMES H. KING, P.C.

Tuesday, July 1, 1947.

The Senate met at 8 p.m., the Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

EXCISE TAX BILL

CONCURRENCE BY COMMONS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

The Hon. the SPEAKER: Honourable senators, a message has been received from the House of Commons to return Bill 271, an act to amend the Special War Revenue Act, and to change its title to the Excise Tax Act, and to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to this bill, without any amendment.

FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD BILL

FIRST READING

A message was received from the House of Commons with Bill 264, an act to amend the Fisheries Research Board Act.

The bill was read the first time.

The Hon. the SPEAKER: Honourable senators, when shall the bill be read the second time?

Hon. Mr. ROBERTSON: With leave of the Senate, next sitting.

THE LATE VISCOUNT BENNETT

TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY

Hon. WISHART McL. ROBERTSON: Honourable senators, I very much regret that it is my duty to inform this house of the recent death of Viscount Bennett of Mickleham, Calgary and Hopewell, former Prime Minister of Canada.

The late Viscount Bennett was born July 3, 1870, at Hopewell Hill, New Brunswick. After graduation from the provincial normal school in Fredericton at the age of 17, he put himself through law school with money he made from teaching. At the age of 23 he graduated from law school, and four years later went west to practise law in Calgary. From 1898 to 1905 he was a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, and from 1909 to 1911 a member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

In 1911 he was elected to the House of Commons, and served until the election of 1917, in which he did not run. In 1925 he returned to the House of Commons. In 1927 he was chosen national leader of the Conservative party, a position which he held for nearly eleven years. During his years in the House of Commons Lord Bennett held at different times the offices of Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Minister of Finance, and Secretary of State for External Affairs. In August 1930 he became Prime Minister, an office which he held through the difficult days of the depression until October 1935. During his term as Prime Minister the late Lord Bennett played a foremost part in conferences in London and in Canada on various imperial, political, and economic questions. In 1934 he represented Canada at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

THE REMAINDER OF THIS DOCUMENT WAS NOT MICROFILMED BY THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA. THE ORIGINAL IS IN THE KING ~~BENNETT~~ PAPERS AND A COPY OF IT COUID BE FOUND IN MOST LARGE LIBRARIES.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C 202740

For Mrs. Skuce:

Will you please send along in the next mail three copies each of the following speeches by Mr. King and Mr. Roosevelt: 4 declarations

1) Kingston - President Roosevelt

2) Woodbridge - Mr. King

3) Hyde Park Declaration

4) Ogdensburg Agreement

5) Temperance Speech - Mr. King

J.W.P.

The Citadel
August 18, 1943

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202741

Memorandum for Mr. Gibson:

On receipt of your memorandum of October 9th, I wrote to our New York Office asking for any correspondence they might have had with Audio-Scriptions, Inc. They advised me that all of their dealings with the company were by telephone.

Therefore, the only thing we have on file from them is a letter addressed to the Prime Minister which you forwarded to me when you asked us to purchase recordings. I am enclosing a copy of this letter, herewith.

W. Dunton

Ottawa, 6th November, 1943.

WDM/JEB

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

AUDIO-SCRIPTIONS, Inc.

7679 Broadway,

New York, N.Y.

8/26/43

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mckenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Besides your previously recorded broadcasts, we added to our library the following:

"President Roosevelt Address" broadcast August 25, 1943, over WEAF.

The half hour program is recorded on 4-12" acetate (black) records, double faced (8 surfaces), which will play on any radio phonograph with the regular steel needle. It will also play on any mechanical phonograph if its pick-up is not too heavy.

The records contain your address, and introductory remarks concerning President Roosevelt, his address, the "Star Spangled Banner", "Hands Across The Ocean", and remarks of the announcer.

Price is $20.00 (plus postage and 10% Federal tax) Total - $22.94.

Should you be interested in only your address and introductory remarks concerning the President, it can be reproduced on 2-12" acetate (black) records, one of which is double faced. Price $10.00 (plus postage-tax) Total-$11.66.

Looking forward to the pleasure of serving you again,

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.). A. Moran,

Assoc. Mgr.

COPY/

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202743

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Immediate

For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Eric Estorick called at the office to say that Duell, Sloane and Pearce, publishers of New York, are interested in bringing out a book containing your war speeches other than those appearing in "Canada at Britain's Side". This would be one of a series. On November 19th speeches by Honourable Walter Nash are appearing under the title "New Zealand, A Working Democracy". In January speeches by Prime Minister Smuts will appear under the title "Towards a Better World".

Mr. Estorick is seeking your permission to work out an arrangement with the publishers, whose agent in this matter he represents to be, although he is presently employed with the United States Office of War Information in Washington.

W.J.T.

November 10, 1943.

Speak to T/C
List the speeches
see what possibilities are

Copies K 19-XI-43

Draft attached Jay 17/XI/43

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

J. A. G.
15.xi.43

C202745

List of Speeches by the Prime Minister since July 10, 1941

Note: In "Canada at Britain's Side", published in 1941, the last speech is "Servitude or Freedom", Winnipeg, July 10, 1941.

I. The following speeches since that date may be of interest for a subsequent published collection:

1. Address at Lord Mayor's Luncheon, The Mansion House, London, England, September 4, 1941. (2 pages)

2. Servitude or Freedom - The Present Position of the War; speech at a dinner of The Canadian Clubs of Ottawa, September 17, 1941 (11 pages)

3. Controlling the Cost of Living - The Stabilization of Prices and Wages; broadcast from Ottawa, October 18, 1941 (9 pages)

4. Three War Statements (10 pages in all)

(a) Declaration of the Existence of A State of War between Canada and Hungary, Roumania and Finland; broadcast December 6, 1941

(b) Declaration of the Existence of A State of War between Canada and Japan; broadcast December 8, 1941

(c) Declaration of the Existence of A State of War between the United States and Japan, Germany and Italy; statement to the Press, December 11, 1941

5. Introduction of The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain; House of Commons, Ottawa, December 30, 1941 (1 page)

6. The Inauguration of The Second Victory Loan; broadcast from Ottawa, February 15, 1942 (4 pages)

7. National Security - The Issue in The Plebiscite; broadcast from Ottawa, April 7, 1942 (9 pages)

8. National Unity and National Survival; broadcast from Ottawa, April 24, 1942 (8 pages)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202743

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Immediate

For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Eric Estorick called at the office to say that Duell, Sloane and Pearce, publishers of New York, are interested in bringing out a book containing your war speeches other than those appearing in "Canada at Britain's Side". This would be one of a series. On November 19th speeches by Honourable Walter Nash are appearing under the title "New Zealand, A Working Democracy". In January speeches by Prime Minister Smuts will appear under the title "Towards a Better World".

Mr. Estorick is seeking your permission to work out an arrangement with the publishers, whose agent in this matter he represents to be, although he is presently employed with the United States Office of War Information in Washington.

W.J.T.

November 10, 1943.

Topic K
19-XI-43

speech to T de
list the speeches
see what possibilities are /

Draft attached
Jay 17/XI/43

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202744

Canadian Fighting Men awarded
Canadian Forces in the
North Pacific
Quebec Aug 21

visit of Sec of U.S.
Aug 25

{ Memorial Service in Italy
{ Four Years of War Sept 8
10

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

J. A. G.
15.xi.43

C202745

List of Speeches by the Prime Minister since July 10, 1941

Note: In "Canada at Britain's Side", published in 1941, the last speech is "Servitude or Freedom", Winnipeg, July 10, 1941.

I. The following speeches since that date may be of interest for a subsequent published collection:

1. Address at Lord Mayor's Luncheon, The Mansion House, London, England, September 4, 1941. (2g pages)

2. Servitude or Freedom - The Present Position of the War; speech at a dinner of The Canadian Clubs of Ottawa, September 17, 1941 (11 pages)

3. Controlling the Cost of Living - The Stabilization of Prices and Wages; broadcast from Ottawa, October 18, 1941 (9 pages)

4. Three War Statements (10 pages in all)

   (a) Declaration of the Existence of A State of War between Canada and Hungary, Roumania and Finland; broadcast December 6, 1941

   (b) Declaration of the Existence of A State of War between Canada and Japan; broadcast December 8, 1941

   (c) Declaration of the Existence of A State of War between the United States and Japan, Germany and Italy; statement to the Press, December 11, 1941

5. Introduction of The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain; House of Commons, Ottawa, December 30, 1941 (1 page)

6. The Inauguration of The Second Victory Loan; broadcast from Ottawa, February 15, 1942 (4 pages)

7. National Security - The Issue in The Plebiscite; broadcast from Ottawa, April 7, 1942 (9 pages)

8. National Unity and National Survival; broadcast from Ottawa, April 24, 1942 (8 pages)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202746

9. Manpower and a Total War Effort - National Selective Service; broadcast from Ottawa, August 19, 1942 (9 pages)

10. Three Years of War - The Real Issue in The Struggle; broadcast from Ottawa, September 10, 1942 (10 pages)

11. Labour and The War - An Address to the American Federation of Labour 1942 Convention; Toronto, October 9, 1942 (8 pages)

12. Nothing Matters Now but Victory - An Address on the opening of the 1942 Victory Loan Campaign; Montreal, October 16, 1942 (9 pages)

13. The Military Occupation of French North Africa, and the Withdrawal of Recognition of the Government at Vichy; statements by the Prime Minister, Ottawa, November 8 and 9, 1942 (3 pages)

14. The Defence of Common Liberties - An Address to the Pilgrims of the United States; New York, December 2, 1942 (9 pages)

15. Temperance and a Total War Effort; broadcast from Ottawa, December 16, 1942 (9 pages)

16. Canada's Fighting Men - An Address on the opening of the Fourth Victory Loan Campaign; Toronto, April 19, 1943 (13 pages)

17. Canadian Forces in The North Atlantic - Alaska and The Aleutians; broadcast from Quebec, August 21, 1943 (5 pages)

18. Visit of the President of the United States to the Captial of Canada - Address by the Prime Minister, Parliament Hill, Ottawa, August 25, 1943 (3 pages)

19. The Unconditional Surrender of Italy (September 3, 1943) broadcast from Ottawa, September 8, 1943 (2 pages)

20. Four Years of War, 1939-1943; broadcast from Ottawa, September 10, 1943 (8 pages)

II. All of the above have been printed in the Canada and The War series in uniform format.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202746

9. Manpower and a Total War Effort - National Selective Service; broadcast from Ottawa, August 19, 1942 (9 pages)

10. Three Years of War - The Real Issue in The Struggle; broadcast from Ottawa, September 10, 1942 (10 pages)

11. Labour and The War - An Address to the American Federation of Labour 1942 Convention; Toronto, October 9, 1942 (8 pages)

12. Nothing Matters Now but Victory - An Address on the opening of the 1942 Victory Loan Campaign; Montreal, October 16, 1942 (9 pages)

13. The Military Occupation of French North Africa, and the Withdrawal of Recognition of the Government at Vichy; statements by the Prime Minister, Ottawa, November 8 and 9, 1942 (3 pages)

14. The Defence of Common Liberties - An Address to the Pilgrims of the United States; New York, December 2, 1942 (9 pages)

15. Temperance and a Total War Effort; broadcast from Ottawa, December 16, 1942 (9 pages)

16. Canada's Fighting Men - An Address on the opening of the Fourth Victory Loan Campaign; Toronto, April 19, 1943 (13 pages)

17. Canadian Forces in The North Atlantic - Alaska and The Aleutians; broadcast from Quebec, August 21, 1943 (5 pages)

18. Visit of the President of the United States to the Captial of Canada - Address by the Prime Minister, Parliament Hill, Ottawa, August 25, 1943 (3 pages)

19. The Unconditional Surrender of Italy (September 3, 1943) broadcast from Ottawa, September 8, 1943 (2 pages)

20. Four Years of War, 1939-1943; broadcast from Ottawa, September 10, 1943 (8 pages)

II. All of the above have been printed in the Canada and The War series in uniform format.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202747

III. Reprinted from Hansard, in Hansard format, with sub-heads inserted, are the following:

21. Speech on National Selective Service, March 24, 1942 (8 pages)

22. Speech on Overseas Service in the Canadian Army (Amendment of National Resources Mobilization Act), June 10, 1942 (20 pages)

23. Speech on proposal to withhold calling up of men under the National Resources Mobilization Act, February 19, 1943 (7 pages)

IV. If it were desired that a book should contain speeches only (i.e. excluding statements to the press), it would then be appropriate to leave out items 4 and 13.

V. There are certain broadcasts or speeches which might or might not be considered as coming within the scope of a proposed book collection. Those in this category are, I think, items 3, 7, 8, 15, 21, 22, 23.

VI. If any of the House of Commons speeches are to be included, it may be desirable to include certain other statements: e.g. the Prime Minister's review of international developments (Speech on External Affairs estimates), July 9, 1943, and the corresponding address in 1942.

VII. Drafted for consideration.

J. A. G.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

SFR/LF
15.11.43.

C 202748

R-401
V.4

NOTE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

You will perhaps recall the series of broadcasts which took place last fall and winter of the performances of the Metropolitan Opera Company, which for some time have been sponsored by the McColl-Frontenac oil people. This year's series is to be heard over a large number of stations in Canada each Saturday afternoon, beginning on November 27th and continuing for a period of twenty weeks. In the course of each of these broadcasts, which have a very wide listening audience in Canada, there is a period of about fifteen minutes which the producers of the program are planning to fill with a series of talks by the various diplomatic representatives in Canada of each of the United Nations.

The sponsors of the program have discussed the project with this Department and the Wartime Information Board, and in view of the opportunity which the program provides of informing the Canadian people about each of the United Nations, we are anxious to give them any possible assistance.

To initiate the series in the opening broadcast on November 27th next, it was suggested that a talk by you on Canada's place among the United Nations, and perhaps a reference to the expansion of our own contacts with Commonwealth and foreign countries would be most appropriate. Such a talk could be recorded at your convenience and rebroadcast in the course of the program on the 27th. In addition to this suggestion, the Wartime Information Board Office in New York has also drawn our attention to the American counterpart of this series in the course of which Mr. Elmer Davies, and probably Mr. Anthony Eden, as well as other leading representatives of the United Nations in the United States are to give weekly broadcasts, and the United Nations Information Office in New York City has issued an invitation to you to speak in this series on December 18. This series of talks would be heard in the United States.

In view of these two invitations it is to be decided whether (a) the first invitation to speak on November 27th on the Canadian series should be accepted; or (b) the second invitation to speak on the United States series should be accepted, in which event the same talk could be included in the series for Canadian listeners, or (c) both invitations should be declined. In this event perhaps Mr. St. Laurent or one of the Defence Ministers could do the initial broadcast on the Canadian series.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister.

The Christmas message for the Canteen Magazine has been redrafted by the Army and ~~Navy~~ Air Force Department of Public Relations. If at all possible, the Canteen people would like the message by the 24th.

W.J.T.

November 23, 1943.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

R-901
V.4

Ottawa, December 3rd, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Robertson has already spoken to you of the proposal that you speak in the series of radio programmes broadcast Saturday afternoons during the intermission period in the Metropolitan Opera Company programme. This programme is now carried over an international hook-up and has an estimated audience of 10 million in the United States and 1 million in Canada.

Arrangements for speakers are made by the United Nations Information Board, and the theme of the series is "A Lasting Peace". Yesterday, Dr. Brian Mumford, Secretary General of the United Nations Information Board called me from New York to say how anxious they were that you should take part in this series, and to give me some of the background.

The first speaker is to be Elmer Davis, the second, Jan Masaryk, and it is hoped to get Smuts and Eden later on. The date for which you were asked is December 18th, but Mumford told me that if this is not convenient to you, the invitation could probably be changed to January 1st or January 8th. January 1st is a particularly good date, not only because it is New Year's Day, but also because it is the anniversary of the signature of the United Nations Declaration. I told Mumford that I would look into the present status of the invitation and that, off-hand, I thought that December 18th was not likely to be possible, though one of the later dates might be.

Robertson tells me that External Affairs have in hand the preparation for you of a draft text. Would you like Mumford to be told that January 1st would be more convenient to you? I should think myself that if it were possible, it would be a preferable time.

A. D. P. H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C 202751

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Henry telephoned a few minutes after your broadcast to say that Col. Mulock wished to extend his congratulations on your exceptionally clear and well delivered radio address tonight.

DR

December 4, 1943
8:35 p.m.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO Mr. Henry

C202752

Please phone Mr. Mulock and thank him.

5 12 43 (Z)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C202753

MEMORANDUM

Dec. 6, 1943

For fyle:

Canon Heeney left for Montreal this morning, to be absent for a week.

Therefore, I telephoned to Mr. Arnold Heeney and gave him the Prime Minister's message that he tried to reach Canon Heeney by 'phone before he left for Washington yesterday to say how much he appreciated the letter he sent; also his kindness in phoning Saturday night. Mr. King was sorry he had not had a chance to write, and was looking forward to seeing him upon his return.

Z.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

December 4, 1943
9.50 p.m.

For the Prime Minister:

Rev. Canon Heeney telephoned to say that both he and Mrs. Heeney were very pleased with your speech tonight and that its presentation was admirable.

Z.

Telephone : 4-0933

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202755

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister

Mr. Wright of CBC. has asked me to send on to you these recordings of addresses on occasion of Pres. Roosevelt's visit, and of your address "Four Years of War". You will recollect that at conclusion of latter address he said he was having these recordings made for your personal use.

PG

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Laurier House

COPY

C 202756

Resolutions

Presented and Adopted at the Annual Meeting, 1944,
of t
The Manitoba Federation of Liberal-Progressive Women

(1) WHEREAS our Prime Minister, the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King outlined a Social Security programme in the Speech from the Throne, January, 1944, which promises to outstrip the most progressive legislation of pre-war Sweden and Denmark, (where the most enviable and enlightened programmes were in operation) and

WHEREAS in his address before the Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom, May 11th, 1944, his statements on future world policies were accepted as most significant by all the allied nations,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that we wish to express our pride as Canadians (as well as Liberals) in the Premier of Canada.

+ original

P-875
1944

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(WLMK) C 202757 (1944)

Remembrance Day

[illegible] Remembrance Day [illegible]
[illegible] Victory, [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] our feelings [illegible] on this Remembrance Day! [illegible] this 26th anniversary of the Armistice of 1918 once again on Lone [illegible] Island, [illegible] with [illegible] and the World [illegible] Nothing [illegible].

[illegible] learned of the final breach in the Armistice of 1940. Neither himself nor the [illegible] of his solemn agreements & Treaties

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202758

In light of a long-term plan has begun to obtain
from ~~the~~ from the coast of Africa upon the
basis of the Mediterranean. But also
to one enquire that ~~we~~ ~~any~~ ~~any~~ ~~not~~
~~the most effective~~ ~~the Slavin~~ ~~convoy~~ ~~convoy~~
a large ~~convoy~~ ~~convoy~~ ~~convoy~~ ~~convoy~~
~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

[illegible] Cover over overseas land
Down added Slaughter [illegible]
down if
and then, human [illegible] his
[illegible] brood [illegible] the destroyed
surely are [illegible]
[illegible]

are they [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
out a cross from
from the Old world & the
New.

Here and across of Canada
old and young, now is
the time & high act
for one, & every young
for one
humanism
Nothing [illegible] matters Now
but Victory

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

I do now give
from each & every
a each
to all ~~other foreign~~ Powers
declaring once and forever
and as strongly as words can express
the fervent of God that
have been wrested upon
this world
such the abhorrence of
every standard of right
and truth and justice.
~~in every land~~ Every man of
Canada who is this
hour that ~~calls~~ of
you, who have not yet
done so, and are able
so to do, should flock
to the colours.
~~and~~
~~make the appeal~~

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202761

8-100-1
1944

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr Turnbull:

1) I return herewith the Agreement forms from Duell, Sloan and Pearce. The form of agreement, which I have read with care, appears to me to be correct and fair, but I call your attention to the following points which I think will require clarification:

2) (IV) what the publishers call "a complete manuscript copy" will I assume have to be made up of offprints of the several speeches (which I think can be taken to be textually correct) and such introduction as Estorick may write. It was my understanding that the actual compilation was to be done by Estorick (from the list of speeches which Mr King had approved); and that Mr King was not to be required to do this part of it.

3) (V) Mr King calls attention to the proof-reading requirement (though I do not consider this an obstacle - if I recollect correctly, Mr Henry read nearly all the proof of "Canada at Britain's side". If the type is set from printed pages of the offprints, there would not be much room for mistakes in copy as distinct from printers' errors)

4) (VI) It is quite clear that the work is to be published at the publisher's expense ; and there are no post-publication expenses which can be charged against the author.

5) (XIV) Option on future work. I feel no doubt that this clause will have to be deleted from the agreement. Mr King cannot properly, I believe, be asked to consent to a condition of this kind.

J.A.G.

January 6, 1944

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

File ✓

January 6, 1944. C202762

B-10(
au 1943

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Herewith are agreement forms covering the publication by Duell, Sloan and Pearce of your speeches, other than those which appeared in "Canada at Britain's Side". One copy is to be retained by you, the other to be returned to the publishers. In addition to your speeches (a list of which Gibson has), there will be an introduction, largely biographical, by Estorick who is editing the book. This will be submitted for approval. It will run from 5,000 to 7,500 words.

Estorick is also asking for a foreword from you to bridge in some gaps in the material. He will submit a draft to show what he would like covered. He also proposes to publish as appendices your speech made before the National Liberal Federation and the resolutions adopted and published; also the following speeches which are needed to complete the picture of Canada at war:

(Portions only of

House of Commons: Sept. 8, 1939: Canada and the War.
January 26, 1942: The Real Meaning of a Total War Effort.
February 25,1942: Keeping Faith with the People.
March 24, 1942 : National Selective Service.
March 25, 1942 : Defence of Canada.
June 10, 1942 : Overseas Service in the Canadian Army.
Speech from the Throne at the opening of the next session.

The first printing will be 5,000. The price will be from $2.50 to $3.50, depending on size. Royalty rates are set out in the agreement. The advance against royalties is $500., a considerable part of this will go, however, to meet cost of editing, proof corrections, etc., running in all probably upwards of $350.

The general format, typeface, etc., will be along the lines of the first book of this series by Nash, copy herewith.

WJT/CEB.

W.J.T.

'a' copy
au also
B-10(1
1944

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202763

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For Dr. Gibson.

I have completely lost track of developments in connection with the issue of the second book of Mr. King's speeches. I have not heard from Duell, Sloan and Pearce and hesitate to have any further word with them because of Mr. King's conversations with Miss Elliott. A recent wire, in which she indicates that Sandwell would do an introduction, seems to suggest that MacMillan's are taking this over.

The purpose of this note is simply to draw attention to the fact that in connection with any French edition Mr. Bertrand suggests that Lucien Parizeau of Parizeau Editeur, 2027 Peel Street, Montreal, should be allowed to do the work. The last time Mr. Bernard Valiquette did the work, by direct negotiation with this office through Leger, I think.

W.J.T.

February 23, 1944.

WJT/CEB.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202763

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For Dr. Gibson.

I have completely lost track of developments in connection with the issue of the second book of Mr. King's speeches. I have not heard from Duell, Sloan and Pearce and hesitate to have any further word with them because of Mr. King's conversations with Miss Elliott. A recent wire, in which she indicates that Sandwell would do an introduction, seems to suggest that MacMillan's are taking this over.

The purpose of this note is simply to draw attention to the fact that in connection with any French edition Mr. Bertrand suggests that Lucien Parizeau of Parizeau Editeur, 2027 Peel Street, Montreal, should be allowed to do the work. The last time Mr. Bernard Valiquette did the work, by direct negotiation with this office through Leger, I think.

W.J.T.

February 23, 1944.

WJT/CEB.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

East Block file room:

C 202764

JAG/Z
28-2-44

MEMORANDUM

R-100-1
1944

"Canada's Fight for Freedom"

Proposed publication of second volume of speeches by the Prime Minister.

(1) The first proposal was made by Mr. Eric Estorick for publication by Messrs. Duell, Sloan and Pearce of New York. Estorick was to write an introduction and undertake the editorial work necessary. The fee of $350.00 for this work was to be charged against a payment of $500.00 as advance royalties.

(2) A publisher's contract was duly executed by the Prime Minister and forwarded to New York by Mr. Turnbull on January 28th.

(3) Miss Ellen Elliott, Director-Secretary of The Macmillan Company of Canada, learned of this contract through the Toronto agents of D. S. & P. She wrote to the Prime Minister, pointing out that the agreement covering the publication of "Canada at Britain's Side" (1941) contained a clause giving Macmillan's an option on the Prime Minister's next book.

(4) (I have verified that this is correct. In the Duell contract the option clause was deleted. I did not know, at the time I recommended to Mr. King that he should sign the Duell contract, that the option clause was a part of the previous Macmillan contract).

(5) The Prime Minister subsequently spoke to Miss Elliott by telephone. Miss Elliott mentioned that she would call on D. S. & P. during a forthcoming visit to New York and would see if some arrangement could be made for either

(a) publication in Canada by Macmillan's, or

(b) failing this, distribution and sale in Canada by Macmillan's of the U. S. publication by D. S. & P.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

(6) Miss Elliott wrote the Prime Minister on February 9th that she had see Mr. Duell, who agreed that the Duell contract was "automatically abrogated" by the former Macmillan contract.

(7) The following was then proposed:

(a) Macmillan's to print and publish in Canada;

(b) Macmillan's to supply D. S. & P. either with sheet or bound stock;

(c) D. S. & P. to account and pay royalties on U. S. sales to Prime Minister direct.

(d) Macmillan's would negotiate with the Prime Minister a new contract covering Canadian and British rights. The royalty arrangements would be similar to those which applied in the case of "Canada at Britain's Side".

(8) In addition:

(a) D. S. & P. were "to get the manuscript back from Estorick - together with his introduction" and send it to Miss Elliott.

(b) For a Canadian introduction, Miss Elliott suggested, among others, the name of B.K.Sandwell.

(9) The Prime Minister confirmed the foregoing arrangements (paragraph 7 and8) in a letter to Miss Elliott on February 12th. He made it clear that the proposal to produce a second volume of speeches was made by Mr. Estorick, and that he personally took no initiative in the matter, nor did he incur any responsibility or obligation beyond furnishing the texts of the speeches concerned.

(10) The Prime Minister suggested as a title "Canada's Fight For Freedom".

(11) Miss Elliott has since confirmed that Mr. Sandwell had undertaken to write the introduction.

(12) At the Prime Minister's request, Mr. Turnbull consulted Hon. Ernest Bertrand, who suggested:

Lucien Parizeau,
2027 Peel Street. Montreal.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

(6) Miss Elliott wrote the Prime Minister on February 9th that she had see Mr. Duell, who agreed that the Duell contract was "automatically abrogated" by the former Macmillan contract.

(7) The following was then proposed:

(a) Macmillan's to print and publish in Canada;

(b) Macmillan's to supply D. S. & P. either with sheet or bound stock;

(c) D. S. & P. to account and pay royalties on U. S. sales to Prime Minister direct.

(d) Macmillan's would negotiate with the Prime Minister a new contract covering Canadian and British rights. The royalty arrangements would be similar to those which applied in the case of "Canada at Britain's Side".

(8) In addition:

(a) D. S. & P. were "to get the manuscript back from Estorick - together with his introduction" and send it to Miss Elliott.

(b) For a Canadian introduction, Miss Elliott suggested, among others, the name of B.K.Sandwell.

(9) The Prime Minister confirmed the foregoing arrangements (paragraph 7 and8) in a letter to Miss Elliott on February 12th. He made it clear that the proposal to produce a second volume of speeches was made by Mr. Estorick, and that he personally took no initiative in the matter, nor did he incur any responsibility or obligation beyond furnishing the texts of the speeches concerned.

(10) The Prime Minister suggested as a title "Canada's Fight For Freedom".

(11) Miss Elliott has since confirmed that Mr. Sandwell had undertaken to write the introduction.

(12) At the Prime Minister's request, Mr. Turnbull consulted Hon. Ernest Bertrand, who suggested:

Lucien Parizeau,
2027 Peel Street. Montreal.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202766 File

S-100
1944

W.35-4
V-1

Memorandum for Mr. Pickersgill:

Re: The Prime Minister's Speech in England.

I hate to suggest a change of theme at this late date but I am wondering if we are not putting ourselves too much on the defensive by trying to argue out the merits of the Halifax proposal, as we seem to be doing. Would it not be well to do a little attacking and at the same time give a note of inspiration and praise along the following lines:

Refer to the Napoleonic wars and the parallel of the British position before final victory. Say that for a long time they stood alone. Later on they acquired allies; differences of view developed. The nation became war-weary, bankrupt, social, political and economic difficulties rapidly developed. The future, even in victory, looked black. Nor did they have supporting them any strong Dominions or potentially useful allies and yet their greatest strength as a nation came in the period following this low ebb of their fortunes.

Then strike the evangelical note: that the nation's greatest resource is the spirit of the people and that while there must be wise-planning in the international political field, that it is defeatism to suggest that the members of the family must rally together under one roof, watching from every door and window for the approach of doom.

This would have to be skilfully handled but I think there is a point here and I think that is what is bothering the British. They want us to take the position of the caribou herd, with the bull on the outside to protect the females and young from the on-slaughts of the wolves, which is exactly why so many of them perish. It really wouldn't do any harm to have the P.M. use this illustration, as one which is seen on our own soil.

W.J.T.

W J TURNBULL

April 21, 1944.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Australia
Curtin, John C 202767
Dept. External Affairs

10-120-2.
1944
8-100
1944
0-100
1944

May 27, 1944.

Memorandum for Mr. Pickersgill:

Mr. King wants you to have ready for Monday morning speech material for the Curtin visit:

(a) For use in introducing him in the House of Commons. This should refer to London meeting, pleasure of seeing Curtin there, his contribution to the conference, notable speech at the Guild Hall, a tribute to the Australians. Bring in a record of what Australia has done, early fight in Mediterranean, etc., the Pacific position; mention Canada's aid, brief reference to Kiska as an indication of our desire to participate in the Pacific struggle. Close with declaration of Canada's intention to carry on to the finish at Australia's side in the Pacific.

(b) For Country Club dinner. This should be more personal. Provide Prime Minister with biographical sketch of Curtin.

(c) A very brief word for introduction of Curtin at press conference on Wednesday.

W.J.T.
(W. J. TURNBULL)

WJT/CEB.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MEMORANDUM C 202768

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa,.....

Mr. Turnbull:

Evidently some misunderstanding here. Dr. Gibson said he would call you about this.

May 28th

Spoke to Mr Gibson

CEB.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202769

May 26, 1944 10-120-1 1944

PRIME MINISTER

re Mr. Curtin's Visit

Mr Measures has telephoned to say that a telegram has been received from Mr Curtin, advising that he does not feel he can make two speeches on Thursday next (i.e. in Parliament and to the Canadian Club as well).

Sir William Glasgow thinks that in the circumstances the Canadian Club meeting will have to be given up.

J.A.G.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202770 W-120-1
1944

W.H.M.
26.5.44

Memorandum for Mr. Turnbull

Message of Welcome to
The Prime Minister of Australia

Mr. King said last night he wished to be reminded to send a message of welcome to Mr. Curtin. I spoke to Dr. Gibson this morning about this and he agreed to take it in hand.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

J. A. G.

C 202771 July 13, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TURNBULL:

8-100-1
1944

Re: Mr. Duell's letter of July 11th, attached.

1. I have reviewed the whole of the correspondence on this question and have come to the conclusion that the arrangement which Mr. Duell proposes (i.e., that his firm should pay a royalty of 10% of the wholesale price it receives and that a total advance against royalties of $250 be acknowledged as paid to Mr. Estorick) is, in the circumstances, the only fair one.

