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ARC-178(1/66)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939  
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 230, pages C155731-C156122)

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# START

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REDUCTION *15*

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*J. C. Leachamp*

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R  
The Prime Minister to [redacted]

October 16, 1939.

EXTRACT FROM "THE ECONOMIST"  
LONDON, SEPT. 16, 1939

file re  
Bureau of Information  
C155833

PARLIAMENT AND PUBLICITY.--

Two features were outstanding in Wednesday's important meeting of the Commons--even apart from the House's united and inflexible determination to resist the aggressor to the end. In the first place, the Prime Minister, whose survey of the progress of the war was the *pièce de résistance* of the day, was extremely anxious that Members should know all that could be told about what was going on. In the second, the Opposition, while fully appreciating Mr. Chamberlain's position, were not disposed to abate in the slightest their constitutional duty to help to win the war by harrying the Government in the weakest places of its policy. Mr. Greenwood was deadly effective: as Leader of the Opposition it was his duty to put his fingers on the weak spots, and he found them at the Ministries of Information and Supply. His strong words about the stupid imbroglio of Monday night, when news about British troops in France was jockeyed about between the Ministry of Information and the War Office, given to the Press, withdrawn and then put out again, drew no riposte from the Government benches, where the ill-working of official publicity so far was of necessity admitted. They were echoed by Sir Archibald Sinclair and accepted by Sir Samuel Hoare. Democratic processes were working at their best on Wednesday; and it is not the least sign of the truly representative character of the Commons that there emerged from that day's discussion the general view that what is most immediately wanted by the nation is more information, better information and information more skilfully handled and expressed. This is what every man and woman in the street has been saying ever since the war began.

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C155834

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: October 17th, 1939.

SUBJECT: Public information in French Canada -  
Sir Edward Beatty's suggestion.

REMARKS: Copy of Sir Edward Beatty's letter  
and Mr. Heeney's memorandum  
attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

ACTION TAKEN: Read to Council - see Prime  
Minister's memorandum re  
reply to be prepared to  
Sir Edward Beatty's letter.

A.D.P.H.

DISPOSED OF:

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N-305-22-B

C [REDACTED]  
C155835

Ottawa, October 17th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Public information in French Canada -  
Sir Edward Beatty's suggestion.

Sir Edward Beatty has written the Prime Minister, suggesting the creation of an agency "for the purpose of presenting to our French-Canadian compatriots the British and French viewpoint on the international situation and the developments on the various fronts".

Sir Edward suggests that Professor Ernout, who has been teaching in the French summer school at McGill University, and now lecturing at Laval, might be suitable for the government to retain, in this connection. Professor Ernout plans to leave Canada on October the 27th, to return to France.

Mr. King wished to discuss Sir Edward Beatty's suggestion, in Council today. A copy of Sir Edward's letter is attached.

--

A. D. P. H.

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C155836

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: October 19th, 1939.

SUBJECT: Public Information Office.

REMARKS: Mr. Heeney's memoranda attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

*Memoranda read to Council*

ACTION TAKEN:

*Special letters to Ministers  
advisable, advise  
delay to report*

DISPOSED OF:

*19-10-39 cc*

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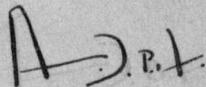
MEMORANDUM

October 19th, 1939.

For the Prime Minister:Re: Public Information Office.

Some difficulty is being experienced in obtaining complete information from the Departments, to provide for the proper functioning of the Public Information Office.

I have asked Mr. Turnbull, in consultation with Mr. Hambleton, to prepare the attached memorandum, which, if approved, might be read in Council by the Prime Minister. I would propose, thereafter, to write to each Minister again, emphasizing the necessity of accurate and complete information, in proper form, being supplied regularly.



A. D. P. H.

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October 19, 1939. C155838

Memorandum re Public Information Office

At the request of the Prime Minister, a letter was addressed, on October the 13th, to all Ministers in charge of departments informing them of the establishment of the Public Information Office and requesting that, through departmental officers specifically assigned to this duty, the Public Information Office should be regularly advised of all activities relating to the war.

The response to this request has not been entirely satisfactory. To date, seven departments have named officials to cooperate with Mr. Hambleton. The departments reporting are: Trade and Commerce, National Revenue, Mines and Resources, National Defence, Transport Labour and Fisheries.

Only one official named (Mr. Bethune of Mines and Resources) has, however, furnished material other than that coming through in the way of press releases and the like.

The reason for the failure to respond to the request may be partly due to an impression that the departmental officers designated for the purpose of cooperation, are acting as newspaper reporters and are expected to furnish the Information Office only with material which can be made public, and that such material should be in the form ready for release to press. Actually, all information regarding departmental activities should be reported whether confidential or otherwise. If not to be made public, this fact could be indicated, but material should not be withheld on that account. In fact, if the Prime Minister's purposes are to be served, the confidential material may be of more value than the other.

The situation may, perhaps, be met if the Ministers will make it clear to their departments and agencies over which they have supervision that the following is required:



- 2 -

1. Complete reports on all war activities to be furnished the Public Information Office, these reports to include confidential information with this fact clearly indicated.
2. Reports should be furnished regularly and promptly.
3. Factual material in chronological order with dates and other supporting details clearly indicated is required rather than running stories of the newspaper type.

W. J. T.

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N 505-22 (B)  
1939

MEMORANDUM

C155840

Confidential

October 20th, 1939.

For Mr. Turnbull:Re: Public Information Office.

I am attaching a copy of the letter which has gone forward tonight to the following Ministers:

Mr. Gardiner  
Mr. Ralston  
Mr. Lapointe (x)  
Mr. Mackenzie (x)  
Mr. Power (x)  
Mr. Cardin. (x)

I suggest that as those indicated by an (x) are out of town, it would be well to telephone their departments and bring the matter to the attention of the Officer most likely to do something. Otherwise we will have no action from them until after next Wednesday.

A. D. P. H.

AH/R

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Minutes of meeting of departmental officials  
named to co-operate with Public  
Information Office, held in the  
office of the Minister of Labour,  
October 23, at three p.m.

-----

Attending: The Honourable Norman McLarty, Minister of Labour; George Hambleton, Public Information Office; W.S. Thompson, chief censor; V.J. Turnbull and J.W. Pickersgill, Prime Minister's office; Clare Moyer, K.C., J. Hanratty, and W. Eggleston, press censors; C. Payne, Department of Trade and Commerce; J. Muir, Bureau of Statistics; Ray Brown, Department of Labour; F.W. Rouse, Department of Pensions and National Health; B.J. Farrell, Post Office Department; W.C. Bethune, Department of Mines and Resources; V.L. Thompson, Wartime Prices and Trade Board; R.B. Bryce, Department of Finance; J.F. MacNeil, Department of Justice; J.F. Delaute, Voluntary Service Registration Bureau; T. Wayling, Department of National Defence; S. Roe, Department of National Revenue; C.V. Parker, Department of Agriculture; J.M. Scamerville, Department of Public Works, J. Grierson, Film Commissioner.

Mr. McLarty opened the meeting. He said the purpose of the Public Information Office was to collect, co-ordinate and disseminate information on government war efforts.

Mr. Hambleton first outlined the work of the bureau. He stressed that records of all activities -- economic and military -- should be sent to him. In an effort to keep the Prime Minister and members of the government informed of activities of departments, all information available, including confidential material, should be submitted. In the case of confidential reports, these were to be sent under separate cover, clearly marked with a red tab that contents were confidential. In the case of a department having no publicity man, no attempt need be made to write press releases which instead could be dealt with by the Information Office from the material submitted. All delay should be avoided. In the case of two



2.

departments being concerned in one press release, the department issuing release should in every case inform the second department before such release is issued. Departments with established publicity services will continue those services, but at the same time will furnish two copies of each press release to the Information Bureau.

Mr. Turnbull read to the meeting a report communicated by Mr. King to his ministers asking them to co-operate with the Information Office. Mr. Turnbull told officials they were responsible for all agencies for which their minister is responsible. Day to day information is required promptly and accurately. He intimated the Prime Minister felt he was not being supplied with the material available. At the present time, he said, there is no regular channel of information. Everything, confidential or otherwise must be sent regularly. At the outset it would be helpful to summarize the war activities of the respective departments so as to bring the picture up to date.

Mr. Pickersgill dealt specifically with the form in which information be sent in -- a chronological record was expected. Dates were essential for the Prime Minister's use. Reports were to be sent in daily, preferably, or at least thrice weekly. He said all ministers had, at the specific direction of the Prime Minister, been asked by Mr. A.D.P. Heeney, principal secretary to Mr. King, to supply all confidential information. Mr. Pickersgill suggested each man go to his minister immediately and ask for support in his department.

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3.

Mr. Delaute raised the question as to why secret information should be sent to the bureau, to which Mr. Pickersgill replied the Prime Minister required it.

Mr. Walter Thompson told the members they were now working in dual capacity -- departmental and public information bureau members. He said their value as publicity men would increase, and would have a constructive effect on positions of publicity men generally if carried on well. On them depended the way in which the work of the government was presented to the public. A "Library of Information" was absolutely essential. With regard to censorship, it was necessary to publicity men to know the censorship lay-out. His office provided a twenty-four hour service and government men should submit all press releases to him. This would also provide him with a very necessary background. With regard to the press gallery, he said regardless of any breaking of ruling, nothing was to be said if story were doubtful. If material were for press release or radio, he advised submitting to censorship regulations.

Mr. Rowse and Mr. Payne both stated that they had received detailed instructions from their respective ministers to branch heads. Copy of a letter drafted by Dr. Wodehouse of the Department of Pensions and National Health was read by Mr. Rowse. (Copy attached) Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Hambleton thought that each minister might be asked to write a similar letter to all deputies and branch heads.

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MEMORANDUM

C155844

October 24th, 1939.

For the Prime Minister:Re: Public Information

(1)

Attached is a letter and memorandum from Mr. McLarty, on the subject of Public Information, the activities of the Cabinet Sub-Committee to date, and recommendations for future development.

When the Prime Minister has had an opportunity of going over this, would he wish to have a word with Mr. McLarty, or would he like the matter raised in Council?

A.D.F.H.

A. D. F. H.

*Pending an opportunity for its perusal by the P.M., I have acknowledged Mr. McLarty's letter on Mr. King's behalf.*

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ODS/ED  
26 Oct

71-305-22(A)  
1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY:

C155845

I enclose a copy of a letter of October 17th from Mr. McLarty, covering a memorandum from Edward F. Stevenson of New York. In acknowledging Mr. McLarty's letter, I told him I was sending a copy to Mr. Christie, asking for his impressions, as this was a subject to which he had been giving a good deal of attention.