Before submitting it for Mr. King's approval it will be necessary to have clarification of the following points:

(a) Miss Elliott was quite clear in her letter to Mr. King of February 9th that the contract between Mr. King and the Macmillan Company for "Canada at Britain's Side"(1941) automatically abrogated the contract entered into by Mr. King and Duell Sloan and Pearce on January 27, 1944.

(b) In the light of this admission I cannot find that Duell, Sloan and Pearce, still less Mr. Estorick, have a valid claim against the Prime Minister under a contract which, by their own admission, has been abrogated.

(c) The original contract with Duell, Sloan and Pearce mentions an advance payment of $500 against royalties. Mr. Estorick has already been paid $250 which Mr. Duell is willing to consider as the total advance payment. This seems to me fair and I recommend that it should be confirmed.

(d) The more serious aspect concerns the basis on which the Macmillan company of Canada propose to use, in the Canadian edition, the introduction written by Mr. Estorick. I cannot find, in the correspondence, any reference to an arrangement made between the Macmillan Company and Estorick, though this is a matter which does not primarily concern Mr. King. In view of Mr. Duell's letter I think it only proper that this question should be broached with the MacMillan Company, if only to have it of record what sum, if any, they have paid to Estorick, and whether it is to be considered as an advance chargeable against Canadian royalties, or not. There is no provision in the Macmillan contract comparable to the provision which existed in the Duell contract; i.e., the publishers are not entitled to charge as an advance against royalties what they may have paid to Mr. Sandwell for writing his introduction.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

2. I do not know that we should answer all of the points which Estorick raises in his letter to you since we have no knowledge of conversations between Miss Elliott and Estorick. There is no doubt that the Macmillan Company, in the 1941 contract, held an option on the Prime Minister's next book and if Miss Elliott neglected to send a photostatic copy of this contract to Mr. Duell, that is her business and not ours.

3. Estorick says that "in another letter she (Miss Elliott) chastized Mr. King for giving Duell, Sloan and Pearce Canadian as well as U.S. rights". The correspondence does not show this; but the Duell contract gave to the publisher "the whole and exclusive book publication rights in the U.S., its territoris and dependences, and in the Dominion of Canada" - see also Mr. King's letter to Miss Elliott of February 12, 1944. To my knowledge, this point was never in dispute.

4. The statement that "Miss Elliott had no intention whatsoever of publishing this book" is, I think, gratuitous, since publication has been actively proceeded with. (I was not aware that "Canada at Britain's Side" was a financial failure since I know that certain royalties have been paid to Mr. King).

5. Estorick says that Mr. King's contract with Duell, Sloan and Pearce is a legal one; Mr. Duell is stated to have told Miss Elliott that it was automatically abrogated.

6. As mentioned above in 1(d), I think the Macmillan Company should be asked to credit Duell, Sloan and Pearce with the $250 paid out to Estorick (or whatever fraction of $250 might be agreed upon) and debit it against themselves.

7. When the matter is presented to Mr. King it will probably be desirable to let him see Mr. Duell's letter; I feel that Mr. Estorick's letter should be withheld.

JAG.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202773
August 1, 44

RT. HON. W.L. MACKENZIE KING: Mr. Chairman, members of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, Ladies and Gentlemen, and fellow Liberals all, You will understand, I am sure, why I have said to many of my friends that I look forward to this evening with more trepidation than I have ever looked forward to a General Election. After all you have listened to this evening, the generous tributes which have been paid to me as leader of the party, I am sure you will understand something of what my feelings must be at the moment.

Much has been said this evening of Abraham Lincoln. There comes to my mind at this moment a story that I read a little while ago about that great man. It was during the CIVIL WAR, when Lincoln had had several years of earnest observation of events, had seen his nation torn with strife and things were going rather badly against him--very different, I am happy to say, from the situation with which we are faced at the present time. On that occasion an old man came from Springfield to Washington to see Lincoln. When he arrived at the Capitol he asked if he could be admitted to Lincoln's presence. They told him that the President was away at a war hospital, and of course the President was a very busy man and could not see anyone. The old gentleman walked off to the hospital, and there he encountered some of the generals, to whom he said he had come to see Abraham Lincoln. They said, "My dear man, what do you wish to see Mr. Lincoln about? There are thousands who wish to see him." He replied, "Well, I just came to see him; I thought he would like to see me at this time." Well, that did not seem enough, but the old gentleman was very persistent. He said, "Won't you take my name in to him?

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

If you just take my name in to him I am sure he will want to see me." The man to whom he was speaking said, "Give me one of your cards." The old gentleman replied, "I would not send a bit of pasteboard in to Abe. Tell him my name; tell him Billy Brown is here from Springfield and would like to see him." He was so persistent that finally someone did take in his name and gave it ~~mk~~ to Mr. Lincoln. He said earlier, "If he does not wish to see me, there will be nothing more to it, but I think you will find that he will see me." His name was taken in and almost immediately Lincoln came to the door, came out and shook hands and said, "My dear friend, I amso glad to see you, but I am very busy now. Let us have a little talk together this evening. Perhaps you would come around and we will sit on the back steps of the hospital and have a chat."

That is exactly what they did. Lincoln met this old friend and they sat together and talked over many matters. After they had been talking for a long while, Lincoln turned to his friend and said, "Now, tell me what I can do for you." He replied, "Well, there is nothing you can do for me, Abe." But Lincoln said, "Do not some of the boys want a railroad, or a post office?" The old gentleman replied, "No, they are not thinking about railroads or post offices." Then Lincoln said, "Is there some friend that they want to have promoted in the Service? Is there someone they would like to have given a Commission?" The old gentleman replied, "No, they are not thinking about those things. They are thinking about you." Then Lincoln said, "Well, Billy, are you sure there is nothing I can do for you?" And again the reply was no. Then suddenly Lincoln turned to him and said, "Do you mean to tell me

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

that you have come here to see me, Abraham Lincoln?" and his visitor said, "Why, certainly. We knew you had this great war on your hands. We knew you were worrying a good deal at this time, with the armies having the hard time they are having, and some of us thought you would like to see one of the boys from home, that there would be no time you would more appreciate talking with him." The story goes on to say that Lincoln turned to him and said, "You mean to tell me, Billy, that you have come here all the way from Springfield just to see me, just to see Abraham Lincoln?" He replied, "Certainly, Abe; that's what we have come for, to talk over the things about the old town, to take your mind off other matters for a while." Well, it is narrated that when that moment came Lincoln, who had been able to stand the strain of the Civil War up to that hour, broke down completely. He could not quite understand how it was that anyone should be paying him so great a compliment as to come to see him at that time just for himself.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, the friends who have spoken tonight are seeking nothing, but I can assure that their words are something of a mystery to me. I would find it difficult to understand them if I did not know as much of their hearts as I do.

I have prepared nothing to say this evening. I have made many attempts in my own mind to think of what I could say to this gathering, but each time I have thought of something that perhaps I should say it has become increasingly difficult. After all we have heard this evening I am sure you will appreciate how very difficult my task is at the moment to attempt anything in the way of an expression of my feelings toward you all.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

I think perhaps I understand what this all means. There are perhaps few men in the public life of Canada who have had to endure more in the way of detraction, of misrepresentation and of belittlement in the course of their political career than I have had to endure from certain sources. As I said to the House of Commons this morning, I think there is no law in the world more real than the law of compensation; and you ladies and gentlemen who have spoken this evening perhaps have felt that the moment has come when you would attempt something in the opposite direction. I cannot understand what has been said this evening except for the fact that you have allowed the pendulum to swing as far in the one direction as it has ever swung in the opposite direction, and I do indeed accept all that has beensaid with that measure of understanding.

What has impressed me as I have listened to the words which have been spoken tonight is how much more true they necessarily and obviously are of a party as a whole than they can possibly be of any individual. For the most party what you have been listening to this evening is a record of your own performance, not of mine; a record of the performance of the colleagues I have on either side of me at this table tonight; a record of the part that has been played by the members of both Houses of Parliament; a record of what has been done by members of the Liberal party from one end of Canada to the other-pwhat all this meant in combination that is helping to make up the history of our country at this time.

That is what you have been listening to this evening. As Leader of the Party I fortunately have come

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

I think perhaps I understand what this all means. There are perhaps few men in the public life of Canada who have had to endure more in the way of detraction, of misrepresentation and of belittlement in the course of their political career than I have had to endure from certain sources. As I said to the House of Commons this morning, I think there is no law in the world more real than the law of compensation; and you ladies and gentlemen who have spoken this evening perhaps have felt that the moment has come when you would attempt something in the opposite direction. I cannot understand what has been said this evening except for the fact that you have allowed the pendulum to swing as far in the one direction as it has ever swung in the opposite direction, and I do indeed accept all that has beensaid with that measure of understanding.

What has impressed me as I have listened to the words which have been spoken tonight is how much more true they necessarily and obviously are of a party as a whole than they can possibly be of any individual. For the most party what you have been listening to this evening is a record of your own performance, not of mine; a record of the performance of the colleagues I have on either side of me at this table tonight; a record of the part that has been played by the members of both Houses of Parliament; a record of what has been done by members of the Liberal party from one end of Canada to the other-pwhat all this meant in combination that is helping to make up the history of our country at this time.

That is what you have been listening to this evening. As Leader of the Party I fortunately have come

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

in for the acknowledgment of what the party has achieved but I would have you believe that that is the story you have been listening to tonight. I do hope that it will be an inspiration to the young men and women who are looking forward to taking their part in the affairs of our nation, and particularly to those who have in mind undertaking the difficult role of political warfare at a time when on occasions it threatens to become very bitter. I hope that what you have witnessed this evening of the gratitude, of the friendship and of the affection which comes to the leader of a political party and to those who fight in political battles, will be something of an inspiration to you.

Col. Ralston told a story this evening which he said he thought was appropriate. I have been told that after this dinner there is to be a reception, and that I am to have the pleasure of shaking hands with all who are present. It is getting on toward eleven o'clock; at least it is half past ten, but I want to tell you that no matter what the time is I propose to hold to the principle that it is but ten o'clock. A story comes to my mind about another of the friends of the friends of Col. Ralston, who was a friend of the Joneses. He came home a little late in the evening, or rather early in the morning and thought perhaps to get the better of his wife by slipping off his shoes before he began to walk up the staircase, which by the way did not have any carpet upon it. When he was starting up his wife called out to him and said, "John, you are out late again tonight." He said, "No, Mary, it is not late; it is just ten o'clock." There was a cuckoo clock on the stairs, and at that moment the cuckoo came out and called--one, two, three, four, and stopped there. The friend to whom he was

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

telling of his experience said, "What did you do then?" He replied, "Well, I had to stand on the stairs and cuckoo six more times." So if I keep on talking a little while you will please remember that the clock on the stairs is completely wrong, that the true hour is only ten o'clock.

Well, Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, I have in my hand the programme of the evening, and I am asking myself how I can begin to express acknowledgment of the part that has been taken by those who have spoken and who have participated in other ways. May I begin by thanking those who conceived the idea of having a dinner in the capital of Canada on this twenty-fifth anniversary of our convention of 1919. May I thank all of those who have been associated with them in the arrangements for this evening and may I thank you ladies and gentlemen who have come in such numbers to be present here at this time. At the same time I would like to express to the committee my appreciation of many of the incidental features of this evening's programme. I have in my hand this souvenir of this occasion. I do not know who is responsible for this, and I have had not had the opportunity thus far to peruse it with the care that I should like, but I can see the expression of many very kind and generous words in the pages that appear here. I should like to think of all those who have given me this souvenir on this occasion. Then I was particularly pleased to learn that in different parts of the Dominion meetings are being held of the Liberals of Canada. I have throughout the day been receiving messages from them, and more have come in this evening. Nothing could be quite as welcome as that expression of good will. Nothing could [redacted] mean as much to a leader of a party at a time like this to know that throughout the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202779

length and breadth of the land ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ wherever there is a constituency a Liberal standard is being raised today. That is something, ladies and gentlemen, for which I am profoundly grateful and which augurs exceedingly well for the events that may still come. Mr. Mackenzie has read this evening a few of the exceptionally interesting messages that have come from the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the President of the United States of America, from men in different positions in different parts of the world. They are but a few of the messages that have come to me in the course of the day. I must ask you and those who have been kind enough to send greetings until the session of parliament is over and allow me at that time to send some word of acknowledgment. If this were not what I hope will be the last week of the session--the session has been very long and the days of it towards the close have been very heavy--I would attempt an expression of thanks sooner than that, but I am afraid I shall have to wait until that time.

Now in regard to the addresses of this evening, I think all I can do is to mention the names of those who have spoken, and ask you to accept my thanks. There comes to my thought the words of George Elliott:

"Speech is but broken life, not depths of the unspoken."

Anything that I may attempt to say at this moment would certainly be broken life; it would certainly not touch nor begin to touch the depths of the unspoken, because what has been said here this evening of necessity has gone very deeply into my heart and very soul and it is not something that is easily acknowledged. Mr. Crerar, I am grateful to you for presiding this

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

this evening, as an old colleague and true friend, and for all that you have said. I am deeply grateful to my friend Mackenzie for the sound of his Scotish voice and the emphasis he has placed on some of the many communications which he has read. Mr. McGeer and Mr. Blanchette, I really do not know what to say to you, about the addresses which you have made, and the presentation which you have made to the National Liberal Federation of this portrait bust of myself, or to Mrs. Tweed for the very eloquent words with which she accepted this gift in behalf of the Federation. My good friend Senator Robertson, President of the Association, came to see me just before he went away, to express his regret that previous engagements would cause him to be absent tonight. But I should like to take this occasion to thank the Federation for the work which they have been doing on behalf of the party and may I take the occasion also to express my thanks to the members of the previous Liberal Federations. I have felt that perhaps at no time has it been possible for me to begin to acknowledge the part which the Liberal Federations of the past have played in the success of the party. I believe there is nothing so necessary as effective organization; and if we have been very successful in the part it has been due, I think, in almost larger measure than anything else, to the splendid way in which men and women have co-operated in the work of organization, and I am happy indeed that now the time is approaching when we will again have another appeal to the people. And while to all intents and purposes we closed up our organization during the first three or fours years of the war, that at last we have found it necessary in the interest and welfare of the party itself to begin that work again and undertake it in greater earnest than before.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Ladies and gentlemen, I am indeed deeply touched that members of the party, particularly my fellow members of the Senate and House of Commons, who have desired to have in the form of a portrait bust of myself a permanent record of my appearance placed at the side of others who have held positions of leadership and of high responsibility in Canada. There can be no greater tribute than that, and I thank those who have had this generous thought in mind for what they have done, and all of you who have joined together to make this presentation to the Federation.

I do not know that there is more I can say on that at the moment. I come now to the scroll which you have also kindly presented to me. Here I wish to thank you very warmly the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons and Mrs. Casselman for what they have said. I have been looking at the scroll. I do not think I shall have any difficulty in making out these signatures. There is not one of them that has not a place in my heart and will always hold a place in my memory. But I have been indeed very deeply touched by thewords which appear at the head of the scroll, and which speak of the friendship which has been ours for a period of twenty-five years and the expressions of those who have been most closely associated with me, that I may continue to be the leader of the partyfor some little time to come. None of us knows what the future holds in store, and at the age of seventy, or nearing it, one must necessarily realize that at best the time is short. But this I will say to you, that be the time short or long, I shall endeavour during the remainder of my life to keep this scroll untarnished, and to

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

place or leave it at the end in the keeping of my country with the names upon it, that future years may know to whom the success of the Liberal Party in Parliament has been mostly due. I wish it could contain the names as well of the members of all the organizations of the party from coast to coast. I wish it could contain the names more particularly of the hundreds of thousands of men and women who have at heart above else the furtherance of the good of their fellow men, and widening of opportunity of their fellow men; those who have served so faithfully in the ranks of the party in these past twenty-five years. These names, each representative of some constituency, each representative of a large group of sturdy Liberals, will help to tell the story of the past twenty-five years to the generations that are still to come.

Now I come to the presentation of the statuette which has been given on behalf of the members of parliament and the party by my friend Dr. King, Leader of the Government in the Senate, and by Mr. Taylor, my very dear friend in the House of Commons and my righthand in matters of administration there; this statuette of my old dog Pat and myself. I was going to say about the bust, just a word in reference to my friend, Mr. Fairbanks, the sculptor. I think, ladies and gentlemen, that any man who could make a work of art out of the gentleman who is speaking to you at the moment is indeed a genius. I feel very greatly indebted to Mr. Fairbanks for having given the interpretation which he has of myself in the form of bronze, to my party as a record for years to come. I am very deeply indebted indeed to my friends for the gift of this statuette. When Mr. Taylor was presenting it he said that he hoped that I would accept it in the spirit in which it was being given. That

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

reminded me of another little story which I would like to tell. Some old fellow from the back concessions had come to Ottawa and had met some of our political friends who thought they would like to give him a good time. So among other things they started him off with a martini cocktail in which there was a little red cherry, about which he was not too sure. He thought it was some kind of a red ball, so he took the cocktail and the cherry and kept poking at the cherry for a while and finally they asked him how he liked it. His reply was, "Well, I don't think much of that little cherry but I do like the spirit in which it was given". So I say to you ladies and gentlemen, I am not particularly concerned about this gentleman but I do love this little dog. I wish I could tell you what it means to me to have my little friend of seventeen years preserved inbronze as a record of our close association throughout the greater part of my leadership of the party. None of you can begin to know what it means to have a close association such as I had with this little Irish terrier for seventeen years just seventeen years to-day. I would like to recall some of the lessons of fidelity. If I have been true to some of the great causes to which I have sought to remain true, it has been the example of that little fellow that has helped in may ways. What it has meant in coming home from the House of Commons to have him at the front door waiting just to greet one when one came in; and he seemed to have an instinct for politics. He always knew when there had been a fight on. I could tell whether everything had gone well or badly by the rapid movement of his tail and the extent to which he jumped up and down on those occasions.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

What impressed me so much was that as he aged, little by little no longer able to come downstairs, he would be waiting at the top of the stairs and then after, when he was not able to come to the top of the stairs on occasion, I would find him in his little basket wide awake but waiting just to have a word of good-night. Finally, when I had to leave him to make a tour out through the Canadian West, and was to be away for several weeks I made him promise that no matter how hard the struggle might be, he would stick it out until I got back. Well, I got back one morning, and it was afternoon when I saw him and when I came near where he was the little chap raised up on his feet, wagged his tail, and he finally collapsed. I took him in my arms, and he went to sleep. He had a hearty sleep for hours,; then he lasted for a bit longer and finally he said good-bye. But if I ever falter in my duty in the matter of continuing as I should to do what may be expected of me, it will not be the fault of my little friend Pat.

To Mr. Carroll and Mr. Roebuck, I do not know how I can begin to thank you for the presentation you have made of this magnificient salver and all that is represented in what appears on the surface of it. It was a very fine thought to seek to preserve a permanent record inthis form of that great convention of 1919 and I am indeed proud that after twenty-five years have gone by that great convention was held, men have found it possible to wish to associate their names for all time with that convention, as among those who supported me for the leadership. Really as I look back at the convention twenty-five years ago, I wonder how I ever felt that I should accept the leadership of the party. Had I had a vision for the coming hears of what was to transpire and between that time and the present I doubt if I should have had the courage to undertake the task.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202785

But I can say that all along the way while there have been times of great strain, while there have been many difficulties the path has been made constantly easy and for the most part wholely pleasant by the unfailing loyalty and fidelity of the members of the party, of my fellow members of the House of Commons, of my colleagues and the great body of Liberals throughout Canada. No man in the history of this country, a and I believe few men in the history of the world have ever had that feeling of constant loyalty and fidelty and support and co-operation which has been given to me continuously over twenty-five years. For that above all else I should like to express my thanks this evening.

Colonel Ralston and Mr. Power, you two gentlemen have had on your shoulders part of the greatest responsibility Ministers of the Crown could carry. Mr. Macdonald in the Navy has shared that responsibility. My good friend, Mr. Ilsley Minister of Finance, has had burdens on his shoulders much greater than mine. Every member of the Cabinet has had some vast responsibility. We know the kind of load Mr. Howe had had to carry. Perhaps I should stop because I may omit one Minister, though I know full well everone has pulled his full weight in the boat, and I do want to say to you as you well know, that no leader of a political party could go through the five years of war and face his fellow men if he had not had the best support that could be given to anyone; and I want to thank the members of the government tonight, every one of them for the unremitting effort they have put forward from the beginning of the war to this hour, in helping to bring about Victory as I believe it is now rapidly and happily approaching.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Now I want to say just one thing; and I would not have accepted the invitation which you so kindly extended to this dinner tonight if I had not had it in my thoughts and that is that I am glad to have this occasion to ~~my~~ say ~~to~~ the men overseas the members of the Armed Forces, in the Army, in the Navy and in the Air, and the women who have shared in their perils and their work; and ~~x~~ to those who belong to the Merchant Navy, and to the workers who have worked so hard in the homes, in the factories and in our great industries - I say I would not have liked to accept this invitation to-night unless I felt I could say to them, "The Liberal Party in Canada has tried to be faithful to you in the great trust which you placed in it and in the fulfilment of that trust".

I can say of my personal knowledge that nothing has been left undone that we as a Government felt could be done to make Canada's war effort the best effort that could be put forth by this nation. At no time and in no place could we, as far as I am able to see it, failed to support the men at the front to the utmost of the ability of the administration. We have done that because we know it is the will and the wish of the Canadian people. We have done that because it was the trust imposed upon us at the time we were returned to office. Tonight I feel that our only justification for meeting together, when so many have given their lives, when so many are facing immediate peril, when so many hearts are saddened through losses already sustained, the only justification of our meeting here this evening is that we may ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ consecrate our lives and our purpose anew to their service to the service of the world which they will come back to after the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

war is over. Tonight in the name of the Liberal Party I would like to renew the pledge that we have given to all who are at the front. We will be behind them to the last man, in sustaining the effort that Canada has put forward to win this war. And may I say, more than that we are not only behind them in the struggle, but we are thinking that they have to come back to. We are thinking of the years that they have been absent; we are thinking of the sacrifices that they have made in life, in home and in enjoyment, in the time they have been away. And we are determined that they shall come back to years that are going to be years of fruitful opportunity for the and of a return from their country of some of the service which they have rendered so magnificently to her on the field of battle.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have a lot of headings here on which I would like to touch and it is still only ten o'clock. However, there are one or two things, of which I should like to speak further and one of them is this. I should like to take this opportunity not only of thanking members of the party but of thanking others who have been so helpful in the course of this past twenty-five years. If it has been possible for me to hold the position that I have over the years that I have held it, and particularly to fulfill without too great disappointment to the party the responsible duties of the first minister that has been due in very great measure to those by whom I have been immediately surrounded in the public service. I begin with those who have been on my own personal staff; my secretaries and others. I see my friend Fred McGregor here tonight. There never was a more faithful servant in the world than he was when he came into the public service years ago.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202787

war is over. Tonight in the name of the Liberal Party I would like to renew the pledge that we have given to all who are at the front. We will be behind them to the last man, in sustaining the effort that Canada has put forward to win this war. And may I say, more than that we are not only behind them in the struggle, but we are thinking that they have to come back to. We are thinking of the years that they have been absent; we are thinking of the sacrifices that they hage made in life, in home and in enjoyment, in the time they have been away. And we are determined that they shall come back to years that are going to be years of fruitful opportunity for the and of a return from their country of some of the service which they have rendered so magnificently to her on the field of battle.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have a lot of headings here on which I would like to touch and it is still only ten o'clock. However, there are one or two things, of which I should like to speak further and one of them is this. I should like to take this opportunity not only of thanking members of the party but of thanking others who have been so helpful in the course of this past twenty-five years. If it has been possible for me to hold the position that I have over the years that I have held it, and particularly to fulfill without too great disappointment to the party the responsible duties of the first minister that has been due in very great measure to those by whom I have been immediately surrounded in the public service. I begin with those who have been on my own personal staff; my secretaries and others. I see my friend Fred McGregor here tonight. There never was a more faithful servant in the world than he was when he came into the public service years ago.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

I could name one after the other of my secretaries, of the stenographers, of the assistants, of the clerks, of the messengers who day after day and year after year have been quietly working contributing to such success as there has been. Then I would put first and foremost those talented, brilliant men and women that we have in the public service of our dominion. I believe, honestly, ladies and gentlemen, that there will not be found in any civil service in the world men and women of finer qualities, intelligence, and more far reaching vision than are to be found in the civil service of Canada. The Government owes to them a debt of thanks that cannot be expressed, but no one owes so much of his achievements, of his own success as I do to those who have contributed to it in that way.

I have already spoken of my colleagues. No man has ever been as fortunate as I have been in my colleagues. Talk of loyalty; talk of fidelity; of co-operation. Where is there in history a case where a government has been in office for a period of something over seventeen years, and during all that time one can say there has scarcely been a disagreement in the government. We have lost one member, I think, on a difference of political view which he felt at the time it was necessary to express in the manner in which he did. I hope it has not made any difference in our personal relations, because I am not aware over this period of years of having, practically without exception had reason to feel that I did not enjoy for a moment the good will and confidence and the support, the very loyal support, of those who have been with me at the council table. And if the government has been successful it has been because in the first place, and may I say this to my own credit,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

that I have been able to pick out men of high integrity, and of great ability and find capacity for public service; and in the second place because in all particulars where they have not measured up to my expectations they have gone beyong them.

And may I say very deeply, to let you know how true that is that if anyone had told me at the beginning of this war that in the course of these five years I would lose some of these men who were very closely associated with me at the beginning of the war, I should not have known whether it was possible to carry on. If anyone had told me that Ernest Lapointewould be taken from my side at this critical period, I should have hesitated to carry on. If anyone had told me that Norman Rogers would be taken at the beginning of the war I would have hesitated ~~xm~~ very much in judging my own ability to continue without so loyal and faithful a colleague at my side. If anyone had said that Senator Dandurand, who for many years led the Senate in the splendid manner in which he did, would be another to depart, I should have felt that loss very keenly and questioned its effect very deeply.

Then I think of Dr. Skelton, who was at my right hand all the time in the Department of External Affairs, with his great ability, his fine intelligence and great knowledge. If someone had said that these four men, not to speak of one or two others, would all go I am perfectly sure I could not have faced what I believe would have been the result of their absence. But instead of one Minister of Defence, as there was when Mr. Rogers held the portfolio, today we have Colonel Ralston and Chubby Power, and we have Angus Macdonald, and you see/what these three men have meant can in that period of time.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202790

Then, following in the steps of Senator Dandurand, there is my old colleague and friend, Senator King, who has led the Senate in these difficult times with honour to himself, to our party and to the government. To succeed Dr. Skelton, we have Norman Robertson. Ladies and gentlemen, we have not in our public service a finer nor abler man than Norman Robertson and the little group of men he has around him in that Department. I wish I could tell the people of this country what that group of young men in the Department of External Affairs have contributed to the work of the government during this period of war. I speak of them only as representing other members of the service in the Department of Finance and other Departments of Government, but I refer to them particularly because through these years we have witnessed a vast expansion of the diplomatic service; we have withedsed the close approach of nations in all parts of the world to Canada in the Orient as well as in Europe and South America; and all that has been part of the work of the staff in that Department. I am glad to have a chance tonight to aeknowledge their contribution.

I have spoken of the work of the Liberal Federation. I would like particularly to speak of what has been done by those who have supported our party throughout the country. I hope everywhere a Liberal may be today thinking of this evening he may feel that his work has been a contribution to any success the Government may have had.

Now I want to say a word about the Press. May I say it gave me particular pleasure when I learned that the committee had invited the members of our Press Gallery. I see a great deal every now and then to the effect that somehow or other I do not like the Press.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202791

that I do not see the Press, and so on.

I mentioned that in the House of Commons this morning, and it is something about which I feel very deeply. There is no man in this country that would enjoy more the companionship of his friends in the Press Gallery and the Journalists of Canada generally than myself, but I have had to ask myself this question. How many people can I see from day to day and do the work expected of me? How wise is it to be talking too much than too little? K have never known any man to really make a great mistake for what he has not said, but I have known many men who have suffered for all time because of something they have said, It is not that I am afraid to speak, but I hope they will believe me when I say that perhaps in the past and even in the present there is something to me--well, straggely invidious in seeing public men at a time of war talking too much about the war being a success because of something the Government is doing. The war is being fought by men, with their lives, and I feel that as far as the government is concerned we should be judged by our actions rather than by our words.

As far as the press is concerned, I have preferred that they should be able to judge of the government not by what the leader might say to them but by what the records of Parliament will reveal for all time to come. It has been the difficulty of getting time during the day to devote theconversations that one would wish. There is nothing, ladies and gentlemen that has been as hard to see in these last few years as the feeling that it was impossible to prepare work that was essential for parliament, to give the thought to the dispatches that were coming in hour by hour, to reflect upon what should be done in the weeks and months and perhaps a year or two next to come; to have to prepare for different occasions of one kind or another; to be absent across the ocean as

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202792

well as performing other duties when one is at home--I say there is nothing harder to bear than to realize that one cannot do those thing, cannot do one's full duty by one's country and by the cause, and at the same time share the kind of friendship that one would like to share with those with whom he is in personal touchand contact, I have felt it keenly in the past. Day after day as I go to and from my office I see members of Parliament and not to them, and that is all there is time for. Do not imagine that it does not pain one, because it does; but one has to appreciate that one cannot stop to talk these days, one has to be devoting one's time and thought to the problems of the hour and the day.

There is one other thing that I feel very deeply in public life; that is this, that it is impossible to ever do anything in the way in which one believes it should be done and would like to have it done, with the pressure of the days, what is expected of a public man of this age and at this time the greatest penalty any man who has any sensitivity to his nature at all can have to bear is the fact it is not possible for him to do justice for any single that he attempts to do. One can only do the best that one can.

Well, it is still ~~eleven~~ ten o'clock, and I was going to say seomthing further, but I think I will conclude with just a reference to what this evening has meant to me in another way. I have been living for pretty much the whole of my life in the course of the hours we have met together here; not the whole of it, but certainly the last twenty-five years. Although referencem have been made which go back to the early beginnings and to the not merely twenty-five years

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

of leadership of the party but of some fifty years of association with the public of Canada. I have been thinking tonight of how I first came into Parliament, thinking of the fact that at that time the friends in Waterloo County where my father lived and where I was born, came and asked me when I was in the public service, as deputy minister, if I would not come and run in the constituency.

Well, the constituency at that time was represented by Joe Seagram; I think his name was pretty well known throughout Canada, and it did not look like an easy fight, but it did look like a great opportunity. I accepted that invitation and I have been thinking this evening how Sir Wilfrid Laurier came up to Waterloo County and opened the campaign there, giving his first address of that campaign in 1908. Well, it has brought back a host of recollections but there is something very pleasant in the thought that it should have been those among whom I have lived as a child and a boy that should have been the ones to come and invite me to contest that constituency. Later I recall that when I was chosen leader of the party, I had no seat in parliament and I shall never forget old John Bell the premier of the province of Prince Edward Island at the time, coming to me on the eve of the convention, just after I had been chosen leader, and saying, "Now let us in Pringe Edward Island make the offer to you before you accept any other constituency." Then I recall how, when I did accept the offer, of my good friends in Prince Edward Island , the conservatives there did me the great courtesy and honour of not opposing my entry into the House of Commons. That is something I have always remembered with gratitude and also with pride. But I had a feeling, when the general election of 1921 came on, and I was leader of the party, that I would like to contest another riding. I had

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

contested in the interval, and here I must not forget that in 1917 the men and women of North York invited me to contest that constituency. North York, as you know, was the constituency which my grandfather represented for many years and in which most of the great battles for responsible government were fought so intensely. I was happy to accept the invitation to run in that constituency; I was happy to accept particularly as I felt it was a constituency that had immediate family associations and also because I was proud to be fighting on the same ground at the time my leader, Sir Wilfred Laurier was needing my support. I went into that election expecting to be defeated. I knew I was going to be defeated, because I was told beforehand that enough ballots had been arranged for that constituency to be put into the boxes from overseas to defeat me. When I was told that my reply was that that was perhaps the strongest reason why I should fight where I did fight. Well, the ballots went in from overseas. I won the riding as far as the local votes were concerned but I went down to defeat. But I am addressing you tonight as the Prime Minister of Canada and leader of the Liberal Party for twenty five years, it is because I went down to defeat to stand by Sir Wilfred Laurier in principles which I believed were right.

Well, I thought I would like to try North York once more. I felt it was a battleground that perhaps needed a little ploughing and harrowing, but that there would be a better chance next time. Though my friends in Prince Edward Island invited me to remain in Prince and be perfectly sure of being elected I chose deliberately to run again in North York, and my faith in North York had not been misplaced, because I had the honour of being returned in that constituency in the election which brought me into the position of Prime Minister.

That is a pleasant recollection to have at this time but there were reverses, I think I have had as many ups and downs as most men in an elevator in the course of my political career. Defeat came at the next election and then I was offered the constituency of Prince Albert, by my good friend Charlie MacDonald. I mention these things

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202795

because other men will be looking forward in future years to enter in the House of Commons and sharing the battles there, and I mention these things to show what they may expect of the men with whom they may be associated. At that time I think I was offered no less than twenty three constituencies by those who were representing them if I would care to accept one or the other. Charlie MacDonald was the first to come forward, I think and I was happy indeed to be privileged to run in Prince Albert. I have had the honour of representing Prince Albert now for eighteen years. They tell me that the going is going to be rough at the next election. But I want to tell you that rough or smooth, and no matter how rough, the men who have stood by me for eighteen years in Prince Albert will be given the opportunity to stand by me again.

That causes me to say just the word about what may be before us. I have said that I will not, if I can prevent it, allow this parliament to outrun the term fixed by the constitution. I have also said that I would not, if I could avoid it, bring on an election while the war is on. I intend to hold to both those decisions. I cannot say at this moment when an election will come. I sometimes wonder why people talk so much about elections. We have heard nothing but talk of an election from the time we came into office four years ago, and it has been growing and growing. One would think coming to this country from the old country that there was no such thing as a war in the minds of many of those who are dealing with public matters today. To my mind our thoughts must continue to be and should continue to be on the success of the war and bringing it to a conclusion as rapidly as possible. When that is over, then if God gives me strength and spares my life I will put the best of it that I can into another fight. I would say to you ladies and gentlemen that I suppose any man who has had a long period in public life as I have had, looks forward to the time when he can have a little time to himself to do some of the things that he has hoped year after year it might be possible for him to do. No one has an idea or can imagine how little one is able, in public life, to do the things, some of the things, that one would like to do; to see some of the friends, to enjoy some of the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

pleasures --of course the greatest enjoyment is in work, but there comes a moment when one looks forward to retiring from public life. And, as I think it was Mr. Crerar or somebody said tonight, in the sunset of life, to get away from the strife of tongues and allow oneself to express himself in the fullest way in which one would like. I have in my pocket a little letter when I was looking at ~~yesterday~~ yesterday and which I thought it would be appropriate to read to this gathering tonight. It is a letter which the late Sir Joseph Pope gave to me, a communication that was sent to him by Charles Tupper, and it encloses a letter which Sir John A. MacDonald sent to Tupper. I read it because it helps to express what would be the feelings of Sir John and the hopes of Sir John at the time he was in office. It is dated at the Privy Council Ottawa, November 12, 1887;

"My dear Tupper:

I send you original letters from me in 1871 to my colleagues here. They are probably directed to you. Pray take great care of these papers, as they form part of the history of Canada which I hope to write some day.

Yours, etc.

J.A. MacDonald."

Then Sir Charles Tupper says:

"My dear Pope;

This seems to be for you. It is interesting to think that Sir John expected a restful old age. It would have been a great thing for Canada had he been able to carry out this idea, but man proposes and God disposes."

I recall a conversation I had with Sir Wilfred Laurier one evening, sitting at his table in the dining room, when he was referring to what he hoped might be the latter part of his life. He said to me, "King, the one thing that I would like to do is to write a history of Canada, particularly the period between 1840 and 1867." He said that was the great formative period and justice had not been done to it by any writer. Perhaps I can tell you the whole story. He said, "You may perhaps have

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

my responsibility some day. I am going to drop out of this convention that is coming," that was the 1919 convention. Then he said, "I will do all I can to see that you get back into Parliament, and if I am there I will be pleased to sit by your side and give you what help I can. "He went on to say, "I have two ambitions. One is that I would like to add a room to this house which I can have as a library, a large library and to spend the rest of my days there writing something of the history of Canada and of my political experiences. The other I would like to do would be — and I would ask this of you now before you get into office — and that is to be chairman of the Ottawa Improvement Commission."

I tell that story because it illustrates also what Sir Wilfred Laurier had in mind, that at the close of his life he might have the opportunity to give to his country something of the story of politics as he had known it. I frankly confess that I personally would welcome that opportunity. I have been through a very interesting period of Canadian history, and if I were to consult my own wishes at this moment I would ask my party to relieve me of the present responsibilities and let me have the rest of my days for writing, for reading and for reflection. But where we have before us a great battle such as I see looming on the horizon now; when we have before us an opportunity of public service the like of which has not been given to a political party at any time, and I would be the last to ask any man to free me from any measure of strife if I can help in the betterment of my fellowmen. I am ready to go through at least one more general election. I do not believe we must think of anything beyond that, but if Providence gives me the strength I will put the best that is in me into the next campaign when it comes; and I do that, believe me, because I believe in the importance of the social program which we must do our utmost to further. There is an opportunity today, I believe, to help bring into being that new order of which we have heard so much, and in no part of the world is there a greater opportunity than in this Dominion of Canada.

Ladies and Gentlemen, references have been made to many things tonight, but I should not feel happy in my heart if in conclusion if I did not say just a word of thanks to the Committee for their kindness

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202798

in inviting my sister Mrs. Lay to share with me the pleasure of this occasion. It may give you some idea of how little a man has time of his own when I tell you that though my sister lives as near as Barrie this is the third time that we have had the pleasure of being together since the war began. I have visited her twice in Barrie in those four or five years. I have tried time and again to get up to see her. One day I was starting off on the train to be present at the wedding of my niece, my sister's daughter but I had to go back because of a serious situation that had developed. I mention that only that it may help some to understand how little ones time is ones own, and how little one is able to carry out ones own wishes. But I am sure my sister's heart has been touched, as mine has, by the references that have been made, personal references addressed to myself. I was particularly touched by the word received this evening that my friends in Waterloo County, those who knew my father and mother, have thought that they would like to acquire the home of our childhood days, Woodside, one of the most beautiful residences and bits of garden country that one could wish to see. And it has touched me deeply that in the constituency which I represented those many years ago 1908, which returned me as a Liberal at that time, the party today should be acquiring that property as a trust, to be given later to the nation.

I wish my father and mother, my sister and brother might have been spared to be with us tonight; but, Ladies and gentlemen, I have a profound faith that there is no such thing as separation from those whom we have loved. I have a profound belief in the survival of human personality. I therefore experience no sense of sorrow at this moment because I know that those nearest and dearest to me are sharing in the great honour which has been paid to me tonight, but I would like to say that it is an honour that belongs to my father and mother not to me.

One reference was made to my grandfather which touch me deeply. It has been said that I have taken some part in seeking to see Canada become a nation because of the early struggles for responsible government. There is no doubt in the world of that. Those early struggles have impressed me deeply. They were the foundation of Liberalism in Canada, and I have tried through the years to be true to the trust that those early Liberals imposed upon all of us. But there is one thing that goes back even further

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

than the struggle for responsible government in Canada and with that thought I will leave you tonight. When my grandfather had come into very prosperous days and had opportunities of becoming one of the wealthy men of Ontario he was chided from time to time about his interests in the masses of the people. He made an answer which I read as a lad and which has been in my heart more deeply than any other thing that I have read or heard in the course of my life. It was this:

"Well may I love the poor. Greatly may I esteem the humble and the lowly, for poverty and adversity were my birthright and in youth were want and misery my familiar friends. Even now it yields a sweet satisfaction to my soul that I can claim kindred with the humble and obscure cotter of my ever-loved Scotland."

Ladies and gentlemen, I propose to be true to that trust and to do all that is within my power in another campaign to help relieve the lot of those who have known only poverty and adversity.

-30-

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202800

Prime Minister

THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Ottawa, August 9th, 1944

MEMO. TO MR. TURNBULL:

I am herewith enclosing a stenographic report of the Prime Minister's address on Monday night last.

As you know, we are endeavouring to have the revisions of the speeches completed at the earliest possible moment. I know that the Prime Minister is extremely busy but it seems to me the matter should be dealt with immediately, rather than being long delayed.

I have arranged with Mr. Best that he will make a general set up in connection with the printing of the proceedings at the dinner and if you could have this manuscript returned not later than Friday, August 11th, it would be appreciated.

N.A.McL.

N.A. McLaren

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202801

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

P-100
1944

FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

The Prime Minister would like the closing Speech from the Throne completed and put away for use. He thinks that there are two advantages in this: (1) the achievements of the government are a little more in our minds at the moment and it will be easier to review them; and (2) we do not know when this may be required, and it will save a lot of last-minute running around.

W.J.T.

August 19, 1944.

WJT/MP

see also P-658
1944

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

21097

FICE: WLM C202802

LINO ROOM

CANADA AND THE WAR

CANADA'S SUPPORT OF THE ARMY OVERSEAS

Broadcast by

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

Delivered over the national network of C.B.C.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1944
at 9.30 p.m. (E.D.T.)

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1944

37A
77-81.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202802A

CANADA'S SUPPORT OF THE ARMY OVERSEAS

Broadcast by

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

Delivered over the national network of C.B.C.,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1944
at 9.30 p.m. (E.D.T.)

I am going to speak to you tonight, of Canada's support of our army overseas.

The government has been giving the closest attention to all the available facts. We have been examining the probabilities of the unknown future course of the war. We have been considering particularly the methods of supplying reinforcements required by the army. At the risk of increasing temporary anxiety we have taken the time needed to look at all the facts. In war time conditions change very rapidly. Five years' experience has taught us all that nothing is more uncertain than war.

I emphasize the question of reinforcements because no other question is more important to our fighting men. The government is fully aware of the public concern about reinforcements.

The Problem of Reinforcements as Related to Canada's Total Military Effort

Let me begin by placing the question in its true perspective in the picture of Canada's total military effort. Since 1939, nearly a million men have served in Canada's three armed forces. The present strength of the three services is about three-quarters of a million. All but 68,000 are volunteers. These figures represent a stupendous achievement in raising fighting men for a nation of less than twelve millions, particularly when account is taken of the manpower required for war production and vital civilian services.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

The problem of reinforcements concerns only one of the three armed services. The navy and the air force have no such problem. The navy, with 85,000 men in the service, has reached the peak of its manpower needs. The air force, with 190,000 men in its ranks, has passed the peak of its manpower requirements. For that, we should all be thankful. The reason is that air force casualties, though costly, have been very much lighter than were anticipated.

The present strength of the army including the draftees is over 455,000 men. Of this number, about 390,000 are volunteers. Over 45,000 men have volunteered for general service since January 1st of the present year. Most of the men now in the army have been in its ranks for one, two, three or four years. All but recent recruits have received long, rigorous and varied training.

Concerning the Training of Reinforcements

It is against this background that we should examine the statement that reinforcements without adequate training are being sent into action. The Canadian army is a huge organization. At one time or another, more than 650,000 men have served in its ranks during this war. Of that great number a few may have failed to receive all the training prescribed. Competent officers have made the most careful review. They find that the number of these exceptional cases is exceedingly small. The highest military advisers of the government are satisfied that reinforcements sent into action have been well trained.

The record of Canada's army in Italy, France, Belgium and Holland is not the record of an army of which any part lacked adequate training. On the contrary, the military achievements of our army are the best possible evidence of the efficiency of its training. Since they went into action in July, 1943, our troops have received a steady stream of reinforcements to replace casualties. The recent victories on the Scheldt are the answer to those who say that, because of insufficiently trained reinforcements, the army is not being adequately supported.

The need for reinforcements is, of course, based upon the number of casualties. When we speak of the number of casualties, this does not mean the number killed. It means the number killed, wounded, missing and prisoners of war, and also those who because of sickness or other incapacity are not available for immediate combat.

The probable number of casualties has to be estimated in advance. Before D-Day, no one could possibly know how great the casualties would be in northwestern Europe. The military experts of all the forces which landed in France made the most

careful estimates of probable casualties. These estimates were based on experience in other theatres, on the probable nature of the operations in France and the Low Countries, and on the most careful appreciation of the strength of enemy resistance.

In the actual fighting, the total casualties in our army have not been as great as the number estimated and provided for. Infantry casualties were lower than expected in the actual landings and higher than estimated in the heavy fighting since the beachheads were established in June. The army has been obliged to transfer some of the men originally trained for other arms into the pool of infantry reinforcements. This procedure is known as "remustering". Such transfers are bound to be a disappointment for men who have been highly trained in a particular arm of the service and find themselves obliged, by the circumstances of war, to transfer to another arm. But such troops are not untrained. All "re-mustered" troops have had basic infantry training. In addition to basic training and the training they have received in their particular arm, they are given further specialized infantry training before being sent into combat.

Concerning the Reserve of Reinforcements

I now come to the question: Is there an adequate reserve of reinforcements for the army? In the opinion of the military authorities, no difficulty is likely to arise except in relation to reinforcements for the infantry. Infantry reinforcements have been adequate to meet requirements to date. But, during his recent visit to the army overseas, Colonel Ralston learned that to provide replacements for future casualties at present rates, the flow of infantry reinforcements from Canada should be accelerated. One fact needs to be emphasized. There is not an overall shortage of potential reinforcements. Many thousands of men are in training now and enlistments are continuing at an encouraging rate. Because we cannot tell how long the war may last, we must, as long as a possible need may arise, continue to recruit men for the army to keep up the supply of reinforcements. But recent recruits and those who enlist from now on will not be available until they are trained.

Colonel Ralston's report to the government disclosed an immediate problem which had to be faced. That problem is to find the means of speeding up the flow of fully trained infantry reinforcements to meet, not an actual shortage of reinforcements now, but a possible shortage in the next few months.

The question many of you will ask at once, is: why not send overseas some of the draftees who are fully trained in Canada under the National Resources Mobilization Act?

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

That will seem to many of you the easiest way of meeting the problem. It is not, however, in accord with the policy of keeping our army overseas a 100 per cent voluntary army if we possibly can. The voluntary system of raising our overseas forces has produced splendid results during five years of war. We have always believed that Canada's forces, having begun as voluntary forces, would be more effective, and that the country would be more united in their support, if we continued to rely upon the voluntary system for reinforcements as long as the voluntary system continued to be effective.

Concerning the Change of Minister of the Department of National Defence

Colonel Ralston had grave doubts of our ability to keep up the flow of reinforcements in the next few months by voluntary means. He considered, therefore, that he had no alternative but to recommend that draftees should be sent overseas as reinforcements. The acceptance of this recommendation would have required agreement by the government that no alternative existed to a resort to conscription for overseas service. I do not need to stress the gravity of the decision the government was then obliged to face. Days of anxious deliberation were devoted to an exploration of all possible alternatives.

When I realized that unless Colonel Ralston's recommendation were accepted by the Cabinet, his resignation would follow, I felt it to be my duty, as Prime Minister, to seek the most expert advice I believed to be available. I accordingly consulted General McNaughton. As the builder and first Commander of the Canadian Army, no man, I knew, had the interests of the Army and the men overseas closer to his heart. General McNaughton expressed the belief that the possibilities of securing the required reinforcements by voluntary means had not been exhausted.

The recommendation made by Colonel Ralston was not accepted. Following his resignation, General McNaughton assumed the duties of Minister of National Defence.

I regret deeply the difference which led to Colonel Ralston's resignation. No man in Canada has given more selfless and devoted service to his country throughout the war. In this matter Colonel Ralston has followed the dictates of his conscience in what he feels he owes to his pledged word.

I need not give assurances of General McNaughton's devotion to his country, or of his determination to see that full support is given to the army.

It is important to remember that the former Minister of National Defence and the present Minister have precisely the same objective in view: they differ only as to the means of reaching that goal.

Why Continuance of Voluntary Enlistment ~~Deemed~~ Preferable to Resort to Conscription

Let me give you some facts and figures which were before the government in reaching its decision.

There is a widespread impression that 60 or 70 or even 80 thousand draftees have been sitting around in military camps in Canada since 1941 or 1942 drawing good pay, and doing little or nothing to help win the war. That picture is almost totally incorrect. The facts are quite different.

In March, 1941, we began to call up men for compulsory service in Canada for the duration of the war. Up to September 30, 1944, the army had accepted about 150,000 draftees. The present total number of men enrolled as draftees is about 68,000. Of these some 9,000 are on extended leave, on compassionate or other grounds. Many of them are unsuited for military duties. Of the so-called "home defence" force the effective total strength, therefore, is under 60,000.

Here I pause to correct one widespread false impression about the draftees. Of the 60,000 only 23,000 are from the Province of Quebec, and only 25,000 from all Canada are French speaking.

You will ask what has happened to the other 82,000 draftees accepted by the Army since 1941. There has been a wastage of about 33,000 including men discharged for medical or other reasons which unfitted them to be soldiers. About 6,000 draftees have enlisted as volunteers in the Navy or the Air Force. The largest group, about 43,000 have enlisted as volunteers for General Service in the army. General Service includes service overseas. In the army overseas fighting today are many thousands of men who were once draftees.

The "home defence" army is not a static force. Its composition is constantly changing. This year, nearly 15,000 men have been called up and enrolled as draftees, and more than 10,000 draftees have volunteered for General Service. Since the landing in France in June voluntary enlistments for overseas from the "home defence" troops have been higher than the numbers called up and accepted as draftees.

From a purely military standpoint, there is no argument that it is preferable to reinforce a voluntary army with volunteers. The military authorities report that enlisting gives the draftees a new

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

That will seem to many of you the easiest way of meeting the problem. It is not, however, in accord with the policy of keeping our army overseas a 100 per cent voluntary army if we possibly can. The voluntary system of raising our overseas forces has produced splendid results during five years of war. We have always believed that Canada's forces, having begun as voluntary forces, would be more effective, and that the country would be more united in their support, if we continued to rely upon the voluntary system for reinforcements as long as the voluntary system continued to be effective.

Concerning the Change of Minister of the Department of National Defence

Colonel Ralston had grave doubts of our ability to keep up the flow of reinforcements in the next few months by voluntary means. He considered, therefore, that he had no alternative but to recommend that draftees should be sent overseas as reinforcements. The acceptance of this recommendation would have required agreement by the government that no alternative existed to a resort to conscription for overseas service. I do not need to stress the gravity of the decision the government was then obliged to face. Days of anxious deliberation were devoted to an exploration of all possible alternatives.

When I realized that unless Colonel Ralston's recommendation were accepted by the Cabinet, his resignation would follow, I felt it to be my duty, as Prime Minister, to seek the most expert advice I believed to be available. I accordingly consulted General McNaughton. As the builder and first Commander of the Canadian Army, no man, I knew, had the interests of the Army and the men overseas closer to his heart. General McNaughton expressed the belief that the possibilities of securing the required reinforcements by voluntary means had not been exhausted.

The recommendation made by Colonel Ralston was not accepted. Following his resignation, General McNaughton assumed the duties of Minister of National Defence.

I regret deeply the difference which led to Colonel Ralston's resignation. No man in Canada has given more selfless and devoted service to his country throughout the war. In this matter Colonel Ralston has followed the dictates of his conscience in what he feels he owes to his pledged word.

I need not give assurances of General McNaughton's devotion to his country, or of his determination to see that full support is given to the army.

It is important to remember that the former Minister of National Defence and the present Minister have precisely the same objective in view: they differ only as to the means of reaching that goal.

~~Why~~ Continuance of Voluntary Enlistment ~~Deemed~~ Preferable to Resort to Conscription

Let me give you some facts and figures which were before the government in reaching its decision.

There is a widespread impression that 60 or 70 or even 80 thousand draftees have been sitting around in military camps in Canada since 1941 or 1942 drawing good pay, and doing little or nothing to help win the war. That picture is almost totally incorrect. The facts are quite different.

In March, 1941, we began to call up men for compulsory service in Canada for the duration of the war. Up to September 30, 1944, the army had accepted about 150,000 draftees. The present total number of men enrolled as draftees is about 68,000. Of these some 9,000 are on extended leave, on compassionate or other grounds. Many of them are unsuited for military duties. Of the so-called "home defence" force the effective total strength, therefore, is under 60,000.

Here I pause to correct one widespread false impression about the draftees. Of the 60,000 only 23,000 are from the Province of Quebec, and only 25,000 from all Canada are French speaking.

You will ask what has happened to the other 82,000 draftees accepted by the Army since 1941. There has been a wastage of about 33,000 including men discharged for medical or other reasons which unfitted them to be soldiers. About 6,000 draftees have enlisted as volunteers in the Navy or the Air Force. The largest group, about 43,000 have enlisted as volunteers for General Service in the army. General Service includes service overseas. In the army overseas fighting today are many thousands of men who were once draftees.

The "home defence" army is not a static force. Its composition is constantly changing. This year, nearly 15,000 men have been called up and enrolled as draftees, and more than 10,000 draftees have volunteered for General Service. Since the landing in France in June voluntary enlistments for overseas from the "home defence" troops have been higher than the numbers called up and accepted as draftees.

From a purely military standpoint, there is no argument that it is preferable to reinforce a voluntary army with volunteers. The military authorities report that enlisting gives the draftees a new

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

outlook, new self-respect, and a determination that comes from having made a great decision. That is bound to make them better soldiers. This is very important, because we are as much concerned with the quality, as with the numbers, of men sent overseas as reinforcements.

We must remember that if draftees are sent overseas before they volunteer, they will not be going to reinforce an army of drafted men. Over and over again it has been said that conscripted men would be received without enthusiasm by the volunteers they were sent overseas to join. It is also said that the presence of conscripts would constitute a source of division, and possible dissension, in the fighting units. That is nevertheless a risk the government would have to take, if it were necessary to enable Canada to bear her just share of the load in the winning of the war.

Concerning Numbers of Trained Men Available and Effect thereon of Resort to Conscription

But that is not the situation. There are some thousands of trained volunteers already overseas or about to be despatched overseas as reinforcements. Others are being re-mustered. There are, in addition, many thousands of volunteers in training in the army in Canada. Every day draftees are volunteering for overseas service. We believe their number can be increased by emphasizing anew the need and the opportunity for overseas service.

We had to ask ourselves one other question: How many additional men would be immediately available if compulsion were resorted to in order to send draftees overseas? I have told you that the present effective total of draftees in the army is under 60,000. Of that number only about 42,000 are considered suitable material for infantry reinforcements. Some 16,000 of these men are trained as infantry. It is estimated that about 8,000 of them are sufficiently trained so that they could be ready for combat at an early date.

Without any compulsion or any intensification of present methods a considerable number of these draftees would volunteer. We believe many more can be secured by a special appeal. The actual difference in numbers secured by the two methods might be very small indeed. The voluntary system has not broken down. At the moment, it is subject to an added strain which calls for an intensified effort at home, in the period immediately ahead, particularly to provide personnel in an advanced stage of training.

How great the difficulties would be in substituting conscription for overseas service for the voluntary system no one knows. But everyone who is honest with himself knows that there would be

genuine difficulties and that they might be very grave. Instead, we are redoubling our efforts to meet the existing situation by the voluntary method. In these efforts, I appeal for the patriotic co-operation of all Canadians.

Concerning the Position of Men Drafted for National Service in Canada

Many of you will ask why, if they are not to be sent overseas, the draftees are not disbanded? There are several reasons. One is that ever since early in 1942 draftees have been enlisting and going overseas in thousands. Many more are trained, and will wish to volunteer for service overseas now that it is clear that the need for "home defence" has passed. Another reason is that while the war is not yet advanced to the stage where the government can announce a detailed plan of demobilization, it has been decided to follow the principle that those men who have given the longest and the hardest service will be given the first opportunity of demobilization. Obviously that means a first preference in discharge and in employment opportunities for those with overseas service.

But this does not mean that draftees will be maintained in idleness. As long as we have an army overseas, Canada remains the ultimate base of its operations. We must maintain a considerable military establishment for the training of reinforcements, the provision of supply and certain other non-operational duties. Military garrisons in Newfoundland and on the coasts cannot be entirely abandoned. Many of these duties can be and are being performed by volunteers who are not fit for combat service. Some of these duties will necessarily continue to be discharged by draftees.

While we prefer the voluntary system for overseas service, compulsion where necessary will continue to be used to ensure that fit men of military age perform national service required by our war effort. Draftees employed in national service will remain in the army under discipline at army rates of pay. Obviously, it would not be fair to allow draftees preferential treatment by giving them civilian work at civilian rates of pay.

Another reason why draftees, except those who for physical or other reasons have ceased to be useful as soldiers, should not be disbanded, is that so long as they are in the army and adequately trained, they will continue to be a potential ultimate reserve of reinforcements whose compulsory employment in any theatre may, in the light of developing circumstances, have to be reconsidered.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Means to be Employed to Increase the Flow of Infantry Reinforcements

To increase the flow of infantry reinforcements for the army we shall intensify our effort to encourage voluntary enlistment. The existing establishment of the army in Canada and in England will be reviewed with the object of freeing every volunteer who is fit for combat duty. We shall continue to draft men reaching military age for compulsory training and service.

We shall make every effort to have all draftees told individually of the need for their services. We shall also make every effort to have each draftee told individually of the practical benefits to his own future of becoming a volunteer and enjoying the full opportunities for successful re-establishment in civil life. In this we shall follow the principle set forth by General McNaughton: "You cannot drive men of spirit but you can encourage and lead them."

The glory of Canada's fight for freedom is the imperishable fact that every Canadian in uniform at sea, in the air and on every fighting front is there by his own choice. In this world conflict Canada has produced a race of noble warriors. The light in their eyes is the light of liberty, and the fire in their hearts is the fire of spirits dedicated to the service of their fellow-men.

This is not the hour to destroy that magnificent record. It is the hour to kindle the fire of free service in the hearts of all our young men, in the army and outside its ranks.

Appeal for Full Support to Canada's Army Overseas

I would ask my fellow Canadians, without distinction of race or creed or party to join with me in the appeal which I now make for full support to Canada's army overseas. I ask all to join no less unitedly than we have joined in the appeal for the Victory Loan. This is a higher call, and it should bring forth an even greater response.

No pride could be greater than our pride in what our armed forces are doing to help win the war, and to give Canada a foremost place among the free nations of the world.

The future of our country will belong to the men who are fighting Canada's battles today and to those men and women who are giving them full support. They will be the leaders of our country through years to come.

To you, young men, who are serving in Canada's "home defence" forces, I should like to make a special appeal. Because of the training you have already received, you are in an exceptional position

to give service which is particularly needed at this time. I have told you of the need. Let me emphasize the opportunity—the greatest you will ever have—to further serve your country and to bring honour to yourselves and your families. You will never regret the decision to do all you possibly can to support Canada's fighting army. In doing that, you will be helping to destroy the enemy of mankind and to provide security and opportunity for yourselves, your children and your fellow-men. You will be doing more than that. You will be helping to remove a source of misunderstanding, bitterness and division in our own country and to preserve its strength through years to come. You will be helping to lay the foundations of a better world.

A ~~Canada, on the Day of Victory,~~ Free, United and Strong

I appeal no less earnestly to the friends and families of our young men to help and encourage them in a decision which will mean everything to them through the rest of their lives.

It is the government's responsibility to make the decision as to the best methods of supporting Canada's army overseas. No decision could possibly please everyone. We have made the decision which we believe will best support the army and contribute most effectively to an utmost national effort in the winning of the war. But to achieve these ends, we shall need the help and co-operation of the people as a whole. Partisan controversy and division at this time will weaken, not strengthen Canada's war effort. If we all do our part, Canada will emerge on the day of victory, free, united and strong. That is the Canada we want to welcome the return of our victorious fighting men.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Means to be Employed to Increase the Flow of Infantry Reinforcements

To increase the flow of infantry reinforcements for the army we shall intensify our effort to encourage voluntary enlistment. The existing establishment of the army in Canada and in England will be reviewed with the object of freeing every volunteer who is fit for combat duty. We shall continue to draft men reaching military age for compulsory training and service.

We shall make every effort to have all draftees told individually of the need for their services. We shall also make every effort to have each draftee told individually of the practical benefits to his own future of becoming a volunteer and enjoying the full opportunities for successful re-establishment in civil life. In this we shall follow the principle set forth by General McNaughton: "You cannot drive men of spirit but you can encourage and lead them."

The glory of Canada's fight for freedom is the imperishable fact that every Canadian in uniform at sea, in the air and on every fighting front is there by his own choice. In this world conflict Canada has produced a race of noble warriors. The light in their eyes is the light of liberty, and the fire in their hearts is the fire of spirits dedicated to the service of their fellow-men.

This is not the hour to destroy that magnificent record. It is the hour to kindle the fire of free service in the hearts of all our young men, in the army and outside its ranks.

Appeal for Full Support to Canada's Army Overseas

I would ask my fellow Canadians, without distinction of race or creed or party to join with me in the appeal which I now make for full support to Canada's army overseas. I ask all to join no less unitedly than we have joined in the appeal for the Victory Loan. This is a higher call, and it should bring forth an even greater response.

No pride could be greater than our pride in what our armed forces are doing to help win the war, and to give Canada a foremost place among the free nations of the world.

The future of our country will belong to the men who are fighting Canada's battles today and to those men and women who are giving them full support. They will be the leaders of our country through years to come.

To you, young men, who are serving in Canada's "home defence" forces, I should like to make a special appeal. Because of the training you have already received, you are in an exceptional position

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

to give service which is particularly needed at this time. I have told you of the need. Let me emphasize the opportunity—the greatest you will ever have—to further serve your country and to bring honour to yourselves and your families. You will never regret the decision to do all you possibly can to support Canada's fighting army. In doing that, you will be helping to destroy the enemy of mankind and to provide security and opportunity for yourselves, your children and your fellow-men. You will be doing more than that. You will be helping to remove a source of misunderstanding, bitterness and division in our own country and to preserve its strength through years to come. You will be helping to lay the foundations of a better world.

victorious

A Canada, ~~on the Day of Victory~~, Free, United and Strong

I appeal no less earnestly to the friends and families of our young men to help and encourage them in a decision which will mean everything to them through the rest of their lives.