I have now received a reply, dated October 24th, from Mr. Christie, giving his views. I enclose a copy. I have sent a copy to Mr. McLarty.

o.s?

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COPY  
MINISTER OF LABOUR  
CANADA

Ottawa, October 17th, 1939

C155846

Dear Dr. Skelton:

I had a call today from Mr. Edward F. Stevenson of New York. Mr. Stevenson's suggestions were so interesting that I asked him to put them in memorandum form. He did so and I am herewith enclosing a copy of his memorandum.

I am bearing in mind the contents of the letter from Mr. Christie concerning which you were kind enough to advise me under date of October 13th. In this connection, I trust that nothing in our correspondence has created the impression that I regarded Mr. Wagar's suggestion for a personal campaign by himself in the United States as desirable. As a matter of fact, I did not.

However, I believe you will agree with me that Mr. Stevenson's suggestions are on an entirely different line and are worthy of very serious consideration.

I had never met Mr. Stevenson previously but I understand he is a brother-in-law of Baron Silvercruys, and the references which he furnished, namely; His Excellency The Governor General and Mr. J. W. McConnell of Montreal were somewhat impressive.

I will not, however, bring the matter to the attention of the sub-Committee on Public Information until you have had an opportunity of considering whether or not Mr. Stevenson's suggestions merit such consideration.

Yours sincerely,

NORMAN McLARTY

Dr. O. D. Skelton,  
Under-Secretary of State for  
External Affairs,  
Ottawa.

Enc.

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COPY

C155847

Ottawa, October 17, 1939

My dear Mr. Minister,

I am sure that you will realize the impossibility of my writing a comprehensive memorandum on a matter of such enormous importance in such a short time. This is the barest outline of what I have in mind. When I return to my office I will make a detailed study and send it to you. In the meantime should you care to have me return to Ottawa for a conference I am available at any time.

Thanking you for your courtesy,

I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

Ned. Stevenson.

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Memorandum to the Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour.

At your suggestion I am very glad to write a brief memorandum on the suggestions I offered to you to-day for the method of disseminating in the United States information concerning the point of view, objects and opinion of Canada.

I must preface my remarks by stating that in my opinion the whole plan would be defeated if it were handled by a Canadian. It must of necessity be handled by an American with the utmost secrecy and discretion and by an American in whom you can completely trust.

To begin with, my feeling is that it would not be wise to have Canadians, no matter of what prominence, lecture before any groups in the United States. It would be much more effective to arrange for outstanding American personalities to speak before important Canadian groups. Naturally it would be arranged ahead of time that these speeches should include material which would elucidate the Canadian point of view. It should then be arranged that advance copies of these talks be provided to the Canadian Press and other wire syndicates for release in the United States. It must be evident that this method could be employed extremely profitably and effectively. It is also my opinion that articles written by Americans for publication in American periodicals and feature sections should be inspired. This would require a complete knowledge of the American publication field, its requirements and the availability of writers. Material could also be provided for news broadcasts and radio lectures. It would be a great mistake to send out a great number of mimeographed prepared news releases. The method of inspiring and arranging for Americans to do this themselves is in my opinion the only effective way. In selecting speakers, writers and broadcasters great care should be taken not to employ those who are known to be rabid Anglophiles. During the past fifteen years it has been my privilege to make excellent use of motion picture screens of the United States. Here again it is only ideas for films and film sequences which should be presented to American producers for their own working out. In selecting an American to handle this delicate work he should have an office in New York and would have to be kept in complete and intimate personal touch with the Government here in Ottawa. Having

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C155849

been in the field of public relations for the past twenty years and having worked for such corporations as the New York Stock Exchange, United States Steel Corporation, Pennsylvania Railroad, United States Rubber Company, Radio Corporation of America, Consolidated Edison of New York, Public Service of New Jersey and in fact most of the large public utility companies of the country, I feel that I am peculiarly qualified to render you such a service. In the United States I am sure that Mr. Floyd Blair, Vice-President of National City Bank, Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, Mr. Henry Luce, President of "Time", and Mrs. William Brown Meloney of the "Herald Tribune", would be glad to tell you of what I have done. You must be aware of my affection, regard and relationships with Canada. I am sure up here His Excellency the Governor-General and Mr. John W. McConnell, of Montreal, with both of whom I have talked over this plan, would be glad to give you their opinion of its possibilities and of me.

Ned. Stevenson.

630 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, U.S.A.

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MEMORANDUM

October 27th, 1939.

For the Prime Minister:

C155850

Re: Public Information

-- In the attached letter, Mr. McLarty suggests the name of J. E. Chandler of Montreal, as of possible use in connection with the work of the Cabinet Committee.

The Prime Minister might wish to have a word, on the subject, with Mr. McLarty.

Mr. McLarty's letter has been acknowledged.

*JM*  
*then state of information*  
*Other matters of this*  
*broadsheets are over*  
*28.10.39*  
A. D. P. H.

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MEMORANDUM

C155851

October 30th, 1939.

ConfidentialMemorandum for Dr. Skelton:

Re: Public information - proposals of Edward F. Stevenson regarding the United States.

The Prime Minister saw a copy of Loring Christie's letter regarding Mr. Stevenson's proposals, and has commented on Mr. Christie's conclusion as follows:

"I agree entirely - by no means have him do anything".

I thought you, and possibly Christie might like to know.

A. D. P. H.

AH/R

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY:

RE PUBLIC INFORMATION

It seems apparent from recent letters and from conversations, that Mr. McLarty is desirous of getting Public Information started in a positive way and at the same time free himself from the many details which are being brought to his attention daily even though there is no active development in this phase of war activity. Mr. McLarty has intimated that a useful purpose would be served by having an experienced advertiser suggest an organization under which Public Information could be carried out. There are no lack of organization plans. We have on file a record of the British set-up and also the one under which the United States operated during the last war. There are, as well, suggestions for our own. In my opinion, what we really need is not a plan but someone to actually commence the work. Given this active direction the needed organization would soon shape up, in fact, to start off with anything in the way of an elaborate organization would probably mean the gathering together of personnel in advance of any need for their services.

One man with imagination and experience in Public Relations is worth all the plans we can put together.

W. J. T.

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WJT/MS  
8.11.39

N 205-22(9)  
1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY:

C155853

--  
Attached is a letter from Mr. John Grierson, Film Commissioner, presenting his views about Public Information. I value his opinion not only because of his wide experience in film matters, but also because he has had considerable opportunity to view the workings of Public Information in Great Britain and in the United States.

The suggestion in his letter to me is that "secretaries" should be appointed to deal directly with each of the main media of Public Information and that these "secretaries" in turn will hold regular conferences, and perhaps through someone in the Prime Minister's office, report directly to the Prime Minister. Mr. Grierson has not gone into the matter of personnel but did suggest in conversation that radio might be dealt with by Mr. Brockington, films and pictorial matter generally by himself, with others to be selected to look after women's organizations, speakers, newspapers, etc. With a General Chairman to help in general direction and authority the idea seems to have merit. It would avoid setting up a large staff and it could be arranged to keep the Prime Minister more closely in touch than would otherwise be the case.

  
W. J. T.

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November 2nd, 1939.

C155854

Dear Turnbull,

I have been considering some of the points raised in our talk about the development of an Information service. In my letter to Heeney I have indicated certain definite and constructive plans in the film field on which I am actually working; but it is clear there is a gap which ought to be filled.

at what point do those of us who are concerned in the matter get together and gear our work and our views to a common and authoritative policy?

I must say, I don't like the idea of a big Ministry of Information with large personnel, on the lines of the English one. It became, as you know, a disaster of heavy-weight officialdom - and from all accounts and observations, of inefficiency too. As far back as Munich, the British Government was warned against such a conception of the Ministry of Information and, I am afraid, the present mess was long foreseen by some of us.

The alternative method - and one which I think would admirably suit Canadian conditions and particularly Canada's need to economise on personnel - is to have a Bureau of Information which travels as light as possible. As I see it, you do not even need to have a Bureau. All you require is a small group of liason officers or Secretaries of Information - one for each medium which the Government wishes to use - with a principal secretary of Information who would report directly to the Prime Minister and convey policy decisively to the others. The idea of 'Secretaries' is important as conveying the idea of liason with high authority.

There would be a distinct advantage in not having a Minister or Director of Information, and as follows:

There would be no incentive to build a large machine, to justify Ministry or Directorate.

The authority of the P.M. would be direct.

It is simpler and more effective to have a liason staff which confines itself to relating Information media to policy, and does not get caught up with actual work within the Information media themselves.

Single individuals, working with a minimum of assistance are, if well chosen, more likely to keep their eye on the ball, see the job imaginatively and concentrate on matters of first importance.

It is good sense to let the ordinary expert machinery of the Information media go on with its work and confine the Government effort to the direction or persuasion of policy - a matter in which it is more likely to be professional.

Your Information service would therefore be something in the nature of a Flying Squad, proceeding from specific job to specific job and co-operating with people only in respect of specific jobs; but doing so with the authority of the P.M. in the background and a considered and single policy regarding the various problems involved, e.g. national unity, presentation of Canadian views to the United States, advising the British Information

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service on Canadian realities, etc, etc.

One of the principal problems will be to keep the lunatics in leash. I have already heard them talk of working the people up to fever pitch, forcing the U.S. into war by provocative tactics; and I have noted in my letter to Heeney how dangerous and short-sighted this is liable to be. But if you are going to control the lunatics, you will do it better with two or three watchmen than with two or three score. A single person, maintaining personal contact at key points and with the distant authority of the P.M. behind him would, I am sure, have greater influence than a machine engaged in departmental and familiar routine - and liable like any department in the public eye, to be a public jest if it blunders (cf. the growing-pains of the C.B.C. and the furious criticism of the British Pantehnicon).

The very intangibility of the Information set-up I suggest, would probably be its principal asset.

I have simply noted the principle involved. We could work it out in greater detail if necessary but, really, it all comes down to a choice of imaginative and active personnel; and four, five or six chosen absolutely because of their qualifications for the job - and with no other considerations whatsoever allowed to enter - would do the trick.

Yours sincerely,

*John Pearson*  
—

C155856

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, November 10th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Public Information

The Prime Minister hopes to have an opportunity, shortly, to give his consideration to this whole question.

Attached is certain material which may be of assistance when the Prime Minister comes to formulate his conclusions on the subject, viz.:

(1) A letter written by John Grierson, the Government Film Commissioner, to Mr. Turnbull. To my mind Mr. Grierson's letter contains a lot of good common sense. His wide experience in the film field renders his opinion worthwhile.

Mr. King will observe that Mr. Grierson holds the same view as Mr. King, himself, namely that no elaborate organization is necessary or desirable. He also feels, as does the Prime Minister, that the Public Information Office, and those responsible for its operation, should be under the direct authority of the Prime Minister. For this reason he suggests that each "medium" of public information be dealt with by a specialist in the particular line, e.g., press, radio, speakers, and so forth.

The Prime Minister already has Mr. Grierson's letter to me concerning the development of the film, in relation to Canada's war effort.

(2) The Prime Minister already has received two letters from Mr. McLarty, suggesting certain lines of development and mentioning certain persons as suitable for appointment.

My own feeling is that it would be a mistake to bring in a commercial man accustomed to mercantile advertising, possibly without experience at all in public affairs. Turnbull also feels that a professional commercial publicity man would not be of assistance. I attach a note which Turnbull gave me on the subject, some time ago.

A. D. P. H.  
A. D. P. H.

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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa,

Nov 16. 1939

Mr Hanley

C155857

List of departmental representations  
reporting to Public Information Office.

  
W.J. TURNBULL

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Department

Representative

C155858

Agriculture	C.V.Parker
Bureau of Statistics	James Muir
Finance	R.B.Bryce
Fisheries	H.F.S.Paisley
Labour	Ray Brown
Justice	J.F.MacNeill, K.C.
Mines & Resources	W.C.Bethune
National Defence	Major T.Wayling
National Revenue	S.J.Roe
Pensions and National Health	F.W.Rowse
Post Office	B.J.Farrell
Public Works	J.M.Somerville
Transport	G.G.Fraser
Wartime Prices and Trade Board	Rielle Thompson
Trade and Commerce	Chester Payne

*Secretary of State*

*Colonel & delant*

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LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIALS CO-OPERATING WITH PUBLIC  
INFORMATION OFFICE

<u>Department</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Local</u>
Agriculture	C.V.Parker	3324
Bureau of Statistics	James Muir	2489
Finance	R.B.Bryce	2605
Fisheries	H.F.S.Paisley	3062
Labour	Ray Brown	2902
Justice	J.F.MacNeill, K.C.	789
Mines & Resources	W.C.Bethune	2188
National Defence	Major T.Wayling	672
National Revenue	S.J.Roe	3216
Pensions and National Health	F.W.Rowse	2526
Post Office	B.J.Farrell	3307
Public Works	J.M.Somerville	2676
Transport	G.G.Fraser	3166
Wartime Prices and Trade Board	Rielle Thompson	2609
Trade and Commerce	Chester Payne	2262

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N. 305-92(A)

1939

C155860

Ottawa, November 16th, 1939.

Memorandum to Mr. Heeney and Mr. Turnbull:

I had an opportunity of discussing the matter of the set-up of the Public Information Committee with the Prime Minister last evening. For the purpose of this memorandum and for the memorandum only, I will use the word propaganda.

I believe that the following will give a resume of the conclusions arrived at:

1 - The Prime Minister feels and I believe it is desirable that in the matter of general propaganda the questions of policy involved should be determined by the War sub-Committee of the Cabinet.

2 - Rather than make an elaborate set-up at the present time, we should obtain someone as Secretary who would be connected with the Prime Minister's office and allow the personnel to grow rather naturally and as the occasion requires.

3 - I believe it is the wish of the Prime Minister that in as far as possible this branch of Public Information should be under his personal direction and control.

4 - The Prime Minister suggested the title of Educational Secretary which at the time I must admit rather appealed to me, but on further reflection is too much suggestive of the school teacher and, for that reason, I believe inadvisable.

5 - The appropriate person to take on the task as Secretary was discussed but no final arrangements made. My belief is, however, that the Prime Minister would rather like to see L.W. Brockington, K.C. placed in this position, which is of course entirely agreeable to myself.

6 - I would like very much to see the appointment made at a very early date so that I could turn over to whomever is appointed the various files containing suggestions as to the

useful

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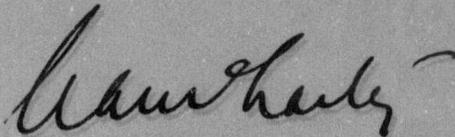
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C155861

work which can be accomplished in the matter of propaganda not only through newspapers but through co-ordination of radio, films, pamphlets and the other usual channels adopted in connection with propaganda work.

If you will be kind enough to give consideration to the personnel so that I can make a definite recommendation to the Prime Minister in this regard, it will be very much appreciated.



Acting Chairman  
sub-Committee of Cabinet on  
Public Information.

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*W. L. M. King  
tree*

*File* WLMK TO J.W. PICKERSGILL [redacted]

*WWII - B. C. A. T. P. V*

C155862

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERSGILL:

Re questions to be dealt with in the debate on the Address, one of the charges will be inadequacy of information.

I attach weekly review by Bishop in which he brings out fact that information is quite as full as it was in 1914. Please see that this exhibit is kept with papers on that topic.

*Re: Agreement on Great Air Training Scheme Intimated*

W. L. M. K.

November 21, 1939

*Weekly Review  
Returned to  
clipping room  
aug 31/40*

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# PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication..... Ottawa M. Citizen

Date..... Nov. 18/39.

C155863

Subject.....

## Around Parliament Hill

**Agreement on Great Air Training Scheme Intimated—Fanfare and Tub Thumping of Early Days of Last War Absent in Serious Preparations Now Going Forward—War Contracts—Next Session of Parliament.**

By CHARLES BISHOP.

The outstanding thing at this week-end is the official intimation of agreement over the air training scheme. The negotiations have covered about a month, which is long enough in a matter of urgency. It is not too long considering the magnitude of the scheme and its implications. Agreements which affect the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and call for consultations back and forth, are not concluded in a day or so. It now appears that any difficulties have been overcome and that some time next week announcements will be made simultaneously in the British House of Commons, in Ottawa and in the Capitals of the sister southern dominions.

It is a big scheme for the advance training of recruits from outside and for the preliminary and advance training of Canadians. The resources of the Commonwealth in various contributory lines are pooled. The Canadian share will be large but not too large, considering that this country will be the Empire's central air training ground. It stands to reach material advantages during the war, while considerable, but not all, of the facilities will be adaptable to commercial aviation after the peace.

In London, Mr. Crerar conveys the information that Canada, with its resources, is in the war up to the hilt which will be satisfying to the masses of people. Those who won't like such a pronouncement didn't appear to cut much of a figure of influence when hawking their wares in Quebec.

Not the easiest thing in this war is the satisfying of everybody. This goes for England as it does for Canada. All are vitally concerned in the conflict. Everybody, save the alien enemies, who are quiescent, and the Communists who are mouthy, wants the Allies to win. Unity of purpose, between the parties and between the provinces, is instructively illustrated. Any trouble is with impatient folk who want to get on with the war and get it over and, anticipating victory, to get back to the pursuits and pleasures of peace.

A certain degree of complaint is that there is not enough fanfare and tub thumping—parades, ceremonies, recruiting meetings, flag waving and general hub-bub, as there was in the first stages of the last war. One reason why there is not is because, at that time, war was new and sudden and every preparation had to be made in a hurry. This time, a new personnel has been necessary and a lot of other things were not ready but, at least, all the machinery was in place. All that was necessary was to start it in motion, by reviving the War Measures Act and other acts, at the beginning. Recruiting, in 1914, commenced in an atmosphere of excitement and some adventure. This year, there was no excitement. If there is any adventure in it, great peril goes along.

Admitting that a great deal is going on and being done, there are complaints of insufficient information of what it is all about. The government, it seems to this writer, in the light of last war's experience, is doing very well, so far, in this line. Just as much in-

formation is divulged now as in 1914, with this difference; newspaper correspondents hear less about the personal exploits of the present than they did about the first war minister after 1914. Sam Hughes was much more accessible than Mr. Rogers. The latter's office, moreover, is not filled with the species of sycophants of various callings, as was that of the late regretted minister of the last war. He was delighted always to have them in his smiling, eagerly acquiescent entourage. If they didn't come around, they were reminded of that disturbing fact. When it came to real news, as much is given out now, as was then. And, of course, the recruiting was different. The regular regiments were not the nucleus. New battalions were raised, some of them by moneyed people; some by people of political prominence.

Reason exists for the belief that when a system of publicity is better co-ordinated, more information—more detail—will be given out. But perhaps not. The censorship, here and overseas, in the last war was not more than a patch on this one though there are times when one passes what the other one bans. On field operations, as well as the movement of troops, and even on contracts and military projects, the restrictions are great.

The spy system is supposed to be operating more efficiently. Difficulty thus develops in reconciling the public thirst for information and the prohibitions which the Allies think it wise to dictate. The war is not being run from here but by the military strategists of Great Britain and France. The whole dynamic direction comes from them—what they want, and when, and how, and where operations will be carried on. However, the clamor in Great Britain led to the Ministry of Information being revolutionized, and to whatever extent is needed, things may be loosened up here. In a co-ordinated war effort, nevertheless, any system applied overseas is likely to

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
the Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

C155864

Subject.....

be applied here. If the departure be drastic from the ordinary, it must be blamed on the war which introduces new irritations and menaces having no place in peace.

As much criticism as about anything has been directed at the lack of equipment for the troops, hurriedly enlisted. This has evoked at least some unofficial observations to the effect that most of the uniforms were issued to the troops so that they might look their best when the King and Queen came. So far as they were concerned there was no trouble. Many fresh recruits had to wait because, it seems, orders had not been placed and orders were not placed because, as a sequence to the Bren gun inquiry, a Defence Purchasing Board was created. That body was just going nicely when the war started. Presumably, it would have filled the stores if peace had been perpetuated. Conceivably, it may not have hurried.

As to war contracts, a great many of them are now being placed, gradually, by the new board. The unsuccessful bidder is prone to be suspicious but, so far as is known, nearly every factory equipped for orders in military lines, such as clothing and boots, is getting a share as are all of the woollen mills and a good many building contractors. Wider publicity in this line is desirable on general lines if not in detail. Any big job is no secret in the locality interested.

The wheat situation is always involved, more or less. In a year of drought and lean crops, the relief problem arises. In a year of prolific production, like this, with elevators, terminal and country, all bulging, it becomes a question of getting rid of it, and the price. Delays have occurred. There have been murmurs about the lack of British buying. They are not doing it, wholesale, nor are they being asked to buy the whole crop because, even in war time, neutral patrons of Canada are not excluded from the picture. The story is rather long and involved and also uncertain in points but the British buying is now regular.