It is the government's responsibility to make the decision as to the best methods of supporting Canada's army overseas. No decision could possibly please everyone. We have made the decision which we believe will best support the army and contribute most effectively to an utmost national effort in the winning of the war. But to achieve these ends, we shall need the help and co-operation of the people as a whole. Partisan controversy and division at this time will weaken, not strengthen Canada's war effort. If we all do our part, Canada will emerge on the day of victory, free, united and strong. That is the Canada we want to welcome the return of our victorious fighting men.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

file
C202803

CANADA AND THE WAR S-100-1
1944

CANADA'S SUPPORT OF THE
ARMY OVERSEAS

BROADCAST

BY

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, MP
Prime Minister of Canada

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 8, 1941

Revised from
Cover

See attached
copy
"Temperance"
for Style

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

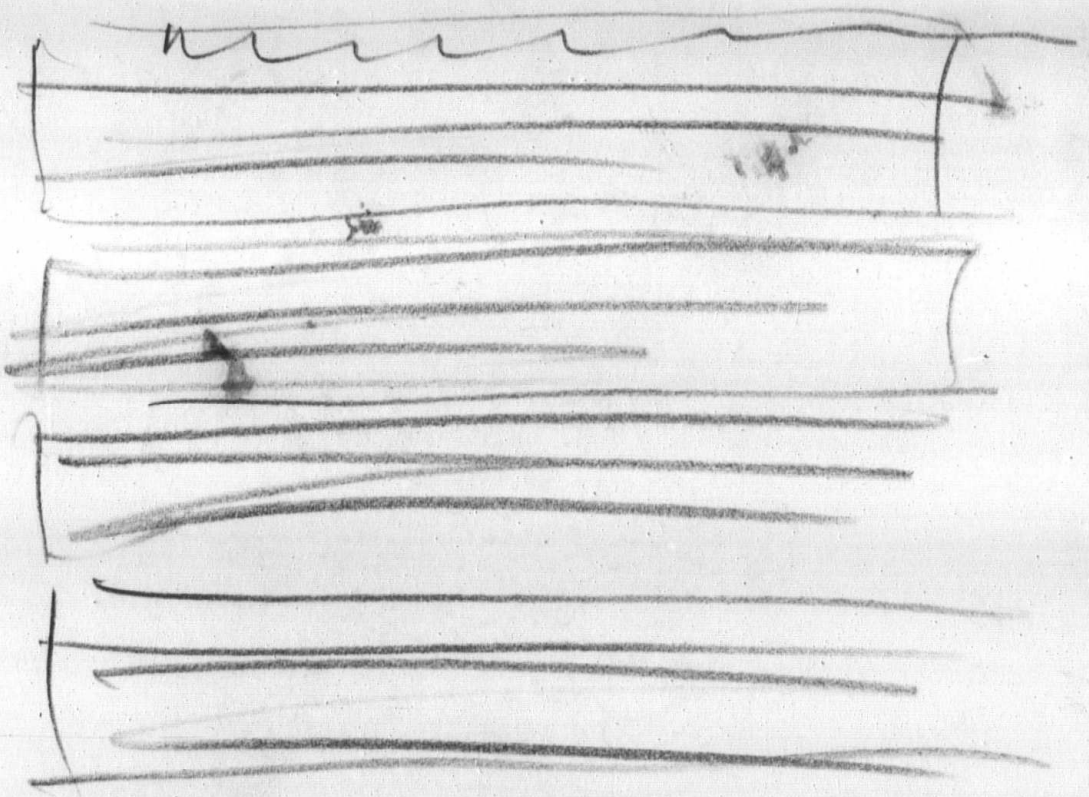
PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

CANADA AND THE WAR

1 CANADA'S SUPPORT OF THE HOME/OVERSEAS

Speech delivered by
Rt. Hon. Wm. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada

Ottawa November 8, 1941



3

Revise of
1st unrevised copy
(p. 3)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202805

25-103-R
1944
E-DVC
1944
4-15-1
1944
W-319
1944.

Ottawa, November 29th, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Distribution of Prime Minister's speech "to Toronto schools"

Attached is a clipping from this morning's Ottawa Journal, making reference to distribution of your radio address of November 8th to Toronto schools. Attached also are lists showing the distribution made of copies of the speech by Wartime Information Board (in both English and French). This is the normal distribution made of your addresses upon matters of widespread national importance.

The Wartime Information Board take the ground that the address was not a "political" speech, but one by the Prime Minister upon a subject of widespread national importance and therefore properly distributed by the Board in the ordinary way. It was so regarded by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The Wartime Information Board are of the opinion that the speech contained information not hitherto available to the public which could only have been given at the time in that form.

A.D.P.H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

H.H. Robertson

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

C202806

Ottawa Morning Journal, November 29, 1944.

King's Speech Sent To Toronto Schools

TORONTO, Nov. 28. — (CP) — Copies of Prime Minister King's November 8 speech which followed the resignation of Col. Ralston as Defence Minister and the appointment of Gen. McNaughton as his successor are being distributed to Toronto school principals and members of their staff, it was learned tonight.

The copies, in booklet form, were mailed to the principals from the Wartime Information Board at Ottawa.

An East York School Board member said "there were no instructions with the parcels".

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

H H Ralston

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

C202806

Ottawa Journal, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1944.

King's Speech Sent To Toronto Schools

TORONTO, Nov. 28. — (CP) — Copies of Prime Minister King's November 8 speech which followed the resignation of Col. Ralston as Defence Minister and the appointment of Gen. McNaughton as his successor are being distributed to Toronto school principals and members of their staff, it was learned tonight.

The copies, in booklet form, were mailed to the principals from the Wartime Information Board at Ottawa.

An East York School Board member said "there were no instructions with the parcels".

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202807

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

ENGLISH DISTRIBUTION November, 1944

Agricultural Representatives	508
Banks	2672
Boards of Trade	252
Clergy (P)	7878
Clergy (C)	2310
Doctors, etc.	7386
Individuals	27092
Investment Dealers	218
Lawyers	3262
Manufactures Associations	42
Mayors	124
Members of Parliament	319
Members of Parliament (Provincial)	422
Labor Facts	176
School Inspectors Ontario	140
Schools	23413
Salvage	3100
Trade Unions	3321
War Plants	4174
Canadian Trade Commissioners	81
Canadian Embassies and Legations	60
Captain McCracken	250
Individual Orders	50
	87250

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

FRENCH DISTRIBUTION - November, 1944.

Agricultural Societies & Associations	2468
Clergy	7589
Colleges & Universities	3570
Doctors & Hospitals	2170
Individuals	9133
Libraries	125
Lawyers	1792
Mayors	353
Members of Parliament	89
Members of Parliament Provincial	117
Newspapers	329
School Inspectors & Treasurers	1262
Schools	18685
Trade Unions	941
War Plants	77
Captain McCracken	50
Individual Orders	50
	48800

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202809

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

R-901
v 4

file

N - 1450
1945

Prime Minister:

Mr. Pickersgill asks me to mention that he has heard from the National Liberal Federation that there will be half-hour of free radio time over the CBC National Network on WEDNESDAY, February 21. He wonders if you would think of using this time, perhaps for a review of the war effort of Canada.

(In this connection I attach an editorial from yesterday's Citizen). — there was also a cartoon on it.

If you did not wish to use this time the Federation would, of course, make arrangements for a speaker.

for some broadcast

Feb. 13/45 J.A.C.

Jan. 13-2-45

I have read & approve except ? I don't like a conclusion but how some alternative can be suggested to meet

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C202810

MEMORANDUM

COPY

FOR MR. TURNBULL:

Inauguration of International
Service of CBC, Sun., Feb. 25,1945

Mr. King has been asked to record for broadcasting on this occasion a message of three minutes. A draft has been sent down from External Affairs, and I am in touch with Wright, of CBO about recording the message, which will probably be on Thursday.

(The recording will have to be sent to Toronto to reach there not later than Saturday.)

J.A.G.

Feb. 19, 1945

(Dictated by Mr. Gibson over telephone to East Block. Mr. Henry telephoned tonight to say that neither he nor Mr. Turnbull had had an opportunity of bringing this to the Prime Minister's attention this afternoon. - Wed., Feb. 21)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 202811

MEMORANDUM Copy for Dr.Gibson.

For Mr. Turnbull.

Inauguration of international service of C.B.C., Sunday, February 25th:

Mr. King has been asked to record for broadcasting on this occasion a message of three minutes. A draft has been sent down from External Affairs and I am in touch with Wright, of C.B.C., about recording the message which will probably be on Thursday.

(The recording will have to be sent to Toronto to reach there not later than Saturday.)

J.A.G.

February 19, 1945.

JAG/CEB.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202812

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Recording of Broadcast for Inauguration
of CBC International Service

1) The draft which is in your hands was prepared by Mr. MacDermot, External Affairs

2) The recording, which is to be made here, has to be sent to Toronto not later than Saturday. (It will be fitted in to the main program which is to be broadcast on Sunday)

3) It would be desirable to make the recording ~~today~~ on Friday ~~if possible~~ (convenient times would be ~~2:30 or 6:30~~) ~~11 a.m.~~, ~~2 p.m.~~, 2.45 p.m.

4) The National Film Board have asked if they could make a newsreel shot - not over 3 minutes - to form part of a film depicting the opening of the CBC International Service. This could be done immediately after the recording has been made.

J. A. G.

O t t a w a
February 22, 1945

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Copy for J. A. Gibson

C 202813

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Recording of Broadcast for Inauguration of CBC International Service

1) The draft which is in your hands was prepared by Mr. MacDermot, External Affairs

2) The recording, which is to be made here, has to be sent to Toronto not later than Saturday. (It will be fitted in to the main program which is to be broadcast on Sunday)

3) It would be desirable to make the recording today if possible (convenient times would be 2:30 or 6:30)

4) The National Film Board have asked if they could make a newsreel shot - not over 3 minutes - to form part of a film depicting the opening of the CBC International Service. This could be done immediately after the recording has been made.

J. A. G.

Ottawa
February 22, 1945

Friday 11 am
2 pm
2 ½ pm to 4 pm

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Copy for J. A. Gibson

C 202813

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Recording of Broadcast for Inauguration
of CBC International Service

1) The draft which is in your hands was prepared by Mr. MacDermot, External Affairs

2) The recording, which is to be made here, has to be sent to Toronto not later than Saturday. (It will be fitted in to the main program which is to be broadcast on Sunday)

3) It would be desirable to make the recording today if possible (convenient times would be 2:30 or 6:30)

4) The National Film Board have asked if they could make a newsreel shot - not over 3 minutes - to form part of a film depicting the opening of the CBC International Service. This could be done immediately after the recording has been made.

J. A. G.

Ottawa
February 22, 1945

Friday 11 am
2 pm
2 45 pm to 4 pm

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

CBC/SW

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C 202314

Recording of broadcast by Prime Minister for CBC International Service:

The National Film Board wish to make a newsreel shot (not more than 3 minutes) to form part of a film depicting the opening of the International Service. This could be done immediately after the recording has been made.

When a time for the recording has been fixed, the Film Board would like to know so that cameras &c can bet set up.

(Film Board: Mr. Balla 7987
Mr. Chamberlin 5241

J.A.G.

23 " 2 " 45

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Luncheon in honour of Hon. D.C.Sullivan
Minister of Supply
and Minister of Industries and Commerce
of New Zealand

February 23, 194
5[2]

Great pleasure in sharing in occasion to honour a member of New Zealand Govt. who has had much to do with planning of the war effort of N.Z.

Mr. Sullivan also a Minister whose depart mental concerns have brought him into touch with other governments among the Allied Nations.

War effort of New Zealand of great importance in building up the resources of food and other supplies necessary for final assaults against Japan in Pacific theatre;

Canada linked with New Zealand in two particular aspects of war effort:

1) British Commonweal th Air Training Plan
2) Mutual Aid Agreement, signed at Ottawa, June 28, 1944.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

2.

Trade in the post-war period

- two-way process
- freedom from trade restrictions are essential accompaniment of social security based on full employment.

New Zealand already widely renowned for progress in public health and social welfare

Canadians watching with interest important and widespread activiti of new Dept. of National Health and Welfare.

Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues always welcome in Ottawa - ask him to take best wishes from Government of Canada to Mr. Fraser and his colleagues.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C202817

508

(For publication after 3:00 p.m. E.D.T., February 25)

PRESS RELEASE
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 18 Ottawa, February 24, 1945.

The following is the text of remarks by Prime Minister Mackenzie King in opening the C.B.C. International Service at three o'clock, E.D.T., on Sunday, February 25th:

This evening marks the formal opening of Canada's international broadcasting service. The programme is wholly Canadian in its creation and spirit. Most appropriately, it has been prepared for the entertainment of Canadians on active service abroad.

I should like the first words spoken officially, over the International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, to be words of greeting to Canada's armed forces serving on and beyond the seas. I should like them to be words of unbounded admiration and gratitude on behalf of all the people of Canada.

I do not know that I can better express what is most in the hearts of all of us, here, at home, than to say that we are hoping and praying for a speedy end to the horrors and sacrifices of war; and, above all, for your early and triumphant return.

The establishment of this service in Canada is of historic significance. It will serve both a national and an international purpose. It will bring the voice of Canada to her own sons and daughters in other lands. It will also bring Canada into closer contact with other countries. In the better world for which you are fighting, Canada will have a large part to play in furthering, between nations, the mutual understanding and goodwill on which the permanence of peace depends.

Through its many-sided contribution in the fight for freedom, Canada has won a place of its own in the world. You, above all others, have shown the world how men of differing backgrounds, origins and creeds can fight side by side, in mutual tolerance and mutual respect, in defence of a common nationality.

Into the historic partnership of our two races, we in Canada have admitted thousands who were born of other racial stocks, and who speak other tongues. They, one and all, have found in Canada a homeland where nationality means equality and freedom, not domination and slavery. Without the ideal of equality among men, without the vision of human brotherhood, the Canadian nation could never have come into being.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

Only by the extension of the ideals of mutual tolerance, of racial co-operation, and of equality among men can nationality come to serve humanity. Only as nationality serves humanity, can mankind hope to substitute co-operation for conflict, in the relations between the nations of the world. International radio broadcasting is a powerful means of helping to extend these ideals throughout the world.

Tonight, Canada enters the world radio arena. As we undertake this new service, let us resolve that, in peace as in war, we will be true to the ideals you are so valiantly upholding - ideals which have made our country a nation. The unity of Canada belongs not only to Canada, it belongs to mankind. If we are true to ourselves, Canadian unity may well serve as a model for the wider unity of humanity. In the unity of mankind lies the one sure foundation of enduring peace.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

Only by the extension of the ideals of mutual tolerance, of racial co-operation, and of equality among men can nationality come to serve humanity. Only as nationality serves humanity, can mankind hope to substitute co-operation for conflict, in the relations between the nations of the world. International radio broadcasting is a powerful means of helping to extend these ideals throughout the world.

Tonight, Canada enters the world radio arena. As we undertake this new service, let us resolve that, in peace as in war, we will be true to the ideals you are so valiantly upholding - ideals which have made our country a nation. The unity of Canada belongs not only to Canada, it belongs to mankind. If we are true to ourselves, Canadian unity may well serve as a model for the wider unity of humanity. In the unity of mankind lies the one sure foundation of enduring peace.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Address by the

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,

Prime Minister of Canada.

Prince Albert, Sask. - May 19, 1945

I would like my first words to the people of Saskatchewan to be words of ~~the~~ warmest congratulations on the part which this great province has taken in the period of the war. I doubt if we can begin to realize what the service of the men and women of this province has contributed towards the Victory we are all rejoicing over today.

Saskatchewan and the Armed Forces

From this Province have gone forth some of the bravest men who have fought on the battlefields of Europe. Canada's army has had regiments recruited in this province which have done honour to the whole of Canada, yes, have done honour to the cause of freedom itself. Our navy on the high seas has been recruited in large part from young men who have lived a good part of their lives on these prairies. It is one of the wonders that the prairie provinces have been able to contribute such a large number of officers and ratings to Canada's Navy.

May I speak also of that other great service, the Royal Canadian Air Force. You have all read, and I have read, how one officer after another who has been captured in Germany has said that the Nazis owed their defeat more than almost anything else to the great air power which has been developed within the British Empire. And that air power has been developed on fields that lie, some of them within the sight of our own vision. This province of Saskatchewan has made a tremendous contribution to the air force, both in the training of men here, and in what has been accomplished in actual fighting in war.

I should like to have the people of Saskatchewan feel that their contribution to this war has been one of which the people of any province, and any country, may be very, very proud indeed.

Contribution by Workers and Response to Voluntary Appeals

But it is not only the armed forces to whom we owe our victory today. The armed forces would not have been able to

---

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

achieve the results they have achieved had they not been supported by the workers of Canada. The workers in the shops and in the factories, on the railways and in the mines, in the forests, in different industries of the country and above all, the men and women who live on the farm and who have supplied the food that was necessary to support the troops and also to feed the populations in other countries. No part of the Dominion has done more, in helping to furnish supplies of food, than this great province of Saskatchewan. I do hope that every one who has had anything to do with work on the farm, in the field, in the mines, in the forests and in the workshops, will feel that he has personally made a contribution of an enduring character to the victory over which we are rejoicing today.

But there is more than that. Not only have the people given of the best of their services, they have also given generously of what they have been able to save. I speak tonight particularly of the men and women of this province. You have responded in the most loyal way to every appeal that has been made to you, whether by the Red Cross or in connection with Victory Loans, or for any other patriotic purpose.

Appreciation of Trust of Prince Albert Constituency

Ladies and gentlemen, may I now express my thanks for the trust that you have put in me over so many years. I suppose the greatest honour that can come to any man in public life is to enjoy the confidence of those who entrust him with the management of their affairs in the Parliament of his country. You have entrusted me with the representation of your affairs for some 19 years. That is a great record. I doubt very much if it is equalled by more than one or two in public life in our country today. I wish tonight, above all else, to thank you for that trust over those many years.

I do not know, ladies and gentlemen, how much longer it may be my privilege to serve in Parliament. Years pass rapidly and it is difficult for me to appreciate the fact that I have passed my seventieth yearx. For that reason, at least, there is a certain handwriting on the wall that tells one that one's time is getting shorter, and that no matter how desirous and anxious one may be to serve one's fellow-men, there is only a limited period left. I hope, however, that for the next few years, I may be spared to continue to serve my fellow-men in the Parliament of Canada. Come what may, I shall not be tempted to contest another general election.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

War-time Record of Government

I might this evening speak to you at some length on the record of the government. I feel very proud to be able to stand before you and give you the record of the years of war in the name of my colleagues and myself. I venture to say that it is perfectly true that, having regard to its numbers, no country in the world has made a finer contribution to the freedom of the world than the people of Canada have made in this war. Please note that I say the people of Canada, I do not say the government of Canada. Some of my opponents may say that I am trying to obtain credit for what the people have done. I have never tried that at any time. If Canada's effort has been a very great success, it is due to the work, the thought, the energy, the people of Canada have put into it. But if it had been failure, I wonder whether it would have been the people of Canada/that would have been held to account.
or the government of Canada, led by Mackenzie King

If the war effort had not measured up to the expectations of the people of this country, I think I know pretty well what we would be hearing today about the Mackenzie King administration.

I do claim this however; that the present government has had to do with the direction, the planning, and the organization of the war effort, and in that direction, in that planning, and with that organization, we have taken a course which has helped bring about the splendid results which we enjoy at this present time. While we might appeal to the people of Canada on our record, that record belongs to the past. I am more anxious that you shall look not so much to the past, as to the future. We are now at a period in the history of this country where vast changes are taking place and where great problems remain to be solved. Problems will be coming up day after day, week after week, much greater than any we have had to face in time of war. In time of war, you have everyone working together enthusiastically and you are working under pressure. You are working under the threat of terrible consequences if you don't succeed.

The war once over, men begin to return, the whole problem of demobilization presents itself, and there comes the question of rehabilitation and the re-establishment of men in their several homes and occupations. And then we begin to have some very serious problems. But more than that, until Europe becomes settled, and until the war against the Japanese is over, until this world once again begins to settle down into some orderly method of carrying on, we are going to have very, very great problems indeed to deal with in Canada.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

I am happy to say that so far as the present administration is concerned, we have not waited until the war was over to plan what we were going to do to meet the situation that is already before us. We have already placed on the statutes of Canada, law after law to deal with the situations that will have to be met through the coming years. We do not need to come before you making promises, saying we will do this and we will do that. We come before you and say while the war itself was on we saw that the moment would come - we prayed it might come soon - when the war would be over, when there would be other problems to be settled; and we began to prepare for these problems in the best way in which it was possible to meet them. Now we come with a programme of measures which, we believe, if carried out sympathetically by a government determined to see that they count for social well-being, will help to meet the situation and to make our country more prosperous than it has ever bbeen.

Political Parties - Old and New

In the present contest in this constituency, different parties are seeking your support. Personally, I think it is unfortunate that so many candidates enter the field at once. There is a great danger where you have three or four or five different candidates that the one ultimately chosen may be chosen by a minority of votes. He will not really represent the people generally. I myself have rather favoured the idea of two great parties representing opposing points of view; points of view which come up at all times in regard to most discussions. There are times when men's minds feel things are moving a little too rapidly, that there is a revolutionary tendency abroad, which in the end may not be for the well-being of the people, and the impulse that responds to that tendency is a conservative impulse. Men say these forces are getting beyond control, let us be careful to see that they do not go too far, and let us become more conservative in our effort.

On the other hand, there are times when people feel that certain interests have gotten too strong a hold in the country, that an old order of things has held on too long, that the time has come for a change and a new outlook; that men should be broader in their sympathies, that they should seek to do more for their fellow-men, and to give to them wider opportunities. When that feeling takes hold of any one he becomes liberal in outlook, democratic if you like to use that word, or progressive if you prefer that word. These words represent a tendency, or a desire rather, to see that the laws of the country are so fashioned that a greater measure of opportunity will be given to a larger number of people;

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

May I say that I sympathize in a way with those who believe that they may be able to improve their situation better by joining some new third party than by belonging to one or other of the older parties. There is always something that looks fascinating about a new movement or party - every new broom is apt to sweep smoothly at the start. But ladies and genglemen, there is an awful lot to be said about the wisdom of belonging to a party that has an enviable record over many, many years. May I say that that is a reason why, above many others, I myself feel proud to belong to a great party like the Liberal party. In every election that I have had to do with there has been from some quarter the cry of "get rid of the old party .... get rid of the old party." We don't talk that way about regiments in the army that have fine traditions. We don't talk that way about organizations that have won an enviable place over the years. Rather we say that we are proud to belong to this regiment, or we are proud to belong to that organization or party because for a hundred years or more we see that it has attracted to it men or women of a character we admire and because it has such and such a record. That's the way I feel about the Liberal Party. Look back to the early history of Canada, and from that moment up to this hour, you will see that the men and women who have been drawn into this Liberal party have been attracted to it because they wished to widen opportunities for their fellow-men, and have seen that such was its tradition.

Plans and Opportunities for Canadian Veterans

I personally think that we have come to a time now when out of the victory that has been achieved from the sacrifice of so vast a number of human lives, the endeavour we should make, above all others, should be to see that those who have survived, and those that are dependent upon them, should, so far as may be necessary, be cared for by the nation. The families that have been bereaved, those who are the dependents of those that are gone, they are the ones that the nation should think of above all others. Ladies and gentlemen, if any of us forget that we owe our freedom and that the world is today rejoicing in victory over tyranny and oppression, to the men who went out from this and other countries ready to sacrifice their lives - and that home after home has been bereaved as a consequence - we are not worthy of the freedom which we enjoy. We are not worthy of calling ourselves citizens of a free country. We must, first and foremost, guard/those who have served, those who have
the well-being of
suffered, those who have lost.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Now the government of which I have the honour to be the head has had that thought very much in mind. I have not time tonight to go over the several measures which have been passed to help re-establish the veterans as they return, to make provision for their dependents, and in other ways to help to see that those who have been absent for so long find it possible to regain, and regain quickly, the opportunities of making their livelihood in ways which best serve their interests. I can say, however, that the legislation for returned men which we have on the statutes today and for the dependents of those who have lost their lives, is the finest body of legislation that exists in any country in the world. That is a statement that cannot be challenged. If any one believes it to be untrue, I would ask him to say what the country is that has passed better legislation than we have passed. That does not mean that we have done, by any means, all that we should do. However, that is the first step.

Legislation to Meet Hazards in Employment

The chairman of few minutes ago spoke of national reforms taking into account the great hazards which are met with in industry: the hazard of unemployment, the hazard of accident and disease, the hazard of being deprived of work because of old age. He spoke of the problem of combatting disease, and of ill-health, of the necessity of seeing, if we are to have a world that is going to be fair to all classes, that in some way each one of these hazards is met by the state, when they cannot be met by individual effort.

It has been a source of tremendous satisfaction to me that I have had the privilege of introducing in Parliament some of the laws that are there advocated. I brought into Parliament the first Old Age Pension Act. The first government to join with the Dominion in helping to give effect to the Old Age Pension Act was the Liberal government which was then in existence in this province of Saskatchewan.

Since the war began, the present government has placed another law on the statutes which I had long advocated and the merits of which are set forth in my book entitled "Industry and Humanity". It has been advocated in other countries as well. That is the law providing for unemployment insurance. The Unemployment Insurance Act was introduced in Parliament by the administration of which I was the head. In considerable part, I had to do with its drafting myself. I could mention other measures but there is only one more that I am going to speak of. That is the legislation which was enacted this last but one session of Parliament, legislation establishing Family

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202825

Allowances. That is a very far-reaching reform. As you know we had to battle hard to get that measure through the House of Commons. Many of our opponents who opposed it strongly are prepared to support it today. You will be wise when you come to cast your votes, to see which side really gave that measure the support that it deserved.

Scope of Family Allowances

Today throughout the world, under the development of industry by competition between country and country, community and community, between individual and individual, it is no longer possible without the aid of the state for many persons who are heads of families to bring up their children in the way in which children ought to be brought up to give them any chance in life. It is not the fault of the employer. It is not the fault of the employee. It is part of the industrial change of the era in which we are living. The changed conditions make it impossible for large numbers of persons, if they have families, to get sufficient in the way of income to give their children a fair chance in the battle of life. I was amazed in going over figures relating to the enlistment of men in this war to discover how many were unable to enter the armed forces because of inadequate health, or impaired constitutions. The number was very large indeed. But what surprised me most of all was to find that some 80% of the children were dependent upon 20% of the men who were carrying on gainful occupations. What is happening today is that a very large number of persons employed in industry can receive only a certain wage. That wage does not take into consideration the number of children in the family. What is the result? One result is small families. There are not the families that build up a nation and make it strong as was the case in the earlier days.

Need for a Strong and Vigorous Population

Now/Canada will increasingly need through the years to come a strong, healthy and vigorous population. The home is the nursery of the nation. Children are the future men and women of the nation. They are the ones that should be given the earliest opportunity and the fairest and fullest opportunity in the battle of life. We know that under the industrial system as it is today, some few persons are able in considerable measure to control the resources of the country and to amass great fortunes. We know that financial power is in a position to go on increasing and increasing individual fortunes while the great mass of men and women are left without the opportunities which they should have of sharing in the wealth that comes from the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

natural resources of the country and the fruits of labour.

Social Implications of Family Allowances

A measure like the Family Allowances Act seeks to redistribute among the people, some of the wealth derived from the resources of the country which their labour has helped to create and to transform into commodities available for the use and service of the public. Today when some who have families put in their income tax returns, if they happen to be well enough off, they are allowed an exemption for the different children that belong to the family, so much for each one. But if others are so poor that they have no return to make, there are no exemptions or allowances given on account of any children they may have. Doesn't it seem like injustice, that the man who has a great deal of wealth should, in this way, be allowed a certain amount for the education , the nourishment, the clothing and the up-bringing of his children, while the man who hasn't got enough for these purposes is not allowed anything by the state to correspond to the exemption that the wealthy man has because of the number of his children? Under the Family Allowances Act, we seek to remedy this injustice, to give to all heads of families something that will assist them in the ~~xxxxxx~~ starting in life of little children. We give to those who have families but who haven't much in the way of income, a sum of money from the state itself. Not very much, but over the year, a considerable amount which is to be applied to the education and upon the clothing, the housing, the nutrition and the care of the children of the family. That is a far-reaching measure of reform. I believe it to be a thoroughly just measure. I believe it to be a measure that is going to mean very much to the happiness of the home and to the future of our country. But, above all, it is going to give to the little people of our land an opportunity in the battle of life which will give them a fairer chance throughout the whole of their days.

Family Allowances and National Prosperity

Ladies and gentlemen, Liberalism throughout the years has stood for increasing the opportunities of the great mass of the people. That is why I am a Liberal. That is why I have advocated throughout my life the measures that I have which seek to broaden the opportunities for the great body of the people. The family allowance measure is one which I believe will do more for the future of our country than any measure that has been passed for many

---

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

natural resources of the country and the fruits of labour.

Social Implications of Family Allowances

A measure like the Family Allowances Act seeks to redistribute among the people, some of the wealth derived from the resources of the country which their labour has helped to create and to transform into commodities available for the use and service of the public. Today when some who have families put in their income tax returns, if they happen to be well enough off, they are allowed an exemption for the different children that belong to the family, so much for each one. But if others are so poor that they have no return to make, there are no exemptions or allowances given on account of any children they may have. Doesn't it seem like injustice, that the man who has a great deal of wealth should, in this way, be allowed a certain amount for the education , the nourishment, the clothing and the up-bringing of his children, while the man who hasn't got enough for these purposes is not allowed anything by the state to correspond to the exemption that the wealthy man has because of the number of his children? Under the Family Allowances Act, we seek to remedy this injustice, to give to all heads of families something that will assist them in the ~~xxxrixx~~ starting in life of little children. We give to those who have families but who haven't much in the way of income, a sum of money from the state itself. Not very much, but over the year, a considerable amount which is to be applied to the education and upon the clothing, the housing, the nutrition and the care of the children of the family. That is a far-reaching measure of reform. I believe it to be a thoroughly just measure. I believe it to be a measure that is going to mean very much to the happiness of the home and to the future of our country. But, above all, it is going to give to the little people of our land an opportunity in the battle of life which will give them a fairer chance throughout the whole of their days.

Family Allowances and National Prosperity

Ladies and gentlemen, Liberalism throughout the years has stood for increasing the opportunities of the great mass of the people. That is why I am a Liberal. That is why I have advocated throughout my life the measures that I have which seek to broaden the opportunities for the great body of the people. The family allowance measure is one which I believe will do more for the future of our country than any measure that has been passed for many

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

years. This measure also will mean much to the producers and the working people of our country in what it provides and ensures of purchasing power. I cannot begin to tell you off hand how many millions of dollars will be paid out by the state. But every one of the dollars that goes into the homes of the people for family allowance purposes creates a demand for things that are being grown or are being manufactured in our country. It means that much more in the way of purchasing power for the farmers, because their products will be bought in larger measure. It means that in our shops and stores, articles of clothing, articles of food, books and other things will be bought. The money supplied by the state by way of family allowances will all be in the nature of purchasing power and as such will help to develop and to maintain a high level of employment in our country.

Full Employment in Time of Need

The great problem from now on will be that of seeing that there are jobs for all who are ready and willing to work. No government can guarantee that everyone at every moment will be employed; but a government that is ready to do so can introduce measure after measure that will help to make provision for employment in time of need.

Let me mention another measure that will be helpful in that direction. The countries of Europe have been devastated. We have to come to their assistance. Out of our plenty in this country we are able to send large quantities of food and clothing to people there. That is an act of mercy and as such is twice blessed. It will bless those who need and who receive these things, and since all that we send abroad will have to be purchased, it will bless our producers and workers as well. The required commodities will have to be purchased by the state, and the money used for the purchasing will create a demand for the commodities of the farm, and of the factories. This demand will continue to give employment over the years that we now are passing through and until we get back to a more orderly state of society in Europe. These measures framed by the government will help to assure the maintenance of a high level of employment after the war is over. The family allowance measure comes into force on the first of July. The aid to Europe is already in force.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202828

New Departments of Government

Three departments of government have been created to assist in improving the well-being of those most in need. The first is the Department of Veterans Affairs, which at the present time is presided over by the Hon. Ian Mackenzie. That department has to do with the matters that relate to the returned men; the questions of their pensions, of their rehabilitation, of their re-establishment, and the payment of dependents allowances. It has brought all matters that relate to soldiers and sailors and airmen together under one department of government so that they can be carefully supervised.

Next is the department known as the Department of Reconstruction, of which the Honourable Mr. Howe is the head. The Department has been formed in order to make perfectly sure that when we cease the production of munitions, we will be able to transfer the industries over to the production of commodities that are necessary at a time of peace, thereby avoiding large numbers of men being thrown out of employment. There will undoubtedly be difficulties in transferring men from one employment to another, but we shall at least have a department of the government whose business it will be to watch that all important aspect of things.

T third new department is concerned with National Health and Welfare. It is presided over by the Hon. Brooke Claxton. That Department will have to do with the payment of family allowances, and with the health of the people.

We are prepared as soon as the elections are over, if we are returned to power, to hold a dominion-provincial conference to see if we cannot effect agreements with the different provinces of Canada whereby in matters pertaining to the health of the people the several governments will be able to establish some minimum standard of well-being for the people of all Canada.

Legislation for the Farming Community

We have done or sought to do for the farming communities the same things that we have tried to do for labour in the cities and towns. Labour has a minimum wage fixed. For the farmer we have fixed a floor under prices. We have fixed a floor for prices to protect the farmers against loss of income due to a sudden drpp in prices as was the case after the last war. There is other legislation in the nature of loans for housing. We have also established export credits. There is

---

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

nothing the farmer so much needs as markets. We all know that, and there is nothing in the present day that has become so dislocated as markets. We are already preparing to establish trade agreements with countries in all parts of the world. We have enlarged our trade commissioner service. The work of rehabilitation in Europe means that once those populations are on their feet, they will again create markets which will help us in fostering the trade of this country. May I remind you that it was the administration of which I am the head that brought into being the reciprocal trade agreements between Canada and the United States. They have been of real help to this province and to the people of Canada generally. We shall need more agreements of the kind. You will remember that the other Canadian governments tried to secure reciprocal agreements. They didn't. The close friendship I enjoyed with the late President Roosevelt, and also with Mr. Hull, the Secretary of State, was a factor which helped in securing the agreements between Canada and the United States. After all, in international affairs, it is very much the same as it is in your every-day affairs. The better you know people, and the better they know you, the easier it is to do business in a satisfactory way.

One of the advantages I possess as a representative of the people of this constituency is that through the course of the years I have been in public life, and more particularly through these years of war, I have come to have close and intimate associations with men in public life in other countries. With no two men in the world have I had a more significant association than that I enjoyed with President Roosevelt while Mr. Roosevelt was alive, and which I continue to have with Prime Minister Churchill. I could mention a great many of those at the head of affairs of different countries, who have come to be closely associated not only with myself, but with other members of the present government. I hope that close association will not be broken as a result of this election. I believe that the people of Canada will be wise to see that until the Japanese war is over, until social reforms we are seeking to put into force are all in force, the present administration which has worked so earnestly and so steadily on these matters is given the opportunity to carry on.

Removal of Duty on Agricultural Implements

In the session before the last, we passed an act doing away with duty on agricultural implements. At previous sessions, we had reduced the tariff, but now we have abolished it xxxxxxxx on agricultural implements altogether. See how that operates.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

It helps the farmer to keep down the cost of production. As he is able to keep down the cost of production, it helps you and me as consumers, because the farmer is able to produce at less cost and to supply us with commodities at a lower price. I speak of this particularly as something done during the period of the war. It makes clear to other countries that the present government is prepared to remove tariff barriers, desires greater freedom of trade. To further that end, I believe the farmers of Canada will be wise to support the present administration. We stand for an expansion of trade. We stand for the widest possible exchange of commodities with different nations. We stand for that not only because it is of help to the great body of consumers and producers in our own country but because, and this is very important, only as we begin to exchange commodities with other parts of the world and to make our relations more intimate than they have been in the past can we ever hope to have world security and world peace.

One thing responsible for this war has been the tendency toward economic nationalism, nations trying to do everything within themselves, and refusing to have anything to do with neighbouring or other nations.

If we are going to have world peace, we shall have to change our attitude towards our fellowwmen in many parts of the world. That is one of the things I hope may come out of the conference at San Francisco. I hope that there will be not merely an organization which will help to maintain peace once peace becomes established, but that a new spirit will govern the attitude of nations towards each other.

Industrial Peace and International Peace

May I say this word to you in conclusion. You know enough of my life to realize that there have been two aims which I have been particularly interested in ever since I was a young man.

One has been the promotion of industrial peace and international peace. I am a strong believer in peace. I don't think, however, that peace comes as a matter of chance. It comes as the result of well-directed effort and careful planning in the relations of nations towards each other.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

The other dream aim that I have had in my public life has been that of furthering social reform. I have hoped that before the end of my days I might leave this world a little better than I found it, that is insofar as any one man can help to play a part in that way. And when I speak of one man playing a part, may I make it very clear to you that one man can only do what others give him the power to do. If I have had in the course of my life the great privilege of serving my fellow-men in Parliament and of introducing some of the measures to which I have referred, I owe it in large measure to the good people of Saskatchewan.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish I could tell you what I feel I owe to you for having given me that opportunity. I hope you will feel that you have shared in it, and that if aught has been accomplished through any instrumentality of mine, you have been the ones who have helped to make that possible.

I do not know what is to come as a result of this election. So far as I personally am concerned what could I wish for more than what I already have. I have had many years in public life. I entered Parliament in 1908. I was a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration. Add to this the many years I have been the leader of my party, already nearly twenty-six. According to the records of Parliament, I am the oldest Privy Councillor but one in Canada. In the nature of things, one cannot consider these figures without realizing, as I said at the beginning of my remarks, that the time left to carry on one's work is becoming short.

I do not intend ever to undertake another general election. But I am heart and soul in this election because I believe there never was a time in the history of Canada when it meant so much to our country to have returned to power - the country being still at war and great social reforms being worked out - men who have conducted the affairs of the country as successfully as our government has. Do not forget that we have conducted the nation's affairs through the whole period of the European war, and that it is the present administration that has placed on the statutes of our country the laws regarding social reform of which, at this very time, Canada is in so great need.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202832

Canada and the War

~~Victory~~, Reconstruction and Peace (caps)

MACKENZIE KING

to the

PEOPLE OF CANADA

1945

A Series of Addresses by

~~Hon. Ernest Lapointe,~~
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, ~~M.P.~~ [redacted],
~~Secretary of State for External Affairs~~

May - June, 1945.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202833

Distribution to Libraries

"VICTORY, RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACE"

A Series of Addresses by
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada
May - June, 1945.

University and College Libraries	P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., B.C.
Technical, Business and Government Libraries (Selected)	P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., B.C.
Free Public Libraries	P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., B.C., Yukon.
Association Public Libraries	N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., B.C.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202834

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

x Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown

NOVA SCOTIA

Mount St. Bernard College, Antigonish
x St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish
College Ste-Anne, Church Point
x Dalhousie University, Halifax
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax
x Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax
N.S. Technical College, Halifax
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax
x St. Mary's College, Halifax
x University of King's College, Halifax
N.S. Agricultural College, Truro
x Acadia University, Wolfville

NEW BRUNSWICK

Universite du Sacre-Coeur, Bathurst
St. Thomas College, Chatham
x University of New Brunswick, Fredericton
xMount Allison University, Sackville
Universite Saint-Joseph, St. Joseph

QUEBEC

x Studendat Mont-Saint-Joseph, Aylmer Est
Ecole Apostolique du Sacre Coeur, Beauport
x College Jesus-Marie de Sillery, Bergerville
Monastere P.P. Benedictins, St. Benoit du Lac, Bolton Centre
x Juniorat de Marie-Immaculee, Chambly Basin
x Seminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi
Seminaire de Gaspe, Gaspe
Seminaire des Peres Eudistes, Gros Pin
Seminaire de Joliette, Joliette
College de l'Assomption, L'Assomption
Institut Agricole d'Oka et Ecole de Medecine Veterinaire, La Trappe
x Bishop's University, Lennoxville

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202834

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

x Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown

NOVA SCOTIA

Mount St. Bernard College, Antigonish
x St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish
College Ste-Anne, Church Point
x Dalhousie University, Halifax
Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax
Maritime College of Pharmacy, Halifax
x Mount St. Vincent College, Halifax
N.S. Technical College, Halifax
Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax
x St. Mary's College, Halifax
x University of King's College, Halifax
N.S. Agricultural College, Truro
x Acadia University, Wolfville

NEW BRUNSWICK

Universite du Sacre-Coeur, Bathurst
St. Thomas College, Chatham
x University of New Brunswick, Fredericton
xMount Allison University, Sackville
Universite Saint-Joseph, St. Joseph

QUEBEC

x Studendat Mont-Saint-Joseph, Aylmer Est
Ecole Apostolique du Sacre Coeur, Beauport
x College Jesus-Marie de Sillery, Bergerville
Monastere P.P. Benedictins, St. Benoit du Lac, Bolton Centre
x Juniorat de Marie-Immaculee, Chambly Basin
x Seminaire de Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi
Seminaire de Gaspe, Gaspe
Seminaire des Peres Eudistes, Gros Pin
Seminaire de Joliette, Joliette
College de l'Assomption, L'Assomption
Institut Agricole d'Oka et Ecole de Medecine Veterinaire, La Trappe
x Bishop's University, Lennoxville

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

QUEBEC Cont'd

College de Levis, Levis
x Macdonald College,
Juvenat St. Bernard, Mistassini
Seminaire Saint-Joseph, Mont Laurier
College de Montreal, Montreal
College Jean de Brebeuf, Montreal
x College Marguerite Bourgeois, Montreal
x College St-Ignace, Montreal
x College Ste-Marie, Montreal
Divinity Hall, Montreal
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal
x Ecole Polytechnique, Montreal
Externat Classique de St-Sulpice, Montreal
x Externat Classique de Ste-Croix, Montreal
x Institution des Aveugles "Nazareth", Montreal
Loyola College, Montreal
x McGill University, Montreal
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal
Montreal Presbyterian College, Montreal
x Scolasticat de l'Immaculee-Conception, Montreal
Scolasticat du Tres-Saint Sacrement, Montreal
Seminaire de Philosophie, Montreal
Monastere Franciscain de Rosemont, Montreal
x United Theological College, Montreal
Universite de Montreal, Montreal
Seminaire de Nicolet, Nicolet
Juniorat Montfortain, Papineauville
Monastere des Peres, Capucins, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal
College St-Alexandre, Limbour
Seminaire des Missions-Etrangeres, Pont Viau
x Academie Commerciale, Quebec
College St. Charles Garnier, Quebec
Monastere Peres Capucins, Quebec
Monastere Franciscain, Quebec
x Universite Laval, Quebec
College Bourget, Rigaud
Grand Seminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski
x Petit Seminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski
Seminaire Saint-Alphonse, Ste-Anne de Beaupre
x College de Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne de la Pocatiere
x Faculte d'Agriculture, Ste-Anne de la Pocatiere
Seminaire de St-Hyacinthe, St-Hyacinthe
College de St-Laurent, St-Laurent
Seminaire Ste-Croix, St-Laurent
Institut Chanoine-Beaudet, St-Pascal
Seminaire de Ste-Therese de Blainville, Ste-Therese
x Seminaire du Sacre-Coeur, Beauce
Maison St-Joseph, Sault-au-Recollet
Seminaire Saint-Charles Borromee, Sherbrooke
Juvenat des Peres Maristes, Sillery

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

QUEBEC Cont'd

College Miss. Franciscain, Sorel
Juvenat du Tres-Saint Sacrement, Terrebonne
College Seraphique, Trois Riveres
Seminaire de Valleyfield, Valleyfield
x Scolasticat Notre-Dame, Village Richelieu
Scolasticat du Sacre-Coeur, Waterloo

ONTARIO

St. Mary's College, Brockville
Scolasticat de la Cie de Marie, Eastview
Scolaticat des Peres Blancs, Eastview
x Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph
x McMaster University, Hamilton
x Queen's University, Kingston
Regiopolis, Kingston
Royal Military College, Kingston
St. Jerome's College, Kingston
Huron College, London
St. Peter's Seminary, London
x University of Western Ontario, London
x Ursuline College (Brescia Hall), London
Mount Carmel College, Niagara Falls
x College Dominicain, Ottawa
Grand Seminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa
Petit Seminaire d'Ottawa, Ottawa
x St. Patrick's College, Ottawa
x Universite d'Ottawa, Ottawa
x Holy Rosary Scholasticate, Ottawa R.R.1
Alma College, St. Thomas
x College du Sacre-Coeur, Sudbury
x Knox College, Toronto
x Ontario College of Education, Toronto
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto
St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto
x St. Michael's College, Toronto
x Trinity College, Toronto
United Church Training School, Toronto
x University of Toronto, Toronto
x Victoria University, Toronto
Wycliffe College, Toronto
Waterloo College, Waterloo
Assumption College, Windsor
St. Alphonsus Seminary, Woodstock

MANITOBA

x Brandon College, Brandon
x College de St-Boniface, St-Boniface
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MANITOBA Cont'd

St. John's College, Winnipeg
x United College, Winnipeg
x University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN

College Mathieu, Gravelbourg
St. Peter's College, Muenster
Campion College, Regina
Luther College, Regina
x Regina College, Regina
Sacred Heart College, Regina
St. Chad's College, Regina
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon
Lutheran College and Seminary, Saskatoon
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon
x University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

ALBERTA

Mount Royal College, Calgary
x Canadian Junior College, College Heights
College des Jesuites, Edmonton
Concordia College, Edmonton
Juniorat St-Jean, Edmonton
St. Stephen's College, Edmonton
x University of Alberta, Edmonton
St. Anthony's College, North Edmonton

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Anglican Theological College, Vancouver
Union College, Vancouver
x University of British Columbia, Vancouver
Victoria College, Victoria

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

TECHNICAL, BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES

x.....

Legislative and Public Library, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Beattie Athletic Ass'n. Inc., Duparquet, Que
Provincial Library of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta
Legislative Library, Halifax, N. S.
Teachers' Central Library, Halifax, N. S.
Commission des Ecoles Catholiques, Montreal, Que.
Montreal Board of Trade, Montreal, Que.
Montreal School of Social Work, Montreal, Que.
Y.M.C.A. (Central) and Sir George Williams College, Montreal, Que.
Young Men's Hebrew Association, Montreal, Que.
Y.W.C.A., Montreal, Que.
Professional Library, Dept. of Education, Quebec, Que.
Legislative Library, Regina, Sask.
Sask. Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., Regina, Sask.
David Dunlap Observatory, Richmond Hill, Ont.
New Brunswick Provincial Museum, Saint John, N. B.
P. Mohyla Ukrainian Institute, Saskatoon, Sask.
Teachers' Reference Library, Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Daily Star, Toronto, Ontario.
Vancouver School Principals' Association, Vancouver, B. C.
Provincial Library, Victoria, B. C.
Department of Education, Winnipeg, Man.
Department of Health and Public Welfare, Winnipeg, Man.
Provincial Library of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg Free Press, Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg Tribune, Winnipeg, Man.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island Libraries (24 Br.)
(Charlottetown)

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst - The Lay Library
Canso
x Halifax - Citizens' Free
Sydney
Truro
Yarmouth

NEW BRUNSWICK

Clifton (Clifton Royal)
Fredericton - St. Dunstan's
Moncton
Saint John
x Saint John - Portland
Sussex
Woodstock - L.P. Fisher Free

QUEBEC

Montreal - Bibliotheque municipale
Fraser Institute
Jewish Public Library
Montreal Children's Library
Bibliotheque des Enfants
Rock Island - Haskell Free Library
Shawinigan Falls - Bibliotheque Nationale
x Westmount

ONTARIO

Acton
Ailsa Craig
Almonte
Amherstburg
Arnprior
Arthur

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

ONTARIO Cont'd

Aurora
Aylmer
Ayr
x Barrie
Beamsville
Beaverton
Beeton
x Belleville - Corby Library
Belmont
Bothwell
Bracebridge
Brampton
x Brantford
Brighton
x Brockville
Brussels
Burk's Falls
Campbellford
Cardinal
Carleton Place
Cayuga
Chatham
Chesley
Clifford
Clinton
Collingwood
Cornwall
Delhi
Drayton
Dresden
Dryden
Dundas
Durham
Elmira
Elora
Erin
Essex
Exeter
Fenelon Falls
Fergus
Flesherton
Fonthill
Forest
Fort Erie (1 Branch)
Fort Frances
x Fort William (1 Branch)
x Galt
Gananoque
Georgetown
Glencoe

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

ONTARIO Cont'd

Goderich
Gore Bay
Grand Valley
Gravenhurst
Grimsby
x Guelph
Hagersville
Haileybury
x Hamilton (6 Branches)
Hanover
Harriston
Kensall
Hespeler
Hillsburgh
Ignace
Ingersoll
Kemptville
Kenora
Kincardine
x Kingston
Kingsville
x Kitchener
Lakefield
Lanark
Lancaster
Leamington
Lindsay
Listowell
Little Britain
Little Current
x London (3 Branches)
Lucknow
Markdale
Meaford
Merrickville
Merritton
Midland
Millbrook
Milton (Milton West)
Milverton
Mimico
Mitchell
x Mount Dennis
Mount Forest
Newcastle
New Hamburg
New Liskeard
Newmarket
New Toronto
x Niagara Falls (1 Branch
Niagara-on-the-Lake
x North Bay

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

ONTARIO Cont'd

Norwich
Norwood
Oakville
Oakwood
Oil Springs
Orangeville
Orillia
x Oshawa
x Ottawa (5 Branches)
Otterville
Owen Sound
Paisley
Palmerston
Paris
Parkhill
Parry Sound
Pembroke
Penetanguishene
Perth
Peterborough
Petrolia
Picton
Porcupine Dome (South Porcupine)
x Port Arthur
Port Carling
Port Colborne
Port Elgin
Port Hope
Port Perry
Port Rowan
Prescott
Preston
Renfrew
Richmond Hill
Rittenhouse (Vineland Station)
x St. Catharines
St. Edmunds Township (Tobermory)
St. Jacobs
St. Mary's
x St. Thomas
Saltfleet Township (Stoney Creek)
x Sarnia
x Sault Ste Marie
Schreiber
Seaforth
Shelburne
Simcoe
Smith's Falls
South River
Springfield
Stayner

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

ONTARIO Cont'd

Stirling
Stouffville
x Stratford
Strathroy
Streetsville
x Sudbury
Sundridge
Sutton (Sutton West)
Swansea (Toronto 3)
Tara
Tavistock
Teeswater
Thamesville
Thorold
Tilbury
Tillsonburg
x Timmins
x Toronto (20 Branches)
Trenton
Uxbridge
Walkerton
Wallaceburg
Waterford
Waterloo
Watford
Welland
Weston
Whitby
x Windsor (9 Branches)
Wingham
Woodstock

MANITOBA

Selkirk
x Winnipeg (3 Branches)

SASKATCHEWAN

Assiniboia
Battleford
Carnduff
Estevan
Grenfell
Humboldt
Indian Head
Kindersley
Lanigan
Macklin
Melfort
Melville

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202844

SASKATCHEWAN

x Moose Jaw
North Battleford
Oxbow
Prince Albert (1 Branch)
Qu'Appelle
x Regina (4 Branches)
Rosetown
x Saskatoon (2 Branches)
Sintaluta
Swift Current
Tisdale
Weyburn
Wolseley
Wynyard

ALBERTA

Beverly
x Calgary (1 Branch)
Camrose
Cardston
Didsbury
Drumheller
x Edmonton (1 Branch)
Lacombe
x Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Red Deer
Vegreville
Viking
Vulcan
Wetaskiwin

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nelson
x New Westminster
Prince Rupert
x Vancouver (1 Branch)
x Victoria
Fraser Valley Union, Abbottsford
Okanagan Union, Kelowna
Vancouver Island Union, Nanaimo

YUKON

Dawson
Mayo
Whitehorse

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202845

ASSOCIATION PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA

NOVA SCOTIA

Carleton - Durkee Memorial
Chester-Zoe Valle Memorial
Dartmouth - Dartmouth Reading
Halifax - Mount Saint Vincent Lending
Lawrencetown
Liverpool
New Glas gow - Fraser-Bell Memorial
Plympton, W.I.
Reserve Mines - People's

NEW BRUNSWICK

Dalhousie
St. Stephen - St. Croix Community
Silver Jubilee Rural Public Library
Ass'n. (Hopewell Cape)

QUEBEC

Aylmer - The John Farris
Clarenceville
Hudson and Hudson Heights
Kenogami
Knowlton - Pettes Memorial
Lennoxville
North Hatley
Montreal - B. du Gesu
Quebec - B. Franciscaine
B. Loyola
L'Institut Canadien
Literary and Historical Society
L'Union Commerciale
Richmond
Rouyn
Sawyerville
Scotstown
Sherbrooke - Lib. and Art Union
Wakefield
Waterloo
Westmount - Mechanics' Institute

ONTARIO

Agincourt
Allenford
Alliston - Memorial

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Alton
Alvinston
Apple Hill
Arkona
Athens
Atwood
Auburn
Badjeros
Bala
Bancroft
Bayfield
Bayham
Baysville
Beachville
Beechwood (Denfield R.R.3)
Belmore
Belwood
Birch Cliff (Toronto 3)
Blind River
Bloomfield
Blyth
Bobcaygeon
Bolton
Bond Head
Bownmanville
Bradford
Brigden
Bronte
Brooklin
Brougham
Brownsville
Brucefield
Burgesville
Burlington
Byron
Caledon
Caledonia
Callander
Cambray
Camden East
Canfield
Cannington
Cargill
Carlisle (Denfield)
Castleton
Chapleau
Chatsworth
Cheapside (Nanticoke)
Chesterville
Claremont
Clarksburg
Clarkson

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

ONTARIO Cont'd

Claude (Inglewood)
Cobourg
Cochrane
Colborn
Coldstream (Ilderton)
Coldwater
Comber
Coniston
Copper Cliff
Corunna
Cottam
Courtright
Creemore
Delora
Depot Harbour
Dorchester Station
Drumbo
Dundalk
Dungannon
Dunnville
Dutton
Elk Lake
Elmwood
Embro
Emo
Englehart
Ennotville
Espanola
Fenwick (Maple Acre)
Flesherton
Flinton
Fordwich
Foresters Falls
Frankford
Fulton (Smithville)
Glammis
Glanworth
Glen Allan
Glen Morris
Goodwood
Gore's Landing
Gorrie
Grafton
Granton
Haliburton
Harrietsville
Harrington
Harrow
Harrowsmith
Havelock
Hawkesbury
Hepworth

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

ONTARIO Cont'd

Hickson
Highgate
Highland Creek
Hilton Beach
Holstein
Honeywood
Humber Bay
Huntsville
Hyde Park
Hyndford
Ilderton
Inwood
Iroquois
Iroquois Falls
Ivanhoe
Jarvis
Jottenham
Kars
Kearney
Kemble
Kimberley
Kinsale (Brooklin R.R. 1)
Kintore
Kirkfield
Kirkland Lake
Kirkton
Komoka
Lakeside
Lambeth
Lefroy (Churchill)
Linwood
Londesboro
Lorne Park (Port Credit)
Lucan
Madoc
Maundaumin (Sarnia)
Manilla
Manitowaning
Markham
Marmora
Martintown
Maxville
Maxwell
Melbourne
Millbank
Mill Grove
Minden
Monkton
Mono Road
Morrisburg
Morriston
Mount Albert
Mount Elgin

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

ONTARIO Cont'd

Nanticoke
Napanee
Napier (Strathroy R.R.3)
Newburgh
Newbury
New Dundee
Newington Forbes Memorial
New Lowell
Norland
North Gower
Odessa
Omemee
Orono
Osgoode
Park Head
Pickering
Pinkerton
Plattsville
Plympton (Camlachie)
Point Edward
Port Burwell
Port Credit
Port Dalhousie
Port Dover
Port Lambton
Port Stanley
Powasson
Princeton
Queensville
Rebecca (Thorndale)
Ridgetown
Ridgeway
Riverside
Rodney
Romney (Wheatley)
Rossdale (Ailsa Craig)
St. George
St. Helen's (Lucknow)
Scarborough
Schomberg
Scotland
Shedden
Sheguindah
Shetland (Florence)
Singhampton
Smithville
Solina (Hampton)
Sombra
Southampton
South Mountain
Sparta
Sprucedale
Stevensville
Strathcona (Napanee)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

ONTARIO Cont'd

Stratton
Sunderland
Sydenham
Thamesford
Thedford
Thessalon
Thornbury
Thorndale
Thornhill
Thornton
Tiverton
Tottenham
Tweed
Underwood
Unionville
Vankleek Hill
Varna
Victoria (Caledonia)
Victoria Road
Vittoria
Wardsville
Warkworth
Waterdown
Wellburn (Belton)
Wellesley
Wellington
White Lake
Whitevale
Wiarton
Winchester
Woodslee (South Woodslee)
Woodbridge
Woodville
Wroxeter
Wyoming
Zephyr

MANITOBA

Altona, Women's Institute
Basswood, W.I. (Sinclair)
Belmont, W.I.
Beulah, W.I.
Boissevain, W.I.
Bowsman, W.I.
Cartwright, W.I.
Chatfield, W.I.
Coulter, W.I.
Cranberry Portage, W.I.
Culross, W.I.
Dauphin
Deloraine, W.I.
Elkhorn, W.I.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

MANITOBA Cont'd

Emerson, W.I.
Erickson, W.I.
Flin Flon Community, Club Library
Gimli, Icelandic Library
Gladstone, W.I.
Hamiota, W.I.
Hartfield, W.I. (Ericksdale)
H.G.T., W.I. (Killarney)
Inwood, W.I.
Kenton, W.I.
Killarney, W.I.
La Riviere, W.I.
Lauder, W.I.
Lyleton, W.I.
Magnet, W.I.
Manitou, W.I.
Marchand, W.I.
McCreary, W.I.
Melita, W.I.
Minnedosa, W.I.
Napinka, W.I.
Neepawa
Notre Dame de Lourdes
Ochre River, W.I.
Pelican Lake, W.I. (Hilton)
Piney, W.I.
Pipestone, W.I.
Ridgeville, W.I.
Rosser, W.I.
Russell, W.I.
Solsgirth, W.I.
Swan Lake, W.I.
Whitewater, W.I.
Winnipegosis, W.I.

SASKATCHEWAN

Abbey
Aneroid
Bapaume
Britannia & Wilton (Lloydminster)
Cabri
Cavalier
Eatonia
Elrose
Evesham
Forest Bank (Waseca)
Francis
Freemont
Garnock (Kelliher)
Leader
Luseland

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

SASKATCHEWAN Cont'd

Milden
Neudorf
Nipawin
Ogema
Paynton
Sceptre
Sunny Brae (Lady Lake)
Unity
Wadena
Warman
Wilkie

ALBERTA

Alix
Berwyn
Blairmore
Canmore, Memorial Hall
Claresholm
Fort McMurray
High River
Macleod
Peace River
Ponoka (Fort Ostell)
Raymond
Rocky Mountain House
St. Paul
Stettler
Vermilion

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Armstrong
Collingwood
Cowichan
Cranbrook
Cumberland
Field
Kamloops
Merritt
North Burnaby
North Vancouver
Ocean Falls
Penticton
Prince George
Quesnel
Rossland
Shawnigan Lake
Smithers
Telkwa
Vernon

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C202853

MEMORANDUM

W.J.D

I think there is material in basement called "The Walls of Quebec"

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202854 TWLM/JD
6.7.45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Proposed CBC Series on the Department of External Affairs.

About a month ago the CBC asked the cooperation of the Department in a series of weekly broadcasts to be started on July 13 on the national hookup which would, through the voices of its Minister and Departmental officials give the Canadian people an account of what the work of the Department consists of and, as far as possible, how it is carried out.

Mr. Read gave the scheme his own approval, subject of course to yours, and the CBC agreed to submit a draft programme. This scheme is being worked out jointly with Trade and Commerce whose Minister has agreed to speak and help.

CBC would like to have you open the series with a 5 minute talk on July 13, a 5 minute talk by me or some other senior officer the following week, then a recorded talk by General Vanier, followed by Round Table discussions by 5 or 6 members of the Department in Ottawa and Washington in subsequent weeks. This discussion would merely picture the routine operations of the Department at home and a mission abroad.

The script and personnel participating would, of course, be entirely subject to our approval in every respect.

The aim of the programme is to describe the Department's operations as objectively and lucidly as possible. No policies or issues will be under discussion.

Note approved for press
30-7-45

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

I am very glad to have the opportunity this evening to open this series of broadcasts on the Department of External Affairs and to join with my colleague the Minister for Trade and Commerce in this programme. The purpose of this programme, as you have been told, is to inform the people of Canada about the work of the Department. This Department is responsible to them for designing and carrying out the policies under which our relations with the rest of the world are maintained: by which our interests as a nation are safeguarded: and through which we seek to make the greatest contribution possible to the common human welfare.

To achieve these important ends is not easy. It depends on a number of things, all of which together form the basis of our external policy. I shall indicate briefly what some of the most important of those things are. I shall remind you now as I shall remind you again, that only the most constant vigilance on the part of all of us, and only an unwavering determination to develop and use these things to the utmost can ensure for Canada a consistent and practicable external policy.

May I draw your attention to what is necessary to a government in Canada in formulating such a policy.

First there is a clear understanding of what is in reality the truest interest of this country - namely that it should be united in its national purpose in the society of nations. Note that I use the word unity and not unanimity, because in a free democracy like Canada it is inevitable that there will be differences of opinion as to what constitutes the best and wisest measures to be taken in any particular circumstances. But by giving as fair consideration to all our domestic points of view and interest as possible, and by keeping steadily in sight the maintenance of a reasonable balance between those points of view, a real unity can be achieved.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202856

Second it is necessary that we should be kept fully informed of events abroad. The world as we know only too well now, is a world full of dangers and risks. Giant forces are let loose. Those responsible for keeping our ship of state on an even keel must be alert to know where and how those forces are operating and how they may come to affect this country. We must also keep ourselves well informed as to the policies of other governments, the trade policies, the defence policies, the social policies. We learn from them as well as about them.

Third, we need a public opinion at home which is aware of the broad issues of the day, and can look at them not only as Canadian citizens but as citizens of the world.

These, in the briefest form are only a small number of the bases of our external policy. How has the Department of External Affairs been developed to establish them?

To begin with, as head of the government, the Prime Minister, who is also by statute Secretary of Stafe for External Affairs, is in daily consultation with the other Ministers of the Crown, who are responsible for domestic policies. They, through their departments, and through your elected representatives in the House of Commons, keep the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed about those matters which concern the people of Canada in their daily work and business. Moreover, a very large number of the matters which begin as internal Canadian matters sooner or later involve external relations and thus come to my attention as Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this way the policies for which the Department is responsible are at all times con sidered in the light of the needs and wishes of Canadian citizens.

Then, to inform the government about the outside world, Canada has set up

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202857

extensive machinery of external missions, with Ambassadors, High Commissioners, Ministers, Consuls General, at their head. From these missions there are sent back to the government daily reports on economic and political events as they occur in every continent. These are studied and supply in part the factual material on which policy is based.

As regards public opinion, external policy there is I am happy to say an increasing interest being shown in all quarters by Canadian citizens in the character and purpose of the policy. When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were communicated to the country, I called on all Canadians to study them closely. It is even more important now that the Great Charter which sprang from those proposals should also be read and read again by all Canadians, so that they should know clearly the framework within which this external policy of security will operate, as it will operate for other Powers, great and small alike.

During the last two months as you know we have participated in the San Francisco Conference and through the press and other means the fullest reports and comments on Canada's policy there have been made to the Canadian public. In Parliament there have been and will be debates on our external policy; and by such public discussions as this series of broadcasts the general information of Canadians on the manner in which that policy is conducted will be still further increased. All this is helping to build in this country a true understanding of the complexities and difficulties of conducting an external policy in the modern world. It is on the foundation of this understanding that the government of Canada will continue to endeavour to conduct our external affairs in a way most beneficial to our country.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202858

Mr Gibson — L. H.
Perhaps I would be
as well if you held
this material for
future reference. W.L.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

C 202859

Ottawa,.....