They are taking the crop at the market price and it is moving overseas. The buying is proportionate to the facilities for prompt shipment.

Out in the West, on a scouting expedition, the Conservative leader forecasts a general election in June. Dr. Manion may be right. One thing certain is that the tenure of Parliament expires next year. Nothing suggests any move to enlarge it, and otherwise, in the ordinary course, an election must be held. It is reasonable to suppose that the government would like to have it fairly early. It is equally reasonable to suppose that war conditions, as they prevail next spring, will be an influence. It is too early to predict the time but Dr. Manion's guess—which was the guess of some others before him—may be as good as any.

The country, in all probability, will be mercifully spared the long distraction of a campaign of almost two months, which the present act contemplates. If everybody is expecting something to happen, the element of surprise is eliminated when it does come. The voters' lists could be prepared in advance and, this being done, the campaign could be cut to about three weeks or four at the most, which used to be enough and ought to be now, especially when a war is on.

Meanwhile, when the session comes, political plays are inevitable. The political truce, on the broad lines of war effort and intent, may not be broken. Nevertheless, in the structure of that high purpose a few windows may be broken by the odd pot-shot. It was that way in the last war—complete unity at the start and, in large degree, also, throughout, but with the gradual development of troubles over patronage, a scandal about medical supplies, binoculars and, finally, about shells.

More is now being heard about patronage—indefinite rumblings, here and there. That, under all governments, patronage lists have prevailed in peace times, there is no doubt, but many big firms on such lists—big departmental stores for example—are among those there, not because of particular political attachment. The real

patronage comes in the smaller undertakings and it is most pronounced in the smaller places.

In this war, all these lists are supposed to be destroyed. If Mr. Wallace Campbell's War Supply Board has any such list, or resort to any such practice, the public will be entitled to know it and be prodigiously surprised if it is so.

Whether the controversial discussions be about this or what not, there may be lots of it in the next pre-election session. Between some of the parties there are fundamental differences. Even if they were not important, it requires only an element of ingenuity to contrive those conflicts which justify the various divisions of the party system.

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(4)

[REDACTED]

22 (A)

1939

Ottawa, November 23rd, 1939 **C155865**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Press Conference of November 22nd.

The following points arose during the press conference, yesterday afternoon:

1. It is the intention that the Departmental Press Liaison Officers should, in cases where their Ministers have so authorized them, issue releases directly to the press, concerning Departmental matters.

Copies of all such releases would also go to Mr. Hambleton, at the Public Information Office.

2. It is not the intention of the government that members of the press should be limited to contact with the Departmental Press Liaison Officers. The appointment of such Officers was intended as an additional facility for journalists who should retain, however, their right to make enquiries of Ministers and Officials. *(to a supplement intended to supplement not to be a substitute for)*

3. The government would provide the Press Gallery with a list of the Departmental Press Liaison Officers. *(improving information)*

(This is being done).

4. The Prime Minister would enquire whether it were possible for the War Supply Board to make some general statement concerning the contracts which had been let, or were in contemplation. Members of the press felt that even if specific contracts could not be announced, for reasons of public policy, such a general statement would serve a useful purpose.

5. The government would give consideration to making available to the press, official photographs of Canadian fighting services in training.

6. The government would ask the Censors to give consideration to modification of censorship where news was available from United States sources.

*A. D. P. H.*  
A. D. P. H.

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C155866

*Mr Heeney  
Nov 22*  
FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: November 23rd, 1939.

SUBJECT: Public Information -  
liaison with press;

REMARKS: Mr. Heeney's memorandum attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

*Committee advised of this*

ACTION TAKEN:

*Matters in connection*

*as stated in report*

At Prime Minister's direction Mr. Turnbull to see that instructions are given to departments as indicated in attached memorandum.

*W.L.M.*

DISPOSED OF: A.D.P.H.

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C155867

Confidential

Ottawa, December 1st, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Public Information

Mr. McLarty spoke to me, this morning, on the subject, and said that he thought it would be useful if he and Mr. Walter Thompson could see the Prime Minister for a few minutes on Tuesday, before Council meets. Mr. Thompson is expected back in Ottawa by that time.

Mr. McLarty will probably raise, with the Prime Minister, the following questions:

1. Estimates for Public Information - in what department they should be included.

2. The provision of offices for those engaged in Public Information work.

A. D. P. H.

A. D. P. H.

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CONFIDENTIAL

December 5, 1939

RE: PUBLICITY  
INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA

Draft unrevised memorandum by Prime MinisterBasis for consideration

War organization and direction in all its essential aspects and particularly as respects matters of policy and co-ordination is the immediate duty and task of the Cabinet.

To insure concentration on this task and intensive consideration, a War Committee of the Cabinet has been established. Also Committees of the Cabinet itself concerned with the more important aspects of war organization and work.

A special Committee of the Cabinet known as Committee on Public Information is charged with matters pertaining to:

1. Censorship;
2. Publicity of war effort;
3. Voluntary service offers.

These three branches are inter-related. Censorship deals with the negative side; the suppression of information likely to be helpful to the enemy or prejudicial to the national morale and effective prosecution of the war.

The information division is concerned with the positive and constructive side, making known information concerning war effort to sustain and further national morale and effective prosecution of the war.

The voluntary service branch, as regards both censorship and publicity, helps to make known and to provide voluntary assistance from voluntary sources in connection with their work.

The Committee of the Cabinet on Public Information, as indicated, has an immediate responsibility for and supervision over these three main activities' relation to information. It reports to the War Committee of the Cabinet and to the Cabinet on matters of policy requiring decision, and also receives from both bodies, decisions as to matters of policy, etc. It has

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general responsibility for recommending financial outlays for necessary expenditures, making provision for staff, premises, etc.

(See Order in Council No. 2654, of September 12, 1939 establishing Committee on Information, duties of, etc.)

It is the mechanics as contrasted with the actual work that the Committee on Information has primarily to do.

It will be observed that, with respect to all else, there are two main divisions: one concerned with policy; the other with the carrying out of the policies themselves. The former, a function of the Cabinet, more particularly of its War Committee; the latter, of the organization established under the Cabinet Committee on Public Information.

As respects policy on matters of information - this obviously is a matter for which the government as a whole is responsible and, in particular, the War Committee.

It has been suggested that this responsibility might best be discharged by a separate ministry, namely, a Ministry of Information. A first objection to a Ministry of Information is the additional cost to the country of establishing a new department of the government with expenses incidental thereto, but even more, to the kind of bureaucracy to which such a department or bureau is certain to create. It means establishing separate staffs, etc. etc., duplicating much of the machinery of government already available and requiring for their ample use effective co-ordination.

As to co-ordination there seems little doubt that this can be better effected by Ministers working in accordance with an agreed plan than by the addition of a new Minister whose department would be continually duplicating the efforts of, or interfering with, the work of other departments.

There can be no doubt that each department e.g., Transport which has to do with radio; Trade and Commerce which has to do with the cinema; Post Office which has to do with the transmission of mails, etc., can do more effectively the work required of it with respect to information and publicity by some immediate association

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-2-

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with central direction through a liaison effected by some secretary or member of the staff especially designated for the purpose, than by a central bureau attempting on its own the various forms of publicity.

The strongest objection to a separate Ministry is, in the main, political. It becomes at once a target for attack on the part of all interests and persons who wish to be critical of the government and its efforts. Anything done amiss is credited to the Department of Information; anything left undone is blamed on the Department. Where duties and responsibilities are distributed between the different Ministries and departments of the government, anything like the same amount of criticism is not likely to arise, and where it does arise, it can be met more immediately and effectively. The experience of the British Information Office as established since the beginning of the present war is ample evidence of all this.

While a separate Ministry of Information is inadvisable for the above and other reasons, it is the more obvious that the Ministry itself, or, more particularly, the War Cabinet, should have associated with itself a person or persons who would be in a position to bring to the attention of the government, the different agencies and forms of effort likely to prove most effective in serving the ends of a proper publicity.

In the nature of things the Prime Minister's Office and the Office of the Secretary of State for External Affairs are certain to have a special knowledge and special sources of information concerning the war effort and publicity essential thereto. This information succinctly co-ordinated and presented to the War Committee of the Cabinet should be of the greatest assistance to the Committee deciding upon the nature and scope of matters pertaining to publicity.

Sources of information and the discovery of essential needs with regard to publicity, and as regards the Prime Minister's Office and the Department of External Affairs are necessarily restricted to certain definite channels. Some agency capable of viewing the entire situation in a larger way is required if all of the most effective channels of information are to be utilized for obtaining and disseminating the information.

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It is advisable, therefore, that someone exceptionally qualified for weighing the value of and interpreting information should be continuously in association with the Committee of the Cabinet to act as an adviser upon all matters in a recording and advisory capacity with respect to all matters pertaining to publicity concerning Canada's war effort. Such an adviser would fill the double role of assembling, and advising the government upon matters of publicity and propaganda, and chronicling Canada's war effort for use in such manner as might be deemed necessary and desirable.

On matters of policy, therefore, the immediate set-up would be as follows:

The War Committee advised on the one hand by selected officials of the Prime Minister's Office and of the Department of External Affairs. It is suggested the officials should be the Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Skelton); (2) the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister (Mr. Heeney), and (3) the Public Relations Officer of the Prime Minister's Office who acts also in this capacity as respects the Department of External Affairs (Mr. Turnbull). This group of three would constitute what might be referred to as an intra-mural advisory committee to the War Committee. Corresponding to this group but related more particularly to sources outside the Prime Minister's Office and the office of the Secretary of State for External Affairs would be an adviser extra-mural to the War Committee. The War Committee thus advised would be in a position to have matters, where necessary, immediately and finally determined by the Cabinet itself, and (b) through its immediate touch with the Committee on Information, be in a position to see that that Committee was immediately informed of matters with respect to publicity demanding its attention.

The important thing to observe at this point is that all matters of policy are kept separate and distinct from those of organization, administration and direction, the former being primarily the responsibility of the Prime Minister and his colleagues on the War Committee; the latter being primarily the responsibility of the Committee on Information and the organization it may establish.

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Before leaving the policy feature, it would seem to be clearly advisable that there should exist as between the main activities concerned with publicity in the public service and the War Committee, some one or more persons whose duty would be that of a liaison between the activity concerned and the War Committee. Such persons might best function between the head of the activity concerned and the Cabinet Committee advisory officer by way of bringing to the attention of the government committee, matters of immediate concern and also by seeing that views and decisions of the Committee are made known and duly carried out. Such liaison officials should equally keep in touch with the head of the Information Office and the Director of Publicity whose functions and duties would be as hereinafter set forth.