Hon Mr J. Pickersgill
To see

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

J.D.C. file

Revised by WLMK

"The World and Ourselves"

Broadcast by the Prime Minister.

C202860

I am very glad to have the opportunity this evening to take part in the series of broadcasts entitled _____ and to join with my colleague the Minister for Trade and Commerce in this programme. The purpose of the series, as you have been told, is to inform the people of Canada about Canada's External Affairs. The Department of External Affairs is responsible for designing and carrying out the policies under which our relations with the rest of the world are conducted. It is the duty of the Department to advise the government on the safeguarding of Canada's interests as a nation in the world. It is the principal agency through which the people of Canada can make a contribution to the common welfare of mankind.

May I begin by drawing your attention to some conditions of which the government and its advisers must take account in formulating ~~xxxx~~ Canada's external policies.

The first thing to decide is what are in reality the interests of our country - and of these, the most important is that it should be united in its national purpose in dealing with other nations. You will note that I use the word unity

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202861

and not unanimity. In a free country it is inevitable that there will be differences of opinion as to what constitute the best and wisest measures to be taken in any particular circumstances. But by giving as fair consideration as possible to all our domestic points of view and interests and by keeping steadily before us the maintenance of a reasonable balance between those points of view, effective unity can be achieved.

To make wise decisions it is necessary that we should be kept fully informed of what is happening in other countries. The world, as we now know only too well, is a world full of danger and strife. It is a world in which powerful forces have been loosed. Those responsible for keeping our ship of state on an even keel must be alert to know where and how those forces are operating, and how they may come to affect this country. We must also keep ourselves well informed as to the policies of other governments, their trade policies, their defence policies, their social policies. We learn from other countries as well as about them.

To support sound policies, we need a public opinion at home which is aware of the broad issues of the day, and can look at them not only as Canadian citizens but as citizens of the world.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

These are one or two of the essential conditions of a sound external policy. How does the Department of External Affairs contribute to the creation of these conditions.

To begin with, as head of the government, the Prime Minister, who by law is also Secretary of State for External Affairs, is in daily consultation with the other Ministers of the Crown, who are responsible for domestic policies. They, through their departments, and through your elected representatives in the House of Commons, keep the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed about those matters which concern the people of Canada in their daily work and business. Moreover, a very large number of the matters which begin as internal Canadian matters sooner or later involve external relations and thus come to my attention as Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this way the policies for which the Department is responsible are at all times considered in the light of the views and the needs of Canadian citizens.

Then, to inform the government about other nations, Canada has set up extensive machinery of external missions, presided over by Commissioners, Ministers, and Consuls General. From these embassies and legations there are sent back to the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202863

government daily reports on economic and political events as they occur in every continent. These reports are studied and help to provide the factual information on which policies are based.

The Department of External Affairs has no direct responsibility for creating public opinion on external policy, although it is the duty of the government to keep Parliament and the country informed as to the policies and activities of Canada in relation to other countries. There is, I am happy to say, an increasing interest being shown in all quarters by Canadian citizens in the character and purpose of our external policy. When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were communicated to the country, I suggested that our people should study them closely. It is even more important now that the United Nations Charter which sprang from those proposals should also be read and read again by all Canadians, so that they should understand clearly the framework within which this external policy, to promote world security, will operate, and how it will affect our own and other countries, great and small alike.

During the last two months, Canada, as you know, has participated in the San Francisco Conference. The press

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202864

and the radio have given full reports and comments to the Canadian public on Canada's policy at San Francisco. In Parliament there have been and will be debates on our external policy; and by such public discussions as this series of broadcasts the general information of Canadians on the manner in which that policy is conducted will be still further increased. All this is helping to build in this country a true understanding of the complexities and difficulties of conducting an external policy in the modern world. It is on the foundation of this understanding that the government of Canada will continue to endeavour to conduct our external affairs in a way most beneficial to our country.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Draft of Suggested Speech
for Opening Broadcast in C.B.C.Series
on the Department of External Affairs.

I am much pleased to have the opportunity this evening to open this series of broadcasts on the Department of External Affairs and to have my colleague the Minister of Trade and Commerce join with me in this programme. The purpose of this programme, as you have been told, is to inform the people of Canada about the work of the Department. The Department of External Affairs is responsible for designing and carrying out the policies under which our relations with the rest of the world are maintained; the policies by which our interests as a nation are safeguarded; and the policies through which we seek to make the greatest possible contribution to the common human welfare.

To achieve these important ends is not easy. It depends upon a number of things, all of which together form the basis of our external policy. I should like to indicate briefly what some of the most important of those things are. I should like to remind you now, as I shall remind you again, that only the most constant vigilance on the part of all of us, and only an unwavering determination to develop and use these things to the utmost, can ensure for Canada a consistent and practicable external policy.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Draft of Suggested Speech
for Opening Broadcast in C.B.C.Series
on the Department of External Affairs.

I am much pleased to have the opportunity this evening to open this series of broadcasts on the Department of External Affairs and to have my colleague the Minister of Trade and Commerce join with me in this programme. The purpose of this programme, as you have been told, is to inform the people of Canada about the work of the Department. The Department of External Affairs is responsible for designing and carrying out the policies under which our relations with the rest of the world are maintained; the policies by which our interests as a nation are safeguarded; and the policies through which we seek to make the greatest possible contribution to the common human welfare.

To achieve these important ends is not easy. It depends upon a number of things, all of which together form the basis of our external policy. I should like to indicate briefly what some of the most important of those things are. I should like to remind you now, as I shall remind you again, that only the most constant vigilance on the part of all of us, and only an unwavering determination to develop and use these things to the utmost, can ensure for Canada a consistent and practicable external policy.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202866

May I draw your attention to what I regard as necessary to a government in Canada in formulating such a policy.

First, there is a clear understanding of what is in reality the truest interest of this country - namely, that it should be united in its national purpose in the society of nations. Note that I use the word unity and not unanimity, because in a free democracy like Canada it is inevitable that there will be differences of opinion as to what constitutes the best and wisest measures to be taken in any particular circumstances. But by giving as fair consideration to all our domestic points of view and interest as possible, and by keeping steadily in sight the maintenance of a reasonable balance between those points of view, a real unity can be achieved.

Second, it is necessary that we should be kept fully informed of events abroad. The world, as we know only too well now, is a world full of dangers and risks. Giant forces are let loose. Those responsible for keeping our ship of state on an even keel must be alert to know where and how those forces are operating and how they may come to affect this country. We must also keep ourselves well informed about the policies of other governments, the trade policies, the defence policies, the social policies. We learn from them as well as about them.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202867

Third, we need a public opinion at home which is aware of the broad issues of the day, and which is able to look at them not only as Canadian citizens but as citizens of the world.

These, in the briefest form, are only a small number of the bases of our external policy. How has the Department of External Affairs been developed to establish them?

To begin with, as head of the government, the Prime Minister, who is also by statute Secretary of State for External Affairs, is in daily consultation with the other Ministers of the Crown, who are responsible for domestic policies. They, through their departments, and through your elected representatives in the House of Commons, keep the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed about those matters which concern the people of Canada in their daily work and business. Moreover, a very large number of the matters which begin as internal Canadian matters sooner or later involve external relations and thus come to my attention as Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this way the policies for which the Department is responsible are at all times considered in the light of the needs and wishes of Canadian citizens.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Then, to inform the government about the outside world, Canada has set up an extensive machinery of missions abroad, with Ambassadors, or High Commissioners, or Ministers, or Consuls-General, at their head. From these missions there are sent back to the government daily reports on economic and political events as they occur in every continent. The study of these reports supplies in part the factual material upon which policy is based.

As regards public opinion about external policy, Canadian citizens are showing an increasing interest in the character and purpose of the policy. When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were communicated to the country, I called on all Canadians to study them closely. It is even more important now that the Charter of the United Nations which has been evolved from those proposals should also be read and read again by all Canadians, so that they will know clearly the framework within which this external policy of security will operate, and as it will operate for other Powers great and small alike.

During the last two months, as you know, we took part in the San Francisco Conference. Through the press and other means the fullest reports and comments on Canada's policy in the conference have been made to the Canadian public.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202869

In Parliament there have been and will be debates on our external policy; and by such public discussions as this series of broadcasts the general information of Canadians on the manner in which that policy is conducted will be still further increased. All this is helping to build in this country a true understanding of the complexities and difficulties of conducting an external policy in the modern world. It is on the foundation of this understanding that the government of Canada will continue to endeavour to conduct our external affairs in a way most beneficial to our country.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Draft of Suggested Speech
for Opening Broadcast in C.B.C.Series
on the Department of External Affairs.

I am much pleased to have the opportunity this evening to open this series of broadcasts on the Department of External Affairs and to have my colleague the Minister of Trade and Commerce join with me in this programme. The purpose of this programme, as you have been told, is to inform the people of Canada about the work of the Department. The Department of External Affairs is responsible for designing and carr ing out the policies under which our relations with the rest of the world are maintained; the policies by which our interests as a nation are safeguarded; and the policies through which we seek to make the greatest possible contribution to the common human welfare.

To achieve these important ends is not easy. It depends upon a number of things, all of which together form the basis of our external policy. I should like to indicate briefly what some of the most important of those things are. I should like to remind you now, as I shall remind you again, that only the most constant vigilance on the part of all of us, and only an unwavering determination to develop and use these things to the utmost, can ensure for Canada a consistent and practicable e ternal policy.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

May I draw your attention to what I regard as necessary to a government in Canada in formulating such a policy.

First, there is a clear understanding of what is in reality the truest interest of this country - namely, that it should be united in its national purpose in the society of nations. Note that I use the word unity and not unanimity, because in a free democracy like Canada it is inevitable that there will be differences of opinion as to what constitutes the best and wisest measures to be taken in any particular circumstances. But by giving as fair consideration to all our domestic points of view and interest as possible, and by keeping steadily in sight the maintenance of a reasonable balance between those points of view, a real unity can be achieved.

Second, it is necessary that we should be kept fully informed of events abroad. The world, as we know only too well now, is a world full of dangers and risks. Giant forces are let loose. Those responsible for keeping our ship of state on an even keel must be alert to know where and how those forces are operating and how they may come to affect this country. We must also keep ourselves well informed about the policies of other governments, the trade policies, the defence policies, the social policies. We learn from them as well as about them.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Third, we need a public opinion at home which is aware of the broad issues of the day, and which is able to look at them not only as Canadian citizens but as citizens of the world.

These, in the briefest form, are only a small number of the bases of our external policy. How has the Department of External Affairs been developed to establish them?

To begin with, as head of the government, the Prime Minister, who is also by statute Secretary of State for External Affairs, is in daily consultation with the other Ministers of the Crown, who are responsible for domestic policies. They, through their departments, and through your elected representatives in the House of Commons, keep the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed about those matters which concern the people of Canada in their daily work and business. Moreover, a very large number of the matters which begin as internal Canadian matters sooner or later involve external relations and thus come to my attention as Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this way the policies for which the Department is responsible are at all times considered in the light of the needs and wishes of Canadian citizens.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Then, to inform the government about the outside world, Canada has set up an extensive machinery of missions abroad, with Ambassadors, or High Commissioners, or Ministers, or Consuls-General, at their head. From these missions there are sent back to the government daily reports on economic and political events as they occur in every continent. The study of these reports supplies in part the factual material upon which policy is based.

As regards public opinion about external policy, Canadian citizens are showing an increasing interest in the character and purpose of the policy. When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were communicated to the country, I called on all Canadians to study them closely. It is even more important now that the Charter of the United Nations which has been evolved from those proposals should also be read and read again by all Canadians, so that they will know clearly the framework within which this external policy of security will operate, and as it will operate for other Powers great and small alike.

During the last two months, as you know, we took part in the San Francisco Conference. Through the press and other means the fullest reports and comments on Canada's policy in the conference have been made to the Canadian public.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

In Parliament there have been and will be debates on our external policy; and by such public discussions as this series of broadcasts the general information of Canadians on the manner in which that policy is conducted will be still further increased. All this is helping to build in this country a true understanding of the complexities and difficulties of conducting an external policy in the modern world. It is on the foundation of this understanding that the government of Canada will continue to endeavour to conduct our external affairs in a way most beneficial to our country.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202875

J.A.Gibson, Esq., Office of the Prime Minister.

Attached is draft of suggested speech for opening broadcast in C.B.C. series on the Department of External Affairs.

T.W.L.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202875

J.A.Gibson, Esq., Office of the Prime Minister.

Attached is draft of suggested speech for opening broadcast in C.B.C. series on the Department of External Affairs.

T.W.L.M.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Draft of Suggested Speech
for Opening Broadcast in CBC Series
On the Department of External Affairs

C 202876

I am very ~~glad~~ much pleased to have the opportunity this evening to open this series of broadcasts on the Department of External Affairs and to ~~join with~~ have with me my colleague the Minister ~~for~~ of Trade and Commerce in this programme. The purpose of this programme, as you have been told, is to inform the people of Canada about the work of the Department. ~~This~~ The Department of External Affairs is responsible ~~to them~~ for designing and carrying out the policies under which our relations with the rest of the world are maintained; by the policies which our interests as a nation are safeguarded; and by the policies through which we seek to make the greatest contribution possible to the common human welfare.

To achieve these important ends is not easy. It depends upon a number of things, all of which together form the basis of our external policy. I would like to ~~shall~~ indicate briefly what some of the most important of those things are. I would like ~~shall~~ remind you now, as I shall remind you again, that only the most constant vigilance on the part of all of us, and only an unwavering determination to develop and use these things to the utmost, can ensure for Canada a consistent and practicable external policy.

May I draw your attention to what I regard as ~~is~~ necessary to a government in Canada in formulating such a policy.

First there is a clear understanding of what is in reality the truest interest of this country - namely that it should be united in its national purpose in the society of nations. Note that I use the word unity and not unanimity, because in a free democracy like Canada it is inevitable that there will be differences of opinion as to what constitutes the best and wisest measures to be taken in any particular circumstances. But by giving as fair consideration to all our domestic points of view and interest as possible, and by keeping steadily in ~~sight~~ mind the maintenance of a reasonable balance between those points of view, a real unity can be achieved.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202877

Second, it is necessary that we should be kept fully informed of events abroad. The world, as we know only too well now, is a world full of dangers and risks. Giant forces are let loose. Those responsible for keeping our ship of state on an even keel must be alert to know where and how those forces are operating and how they may come to affect this country. We must also keep ourselves well informed ~~as to~~ about the policies of other governments, the trade policies, the defence policies, the social policies. We learn from them as well as about them.

Third, we need a public opinion at home which is aware of the broad issues of the day, and which able to can look at them not only as Canadian citizens but as citizens of the world.

These, in the briefest form, are only a small number of the bases of our external policy. How has the Department of External Affairs been developed to establish them?

To begin with, as head of the government, the Prime Minister, who is also by statute Secretary of Stafe for External Affairs, is in daily consultation with the other Ministers of the Crown, who are responsible for domestic policies. They, through their departments, and through your elected representatives in the House of Commons, keep the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed about those matters which concern the people of Canada in their daily work and business. Moreover, a very large number of the matters which begin as internal Canadian matters sooner or later involve external relations and thus come to my attention as Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this way the policies for which the Department is responsible are at all times considered in the light of the needs and wishes of Canadian citizens.

Then, to inform the government about the outside world, Canada has set up a

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202878

extensive machinery of ~~external~~ missions abroad, with Ambassadors, High Commissioners, Ministers, Consuls-General, at their head. From these missions there are sent back to the government daily reports on economic and political events as they occur in every continent. ~~These are studied and supply~~ The study of these reports supplies in part the factual material on which policy is based.

As regards public opinion about external policy, ~~there is, I am happy to say,~~ an increasing interest ~~being shown in all quarters~~ by Canadian citizens in the character and purpose of the policy. When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were communicated to the country, I called on all Canadians to study them closely. It is even more important now that the ~~Great~~ Charter of the United Nations which has been signed ~~which sprang~~ from those proposals should also be read and read again by all Canadians, so that they will know clearly the framework within which this external policy of security will operate, and as it will operate for other Powers, great and small alike.

During the last two months, as you know, we took part ~~have participated~~ in the San Francisco Conference, ~~and~~ Through the press and other means the fullest reports and comments on Canada's policy in the conference there have been made to the Canadian public. In Parliament there have been and will be debates on our external policy; and by such public discussions as this series of broadcasts the general information of Canadians on the manner in which that policy is conducted will be still further increased. All this is helping to build in this country a true understanding of the complexities and difficulties of conducting an external policy in the modern world. It is on the foundation of this understanding that the government of Canada will continue to endeavour to conduct our external affairs in a way most beneficial to our country.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Revised by Ritchie

"The World and Ourselves"

C 202879

Broadcast by the Prime Minister

I am very glad to have the opportunity this evening to take part in the series of broadcasts entitled "The World and Ourselves" and to join with my colleague the Minister for Trade and Commerce in this programme. The purpose of the series, as you have been told, is to inform the people of Canada about Canada's External Affairs. The Department of External Affairs is responsible for carrying out the policies by which our relations with the rest of the world are guided. It is the duty of the Department to advise the government on the safeguarding of Canada's interests as a nation in the world. It is one of the principal agencies through which the people of Canada can make their contribution to the common welfare of mankind.

May I begin by drawing your attention to some conditions of which the government and its advisers must take account in formulating Canada's external policies.

The first thing to decide is what are in reality the interests of our country - and of these, the most important is that it should be united/in purpose in its dealings with other nations. You will observe that I use the word unity and not unanimity. In a free country it is inevitable that there will be differences of

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

opinion as to what constitute the best and wisest measures to be taken in any particular circumstances. But by giving as fair consideration as possible to our different points of view and varying interests and by keeping steadily before us the maintenance of a reasonable balance between them, effective national unity can be achieved.

To make wise decisions it is necessary that we should be kept fully informed of what is happening abroad, both in the sister nations of the British Commonwealth and in other countries. The world, as we now know only too well, is full of danger and strife. It is a world in which powerful forces have been loosed. Those responsible for keeping our ship of state on an even keel must be alert to know where and how those forces are operating, and how they may come to affect this country. We must also keep ourselves well informed as to the policies of other governments, their trade policies, their defence policies, their social policies. We learn from other countries as well as about them.

To support sound policies, we need a public opinion at home which is aware of the broad issues of the day, and we need to approach those issues not only as Canadian citizens but as citizens of the world.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202881

These are one or two of the essential conditions of a sound external policy. How does the Department of External Affairs contribute to the creation of these conditions?

To begin with, as head of the government, the Prime Minister, who by law is also Secretary of State for External Affairs, is in daily consultation with the other Ministers of the Crown, who are responsible for various aspects of domestic policy. They, through their departments, and through your elected representatives in the House of Commons, keep the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed about those matters which concern the people of Canada in their daily work and business. Many of the questions which begin as internal Canadian matters sooner or later involve our relations with other countries and thus come to my attention as Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this way our external policies are at all times considered in the light of the views and the needs of Canadian citizens.

Then, to keep the government informed about conditions abroad, Canada has set up an extensive machinery of external missions, headed by Ambassadors, High Commissioners, Ministers, and Consuls General. From these posts abroad there are sent back to the government daily reports on political and economic developments as they occur in every continent.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202882

These reports are studied and help to provide the factual information on which policies are based.

We have all recognized the increasing interest shown in all quarters by Canadian citizens in the character and purpose of our external policy. When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were communicated to the country, I suggested that our people should study them closely. It is even more important now that the United Nations Charter which sprang from those proposals should also be read and read again by all Canadians, so that they should understand clearly the framework within which Canadian policy for the promotion of world security will operate.

During the last two months, Canada, as you all know, has participated in the San Francisco Conference. The press and the radio have given full reports and comments to the public on Canada's policy at San Francisco. In Parliament there have been and will be debates on our external policy; and by such public discussions as this series of broadcasts the general information of Canadians on the manner in which that policy is conducted will be still further increased. All this is helping to build in this country a true understanding of the complexities and difficulties of conducting our foreign relations in the modern world. It is on the foundation of

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

These reports are studied and help to provide the factual information on which policies are based.

We have all recognized the increasing interest shown in all quarters by Canadian citizens in the character and purpose of our external policy. When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were communicated to the country, I suggested that our people should study them closely. It is even more important now that the United Nations Charter which sprang from those proposals should also be read and read again by all Canadians, so that they should understand clearly the framework within which Canadian policy for the promotion of world security will operate.

During the last two months, Canada, as you all know, has participated in the San Francisco Conference. The press and the radio have given full reports and comments to the public on Canada's policy at San Francisco. In Parliament there have been and will be debates on our external policy; and by such public discussions as this series of broadcasts the general information of Canadians on the manner in which that policy is conducted will be still further increased. All this is helping to build in this country a true understanding of the complexities and difficulties of conducting our foreign relations in the modern world. It is on the foundation of

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

this understanding that the government of Canada will continue in the endeavour to conduct our external affairs in the way most beneficial to our country.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202884

"The World and Ourselves"

Broadcast by the Prime Minister

I am very glad to have the opportunity this evening to take part in the series of broadcasts entitled "The World and Ourselves" and to join with my colleague the Minister for Trade and Commerce in this programme. The purpose of the series, as you have been told, is to inform the people of Canada about Canada's External Affairs. The Department of External Affairs is responsible for carrying out the policies by which our relations with the rest of the world are guided. It is the duty of the Department to advise the government on the safe-guarding of Canada's interests as a nation in the world. It is one of the principal agencies through which the people of Canada can make their contribution to the common welfare of mankind.

May I begin by drawing your attention to some conditions of which the government and its advisers must take account in formulating Canada's external policies.

The first thing to decide is what are in reality the interests of our country - and of these, the most important is that it should be united in purpose/in its dealings with other nations. You will observe that I use the word unity and not unanimity. In a free country it is inevitable that there will be differences of

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

opinion as to what constitute the best and wisest measures to be taken in any particular circumstances. But by giving as fair consideration as possible to different points of view and varying interests and by keeping steadily before us the maintenance of a reasonable balance between them, effective national unity can be achieved.

To make wise decisions it is necessary that we should be kept fully informed of what is happening abroad, both in the sister nations of the British Commonwealth and in other countries. The world, as we now know only too well, is full of danger and strife. It is a world in which powerful forces have been loosed. Those responsible for keeping our ship of state on an even keel must be alert to know where and how those forces are operating, and how they may come to affect this country. We must also keep ourselves well informed as to the policies of other governments, their trade policies, their defence policies, their social policies. We learn from other countries as well as about them.

To support sound policies, we need a public opinion at home which is aware of the broad issues of the day, and we need to approach those issues not only as Canadian citizens but as citizens of the world.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

opinion as to what constitute the best and wisest measures to be taken in any particular circumstances. But by giving as fair consideration as possible to different points of view and varying interests and by keeping steadily before us the maintenance of a reasonable balance between them, effective national unity can be achieved.

To make wise decisions it is necessary that we should be kept fully informed of what is happening abroad, both in the sister nations of the British Commonwealth and in other countries. The world, as we now know only too well, is full of danger and strife. It is a world in which powerful forces have been loosed. Those responsible for keeping our ship of state on an even keel must be alert to know where and how those forces are operating, and how they may come to affect this country. We must also keep ourselves well informed as to the policies of other governments, their trade policies, their defence policies, their social policies. We learn from other countries as well as about them.

To support sound policies, we need a public opinion at home which is aware of the broad issues of the day, and we need to approach those issues not only as Canadian citizens but as citizens of the world.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

These are one or two of the essential conditions of a sound external policy. How does the Department of External Affairs contribute to the creation of these conditions?

To begin with, as head of the government, the Prime Minister, who by law is also Secretary of State for External Affairs, is in daily consultation with the other Ministers of the Crown, who are responsible for various aspects of domestic policy. They, through their departments, and through your elected representatives in the House of Commons, keep the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed about those matters which concern the people of Canada in their daily work and business. Many of the questions which begin as internal Canadian matters sooner or later involve our relations with other countries and thus come to my attention as Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this way our external policies are at all times considered in the light of the views and the needs of Canadian citizens.

Then, to keep the government informed about conditions abroad, Canada has set up an extensive machinery of external missions, headed by Ambassadors, High Commissioners, Ministers, and Consuls General. From these posts abroad there are sent back to the government daily reports on political and economic developments as they occur in every continent.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

These reports are studied and help to provide the factual information on which policies are based.

We have all recognized the increasing interest shown in all quarters by Canadian citizens in the character and purpose of our external policy. When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were communicated to the country, I suggested that our people should study them closely. It is even more important now that the United Nations Charter which sprang from those proposals should also be read and read again by all Canadians, so that they should understand clearly the framework within which Canadian policy for the promotion of world security will operate.

During the last two months, Canada, as you all know, has participated in the San Francisco Conference. The press and the radio have given full reports and comments to the public on Canada's policy at San Francisco. In Parliament there have been and will be debates on our external policy; and by such public discussions as this series of broadcasts the general information of Canadians on the manner in which that policy is conducted wihl be still further increased. All this is helping to build in this country a true understanding of the complexities and difficulties of conducting our foreign relations in the modern world. It is on the foundation of

---

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

this understanding that the government of Canada will continue in the endeavour to conduct our external affairs in the way most beneficial to our country.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Erbsa C 202889

Draft of Suggested Speech
for Opening Broadcast in C.B.C.Series
on the Department of External Affairs.

I am much pleased to have the opportunity this evening to open this series of broadcasts on the Department of External Affairs and to have my colleague the Minister of Trade and Commerce join with me in this programme. The purpose of this programme, as you have been told, is to inform the people of Canada about the work of the Department. The Department of External Affairs is responsible for designing and carrying out the policies under which our relations with the rest of the world are maintained; the policies by which our interests as a nation are safeguarded; and the policies through which we seek to make the greatest possible contribution to the common human welfare.

To achieve these important ends is not easy. It depends upon a number of things, all of which together form the basis of our external policy. I should like to indicate briefly what some of the most important of those things are. I should like to remind you now, as I shall remind you again, that only the most constant vigilance on the part of all of us, and only an unwavering determination to develop and use these things to the utmost, can ensure for Canada a consistent and practicable external policy.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Ecbsa C 202889

Draft of Suggested Speech
for Opening Broadcast in C.B.C.Series
on the Department of External Affairs.

I am much pleased to have the opportunity this evening to open this series of broadcasts on the Department of External Affairs and to have my colleague the Minister of Trade and Commerce join with me in this programme. The purpose of this programme, as you have been told, is to inform the people of Canada about the work of the Department. The Department of External Affairs is responsible for designing and carr ing out the policies under which our relations with the rest of the world are maintained; the policies by which our interests as a nation are safeguarded; and the policies through which we seek to make the greatest possible contribution to the common human welfare.

To achieve these important ends is not easy. It depends upon a number of things, all of which together form the basis of our external policy. I should like to indicate briefly what some of the most important of those things are. I should like to remind you now, as I shall remind you again, that only the most constant vigilance on the part of all of us, and only an unwavering determination to develop and use these things to the utmost, can ensure for Canada a consistent and practicable external policy.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202890

May I draw your attention to what I regard as necessary to a government in Canada in formulating such a policy.

First, there is a clear understanding of what is in reality the truest interest of this country - namely, that it should be united in its national purpose in the society of nations. Note that I use the word unity and not unanimity, because in a free democracy like Canada it is inevitable that there will be differences of opinion as to what constitutes the best and wisest measures to be taken in any particular circumstances. But by giving as fair consideration to all our domestic points of view and interest as possible, and by keeping steadily in sight the maintenance of a reasonable balance between those points of view, a real unity can be achieved.

Second, it is necessary that we should be kept fully informed of events abroad. The world, as we know only too well now, is a world full of dangers and risks. Giant forces are let loose. Those responsible for keeping our ship of state on an even keel must be alert to know where and how those forces are operating and how they may come to affect this country. We must also keep ourselves well informed about the policies of other governments, the trade policies, the defence policies, the social policies. We learn from them as well as about them.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202891

Third, we need a public opinion at home which is aware of the broad issues of the day, and which is able to look at them not only as Canadian citizens but as citizens of the world.

These, in the briefest form, are only a small number of the bases of our external policy. How has the Department of External Affairs been developed to establish them?

To begin with, as head of the government, the Prime Minister, who is also by statute Secretary of State for External Affairs, is in daily consultation with the other Ministers of the Crown, who are responsible for domestic policies. They, through their departments, and through your elected representatives in the House of Commons, keep the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed about those matters which concern the people of Canada in their daily work and business. Moreover, a very large number of the matters which begin as internal Canadian matters sooner or later involve external relations and thus come to my attention as Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this way the policies for which the Department is responsible are at all times considered in the light of the needs and wishes of Canadian citizens.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Then, to inform the government about the outside world, Canada has set up an extensive machinery of missions abroad, with Ambassadors, or High Commissioners, or Ministers, or Consuls-General, at their head. From these missions there are sent back to the government daily reports on economic and political events as they occur in every continent. The study of these reports supplies in part the factual material upon which policy is based.

As regards public opinion about external policy, Canadian citizens are showing an increasing interest in the character and purpose of the policy. When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were communicated to the country, I called on all Canadians to study them closely. It is even more important now that the Charter of the United Nations which has been evolved from those proposals should also be read and read again by all Canadians, so that they will know clearly the framework within which this external policy of security will operate, and as it will operate for other Powers great and small alike.

During the last two months, as you know, we took part in the San Francisco Conference. Through the press and other means the fullest reports and comments on Canada's policy in the conference have been made to the Canadian public.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

In Parliament there have been and will be debates on our external policy; and by such public discussions as this series of broadcasts the general information of Canadians on the manner in which that policy is conducted will be still further increased. All this is helping to build in this country a true understanding of the complexities and difficulties of conducting an external policy in the modern world. It is on the foundation of this understanding that the government of Canada will continue to endeavour to conduct our external affairs in a way most beneficial to our country.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

JWP

"The World and Ourselves" C 202894

Broadcast by the Prime Minister.

I am very glad to have the opportunity this evening to take part in the series of broadcasts entitled and to join with my colleague the Minister for Trade and Commerce in this programme. The purpose of the series, as you have been told, is to inform the people of Canada about Canada's External Affairs. The Department of External Affairs is responsible for designing and carrying out the policies under which our relations with the rest of the world are conducted. It is the duty of the Department to advise the government on the safeguarding of Canada's interests as a nation in the world. It is the principal agency through which the people of Canada can make a contribution to the common welfare of mankind.

May I begin by drawing your attention to some conditions of which the government and its advisers must take account in formulating ~~xxxx~~ Canada's external policies.

The first thing to decide is what are in reality the interests of our country - and of these, the most important is that it should be united in its national purpose in dealing with other nations. You will note that I use the word unity

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202895

and not unanimity. In a free country it is inevitable that there will be differences of opinion as to what constitute the best and wisest measures to be taken in any particular circumstances. But by giving as fair consideration as possible to all our domestic points of view and interests and by keeping steadily before us the maintenance of a reasonable balance between those points of view, effective unity can be achieved.

To make wise decisions it is necessary that we should be kept fully informed of what is happening in other countries. The world, as we now know only too well, is a world full of danger and strife. It is a world in which powerful forces have been loosed. Those responsible for keeping our ship of state on an even keel must be alert to know where and how those forces are operating, and how they may come to affect this country. We must also keep ourselves well informed as to the policies of other governments, their trade policies, their defence policies, their social policies. We learn from other countries as well as about them.

To support sound policies, we need a public opinion at home which is aware of the broad issues of the day, and can look at them not only as Canadian citizens but as citizens of the world.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

These are one or two of the essential conditions of a sound external policy. How does the Department of External Affairs contribute to the creation of these conditions.

To begin with, as head of the government, the Prime Minister, who by law is also Secretary of State for External Affairs, is in daily consultation with the other Ministers of the Crown, who are responsible for domestic policies. They, through their departments, and through your elected representatives in the House of Commons, keep the Secretary of State for External Affairs informed about those matters which concern the people of Canada in their daily work and business. Moreover, a very large number of the matters which begin as internal Canadian matters sooner or later involve external relations and thus come to my attention as Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this way the policies for which the Department is responsible are at all times considered in the light of the views and the needs of Canadian citizens.

Then, to inform the government about other nations, Canada has set up extensive machinery of external missions, presided over by Commissioners, Ministers, and Consuls General. From these embassies and legations there are sent back to the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

government daily reports on economic and political events as they occur in every continent. These reports are studied and help to provide the factual information on which policies are based.

The Department of External Affairs has no direct responsibility for creating public opinion on external policy, although it is the duty of the government to keep Parliament and the country informed as to the policies and activities of Canada in relation to other countries. There is, I am happy to say, an increasing interest being shown in all quarters by Canadian citizens in the character and purpose of our external policy. When the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were communicated to the country, I suggested that our people should study them closely. It is even more important now that the United Nations Charter which sprang from those proposals should also be read and read again by all Canadians, so that they should understand clearly the framework within which this external policy, to promote world security, will operate, and how it will affect our own and other countries, great and small alike.

During the last two months, Canada, as you know, has participated in the San Francisco Conference. The press

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202898

and the radio have given full reports and comments to the Canadian public on Canada's policy at San Francisco. In Parliament there have been and will be debates on our external policy; and by such public discussions as this series of broadcasts the general information of Canadians on the manner in which that policy is conducted will be still further increased. All this is helping to build in this country a true understanding of the complexities and difficulties of conducting an external policy in the modern world. It is on the foundation of this understanding that the government of Canada will continue to endeavour to conduct our external affairs in a way most beneficial to our country.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

In the broadcasts which are to be given each week at this same time, each of my colleagues in the Cabinet is going to describe in turn the activities of his department, and to explain how it is translating into action the will of the people. The object of the series is not the glorification of a political party or of a particular government; it is conceived with the object of showing the people of Canada that their government is being carried on in their interests, along lines to which they have given their approval. It is our wish to show you our democracy in action in order that every Canadian may understand its operations and appreciate its blessings. I thank you.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

XA/FP
5,3

Dictated by the Prime Minister,
2 xi 46

C202900

not used

Suggested topics for Speech at Toronto (December, 1946) on

A TRUE PERSPECTIVE

1) A true perspective of contemporary events

people should not be swept away by talk that these times are worse than others;

wider knowledge along the way;

some encouragement in the fact that the world is getting closer together.

2) Questions excercising the public mind from time to time:

unemployment at one time

possibility of war at another time

3) What we must now aim at in a bigger way than ever before is an expanded view of our foreign-policy

accompanying this must be a new vision of national unity - a vision laeger than that of any single province, without diminishing the value of the provinces but rather enhancing their proper position.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

C202901

re: Canadian Cultural Development

You may recall that, during preparations for the 1944 Speech from the Throne, I ventured to suggest that the inclusion of even a single sentence, indicating an interest in Canadian cultural reconstruction would prove important as a sign of recognizing the need to balance plans for economic and social reconstruction. However, at the time, it was felt desirable to defer making such a reference.

May I venture now, Mr. King, to report to you some observations which seem to suggest the importance of now considering this matter in the light of general Canadian interest in plans for national re-establishment:

1) During the past 12 months, an increasing number of well-organized groups have discussed various aspects of Canadian cultural needs. Not a single month has passed without some important Canadian periodical taking up this matter

2) The House of Commons Committee on Reconstruction was encouraged, by numerous representations during the past year, to plan for two hearings on Canadian cultural subjects: 1) a special hearing on the work of a provisional interdepartmental committee which has been exploring the field for encouraging useful creative art and craft skills among the Canadian people; 2) a general delegation representing the combined interests of leaders in the major cultural fields: music, art, literature, drama, radio, et cetera

3) However, so far, it does not appear that the House of Commons Committee has followed up these hearings with recommendations to the Government

It is becoming increasingly observed that Federal Government reconstruction planning agencies seem to be ignoring the importance of cultural development for Canada on a national scale, while concentrating solely on economic and social re-establishment

While it is now difficult enough to explain such an attitude, it may well become even more difficult as time goes on

4) In your concluding remarks to the people of Canada on the result of the recent general election campaign, you said:

> "Let us now unite in a determination, by our constructive efforts, to make and to keep our country the finest in the world in which to work and to live."

Also, throughout your book "Industry and Humanity" it is clearly indicated that you have long appreciated the philosophy it is so important to preserve in order to keep human interests well balanced.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202902

As just a single instance, may I recall how, in your chapter on "The Human Aspect," you pointed out that --

"Spiritual perceptions precede an understanding of social and economic problems."

There are very many indeed who are anxious to take encouragement from your words. And among the number are those who hope sincerely that they may interpret such words to include, along with the important economic and social conditions which are desired, the equally important Canadian cultural conditions which may contribute to a well-balanced policy, if not philosophy, for our national reconstruction. At the same time, an interest in our cultural re-establishment, in proportion to our economic and social development would give to Canada the distinction it deserves in the eyes of other countries which are recognizing this field as a vital factor in national life.

Proposal:

While it is not now possible, nor perhaps necessary to deal with such a matter in a Speech from the Throne, may I however, suggest for whatever merit you may consider the idea might have, that you would receive commendation of incalculably good effect, were you to be the first among the Government to recognize and suggest the need for Canadian cultural development to keep apace with economic and social development. Could not this point appropriately be made during your own main speech on the Address from the Throne?

I do believe, Mr. King, that if the present Government does not indicate some interest in this matter, it will be either a single opposition group, or a combined opposition which may lay claim to the credit for at least directing attention to the subject.

Personally, I can think of hardly another subject which would be as well received at this stage of your long career as our Canadian leader who has already introduced so many needed services, than an expression of interest in Canadian cultural development. It is becoming plain how much your efforts are appreciated in connection with plans for improvements to Canada's Capital. But what I am endeavouring to suggest would seem to offer, perhaps, more direct interest to the many who are scattered throughout the vast areas of a country as large as ours.

Except among students of the subject, it is not generally recognized just how numerous and how important are the well-organized groups and countless individuals which engage in cultural pursuits for their only avocational interests.

Encouragement of the common cultural interests of the average citizen can contribute much towards greater feelings of tolerance, understanding and national unity. The Liberal Government, under your personal inspiration and guidance, might take considerable pride in recognizing such a natural and worth while field for encouragement.

September 6, 1945

Deane H. Russell
Deane H. Russell

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202903

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

re Maxville Fair

Attached are some notes for possible use in preparing your remarks.

I have not yet got any suitable information on meat rationing, but will send a subsequent note on that point.

I have asked Mr. Gibson to look out for you the note he did on Glengarry, which may contain some point you would like to refer to.

J.W.D.

13th September, 1945.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202904

MAXVILLE FAIR

September 14, 1945

Notes for Prime Minister

Significance of Agricultural Fairs:

An expression of community life;

An opportunity for healthy competition in the development and improvement of livestock, field crops, vegetables, etc.;

A forum or meeting-place for the interchange of knowledge.

Tribute to Farmers' contribution to winning of war:

1. Feeding armies and allies;

2. Vast increase of output with reduced manpower;

Hard work on the farms - unfailing support for victory loans and all appeals to patriotism;

Thousands of young farmers in armed forces.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202965

What Farmers can do to secure the Peace:

Food and fuel the great weapons of peace-making;

Production at high levels required to restore the health of hungry peoples in devastated lands;

Relief of hunger the first step in restoration of nations with which Canada must trade to be prosperous;

No concern for markets in immediate future.

The future of agriculture:

Floors under farm prices have removed risk of sudden disastrous collapse - a form of social insurance for farmers;

Must be coupled with positive measures to provide markets;

Markets must be maintained:
(a) in other countries
(b) at home;

Maintenance of markets in other lands depends upon restoration of economies of great food-importing countries, promotion of trade, and maintenance of high quality production;

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202906

Maintenance of markets for farm products at home depends upon a high level of employment in towns and cities;

Illustration of interdependence of nations and of city and country within each nation.

Government faced with great problems in transition from war to peace:

Have come to Maxville right from Parliament where great problems already upon us;

Three immediate tasks in our own country:

1. to demobilize three-quarters of a million men and several thousand women in army, navy and air force;
2. to fit all these veterans into productive life of the nation -- and, in addition, to find new jobs for hundreds of thousands of workers employed in war industries;
3. to meet a growing and insistent demand for houses.

These problems may seem remote from agricultural community, like Glengarry: they may seem city problems rather than country problems.

Solution of these problems vital also to farming community:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202907

Peacetime production of industry needed to satisfy needs on farms for machinery, cars, new clothing, and a host of other demands;

Profitable employment of city people needed to keep up markets for milk and dairy products, meat, and other farm commodities.

Demobilization:

Government doing utmost to speed return to Canada and discharge of soldiers, sailors and airmen;

Over 100,000 men repatriated since V-E day and a similar number discharged

Limited by shipping, by need to proceed in orderly fashion, to see to health and other needs of returning veterans; and to give priority, as far as possible, to men with longest service.

Employment:

Speeding up of conversion of war industries to make goods needed at home or abroad;

Encouragement of new industries and of expansion of existing industries;

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202908

Making long-range plans for national development and public works when needed for employment;

Special effort to promote production of building materials and to encourage employment in construction especially of houses.

Housing:

No lack of finance in providing houses;

Actual shortages holding up expansion;

Shortages inevitable at close of war when all possible manpower and resources diverted to war needs;

Cannot shift over-night;

Should be thankful we have so much housing when compared with so many countries devastated by war;

Government not satisfied: seeking to speed up construction by every effective means.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202969

No apology for referring to these problems:

May not touch immediate lives of rural community so directly; but solution of great national problems demands understanding between country and city;

Greatest need of these difficult and trying times is mutual understanding and tolerance which understanding breeds;

Greatest of all virtues of fairs and other community gatherings -- to bring together people of different backgrounds and outlooks and to increase their knowledge of one another and one another's problems.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Citizenship is but another word for public service. Public service is a means of enlarging the circle of friendship to its utmost bounds. The circumference of the globe is now the defining circle of our international relations.

The ideal of peace and good-will, however it may be expressed, is the ultimate aim of all citizenship. When it will be achieved, and how it will be achieved, will depend, more than all else, on how we serve.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

Ottawa, Canada
1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Check Material

C202911

THOUGHTS THAT KINDLE

1946

COMPILED BY

E. V. H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202911A

THOUGHTS THAT KINDLE

1946

Kind gratitude to the
Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King
for his world vision and
for adding fire to those
kindling thoughts
from
Emily V. Hammond

COMPILED BY

E. V. H.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202911 B

FOREWORD

This booklet goes out with a new name. We need more now than being braced up. We must be kindled with divine fire if we are to help build a new world. Each one of us has a part to play in this building process. All eyes are turned to the United States to see the kind of leadership we are going to take. Now is our chance to put the great Master Builder in control.

To reconstruct is harder than to construct, for we must first get rid of a lot of rubbish before the building can start. As individuals of a great country we must give up our selfishness, greed, hate, resentment and smugness. Then our actions will keep pace with our words, and we can prove that our democracy under God's leadership is a workable proposition.

My loving thoughts go out to all who read this booklet. I am grateful to those who are responsible for the quotations.

May the coming year hold rich blessings in store for each one of you!

EMILY V. HAMMOND

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202911C

Let us give thanks to God, and remember that we have now dedicated ourselves to follow in His ways to a lasting and great peace and to a better world.

The responsibility of the great states is to serve and not dominate the peoples of the world.

This country is at the crossroads for the greatest future that any nation in the world has ever faced. Or disaster. Whichever *we* want to make it. It's up to us.

We have learned to fight with other nations in common defense of our freedom. We must now learn to live with other nations for our mutual good.

President Truman

MESSAGE FOR V-E DAY—In victory we shall seek an international order in which the spirit of Christ shall rule the hearts of men and of nations.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The fight to make our national faith prevail — in ourselves, our homes, our Country — is the fight in which every American must take his part.

General John J. Pershing

C2029110

It is the morale—and I mean spiritual morale—which wins the victory in the ultimate, and that type of morale can only come out of the religious nature of a soldier who knows God and who has the spirit of religious fervor in his soul.

General George C. Marshall

We have had our last chance. If we do not now devise some greater and more equitable system Armageddon will be at our door. The problem basically is theological and involves a spiritual recrudescence and improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advance in science, art, literature and all material and cultural developments of the past two thousand years. It must be of the spirit if we are to save the flesh.

General Douglas MacArthur

It is to our interests to see that we are strong. The weak cannot co-operate. Only strength can co-operate.

Practicality and idealism are not mutually antagonistic. It is possible to be idealistic and realistic at the same time.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

I have felt His hand upon me in great trials, and submitted to His guidance, and I trust that as He shall further open the way I will be ready to walk therein relying on His help and trusting in His goodness and wisdom.

Lincoln

Moral Re-Armament—the fight for a new America, strong, clean, united—should fire the hearts of all red-blooded Americans, and stir their wills to action.

Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd

Success will depend far less upon the perfection of the machinery we may set up than upon the continued resolution of ordinary men and women.

The Earl of Halifax

The new world order cannot be worked out at some given moment and reduced to writing at a conference table. It is something that lives and breathes, something that needs to be developed in the minds and hearts of men.

W. L. Mackenzie King

Unless there is that virtue, the righteousness for which the Christian religion stands, at the center of the nation's life, the Republic cannot endure.

Sun Yat-sen

Basically the three things upon which China has built her civilization are identical with those which have furnished the west with its inherent greatness, namely, faith in a Supreme Power guiding the destiny of the nation, adherence to moral standards and the sanctity of the home.

What we need now is a highway to the hearts of men and nations bringing the eternal resources and guidance of the Spirit for making peace.

Dr. Chang Kia-ngau

Our nation as a whole needs the faith, the high moral standards, and the spirit of sacrifice of Jesus. Let us all at this time pray to God that He may purify us, strengthen us, and make us worthy of our great heritage.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

We must not have illusions about the future. A lot of those leading nations are secularizing all of life. The moral standard of today is very low.

In such days we must tell the leaders and the peoples that unless there is a change of heart in us all the world will go direct to hell.

Bishop Arne Fjellbu of Norway

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202911G

Lord, lift us out of private-mindedness and give us public soul to work for Thy kingdom, by daily creating that atmosphere of a happy temper and generous heart which alone can bring the Great Peace. *Bishop Hackett, 17th Century*

We must let the Prince of Peace Himself dictate the program of peace, to men who have learned that the secret of peace lies first in their own hearts, then in their homes. Then they can hope to bring peace in the family of nations.

Everybody wants to see the other fellow changed. Every nation wants to see the other nation changed. But everybody is waiting for the other fellow to begin. If you want an answer for the world today, the best place to begin is with yourself. This is the first and fundamental need.

Upon a foundation of changed lives permanent reconstruction is assured. Apart from changed lives no civilization can endure.

People believe that their leaders should be guided by God. But the rank and file must be guided too. Only God-controlled men will make God-controlled nations to make a new world. *F. N. D. Buchman*

C 202911H

TOTAL PREPAREDNESS

Not by the uniform or braid,
Not by the trappings of my sword,
But by the keenness of my blade
Judge me, in day of battle, Lord.

Not how they said I played my part,
Not by the boastful words outpoured,
But by the cleanness of my heart
Judge me, in day of battle, Lord.

Morris H. Martin

It looks as if man had better start harnessing the forces of the Spirit, the powers of Holy Writ and the electrons of the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments. The only "atomic bombs" that will save mankind from now on are to be found there.

A little "splitting" of the rays of religion and a little "releasing of the energy" of the Bible seems in order. If we would only spend sums like $2,000,000,000 to harness the forces of God's teachings what a break it would be for the human race!

No uranium is needed as a medium for that. Just the medium of vital, crusading churches with the ablest, most forceful, most intelligent men in our citizenship, aglow and aflame with the spirit of the prophets. *Dave Boone*

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

If you represent an *interest*, you inevitably divide people and arouse the opposition of all those who have other interests.

If you represent a *principle*, you rally the wise and honest to your standards.

We give ourselves away by our criticisms and prejudices. We defend the flaws in ourselves by criticising them most violently in others.

Children as they grow up, do what their parents do, not what their parents tell them to do.

If you put your heart into your work, you find it puts heart into you.

From "Ideas Have Legs"
by Peter Howard
Published in Great Britain
by Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

Men of science have discovered the atomic bomb which has caused terrific destruction. Men inspired by God must find how to use this tremendous power constructively if we are ever to have a new and better world.

E. V. H.

America is as morally unprepared for peace, as she was physically unprepared for Pearl Harbor.

John Hanes

The intangibles, so far from being unsubstantial phantoms about which you can do nothing, are actually the essential factors which determine ultimate success or failure.

The new world does not begin when pens inscribe signatures on parchment at a Peace Table. The new world begins when God inscribes His will on the hearts of ordinary men and statesmen.

There is only one Government that will work—government by God, personally and nationally acknowledged and obeyed.

George West, Bishop of Rangoon

We sign treaties and pacts for the world, but often refuse to face the problems in our own lives. What we all need is more moral backbone and the courage to stand up for our convictions.

To have lasting peace the war of ideas will have to be solved. If a leader with a burning passion of a wrong idea could turn the world upside down, think what we could do with a burning passion of a right idea in putting the world right side up!

E. V. H.

And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.

St. John 8: 32

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202911K

TIME BOMBS

Pacts of friendship will not last without acts of friendship.

The mind is like a parachute. It works best when it's open.

Even husbands who are good eggs become hardboiled if you keep them in hot water.

Only a rising tide of unselfishness can keep nations off the rocks.

If you do not stand for something, you will fall for anything.

From "New World News"
by Vic

America has a destiny. She must give a lead in remaking the world under God's direction. That's what our homes can fight for.

"Our Fighting Faith"
by J. Blanton Belk

The Kingdom of God is not over the hills and far away; it is not somewhere that we go when we die, but life lived in God's way here and now.

Rev. Irving Benson, D.D.
of Australia

C202911K

A blast of selfishness can destroy a home as thoroughly as bombs. It will take a spirit of giving, unity, and honesty, and then we shall have what everybody wants—houses with homes inside of them.

Fred Welch, Mayor of East Hamm

Be guided and gay
Every step of the way.
God is right there,
And He will prepare
Whatever is best.
Then leave all the rest
To His loving care.
Just listen and dare
To take ways untrod
That lead up to God.

E. V. H.

The trouble with nations
Is human relations,
Especially you and me.

Anon

The forgotten factor in medicine is that God can direct a man's thinking and give him consistent power to be the kind of person he should be.

Irene Gates, M.D.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202911M

Unless there is born again in our people the spirit of sacrifice and service, of moral responsibility and faith in God, my comrades and I who fight on the Pacific beaches, and those of us who will die there, have been exploited and betrayed, and have fought and died in yain.

Pfc. John H. Hogan
(killed in action on Okinawa, May 7, 1945)

Only when everyone of us and every nation learns the secret of love for all mankind will the world become a great orchestra following the beat of the Greatest Conductor of all.

Artur Rodzinski

Here's to the new fashioned mother!
Her home is a fortress today—
She binds up the rifts and the hatreds
That are causing the nations' decay.
She's fashioned of heart and of iron
A will that's made strong in the Lord,
Though life has its problems and sorrows
There's nothing she fears as too hard.
Now Victory's handbook lies printed
On hearts that have fought and have won—
Such women shall build the new nation,
We'll take up the task they've begun!

Dorothy Teuber

C202911N

If human beings are to be fully healthy, we must free them from the disease of hate, fear and greed. There can be no true advance in the health of the nations until men fight for the spirit that will enable them to live together.

Paul Campbell, M.D.

The crisis, so far as our institutions in this country are concerned, will not end with victory on the field of battle. New difficulties will confront us—complications extraordinary. And if men do not work together with each other, but work apart, distrusting each other, we may tear down everything that we hold sacred in this country after we have defeated our country's enemies.

Honorable James W. Wadsworth

We can spread the philosophy of industrial and national teamwork—the true strength of democracy.

I believe that Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, has so planned for the benefit of man that he will always have horizons before him.

H. Birchard Taylor

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202911 O

Advancing years should mean years for advancing.

Only a nation of sound families can help produce a family of sound nations.

Anon

BATTLE LINE

"Divide and conquer", says the foe,
"Split them up from head to toe.
Divide them Right and Left and see
What's left of their Democracy."

"Draw Battle Lines between the classes,
Races, homes, confuse the masses.
Breed resentment, fear, self-pity,
Rivalry of farm and city."

We'll not be fooled, our life's at stake,
Division clashes us awake.
Democracy is born in pain
But not in treason's scarlet stain.

To fall for this is suicide
And not why gallant brothers died.
The only battle line we'll see
Is Right and Wrong, for Liberty.

Sheldon Roots

Many of us have preferred to make our own plans and then try to fit God into them, instead of finding God's biggest plan and being willing to fit into it whatever the cost.

Annie Jaeger

11850 C 202911P

Giving Christianity away to another is the best way to keep it.

Kenaston Twitchell

The nation needs simple-hearted pioneers: men and women who will give their lives for what they believe in.

So let's fight on and remember that one on God's side is a majority, but *two* are better.

Kenaston Twitchell, Jr.

An opening is always when the Holy Spirit comes, maybe not in the visible form of shining wings, maybe not with an audible voice "as though it thundered", but with that sense of presence, more real than physical reality.

Arthur Ketchum

ABUNDANCE

Mint of the spirit
Coin your gold
In love and service
Manifold.
No counterfeit
Can ever be
Found in such shining
Currency!

Rosa Coates Richards

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202911Q

Teach us, good Lord, to serve Thee as
Thou deservest;
To give and not to count the cost;
To fight and not to heed the wounds;
To toil and not to seek for rest;
To labor and not to ask for any reward
Save that of knowing that we do Thy
will.

Ignatius Loyola

God's help is the thing that matters. We should insist that God is not left out in our international relationship and in the reconstruction of the world.

The real secret of the defense of Malta . . . was our faith in God. I commend Him to you.

Lieut. General Sir William Dobbie

If you are in the right you can afford to keep your temper. If you are in the wrong you cannot afford to lose it.

Motto hanging in Mahatma Gandhi's single-roomed house in Wardha, India

The most hopeful thing coming out of the war today is Moral Re-armament.

Gandhi

C 202911R

America can set an example for all the world in the creative way of life . . . A true artist lives to create work to give to the world for *its* benefit, not for his—the life of the true artist is a dedicated life.

Barton Mumaw

WHAT IS VICTORY?

It is not won when violence is over,
When guns along the firing line have
ceased,
When children from the shelters under
cover
Return again to normal life—released;
It is not won when enemies surrender,
When promises are made in time of stress,
When statesmen meet in conference to
tender
High plans for peace and freedom from
distress.

True victory is won with calm elation
When understanding lifts the heart in
love,
When neighbors seek the good of every
nation
Deriving strength and power from above;
When all are unified in one Defender
Striving to do His will without surcease,
Accepting calls of sacrifice to render
Their part in Victory's enduring peace.

V-E Day
May 8, 1945

Alice Van Rensselaer

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202911S

SELECTIONS FROM PROVERBS

A man hath joy by the answer of his mouth; and a word spoken in due season, how good is it!

The fear of the Lord is the instruction of wisdom; and before honour is humility.

Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established.

A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity.

A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly: and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.

THE RETURN TO ZION

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.

Strengthen ye the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees.

Say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not, behold your God will come with vengeance, even God with a recompense; He will come and save you.

Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped.

C 202911T

Then shall the lame man leap as a hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing: for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert.

And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.

Isaiah 35: 1, 3-6, 10

I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living.

Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and He shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the Lord.

Psalm 27: 13, 14

Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself shall be with them, and be their God.

And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away.

Revelations 21: 3, 4

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202911u

The proceeds from the sale of this booklet will help educate some student at The Berry Schools in Georgia.

These Schools were started in 1902 by Miss Martha Berry. Because of her faith and her capacity for hard work, they have grown steadily, until now their influence has spread throughout the Southern states. Many of the 13,000 graduates have been in the Armed Forces, and they reflect great credit on their Alma Mater. A number of them have made the supreme sacrifice.

In 1942 Miss Berry went to her reward. She used to say that when she saw St. Peter, she would ask him for all the golden harps and crowns he could spare so they could be melted for her beloved Schools! Her mantle has fallen on Dr. William Jesse Baird, former Dean of Berea College, who is now President of The Berry Schools.

Cheques, large and small, are gratefully received and may be made payable to The Berry Schools, Inc. and mailed to Mount Berry, Georgia. These are deductible from the income tax.

E. V. H.

C 202911v

THOUGHTS THAT KINDLE
1946

PRICE: 26 cents postpaid

ADDRESS: Peck & Durham
80 Washington Street
New York 6, N. Y.

Please send remittance with order.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202911w

GOLDEN TREASURY OF THE BIBLE

Compiled by

EMILY V. HAMMOND

may be obtained from the

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY

5 East 48th Street

New York 17, N. Y.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

[1940]

C 202512

CUNARD
WHITE STAR

Commandant - Colonel Sutherland
a good friend
lost his & most delightful
party
Friend his second son lost.
a confidential & keen & second
offering to work on Port Detail
the Red Cross, V.A.D.
Voluntary Aid detachment
for service in the staff of
Women part in training of Nurses
to represent the Spirit of Humanity
Memorial to Nurses in Hall of
Prov-
Fr, Commonwealth & Indian
Countries & Belgium
Man who Served
only for the
Carry on Work of Social Service
Leaders in Social Welfare Families

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C 202813

CUNARD
WHITE STAR

a world used,
bringing ends & bits could with this
printed - a happy memory
singing
playing
imperial outlook
selling the country

Some good ones and a few
a strong hand &
& strong commander

Some successes
many award

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

10) Arrangements made for passage toCanada of wives and children of Canadian service men-

C 202914

During voyage back to Canada in HMT "Queen Mary" had opportunities of seeing the great care and sympathy and patience which surround the whole process of bring to Canada the wives of Canadian servicemen and their children;

a fascinating commentary on one of the most important increases in our population there has ever been at any time.

On this voyage, 2200 "Canadian dependents", of whom 945 children; mothers from all parts of British Isles, with the accents of London, the Western Highlands, the Eastern counties;

all animated by a sense of great expectation in building new homes in all parts of Canada;

most favourably impressed by conduct and by sense of community if interest; also by strong and healthy children.

Aboard ship was able to visit, in company with the Senior Medical Officer,

medical examining rooms,
dispensary,
surgical and sick bay quarters,
children's hospital ward,
nurseries

all in charge of a most competent and understanding staff:
medical officers and orderlies of the R.C.A.M.C.,
nursing sisters both of the RCAMC and the Canadian Red Cross;
cheerfulness and patience in ministering to this happy band of Canadians.

Pleasure in being able to extend a word of welcome on behalf of Government and people of Canada to assembled mothers one morning at sea;

Appreciation of all arrangements made by No. 1 Ship Staff (Lt. Col. W.E. Sutherland, O.B.E., Ship's Commandant) for comfort and welfare of all passengers travelling as dependents

(mention, e.g., arrangements for the sending of free telegrams to next of kin in Canada or U.S.A.)

Something reminiscent of Canadian hospitality from the moment these 2200 Canadians boarded this great ship at Southampton, and continued along every mile of the journey to Halifax, where other hands took over.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202915

(1) [1946]

Thanks to France
[illegible]
acknowledgment to date
See in light of world scene
present -
Quitting - should now prepare
more rapidly.

See end from beginning
Abdomen held & made
(1) peace
(2) enduring peace.

Men in mass decision
accent of one another
in hand before in the
voice me and home in
history Peace.

Obedience enduring peace

Remarks to Friends
and world
by W.L.M.K.

Light stirs darkness hurt
to unconscious in mind in
Europe -
[illegible]
dawn in afternoon
territories etc;
on mass hurt on two
fought for from Church & the
by church - peace on
indivisible -
[illegible]

attempt of the united pri
two and foes - work
and effort on.
Total war important
Get rid Nonviolence - destruct
significance of this experience
Nations pro subsequent -
(in fact founded
Spirit - atmosphere
left under ill mind of
world. proof of
weapons, [illegible]

Progression
Science
Use to love
the to fraternity - of life
world of peace.

end with
portion
let us seem
peace
work
[illegible]
I must well be last the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202916

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202917

Conférence de Paris (C.R.) 1ère séance

30 juillet 1946.

Exemplaire N° 89

CONFERENCE DE PARIS

COMMISSION DU REGLEMENT

COMPTE RENDU des Décisions prises à la 1ère séance tenue au Palais du Luxembourg, le mardi 30 juillet 1946, à 10 heures.

I. ELECTION DU PRESIDENT

M. Spaak, premier Délégué de la Belgique, est élu Président de la Commission.

II. ELECTION DU VICE-PRESIDENT

M. Kardelj, premier Délégué de la Yougoslavie, est élu Vice-Président de la Commission.

III. PUBLICITE DES DEBATS

La Commission décide d'admettre les représentants de la presse à assister à ses débats.

La Commission recommandera à la Conférence Plénière d'admettre la presse à assister à toutes les Commissions de la Conférence.

IV. PROCHAINE SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION

La Commission tiendra sa prochaine séance le lendemain 31 juillet à 10 heures.

Des dispositions seront prises pour que la séance plénière ne se réunisse pas à la même heure./.

Palais du Luxembourg,
Paris.

30 juillet 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202918

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202919

Conférence de Paris (C.R.) 1ère séance

30 juillet 1946.

Exemplaire N° 90

CONFERENCE DE PARIS

COMMISSION DU REGLEMENT

COMPTE RENDU des Décisions prises à la 1ère séance tenue au Palais du Luxembourg, le mardi 30 juillet 1946, à 10 heures.

I. ELECTION DU PRESIDENT

M. Spaak, premier Délégué de la Belgique, est élu Président de la Commission.

II. ELECTION DU VICE-PRESIDENT

M. Kardelj, premier Délégué de la Yougoslavie, est élu Vice-Président de la Commission.

III. PUBLICITE DES DEBATS

La Commission décide d'admettre les représentants de la presse à assister à ses débats.

La Commission recommandera à la Conférence Plénière d'admettre la presse à assister à toutes les Commissions de la Conférence.

IV. PROCHAINE SEANCE DE LA COMMISSION

La Commission tiendra sa prochaine séance le lendemain 31 juillet à 10 heures.

Des dispositions seront prises pour que la séance plénière ne se réunisse pas à la même heure./.

Palais du Luxembourg,
Paris.

30 juillet 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Commonwealth Meeting
July 29-Aug

C202920

Price the texts to be recommended by the Conference are to be subject to the individual concurrence of the governments - I do not see any real substance in [illegible] for a simple majority on questions of substance

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202921

I don't like the
idea of the abstainers
it would be better for them
to participate so fully
that the findings of
the Conference would
really anticipate stage
4.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Etc. etc's grievance
which we share is
not against the
U.K. but against
the 4 power set up
– we don't like it – but
it appears to be the
only possible way of
keeping Russia within
the international Community

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202923

I'd say - we fully agree
with Evatt and would like to have
shared in the kind of general
settlement he envisages —
— But the facts of

C202923

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

29-7-46

C 202924

I have told Evatt that we would support
the motion for a simple majority in
Commission - though we did not think
the issue very important in view of
the great power veto.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202925

April 8, 1946.
ER:EW

NOTE FOR MR. ROBERTSON

I attach some copies of five paragraphs from the introduction to Mr. King's speech in the House of Commons on May 15, 1938. The parallel with the situation of to-day is striking. The moral contained in the final paragraph is that the best way of preventing an explosion is not to have an economic depression.