As regards publicity, speaking generally, this is of two kinds: (a) factual, such as relates to the collection, co-ordination and dissemination of information in the nature of actual facts gathered from a variety of sources, and (b) propaganda - this word being used to describe information interpretative in character, intended to make war effort rightly and widely understood as well as known; with a view to strengthening the morale of the country, and to serve specific ends as, for example, campaigns for loans, recruiting, etc.

The agency of propaganda has to be considered from two sides: (a) the users of propaganda being the public, and (b) the producers of propaganda, the particular agencies employed.

The various agencies fall more or less into the following classes:

- newspapers and magazines,
- speakers,
- lecturers,
- radio,
- cinema,
- advertising,
- posters,
- institutions such as the churches,
- the universities, schools, etc.

With respect to the use of these different agencies, extent, character of, etc., when considering

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policies with respect thereto, the Cabinet Committee would have to be especially advised. Similarly those in charge of organization and direction of publicity and propaganda would have immediately to do with the execution of the lines of activity decided upon.

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The government has already established an Information Office which has to do exclusively with the collection, co-ordination and dissemination of information gathered from the different departments of the government and related agencies. That phase of the work is already organized, the means most effective in obtaining relationship between the different departments of the government and the Information Office being that of liaison press officials attached to the former.

It remains now to organize another branch of publicity, namely that concerned with presenting in more graphic form the information obtained at the Information Office, and also publicity generally on Canada's war effort through the several agencies governmental or public which can be effectively utilized for that purpose. This will require at its head a Director of Publicity who, in his field, will correspond to the Information Officer in the Public Information Office. It is suggested that the Director of Publicity might be kept in touch with the several government departments and related agencies through liaison officers who will be in touch with the Advisory Officer of the Cabinet Committee and also, if desired, by the various press liaison officers.

The duties and functions of the Director of Publicity will be as follows:

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Ottawa, December 7th, 1939.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL;

The undersigned has the honour to report:

That it is desirable to provide further for the effective collection, co-ordination and dissemination to the public of information concerning all phases of Canada's war effort and the various activities of government related thereto;

That for this purpose it is desirable to appoint a Director of Public Information who shall be under the supervision of the Committee of the Cabinet on Public Information, (constituted by P. C. of December 5, 1939).

The undersigned, with the concurrence of members of the Committee of the Cabinet on Public Information, has, therefore, the honour to recommend:

1. That Walter S. Thompson, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, be appointed Director of Public Information for the purpose of providing for the collection, co-ordination and dissemination to the public of information concerning all phases of Canada's war effort and the various activities of government related thereto;

2. That, in the performance of his said duties, the said Director of Public Information shall be under the supervision of the Committee of the Cabinet on Public Information;

3. That, with the concurrence of the Committee of the Cabinet on Public Information, and subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, the said Director of Public Information be empowered to engage on a temporary basis such officers, clerks and other persons as may be deemed necessary to the proper performance of his duties, at such remuneration as may be deemed appropriate.

4. That all expenses, including necessary travelling expenses, lawfully incurred by the said Director, or members of his staff, shall be payable out of War Appropriations.

5. That in addition to actual disbursements for expenses, referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Director of Public Information shall receive an allowance for living expenses of \$ 15<sup>00</sup> a day while absent from his customary place of residence, in connection with the discharge of his duties.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Prime Minister.



W.W.II. Cabinet Committee on  
Public Information  
- Subversive Activities

1939

C155877

(4)  
Ottawa, December 12th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Public Information - foreign  
language speaking Canadians

Attached is a somewhat lengthy letter from Mr. MacNeill of the Department of Justice, to Mr. Turnbull, and a note to me from Mr. Turnbull, suggesting the importance of the dissemination of accurate public information among foreign born Canadians who are subjected to Communist propaganda and have little alternative in their own language.

Mr. MacNeill's text is a quotation from the Prime Minister's letter to the Reverend Mr. Silcox, concerning freedom in wartime.

In view of the present prominence of the question of subversive propaganda, would the Prime Minister approve of Mr. MacNeill's letter being referred to the Cabinet Committee on Public Information, for the attention of the Director of Public Information. Doubtless the latter will be considering work among the foreign in Canada.

A. D. P. H.

AE/R

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DRAFT PRESS RELEASE



Ottawa, December 21st, 1939.

*act as an advisory copy*  
*clerk*

Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., of Winnipeg has been appointed to advise and assist the War Committee of the Cabinet, concerning the recording and the furnishing of information concerning Canada's war effort.

*W.L.M. King  
Papers*

As chronicler of Canada's war activities, Mr. Brockington will have charge of the important task of the maintenance of an appropriate record of the progress of the various phases of Canadian participation in the war, both in the military and in the economic sphere. He will also act as Counsellor to the War Committee of the Cabinet on general matters concerning the provision of information, in this respect, to the people of Canada and to the Government of the United Kingdom.

*W.L.M.  
to*

Mr. Brockington, who will assume his duties at the beginning of the New Year, has been for many years General Counsel to the Northwest Grain Dealers Association. His services have been made available to the government through the generous action of the Board of Directors of the Association in granting to Mr. Brockington leave of absence.

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C155879

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

*WWI - Canada's Participation 1939*  
*- Anglo-Can. Cooperation ✓*

July 21st, 1939.

For the Prime Minister:

(1)

Attached are clippings relating to the Globe and Mail's campaign to provide, in Canada, a haven for British children in the event of war.

Harold Dingman called this morning to say that he had received instructions from his paper to interview the Prime Minister on the subject. I said that Mr. King was remaining out of town until next week, and he asked whether the Prime Minister would wish to make a statement, or endorse the proposal.

A.D.P.H.

A. D. P. H.

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Declaration of a group of German and Austrian Refugees, residing in Toronto, forwarded by the Canadian Committee on Refugees and Victims of Political Persecution. (12.9.39)

-----

We, a group of refugees from Germany and Austria, recently and happily domiciled in Canada, knowing full well what Naziism signifies - a system which first brought us, and now has plunged the whole world, into tragic misery, would oppose it not only in thought but also by arms.

No one more than we, can appreciate the benefit of living in a country whose principles of freedom and justice are the basis of our new existence, and we pledge our service to the country which has so generously given us sanctuary.

This battle today is not primarily directed against the people of Germany, a great majority of whom, to our knowledge, detest this Nazi-inspired war; but is primarily directed against the unscrupulous and ruthless use of force, personified in the German Fuehrer.

In profound gratitude to the people and government of Canada for what they have given to us, we all offer our services to the Canadian Government in this unprecedented battle to establish the rule of reason and moral principle over irrationality and brute force.

We stand prepared, not only to make the necessary sacrifices ourselves, but also to assist in organizing all German and Austrian refugees throughout Canada in accordance with whatever desires and instructions the Canadian Government may indicate.

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C155881

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

JWP/PM  
9.9.39

*file*

For the Prime Minister

Re: Protection against sabotage -  
Pattullo Telegram

Protection against sabotage is being considered by a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. MacNeill, of Justice, who reports to Council through the Minister of Justice.

The Committee have made certain recommendations to the government which have not yet been approved. Mr. MacNeill feels that, in the circumstances, an acknowledgment should be sent along the lines of the attached draft, leaving Mr. Lepointe to inform Mr. Pattullo of the decision of the government as soon as it has been reached.

A.D.P.H.

*Action approved by*

*PMU*

*Sublg*

*Att.*

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C155882

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

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

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK	N-305-25 1939
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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, September 9, 1939

Honourable T.D. Pattullo,  
Premier of British Columbia,  
Victoria, B. C.

Minister of Justice will communicate with you  
direct regarding problem of protection against sabotage  
referred to in your telegram of yesterday.

W. L. Mackenzie King

Chg. Prime Minister's office  
JWP/PM

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W-104  
v. 1

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1939.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL --

WHEREAS the Minister of Transport represents that a part of the Welland River is used as the intake and headrace to the Queenston power plant of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario which develops electrical energy to the extent of approximately 500,000 horse power; and

That it is deemed advisable to close to navigation for the duration of the war a portion of the Welland River, as affording easy means of committing sabotage to the said power plant;

NOW, THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, is pleased to grant and doth hereby grant authority for the closing to navigation of that portion of the Welland River which extends from the syphon culvert under the Welland Ship Canal, at Welland, Ontario, to the Niagara River, subject to exception in favour of such craft as may be required for maintenance and repair of the said portion of the Welland River and of such craft as may be granted permission by the Attorney General of Ontario to navigate the said portion of the river.

Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable  
the Prime Minister.

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WWII-Can. Shipping Bd. # C155884  
Dept. of Maritime & Supply

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

N. 305-36(A)

1939

FOR COUNCIL: December 5th, 1939.

SUBJECT: Ship-building in Canada;

(5)

REMARKS: Prime Minister's memorandum to Mr. Heeney attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL: Dec 17th

ACTION TAKEN:

Certain contracts have been let for small vessels other shipbuilding under consid.

DISPOSED OF:

(A.D.P.N.)

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INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING

Minutes of first meeting, held in  
the Conference Room of the Depart-  
ment of External Affairs, Thursday,  
30th of November, 1939, at 10:30 a.m.

Present:

Major J.O. Parmelee (Chairman),	Dept. of Trade & Commerce.
Dr. O.D. Skelton,	Dept. of External Affairs.
Colonel V.I. Smart,	Dept. of Transport.
Mr. R.S. Hamer,	Dept. of Agriculture.
Mr. L.W. Pearsall,	Dept. of Agriculture.
Mr. F.E. Dawden,	Dept. of Trade & Commerce.
Commander J.A. Heenan,	Dept. of National Defence.
Mr. A.W. Merriam,	Dept. of National Revenue.
Mr. H.L. Keenleyside,	Dept. of External Affairs.
Mr. N.A. Robertson,	Dept. of External Affairs.
Mr. M.H. Wershof (Secretary),	Dept. of External Affairs.

1. The Chairman, in outlining the purposes for which the Committee was established, said that the problem of obtaining priority of cargo space for Canadian exporters is of the first importance. The Department of Trade and Commerce has received many requests for help from exporters unable to obtain cargo space. It has not been possible to do much for them beyond writing to the steamship companies and/or asking External Affairs to request the United Kingdom to release ships in individual cases. This is not satisfactory.

2. The situation, as explained in the discussion, is that almost all of the ships on which Canadian exporters must rely are under the control of the United Kingdom Ministry of Shipping. The ships are of three types:

2.

- (a) Ships of British registry requisitioned by the Ministry; (b) Neutral ships under time charter; (c) Prizes.

3. It was explained that none of the existing authorities in Canada has any control over the allocation of space in these ships. The Transport Controller (under the Department of Transport) has power to control the transport of goods from points in Canada to the docks; he also has power to control the space in ships of Canadian registry; but he has nothing to do with the allocation of space in the ships controlled by the United Kingdom Ministry of Shipping. The Ship Licensing Board (under the Department of Transport) controls the movement of ships of Canadian registry only. Sir Edward Beatty is the representative in Canada of the United Kingdom Ministry of Shipping and advises the Ministry on many points connected with the organization of convoys, but he has nothing to do with allocation of space.

4. It was the concensus of opinion that some method must be worked out whereby -

- (a) Some person or body on the Canadian side should continually learn the space needs of Canadian exporters.
- (b) Some related person at Canada House in London should present those needs to the Ministry of Shipping and obtain from the Ministry the necessary space in the ships under the Ministry's control.

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3.

5. It was suggested that whatever person or body is appointed on the Canadian side should keep in touch with the Transport Controller and, so far as it might be necessary, with the Ship Licensing Board and Sir Edward Beatty.
6. It was suggested that the person or body appointed on the Canadian side should be in and part of or closely related to the Department of Trade and Commerce.
7. It was stated that it was not financially feasible to use Great Lakes ships for overseas trade.
8. It was stated that permission (from the United States Maritime Commission) to have American ships transferred to Canadian registry could not be arranged quickly unless the transfer of registry was accompanied by a transfer of ownership.
9. It was pointed out that most of the Canadian goods exported to the United Kingdom are being sent to the British Government. The most serious space problem arises, not in connection with those goods (except as they interfere with other shipments), but in connection with exports to private concerns in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Where the goods are going direct to the British Government, cargo space is usually made available by the U.K. Ministry of Shipping. But there is at present no special inducement for the Ministry of Shipping to worry about space for Canadian exports to private concerns in the U.K., or about Canadian exports to Australia and New Zealand.

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10. It was agreed that a sub-committee should be appointed to draft recommendations for a solution, for presentation to the full committee. The sub-committee as nominated by the Chairman consists of Mr. R.K. Smith of the Department of Transport (who is Chairman of the Ship Licensing Board), Mr. Oliver Master of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. H.L. Keenleyside of the Department of External Affairs. The sub-committee is to obtain the views of the Transport Controller and of Sir Edward Beatty.

11. The meeting adjourned at 11:45. The next meeting will be called by the Chairman after he receives the sub-committee's report.

1939  
[REDACTED]

EMERGENCY SUB-COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL

Emergency Council

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Convener)	
Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe	Hon. J. L. Ilesley
Hon. Ian Mackenzie	Hon. R. Dandurand
Hon. T. A. Crerar	

Supplies

Hon. P. J. A. Cardin (Convener)	
Hon. Ian Mackenzie	Hon. J. E. Michaud
Hon. J. G. Gardiner	Hon. J. A. MacKinnon

Legislation

Hon. C. G. Power (Convener)	
Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe	Hon. N. A. McLarty
Hon. Norman Rogers	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin

Public Information

Hon. N. A. McLarty (Convener)	
Hon. Norman Rogers	Hon. J. G. Gardiner
Hon. C. G. Power	Hon. J. E. Michaud

Finance

Hon. J. L. Ilesley (Convener)	
Hon. W. D. Euler	Hon. C. D. Howe
Hon. T. A. Crerar	Hon. N. A. McLarty

Internal Security

Hon. Norman Rogers (Convener)	
Hon. J. A. MacKinnon	Hon. W. D. Euler
Hon. T. A. Crerar	Hon. C. D. Howe

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Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee  
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor  
General on the 30<sup>th</sup> AUGUST 1939



P. C. 2474

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, advise that in order to provide, in the present emergency, for a proper distribution of work and an effective allocation of duties, the following sub-Committees of Council be hereby constituted for the specific purposes hereinafter set forth:

1. Emergency Council. (Committee on General Policy)

To consider all questions of general policy; to receive reports from all other Committees; and, generally speaking, to coordinate all operations of Government.

2. Supplies.

To concern itself with the purchase of food supplies, equipment, munitions, construction of buildings, mobilization of industry, and to advise upon the purchase of all supplies, whether for the Dominion of Canada or for Great Britain or its allies, should the Government of Canada be asked to undertake this work, whether such purchases be made in Canada or in the United States.

3. Legislation.

To examine all Orders-in-Council passed under the War Measures Act, and to report same to Council, in the same manner as Treasury Board reports all financial transactions, and to check on any lack of coordination between Departments.

4. Public Information.

Dealing with censorship, publicity, recruiting, speakers, propaganda and keeping up the morale of the people.

5. Finance.

Banks, moratoria, bond flotations, credits as between Great Britain and Canada.

6.

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6. Internal Security.

Commodity prices and cost of living, Provincial relations, air raid precautions, labour disputes, aliens, public safety and order.

The Committee, on the same recommendation, further advise that the said sub-Committees of Council consist of the following:

1. Emergency Council.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, (Convener)  
The Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe,  
The Hon. J. L. Ilsley,  
The Hon. Ian Mackenzie,  
The Hon. R. Dandurand,  
The Hon. T. A. Crerar.

2. Supplies.

The Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, (Convener)  
The Hon. Ian Mackenzie,  
The Hon. J. G. Gardiner,  
The Hon. J. E. Michaud,  
The Hon. J. A. MacKinnon.

3. Legislation.

The Hon. C. G. Power, (Convener)  
The Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe,  
The Hon. Norman Rogers,  
The Hon. N. A. McLarty,  
The Hon. P. J. A. Cardin.

4. Public Information.

The Hon. N. A. McLarty, (Convener)  
The Hon. Norman Rogers,  
The Hon. C. G. Power,  
The Hon. J. G. Gardiner,  
The Hon. J. E. Michaud.

5. Finance.

The Hon. J. L. Ilsley, (Convener)  
The Hon. W. D. Euler,  
The Hon. T. A. Crerar,  
The Hon. C. D. Howe,  
The Hon. N. A. McLarty.

6. Internal Security

The Hon. Norman Rogers, (Convener)  
The Hon. J. A. MacKinnon,  
The Hon. T. A. Crerar,  
The Hon. W. D. Euler,  
The Hon. C. D. Howe.

Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

W.L.M.K.

✓ W.W.II - Public Information November 16, 1939

✓ W.W.II - Wartime Boards & Agencies

✓ W.W.II - Cabinet

N305-222 (H)

1939  
C155892

MEMORANDUM RE WAR ORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET

War Cabinet - deals with important matters of policy relating to the war, and will now embrace former Defence Committee and Emergency Council.

Re Public Information - main question of policy whether there should be a Ministry of Information or a Bureau or other organization which would present large front to public, or whether organization, while real, should be intangible with responsibility distributed.

A Ministry or Bureau of Information means a target for everything done inadequately or anything omitted for mistakes everywhere regarding information.

Intangible - gives information more effectively; avoids establishing bureaucracy, and unnecessary machinery; permits of necessary readjustments; avoids anything in the nature of a target.

*this decided upon as the better*

Sub-Committees of the Cabinet are as follows:

- Price control and labour,
- Food production and marketing,
- Fuel and power,
- Shipping and transportation.

These four make up Committees concerned with Economic Defence.

Additional sub-committees are:

- Internal security,
- Legislation,
- Public Information.

Query: Should there be a War Supplies Committee, or a Finance Committee, or are these functions now adequately covered by War Supply Board, Foreign Exchange Control Board -(Ministers of Finance and Defence)?

*this decided upon*

*War Finance & Supply*

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Is there any need for Interdepartmental Committee on Defence Co-ordination?

There would appear to be need if not for a Committee, at least for a definite chart dealing with war supplies which would show how same are financed, the nature of, e.g. munitions, etc. Departments and agencies concerned; transportation and trade.

In preparing chart descriptive of Sub-Committees, information should be given under the following headings which should appear in the marginal line to the left:

Name of sub-committee,  
purpose,  
personnel,

name convener, first by giving name of Department, then personnel, name of Minister.

(Each committee to embrace four members including convener).

*with captions*

Also set forth related agencies,  
and following related agencies:

- (1) War emergency,
- (2) Statutory.

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With regard to war organization of Public Information, there are two main divisions:

- (1) Information factual, (simple statement of facts, etc.)
- (2) Propaganda or education.

First for information:

Central Information Office

- central feature.

It assembles, co-ordinates and disseminates material

- (1) to the press,
- (2) for use by Ministry, Departments, etc.

It is supplied by information from different Departments of government and agencies related thereto, this information supplied by officers specifically designated for that purpose.

Departments free to answer enquiries made by press, of them direct, and to give out statements in nature of press releases, but Central Office should be supplied with all such information given out, copies of releases, etc., so that same may be available to all papers.

Regarding propaganda, educational, etc.

Policy with respect thereto should be controlled by War Cabinet.

Material classified under the following headings:

- |                                    |                                            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| (1) the press                      | (5) writers (pamphlets, magazines, press.) |
| (2) the radio                      | (6) advertising                            |
| (3) the cinema                     | (7) finance                                |
| (4) speakers (radio platform club) |                                            |

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Some person specially designated giving all time needed to bringing together and presenting to War Committee, all suggestions regarding publicity, different forms, etc., and

(2) to see that decisions of Cabinet Committee are recorded and duly carried out;

(3) to assist in preparing material for the purpose, such person who might best be designated adviser on public relations, and should be associated with Public Relations Officer in Prime Minister's Office (Mr. W.J. Turnbull).

(Relationship with agencies concerned best effected by someone specially designated by agency itself for continuous contact with Cabinet adviser on public relations, for example, someone with full personal knowledge and direct interest, not part of a Bureau, e.g. cinema - possibly Mr. Grierson; radio, the Manager or someone designated by him.)

Mr. Brockington would be a good person for this position. This official could assist Prime Minister in important communications, e.g. broadcasts, addresses, etc.; letters of congratulations, or letters of sympathy arising out of war, disasters, etc.; material for ceremonial occasions. This official would be an organizer of publicity.

Information Office under Hambleton would deal with the press from the point of view of news only. This official would deal with press and public in all other relations from the point of view of display, advertising, etc.

There is required in addition, connected with the Information Office rather than with the Cabinet, an officer specially qualified to handle publicity re war effort, skilled, for example, in preparing diagrams, writing descriptive material, etc.; to be responsible for Information Office including war effort, etc. in different directions. Above all, to control finances and to co-ordinate effort, prevent overlapping, etc. Engage clerical staff; expenses, etc; to be responsible in Parliament for same.

Committee on Public Information under chairmanship of Minister.

MK/H

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939  
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O.D. SKELTON TO WLMK

✓ Communism in Canada  
✓ WWII - subversive activities  
✓ R.C.M.P.

Aug. 28, 1939.

C155896

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

*Mounted Police subversive activities*

I enclose a memorandum from Robertson regarding some suggestions from the Mounted Police as to suppression of what they call "subversive activities" in the event of war. I entirely agree with Robertson that these proposals are extraordinary. I am surprised that the present Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would put them forward.

In the event of war, I think it would be essential to take every necessary action against sabotage and treasonable actions on the part of individuals, but such blanket proposals as are suggested here do not appear to be called for by the circumstances or to be warranted by the experience of other democratic countries.

I have been thinking, not suggesting, that in the event of war one statement that might be made at the outset by yourself would be to emphasize on the one hand the necessity of vigilant action in preventing sabotage and treasonable activities, and on the other care not to be stampeded into spy hysteria or unwarranted persecution of Canadian citizens who happened to be of the race or language of our opponents.

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- 2 -

I may add that we have had for some months close and very satisfactory contacts with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on these questions of propaganda.

*OS*  
O.D. SKELTON

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MEMORANDUM FOR DR. SKELTON

Mr. J.F. MacNeill, of the Department of Justice, came to see me this morning with a communication his Minister had received from the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, asking approval for the programme of suppressing subversive activities which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police wish to put into force immediately on the outbreak of war.

Mr. MacNeill did not leave a copy of the letter with me, but, in short, it provided for the immediate outlawry of

- (1) All German and Italian organizations which have been directly or indirectly identified with Nazi or Fascist propaganda in Canada.
- (2) The Communist Party and all subsidiary and allied organizations.
- (3) All foreign language political organizations of Fascist or Communist affiliation or complexion, including Hungarian, Croatian, Finnish and Ukrainian organizations. Among the Ukrainian organizations listed for outlawry is the Ukrainian Nationalist Federation of which Kossar is head.
- (4) The suppression of the English language Communist press and all the Nazi, Fascist and Communist foreign language press. In all some fifteen or sixteen papers were listed.
- (5) The seizure of all the assets of such organizations, including those of the Ukrainian Farmer-Labourer organization which is believed to have properties worth something over a million dollars.
- (6) Seizure of the records of all such organizations, including those which might be found to be kept in Consular archives. On this point, the letter noted, the "concurrency of the Department of External Affairs would have to be secured".

I told MacNeill that I was appalled by the programme

*Johnson*

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contemplated, and that it involved a great deal of bitter international resentment and the prospect of endless labour troubles throughout the industrial and mining areas as well as the alienation of the sympathy and support of great blocks of opinion which, if properly handled, could be led to support any efforts the Government was making rather than to oppose them. I thought the Police should concentrate on their plans for the immediate arrest of persons suspected of treasonable activity, and that they would be ill advised to destroy organizations about which they now know a good deal and with whose personnel they are familiar. It would drive them underground, which would greatly increase Police problems in this country in war time. I thought, further, that as regards the whole question of the status of the Communists, we should not take any precipitate action, but should wait and see how they adapted themselves to new international alignments; that the wind had been taken out of their sails by the events of recent days, and they had been badly compromised by developments in the foreign policy of the U.S.S.R., and that I would be surprised if the Police found them abetting Nazi or Fascist activities in this country or very actively prosecuting their own propagandist activities.

MacNeill said he fully shared my views. He felt his Minister's position in dealing with Police recommendations of this sort was very difficult. It would be strengthened if the responsibility for approving or disapproving Police recommendations

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*It is absolutely necessary  
by an impartial, fair  
and unbiased person*

were shared with this Department, and he inquired whether we would be willing to be associated directly with the Department of Justice in deciding questions of policy in respect of the handling of subversive activities in war time. I said that, in the circumstances, I thought you felt about these matters much the way I did, and that you would probably approve of our continuing, in war time, the contacts with the Police in this sphere that we had built up in recent years, and in that case I would probably continue to be our Department's representative in interdepartmental discussions. He is going into the question with Mr. Lapointe this afternoon, and we will probably hear from him shortly.

*I informed Shulman Aug 29.  
\* This a matter of Government policy on a whole*

*Also on Aug 30 - matter considered  
Cabinet approval arranged made for  
Office of External Affairs (Canadian  
Justice - 10-11-39)  
to be our report on the committee  
Cabinet to decide  
K*

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CONFIDENTIAL

December 13th, 1939.

C155901

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

I can quite understand that the change in the International situation and the chain letter resolutions from various organizations have increased pressure for action against Communist organizations as such. At the same time the speech by the Attorney General of Ontario yesterday makes clear the spirit in which any additional powers would be exercised by at least one Provincial authority.

If it were concluded that some further action should be taken it might be suggested -

1. that any more repressive action taken in this direction should be balanced by possible revision of some of our present Regulations, if examination of the United Kingdom revisions gave reasonable ground for such action.  
(another telegram has been sent to Massey asking him when copies of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as revised following House of Commons discussions in England were mailed).
2. that care should be taken to avoid use of general language which is as likely to be used against the C.C.F. or any other radical or liberal organization as against a

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Communist organization. (It is essential to bear in mind the vital distinction between the situation in the United Kingdom and in Canada. In the United Kingdom the Government which drafts the regulations has the responsibility for deciding how and how far they <sup>apply.</sup> In Canada, that discretion rests largely with the Provincial authorities.)

3. Consideration should be given to the possibility of banning any organization by name rather than by principles, though it is recognized that in some measure the consequences can be evaded by adoption of a new name.
4. Nothing should be done that would prohibit criticism of war policy, whether the policy of the British Government or of the Canadian Government, or the right to differ with the majority. Sedition is one thing, criticism is entirely another. A good many people in Canada are prone to think that anyone who differs from their ~~mere or less~~ convictions or prejudices should be suppressed. The real ground for dealing with Communist or Nazi sympathizers, individually or as an organization, should be that they are acting not as Canadians but as tools of foreign and unfriendly

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*live*  
governments. That should be the broadminded distinction;  
prosecute anyone guilty of espionage, sabotage or  
similar action, but suppress the propaganda or criticism  
only of those who can be shown to be acting as agents  
of alien governments.

*os*

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COPY

*anonymous*

July 4/39  
HW/S

C155904 <sup>N.305-3</sup>  
1939

CONFIDENTIAL

*Canadian Foreign Policy  
WW II - Germany  
WW II - Japan*

Export of War Materials

Plans of Certain Canadian Exporters

On June 15th a letter in the following form was sent to several companies which have been large exporters of war materials to Japan, Germany, or Italy:

"The question of the export from Canada of materials important in the manufacture of armaments and munitions is one that has been receiving the attention of the Canadian Government for some time.

"I am informed that your Company has been a substantial shipper of ..... to .....

"I am instructed to enquire confidentially whether your company expects a continuance of such orders and has been planning to continue such shipments on a substantial scale."

Following are summaries of the replies. At the head of each summary is the name of the Company, the materials in question, and the countries involved.

Asbestos Corporation Limited;  
asbestos to Japan, Germany, and Italy.

"Our Company has been a substantial shipper of asbestos to Japan, Germany and Italy, shipments to the first two being the most important. We have not shipped as much in the first five months of this year as last year, due, we think, in large measure to the difficulties of these countries in obtaining Canadian funds which we are now demanding from all three. We have actual commitments

*In original see  
L-250  
46(3)-1*

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COPY

*anonymous*

July 5/30  
HW/S

C155904

N. 305-3  
1939

CONFIDENTIAL

*Canadian Foreign Policy  
WW I - Germany  
WW II - Japan*

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for considerable amounts to our German agents for the balance of the year but what the actual shipments to any of the three nations will be it is impossible to forecast. The business is, however, of important dimensions and any interference with it would be a matter of major importance to the asbestos industry.

"May I point out that asbestos is not a material used primarily in the manufacture of armament and munitions. Some longer fibre is required for naval purposes but the vast bulk of our shipments to these three countries is for use in the building trade."

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited;  
zinc to Japan and Germany.

"During the first five months of 1939, we produced 13,774 long tons of zinc. During the same period we shipped to Japan 1800 long tons, and to Germany 40 long tons. As to future orders, Japan has always asked us for much more zinc than we were willing to sell them, and we do not now anticipate selling to them at any higher rate than we have in the past."

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.  
of Canada Limited;

lead to Japan and Italy; zinc to  
Japan and Germany.

"Japan

Shipments of zinc have been about the same as in 1938. Shipments of lead have been much greater than in 1938.

"The Company has no commitments except for 2500 tons of lead and 2500 tons of zinc in July. However, the company's Japan agents are urging

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the company to take on additional tonnage for July shipment.

"Italy

The company has done very little business with Italy, but did make some shipments of lead in April and May. The company does not expect a continuance of orders.

"Germany

The company has not shipped zinc to Germany recently but did ship lead in April. A continuance of orders is not expected.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting  
and Power Company, Limited;

copper to Japan

"The company's entire output of copper concentrates is sold to Mitsui and Mitsubishi under a contract which does not expire until July 19, 1940.

"The contract was made in 1937. The reduction in marketing cost resulting from the contract was one of the principal factors contributing to the reopening of the mine in 1937.

"The loss of the present market would be very serious, as the tariff prevents selling to the United States.

Aluminum Company of Canada Limited;

aluminum to Japan and Germany.

"Japan

The company has been a substantial shipper to Japan for many years. Shipments during 1938

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were much heavier than usual and it is expected that 1939 shipments will be a little more than 1938.

"In 1938 the shipments came to \$6,300,000, which was 25.4% of total dollar sales.

"Germany

Although my company has shipped a lot of aluminum to Germany during the years past, business from that country has declined until it is almost non-existent, due, of course, to the tremendous increased productive capacity there. To more definitely reply, I expect future shipments to Germany will amount to little or nothing, although it is true that some Canadian metal is moving regularly to customers in that which was once Czecho-Slovakia."

International Nickel Company of  
Canada Limited;

nickel to Japan and Germany

"Japan

The company has no contractual relations with consumers but has a contract with Mitsui, whereby the latter purchases nickel to fill any orders it may obtain.

"In 1938 deliveries of metallic nickel to Japan were 6700 long tons. During the first half of 1939 they were 5300 long tons. There is no way of determining what calls Mitsui may make during the second half of 1939.

"Very small quantities of monel metal etc., and of special alloys are being sold to Japan by subsidiary companies.

"The British Government is being informed fully regarding deliveries to Japan.

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"Germany

International, or rather its British subsidiaries and agents, have many contracts with German firms for metallic nickel, nickel matte, and nickel oxide.

"The British Government is fully informed regarding these contracts and takes the attitude that the contracts should be fulfilled.

"It is emphasized that all deliveries of nickel to Germany are made by British firms.

"In 1938 shipments to Germany, including Austria and Czechoslovakia, were:

Metallic nickel and nickel in oxide -	6174	long tons
Nickel in matte -----	5320	" "
Monel metal -----	60	" "

The 1939 total is expected to be about the same."

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C155909

NO. 35

OTTAWA, December 14, 1939

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

To Newspapers - News Associations - Special Correspondents:

Editors will please not make mention of any port in Canada as the port of embarkation of Canadian military units.

It is also desired that names and numbers of vessels which may be required for transport be not used, nor should any mention be made of numbers of troops proceeding overseas in any specific movement.

L. C. Moyer  
Claude Mélançon  
Press Censors for Canada.

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*Laurier House*

6-154306  
C155910

No. 34

Ottawa, December 5, 1939

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

TO - NEWSPAPERS - NEWS ASSOCIATIONS - SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS:

The special instruction No. 11 issued by the Press Censors, October 3, 1939, is hereby cancelled. Information regarding internment matters may be released for publication on the authority of the Director of Internment Operations at Ottawa.

L. C. Moyer

Claude Mélançon

Press Censors for Canada.

(8)

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C155911

X Attached for information of the Prime Minister.

*W.S. Thompson*  
*Dec 18<sup>th</sup>*

available also in French

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C155912



CANADA

OFFICE OF  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

OTTAWA, CANADA

December 18, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

TO: The Managing Editor

Dear Sir:

The attached news and feature stories relating to the departure of the First Canadian Contingent for overseas, were prepared with the thought that they may be helpful in supplementing the stories you will receive from your own correspondents and from the news services.

When publication of this material is permitted, you will receive a wire from me reading:

"FIRST CONTINGENT MATERIAL RELEASED".

It is important that you hold this material in your personal possession pending receipt of the wire quoted above.

Sincerely yours,

*W.D. Simpson*  
Director of Public Information

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FROM DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

HOLD FOR RELEASE

MEN OF FIRST CONTINGENT  
ARE FROM NINE PROVINCES

Prime Minister And Commander  
Exchange Messages While  
Troops Are At Sea

Ottawa, December \_\_\_\_\_:

Canadian troops landed safely in England to-day.

In full battle dress, armed and equipped as no other Canadian overseas force, the first contingent were fighting fit. They disembarked in good order and were whisked off to prepared camps somewhere in England. On Canadian soil, only a short time before, the Prime Minister of Canada, and Honourable Norman Rogers, Minister of National Defence, had wished Major-General McNaughton, commanding officer of the First Division, his officers and men Godspeed. And as the great convoy ploughed its way eastward from a Canadian Atlantic port, the battle-flag of the Division flying for the first time, ship orders to the troops contained the following message from the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King:

"I should like to give to you and through you to the officers and the men of the first overseas division, a farewell message from Canada, as you all leave our shores on the great mission which takes you overseas to the theatre of war in Europe.

"You know that no public leavetaking has been possible, but we desire that you also know that the hearts of the people of Canada are with you, and that until your return, which we trust may be at a day not too far distant, we will follow you with our sympathy, our gratitude and our prayers.

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"You go each one of you, of your own free will, through the promptings of your own heart, at the dictates of your own conscience, that Canada may take her place at the side of Britain and of France in the present war. Through brutal aggression and oppression war has been thrust upon innocent nations by a foe who seeks domination of the world by force. You go to protect and preserve for your own and for others, all that is most precious in life. In your keeping and that of the brave men with whom you will be associated lie the liberty and security of individuals, of families and of nations in the present and future life. The land you love, the joys of home, peace and freedom of mind, heart and soul are all a part of the sacred heritage youth seeks to preserve.

"Be sustained in your arduous endeavours by the high purpose of the cause in which you have enlisted. Yours is a great crusade. You are the defenders of the faith, of all who believe in the God of righteousness, truth and justice. Civilization itself is at stake. Never before in the history of the world were the issues so great, or the outcome of conflict of such consequence to mankind. With hearts full of gratitude and pride we bid you Godspeed, knowing that whatever may lie before you, you will continue throughout courageously to uphold the cause that so chivalrously you have made your own."

To this message Major General McNaughton, officer commanding the first Canadian division replied by naval wireless:

"To Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,  
Prime Minister of Canada,  
Ottawa.

"This morning the battle flag of the first Canadian division was unfurled for the first time from the masthead of one of the transports which are to carry us to Europe in the great crusade on which we have now embarked to join our kinsmen from the British Isles and France. The message

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from yourself and from your colleague, the Honourable Norman Rogers, Minister of National Defence, has been communicated to all members of the first contingent and on their behalf it is my privilege to express our appreciation not only for your kind and inspiring words but also for the sympathy and encouragement which you have given us in the difficult task of passing from our peace-time vocations and preparing ourselves for war. Our exacting requirements as regards organization have been met in full and we are assured we may draw our weapons as we may need from the abundant reserve of the United Kingdom until such time as our own Canadian industries will give us a secure base beyond reach of enemy interference. For this, Mr. Prime Minister, we are very grateful to you, to your government and to the people of Canada and you may be sure it is the firm resolve of every man in the force to use the resources which you have given us to the full in the certain hope the existing menace to civilization and to our freedom and liberty will be set at rest. There are dark days ahead but we have faith that the efforts of the British commonwealth, of our great ally, of those who are from Canada and of those who will follow will in the end prevail."

This exchange of messages at sea, accompanied by the message from the Minister of Defence, was the sequel to cordial words of Godspeed before General McNaughton left the capital. On the day previous to departure of troops from Ottawa, General McNaughton called on the Prime Minister in his offices at the East Block to say goodbye. For three quarters of an hour, the two men discussed problems of war, General McNaughton expressing his satisfaction at arrangements made for the first division.

On the following morning the Minister of Defence called on the Prime Minister and together they went quietly to the special sidings where troops from the Ottawa district were already

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embarking. General McNaughton welcomed the Prime Minister and Mr. Rogers and introduced them to his staff. For a quarter of an hour they went up and down the platform shaking hands with officers and men, while at the same time pipers paraded by the side of the train, playing Highland airs.

As at length the train pulled out, men leaned out of the windows cheering. And General McNaughton stood on the rear platform of the train, giving a military salute.

This first contingent of the Canadian Active Service Force included men from the nine provinces of Canada, as well as representatives of the important racial groups which compose the population of the Dominion, the French Canadian contingent including men not only from the province of Quebec but also French-speaking Canadians from other parts of Canada.

The force included infantry with their machine guns, artillery, field, medium and heavy; mechanized units, engineers, signals, medicals, army service corps and all the necessary ancillary units.

In addition to the troops and their personnel equipment, artillery motor transport, stores and other equipment were carried to the port and placed on shipboard. The Canadians were not crossing empty-handed. This force was of men and munitions.

The assembly of this force had been carried out with precision and efficiency. Troop trains had moved from all parts of Canada on schedules which provided for arrival at the east coast port with two hour intervals between train movements. This enabled embarkation without disturbance, the troops of one train being in their ships' quarters before the arrival of the next following train. Such a large troop movement did not pass unnoticed in Canada but the newspapers faithfully observed the policy of silence so necessary to ensure the safety of these men about to set out as the fighting representatives of Canada's war effort.

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Farewells had been said at each point of departure in Canada, and in strange contrast to the crowds which had witnessed the setting off in numerous cities and towns the arrival at the east coast port was witnessed only by the embarkation officers and such other military, naval and transport officials whose presence was necessary at this stage.

It was a healthy division. They were picked men, every man of them. The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps had examined and re-examined, x/rayed and tested them all. A man must be fit to fight, fit to carry the burden of war, fit to stand the long siege of duty -- or he couldn't go.

Provision was made to prepare the historical record and also to provide for the actual spot news of the occasion. Among those who sailed on the ship containing the headquarters staff was a press representative whose story is now available to all the newspapers of Canada.

In addition to the press arrangements, many pictures were "shot", both by still and film cameras, and this photographic record will also be made available to the public.

An additional chapter in these arrangements was furnished by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which sent along broadcasting equipment and other equipment capable of providing recordings of the sounds of embarkation, of the sailing and of the life of the troops while at sea.

The National Film Board had charge of the filming of the event and sooner or later Canadians will see in the news reels the picturization of the response.

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From Director of Public Information

HOLD FOR RELEASERAILROADS DID FINE JOB  
MOVING TROOPS SEAWARD

Ottawa, December \_\_\_\_\_:

Now that Canada's first contribution of man power to the British Army has crossed the Atlantic in safety and the Dominion troops are "Somewhere" in England, it is permissible to tell the story of their assembly and transport. It was known that men had been mobilized in various centres in Canada undergoing training and in time soldiers were seen in the streets of towns and cities garbed in the new design of "battle" uniform, but during the early days of preparation, there had been little of the bustle and excitement such as marked the mobilization of the First Canadian Contingent which in the Fall of 1914 set forth from Canada on that great adventure which was to continue until that fateful November day in 1918. The real enthusiasm was there, nevertheless, and those eyewitnesses who were privileged to see the departure of units from the cities and towns and the eventual sailing of the First Contingent from a port on the East Coast of Canada, can testify that the men of 1939 are bright, alert, sturdy, fit mentally and physically, and as fine a group of young Canadians as one might wish to see.

At various "zero" hours timed differently in the nine provinces of the Dominion, officers and men of combatant forces and the ancillary services were assembled complete with arms and equipment. The parade state checked, these units were moved off to their rail head, usually being conveyed in buses, a touch which may stir a bit of envy in those elders who recall their own setting off in 1914 and the years that were to follow until the termination of Canada's effort in the first great war.

....2

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At each appointed rail head a train was in readiness. For those units travelling from distant points, a normal train consisted of a baggage car for the personal baggage - it was said to average five tons for an infantry unit - nine, ten or more colonist cars, a standard sleeping car for the officers, a commissary car and a car for the cooks and waiters of the latter, making trains of from 12 to 18 cars and accommodating from 400 to 600 officers and men.

The Colonist cars furnished ample sleeping accommodation for the "other ranks" and as each man had been provided with two blankets his comfort during the journey was fairly well assured.

To feed such a number of men during a train journey which in some instances was to occupy several days, presented an unusual problem, but it was met with and disposed of smartly. The