E.R.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

April 8, 1946.
ER:EW

C 202926

THE WORLD SITUATION, MAY, 1938

1. "We look out upon a disturbed and seemingly chaotic world. Bitter and destructive wars are being waged in two continents. Force is openly glorified. Solemn pledges are disregarded. Armaments are mounting to fantastic heights. A war of propaganda is filling the air. We ask ourselves, how, within twenty years after a war to end war, is the war spirit so strong in many quarters? Why, after a war to make the world safe for democracy, has dictatorship attained such acceptance and momentum?

2. "It is not possible to give a short answer to such questions. It is clear that no one factor and no single country can be held responsible. The fact is the great war never completely ended; the world is still suffering from its consequences. The effects of four years of world struggle and destruction and convulsion did not end in 1918. The results of a great war are usually entirely different from the intentions and the objectives of any of the peoples who embark upon it.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202927

3. "For a time after the war it appeared that a stable world might shortly be attained. A genuine passion for peace spread through all the countries engaged in the war, the losers as well as the nominal victors. In great part this new will to peace found embodiment in the League of Nations, but it found expression in many other movements as well. No one who visited Europe in the middle twenties could doubt the strength or the genuineness of that desire. But meanwhile other forces had been at work which in time overcame this will to peace in many quarters. Over a great part of Europe, except the democratic states fronting on the Atlantic, political and social revolutions were in progress. Countries which had not been fortunate enough to work out political freedom and economic progress by gradual effort found themselves compelled to fact these belated tasks through revolution. The war had broken down the accepted social structure, the habitual conventions and restraints. The new controls were established by violence, by dictatorship of a class, dictator-

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

ship of an individual. New men, with new ambitions and new methods, were thrown up in the conflict; masters of violence and propaganda were given free hand. Inevitably the revolutions and class conflicts which have dominated the internal affairs of three countries out of four in central, eastern and southern Europe found reflection in their foreign relations as well. The new religions of race or class or social doctrine were as explosive, as expansive, as intolerant as Islam was a thousand years ago. The world was called upon to subscribe to their new creeds of communism or fascism or other isms.

4. "The peace settlement had left problems and grievances which these explosive forces turned to account. It solved some territorial grievances, some nationalist aspirations, but it created new problems. Some countries or minorities when given freedom denied that freedom to others. Some countries which had lost territory or prestige were stirred up to plan for vindication and revenge.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Some of the victors could not forget their fear or their pride. The fact that the earthquake of the war had disturbed the existing balance of world power, had given America and Asia new power relatively to western Europe, further complicated the organization of peace.

5. "I do not believe these forces would have reached the explosion point if economic depression had not swept the world in 1929 and the years that followed. Depression sharpened every problem, shook the individual's security, increased the tension of international intercourse, provided the unemployed and discontented recruits for the new gospels. That depression, at least in its magnitude, was also a delayed consequence of the war, the war which left a crushing burden of debts and reparations, which broke down international credit and currency arrangements which created new customs boundaries and new vested economic interests."
(House of Commons, May 24, 1938).

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

NAR/ET
12 April,1946

C 202930

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

I asked Escott Reid to go over some of your pre-war speeches on foreign policy with an eye to the approaching debate. He has selected a number of apposite and useful quotations and added for good measure some dicta of his own which might be useful.

Mack

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

ER/AH

A

April 8th, 1946.

C 202931

1. Canada intends to use the United Nations as the principal instrument of its foreign policy.

2. Canada will carry out in the fullest good faith all its obligations under the Charter.

3. Canada believes in the organization of military force by the Security Council as a deterrent to any possible aggressor, and will loyally cooperate in the organization of this military force.

4. Canada believes, however, that the United Nations should concentrate more on organizing the forces that make for peace than on organizing force for war. As Senator Vandenberg has so wisely said of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals on which the Charter of the United Nations is based, their genius lies not in the use of military force at all but in the exact opposite, the substitution of justice, international law and peace, for force, piracy and war. Canada will, therefore, support to the limit of her ability the constructive work of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized international agencies. Nations do not go

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

to war because of disputes with each other over tariffs, monetary questions, cartels, shipping, aviation and such things, but we know from experience that if nations are constantly quarrelling over questions which involve, or are thought to involve, national prestige, national security and national prosperity, it is much more difficult for them to cooperate in the creation and preservation of an effective world security organization to that very high degree which is necessary if world peace is to be preserved. It is the task of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies to promote cooperation and collaboration between the nations of the world in those economic and social matters which hitherto have been mainly causes for differences between nations not occasions for cooperation between them.

5. Canada believes that the United Nations and especially its Economic and Social Council and its Trusteeship Council can help greatly towards the rapid realization of the ideal of equality for all men regardless of race, creed or colour.

6. The nations of the Commonwealth are today more united

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

than they have ever been before. The war and the problems resulting from the war have demonstrated how important are the things which these nations have in common and how unimportant are their differences. Canada believes in ever closer cooperation with the other nations of the Commonwealth.

7. Canada believes that the ideals which the nations of the Commonwealth have in common are ideals which they share with the United States and with many other nations. Canada does not, therefore, believe in exclusive Commonwealth relations.

8. Canada's fortunes are inextricably linked with the fortunes of the United Kingdom and the United States. We intend to preserve special defence relations with both countries for both countries are vital to our defence.

9. Canada and the United States have been partners in the development of the resources of North America. They have been partners in two great wars. Canada intends to do all that lies within its power to ensure that that partnership endures. Good partners make good neighbours.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

10. The nations and peoples of the world have just concluded a great civil war. The government of every one of the states which won that war could well adopt as a summary of their foreign policy the words of Abraham Lincoln distilled from his wisdom and from his pity for the sufferings caused by another great civil war. Only one word need be changed. He was speaking of the wounds of one nation. We speak today of the wounds of many nations.

> "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nations' wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan -- to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

April 8, 1946.

1. "Peace is not a policy; it is a condition or state of being brought about as the result of policies founded upon right principles." (October 22, 1937: speech at Toronto in honour of Mr. Hull). The overriding consideration in deciding what Canadian foreign policy should be on any specific question which comes up must be the necessity of creating and preserving peace. This applies to all the day-to-day decisions on all the matters which make up the substance of foreign policy -- matters political, economic and cultural. "Foreign policy I conceive as simply the sum of those dealings or relationships or policies which the government of one country carries on with other countries. It is in large part, an extension of domestic policy. It depends upon the balance of social and political forces, upon the industrial organization, upon the whole background of the people's life....Foreign affairs nowadays have to do largely with economic questions, trade or tariff, oil or railway concessions, international debts, migration,

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

fishery or power or navigation rights in boundary waters." (Imperial Conference, 1923, cited House of Commons, May 24, 1938).

2. "The results of a great war are usually entirely different from the intentions and the objectives of any of the peoples who embark on it." (House of Commons, May 24, 1938). We can guess something of the costs of a war in an atomic age. We have scarcely any glimmering of an idea of what its results would be. Sometimes a problem seems so baffling, so hopeless of solution that people are tempted to say that there is no way out but war. Two great wars have taught us that war is not a way out of difficulties but a way into difficulties. You cannot create a better world by the instrumentality of modern war. All you can do by fighting is to prevent an aggressor state from creating a world even worse than the world which war will create.

3. "There is a deep difference between the democratic and the totalitarian states. Neither type can at present expect the other to abandon the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

way of life that seems good to it. That difference, fundamental and important as it is, that rivalry, inevitable as it may be, does not mean that a decision must be sought on the field of battle.... Let (the rivalry) be a rivalry in doing most for one's own people, not most against another people. Let it be a contest in determining which way of life does the most for the ordinary man and woman, which can best give both opportunity and security, which can most effectively raise standards of living, and standards of thinking, which can most effectively lessen human suffering and human want, which can best reconcile individual liberty and community obligation." (House of Commons, March 30, 1939).

4. "The relations between peoples have been upset by scientific developments which have brought them suddenly into immensely closer daily contact, before they had developed the new political machinery, the new political attitude, the new political experience and capacity that are required for

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

living together in such close quarters." (House of Commons, March 30, 1939). Our present international/political machinery is obsolete. We must invent and instal modern international political machinery as rapidly as possible. We must develop new political attitudes, new political experience and capacity. What the world needs to-day is a great act of creation.

5. Any Canadian of imagination and pity was reluctant before the war to offer advice on the solution of delicate European negotiations, the failure of which might lead to war, because even though the war would probably involve us, it would also probably not involve us to the same degree as Europeans whose cities lay open to air attack. The experience of the war has demonstrated that pre-war reluctance was well-founded. The cities of Canada were mercifully spared the terror and destruction that came to the cities of Europe. Before the war it was therefore proper for me to remind those who demanded a more active Canadian role in the settle-

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

ment of European crises that if war should break out as the result of the failure of diplomatic negotiations, "the brunt of the disaster, ~~one~~ and of the unimaginable sufferings, would have fallen, not upon our people and cities, but upon the peoples and cities of those countries on the spot." (House of Commons, March 30, 1939). But that pre-war argument for Canada taking a back seat when European or Asiatic problems are being discussed has unfortunately now lost much of its validity and is losing more of its validity every day. The basis of the argument is being destroyed by the development of long-range weapons of mass destruction.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C

April 8, 1946.

C 202940

1. Peace is indivisible. War anywhere in the world increases the possibility of war everywhere else in the world.

2. Prosperity is indivisible. Want anywhere in the world increases the possibility of want everywhere in the world.

3. Peace and prosperity are inseparable. Without peace there can be no lasting prosperity. Without prosperity there can be no lasting peace.

4. Liberty is indivisible. A state which violates the rights of its own citizens is the kind of state which is likely, if it has the power and the opportunity, to try to violate the rights of other states.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

D

April 8, 1946.

C 202941

Foreign policy is not concerned mostly with war; it has to do with maintaining peace.

"My hon. friend says that foreign policy and defence are necessarily bound together. I think he makes a mistake in assuming that foreign policy has to do mostly with war. Foreign policy has to do with maintaining peace, and I have indicated over and over again that so far as this government is concerned, its policy is to follow after the things that make for peace with all the nations of the world, and to do the utmost that it possibly can towards that end. Our whole fiscal policy is based on that view. It is a part of our foreign policy, part of our relations with other countries. We believe that getting rid of trade restrictions, quotas, and other barriers, doing what we can to break down economic nationalism, helps . . .

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

helps to make for peace. Having regard to the extent of its trade, this government has gone further, I believe, than any other government in existence to-day towards promoting trade with other countries by reducing tariff barriers and getting rid of trade restrictions of one kind and another. . . "

(House of Commons, February 19, 1937,)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

April 8, 1946.

Foreign policy not declarations but actions.

Foreign policy does not consist of declarations but of actions.

"A policy is not adopted at one stroke; it is the sum of many actions, accumulating decisions on what often appear points of detail, ordinary routine. Daily and sometimes hourly new situations must be faced, conversations held, decisions taken."

(House of Commons, May 24, 1938.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

Canada and the United Kingdom : the impossibility of continuous and consistent support by Canada of the policy of the United Kingdom Government.

"It is only necessary to spell out the implications of this view to make it clear that even its exponents would hesitate to adopt it in all cases. The goal of United Kingdom policy may remain the same, but the paths by which that goal is sought vary widely. The view which I have mentioned would involve being prepared to follow every variation in the trend of British policy due to changing situations on the continent, changing party fortunes or changing ideas of national advantage. It would mean one year following a Conservative government, next year a Labour government; one year leaning toward collective security, next year perhaps toward isolation."

(House of Commons, May 24, 1938.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

6.

April 8, 1946.

C202945

The need for good-will.

"Two convictions, long held, have immeasurably deepened as a consequence of all I have recently seen and heard. One is how terrible a thing is hate; and the other, how necessary to the cure of all our ills, is an attitude of good-will. So long as the minds of men are filled with hatred and jealousy and mistrust of their fellow-men -- whether that hatred and mistrust be directed against their fellows as citizens of some other country, or members of some other class, or party or group; whether that hatred be based upon race, or religion or form of political organization or belief -- so long will all else fail, and fear and terror continue to haunt the homes and the lives of men. Let us begin to look beneath the surface, into the hearts of men and women, and discover what it is . . .

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202946

is that is begetting the blindness and the bitterness which is shutting out the light and warmth of life, and seek to change that thing, and we shall soon see a very different world than we have to-day. In some such search, we shall find the secret of the world's unrest.

We are in an age of transition. The old order of things which existed before the Great War was split wide open by that world upheaval. That order is being examined now, not from the top, but from beneath. It was an order full of social injustice in many lands, an injustice to classes and masses of men which has bred no end of hate and mistrust. Before we attempt to pass judgment on any nation or on any class, we would do well to know something of its story, inside out. The reconstruction of the social order is the problem with which the statesmen of Europe are wrestling to-day, and no part of the world is free from its possible repercussions and explosions.

(Broadcast address over CBC, July 19, 1937.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

April 8, 1946.

C 202947

The use of the term "the Dominions".

"The time has come to cease speaking of "the dominions" as if they were some peculiar half-fledged type of community, and all alike in their interests and views. Such a usage leads to confusion at best, and to alibis and misrepresentation at worst. South Africa is South Africa, New Zealand is New Zealand, Australia is Australia and Canada is Canada, and it will help to good understanding if that elementary fact is borne in mind."

(House of Commons, May 24, 1938.)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202948

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202949

JWP/SR
27.5.46

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
ON THE LONDON MEETINGS.

SUGGESTED POINTS

1. Origin of meetings -

Proposed conference of Prime Ministers of Commonwealth nations to be held immediately prior to Conference at Paris to conclude treaties of peace with Italy, Finland, Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria.

2. Plans changed by circumstances

Delay and uncertainty in regard to Paris Conference;

Conflict of original date with Dominion-Provincial Conference;

Inability of Field Marshal Smuts to come to London until May;

Inability of Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. Chifley) to remain in London beyond first week of May;

Only practical procedure to have a series of meetings;

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

3. Conduct of meetings

Early meetings largely devoted to matters in which Canadian interest more indirect (e.g. South-West Pacific);

Canadian government fully informed of matters discussed at earlier meetings;

Subjects of greatest interest to Canada discussed after Canadian participation began on May 20th;

Emphasise informal, exploratory and general nature of consultations;

Purpose of meetings: not to solve problems so much as to understand them;

Matters requiring decisions call rather for direct negotiation between Commonwealth governments concerned;

In this connection stress anew the adequacy and efficiency of methods of Commonwealth communication - the continuing conference of the Cabinets of the Commonwealth.

4. Commonwealth Consultations

Read communique into record and compare with speech to two Houses of British Parliament in May, 1944: also with earlier statement in Canadian Parliament.

The communique of Thursday, May 23, 1946 is a complete vindication of the time honoured Canadian

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202951

position in this matter.

(In this connection also refer to Evatt's statement of May 23, 1946).

5. Value of direct consultations between Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

In view of the general agreement as to the excellence of existing methods of consultation, it may be asked what purpose is served by direct consultations face-to-face.

The answer is that immediate personal consultations are desirable not to concert policy or to settle definite issues, but to explore one another's minds on matters of general interest: to form personal friendships which contribute so greatly to a proper understanding and appreciation of written communications.

First meeting of Prime Ministers since present U.K. Government came into office. Particularly valuable to establish direct contacts with new Ministers.

6. No "British bloc"

Here repeat what was said in London speech of 1944 -

No thought of "ganging up" on other nations; or of seeking to form competing power blocs.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

7. Disappointment over Paris Conference

Had hoped to combine London meetings and Paris Conference in a single visit overseas:

Inconvenience of too many conferences. What is more serious:

Paris Conference has not met because of lack of agreement on fundamentals among great powers.

Great powers should not settle all details of peace treaties in advance: but equally no object in a conference until agreement in principle on fundamentals among the great powers.

Necessity of doing nothing to widen breach between great powers - time and patience - not too much talk - peace will be built slowly.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

DRAFT

31.V.46 C 202953

This is a memorable and, may I say, a heart-warming day of my life, and I confess that in the pleasure of this company, and in this setting so charged with the associations of more than two centuries in the political life of the British Isles, I find any words inadequate to convey my sense of appreciation to all of you who have here assembled to do honour to me.

It is an honour which touches me personally, as a representative of the people of Canada, through whose confidence I have held the office of Prime Minister for now very nearly nineteen years. It is an honour which surrounds the office of Prime Minister of Canada with a crowning touch, both of hospitality, as on this immediate occasion, and of a kind of fraternal regard which must ever remain one of the proudest possessions of any man's experience. It is also, if I may say so, an honour which encompasses and surpasses even the dignity and worthiness with which the office of the King's Prime Minister - in the United Kingdom and in the several nations of the Commonwealth has for long been invested. On all of these grounds, and in the fullness of time which has brought me to the threshold of the twentieth year I have held my present office, I am more deeply grateful than I can well express.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202954

There is today, within this stately and historic room, much of the urbane spirit of that first among the King's Prime Ministers, Sir Robert Walpole. It is true, I believe, that when he succeeded to the leadership in the House of Commons in Eighteenth Century England, and when he began the development of the system which we know and recognise as Cabinet Government, his conduct and motives did not pass unchallenged. The very title of the office which latterly attached to him - as First Lord of the Treasury - I mean the title of Prime Minister,- carried with it an implied reproach. It is of record that in February, 1741, the House of Lord protested that Walpole had so far arrogated to himself the conduct of the public business as to have become "the sole and Prime Minister".

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

But at least his long term of office did establish the basic usages of responsible government, which in this country, have only rarely been challenged in over 200 years, and in no essential have they been overruled for over a century and a half.

In the King's Dominions overseas the processes of government have arrived at the same ultimate ends of responsibility and autonomous status within the British Commonwealth of Nations. The course was neither swift nor smooth. In Canada, indeed, responsible government appeared as a solution only after men of principle and understanding, driven virtually to desperation in the struggle against privilege and political stagnation, had taken up arms to urge what they believed to be right. In consequence, my grandfather spent many years in exile, and my mother was born into the poverty which that exile involved. It was armed insurrection which finally awakened government in these islands to the political needs and aspirations of Canadians.

Even men of more moderate views - men who had parted company with those who advocated violence - were urging forward the requirements of an orderly and responsible

/government.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202956

government. How much of hope and conviction was summed up by Robert Baldwin, when he exclaimed to Lord Durham that it was the genius of the British race in both hemispheres to be concerned with the government of themselves! How much of shrewd and native patriotism was bound up with Joseph Howe's statement of the case: "We ask for no more than as British subjects we are entitled to, but we shall be content with nothing less." And how sober and yet imaginative were the studied conclusions of Lord Durham's Report, which was to become the new handbook of political persuasion across the seas. Speaking of the situation in Canada in 1837, at a moment when the permanency of what he called "the connexion" was by no means certain, he said: "To conduct their government harmoniously, in accordance with its established principles, is now the business of its rulers; and I know not how it is possible to secure that harmony in any other way than by administering the Government on those principles which have been found perfectly efficacious in Great Britain. I would not impair a single prerogative of the Crown. On the contrary I believe that the interests of the people of these Colonies require the protection of prerogatives which have not hitherto been exercised. But the Crown must, on the other hand, submit to the necessary consequences of

/representative

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

representative institutions; and if it has to carry on the Government in unison with a representative body, it must carry it on by means of those in whom that representative body has confidence.

"In England this principle has been so long considered an indispensable and essential part of our constitution that it has really hardly ever been found necessary to enquire into the means by which its observance is enforced."

Elsewhere in the Report, Durham wrote: "I admit that the system which I propose would in fact place the internal government of the ~~colonies~~ colony in the hands of the colonists themselves.....I know not in what respect it can be desirable that we should interfere in their internal legislation in matters which do not affect their relations with the Mother Country." We need not now stop to enquire into Durham's philosophy of a relationship which admitted of an exact division. Lord Elgin - in some respects the most understanding of all the Representatives who have served the Crown in Canada - found that a hard and fast dividing line was not necessary to the useful conduct of Government. Even so, of all the then-new nations of "Radical Jack", history has

/justified

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

justified all save one. The ideas which were accepted - responsible government, the deepening friendship of Canada with the United States, the "permanency of the connexion" - are now so widely appreciated that it is with a feeling of strangeness that we go back to an age in which they did not exist - that is, as recently as 1837. It was a supreme service of Durham's career that in Canada he was prepared to trust the man on the spot. And so long as that trust remains mutual, there need be no fear for our relations as people and governments one with another.

An occasion such as the present recalls how many of these achievements now enshrined in history have become part of the political inheritances of the British race. Within this room are men who have seen during their lifetime the transformation of the political structure which has become the British Commonwealth of Nations; men who have had a part in the shaping and the working of the system of consultation and co-operation which is one of the marks of our collective political achievement. In commenting upon the usefulness of the series of consultations which have lately concluded here, I cannot perhaps do better than allude to a strikingly prophetic judgment by a distinguished Governor-General of Canada.

/Ninety-five

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C

Ninety-five years ago, he set down his views upon the desirability of some form of federation of the British provinces in North America.

"Let the forms and the substance of the British constitution, (he wrote), come to maturity in this part of America.....They (The British North American Provinces) should stand in conscious strength and in the full equipment of self-government as a free people bound by the ties of gratitude and affection."

We have very lately had good reason to rejoice in the conscious strength which enabled us to take our part in the titanic struggle for the world's freedom. It has been a part of our heritage as a nation of free people to have enjoyed for many years what we recognise as the equipment of self-government; and the passing of the years has had the happy consequence of making that equipment full and at the same time flexible enough and adaptable enough to meet the extraordinary demands of war. We must, by every means in our power, strive to keep it so. In all our history as a nation, what I may call a progressive decentralisation of function has been accompanied by a strengthening of the central purpose of our political association. We of ourselves are living witnesses to

/the

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

the truth which Durham and his successors proclaimed; that the ties which link us together may be thin as gossamer, but strong as steel.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

The honour which you do me this evening is one in which the people of Canada have some share. It is through them, and through the confidence expressed in general elections since 1921, that I have been entrusted with the office of Prime Minister for now almost nineteen years. No one would, I think, lightly value the associations of those years, which are by this evening's gathering brought to a crowning peak. Over those years there have been sunshine and shadow. There have been uneasy years - years of economic depression and of uncertain peace. There have been years of war - years of the upbuilding of our strength, the pouring out of great stores to meet material needs, and the marks of sacrifice in the high calling of the world's freedom. There may now be anxious years - years in which we may ask ourselves at what price victory has been attained, and at what charges peace in our time may be made secure.

But in all these years, as my presence in London on this day well attests, there has been friendship and kindliness and understanding, all of which spring from the resolute and sturdy hearts of the people of Britain. It is now nearly fifty years since I first visited England and nearly forty years since I was first in this country on an official mission.

/At

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Put away

C 202962

"Unlike the American negro private who, feeling the pangs of homesickness, went to his sergeant on V-J. Day — "Boss, de war am ovah, I'se going home," to which the viate NCO replied: "Yo' po' niggah, yo' enlisted fo' de duration of de war; de war may be ovah, but de duration am just beginning"

from "Life Blood for the Nation" Address given by Dr. W. Stuart-Stanbury, Director, Blood Transfusion Service of the Canadian Red Cross Society — Winnipeg - June 3rd 1946.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

NAR/SR/JG
14.6.46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C 202963

It has occurred to me that there are one or two things that you might wish to say when met by the press in Halifax. (The following suggestion is in addition to anything you may wish to say about the Prime Minister's meetings, Commonwealth consultation generally, and the prospects of peace conferences - on the latter point you may wish to remind them that the members of the Council of Foreign Ministers are meeting again in Paris this very day).

I was very much impressed by the way men and women in the United Kingdom have settled down, seriously and soberly, to the job of rebuilding their cities and getting production started again. They seem to realize, pretty clearly, that an all-out effort to step up production in every line is their own country's chief need and the world's chief need at the present time. They are working hard to increase output, not only of food and fuel and of the consumer goods they lack, but they are giving a high priority to the production of goods for export so that they can pay for the goods they want from us.

With large parts of the world hungry and the peoples everywhere in desperate need of goods and equipment, I must confess I have been dismayed by reports of serious stoppages of work on our continent. We must all recognize that there are a good many unfairnesses and inequalities in the organization of industry and that the wages structure, in particular, is probably out of joint here and there. It is clear that a good many adjustments have to be made. I hope these can be accomplished without holding up needed production or interfering with the full employment we are seeking.

We should remember that all countries are at this moment, and will be for the next two or three years, in the process of transition from a war to a peace economy. Military demobilization is just one aspect of this transition. Industrial reconversion is another. Any big changeover in the direction of production means inevitably a loss of time in tooling up, waiting for scarce materials, and in assembling expert labour forces. These physical difficulties in the way of gerring on an all-outpeace time production basis are grave enough; it is a great pity that these difficulties should be made greater at this particular juncture in history by widespread industrial stoppages which, in the long run, can only result in a lessen-

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202964

lessening of production, out of which real wages and income are paid.

We know from past experience that the enemies of labour are quick to exploit any false step by labour leadership which appears to put what are often the reasonable demands of labour into apparent conflict with the general interests of the community. We had an ugly experience of that just after the last war, and I hope that this time the responsible leaders of labour, industry and government can work together to carry us through the next two or three years, which will be of critical importance for world recovery.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C202964

lessening of production, out of which real wages and income are paid.

We know from past experience that the enemies of labour are quick to exploit any false step by labour leadership which appears to put what are often the reasonable demands of labour into apparent conflict with the general interests of the community. We had an ugly experience of that just after the last war, and I hope that this time the responsible leaders of labour, industry and government can work together to carry us through the next two or three years, which will be of critical importance for world recovery.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED /
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Copy for Laurier Ho.

Notes for Remarks

C202965

Parliamentary Dinner to
Welcome the Prime Minister.

Parliamentary Restaurant

Tuesday, June 18, 1946.

Appreciation of:

Whips of own party who organized dinner;

Leaders and Members of other parties for joining in welcome;

Spirit of Parliament which enables all groups to forget party differences in personal and social relationships.

Evidence of strength of our free institutions that we can differ sharply about policies and yet maintain a strong and united country

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Great Advantage of going abroad is:
deepened appreciation of Canada
gained with each visit and
great pleasure of coming home.

Pleasure of home-coming is greatly
enhanced by this most generous
manifestation of good-will.

Years of Service

Thank leaders of other parties for
reference to many years of service
as Prime Minister.

Understand a number of references now
being made to Sir Robert Walpole -
do not take these too seriously
either as a threat or as a promise.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Mr. Bracken can speak with the experience behind him of 20 years as Premier of a Province: one thing I can promise - unlike Mr. Bracken, I shall not set out at this stage of my career looking for new worlds to conquer;

Most grateful to Mr. Bracken, Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Low for their efforts in my absence to keep the government in office -

efforts seem to have succeeded very well.

Perhaps I should also thank them and their followers for all they have done to speed up the business of Parliament.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

C202968

World Situation and Unity of Canada.

Even on this festive occasion feel one serious note should be struck.

Have returned from Britain more impressed than ever with gravity of world situation and with need of all parties and all men of good will in every country working together to prevent the disaster of another war.

All of us, in this room, in our different ways are seeking to serve the people of Canada.

Meeting together tonight is evidence of our underlying unity on essentials -
we are a sort of mirror in Parliament of the unity of Canada.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

My hope is NOT that our differences will all be resolved - if they were there would be no place for party politics and most of us would be unemployed

My hope is rather than we may continue to settle our differences by debate, discussion and the ballot - in our time honoured constitutional way - within the framework of a basic unity which will ever serve to increase the strength and influence of Canada in the councils of the nations.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

JAG

C 202970

Parliamentary Dinner to
Welcome the Prime Minister

June 18, 1946

---

1) Much appreciate co-operation of all parties in making possible visit to Britain (5 weeks in all);

had intended to make visit to

Germany
France
Belgium
Netherlands

also to battlefields where Canadians fell

feel now that absence for an additional 2 weeks might seriously have delayed the business of Parliament

general anxiety to conclude necessary business

budget
redistribution
supply &c

without undue extension of Parliamentary session into late summer.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLÉE

2) Journeys in Retrospect

a) my own journey to Britain, 1946

4th during past five years
(1941, 1944, 1945, 1946)

a high point in Commonwealth co-operation

realizing now the fruits of discussion and conviction expressed at time of conferences of 1923, 1926

realizing also the strength of the Commonwealth in terms of free association

(see final communique of May 24)

and the developments arising out of Responsible Government.

b) Journeys in Political Ideas

In 1932 Responsible Government had not yet appeared as the solution to political evils and political deadlock in the Canadas,

Yet within 5 years Responsible Government became the corner-stone of the future organization of the British Commonwealth

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

c) Mackenzie's Journey to Downing St. 1832

report on grievances

concern for commercial legislation (Bank Act disallowed as result of Mackenzie's representations)

a new voice in Empire Councils of that day.

the battle for Responsible Government had still to be fought out in Canada

the rounding out of this journey of 114 years ago during present visit to London

dinner at 10, Downing St. June 7

reflections on constitutional progress and personal example in public life

d) Journeys in time

In 1832 when Mackenzie went to London it took as long to go from Quebec to York as it nowadays takes to come by sea and rail from London to Ottawa.

Today, London is closer to Ottawa by air than London was to Paris by ordinary transport 50 years ago.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

the shrinking of space and time

sets a new value & a new urgency) on political (co-operation and) international under- (standing

a reminder also of the place of Canada in the community of nations, and of this never proudor than on present journey to Britain and return.

Renewed thanks to members of all parties for welcome and good wishes.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

Liberal Party - Publicity
Radio - C.B.C.
Radio Broadcasting - Political Aspects

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

C 202974 P-90 V.8

Re: Liberal Broadcast, July 3rd.

I am returning your manuscript. I have added a sentence re atomic energy on page 6 and a brief reference to tax reductions on page 15.

One other subject which you might wish to mention is the development of the National Capital. Presumably any reference would come either in the section on veterans or perhaps better near the conclusion.

Since the broadcast is 15 minutes in length and under the arrangement regarding political broadcasting must be fitted into the 15 minutes, since the same rule applies to all Parties, the text will have to be reduced to about two-thirds of its present length in order to fit comfortably into the time.

I am looking over it carefully so as to be prepared with suggestions for omission when you have an opportunity to go over it with me.

J.W.P.

JWP:McK

25th June, 1946

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PAGE BLURRED
PAGE BARBOUILLEE

C 202975 JAC/LF
28.6.46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The attached schedule for the broadcast has been prepared by the C.B.C. The first paragraph at 8.30:00 hours is only spoken over the Canadian network while the National Broadcasting Company explains that the commercial program scheduled for that time has given way for Mr. Hoover's broadcast.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Public Archives Canada | Archives publiques Canada

Central Microfilm Operations | Services centraux du microfilm

79 ave. Bentley Ave.
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0N3

190 ch. Carrier Rd.
REXDALE, Ontario
M9V 2C1

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY | CERTIFICAT D'AUTHENTICITÉ

This is to certify that the microphotographs appearing on this Film-File starting with

La présente certifie que les microphotographies faisant partie de ce fichier et allant de

VOL-291- PAGE 2001601

and ending with

à

VOL-293- PAGE -202975

are accurate and complete reproductions of documents in the custody of the Public Archives of Canada as delivered in the regular course of business or photographing.

sont des reproductions exactes et intégrales des documents confiés à la garde des Archives publiques du Canada et livrés pour être photographiés.

Date Produced/Date d'exécution		
Day/Jour	Month/Mois	Year/Année
26	August	1983

Camera Location/Emplacement de la caméra

395 WELLINGTON ST OTTAWA.-ONT

Camera Operator/Opérateur de la caméra

5-11

ARC-740(6/78)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

END OF REEL

FIN DE LA BOBINE

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 293, pages C202704-C203360

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA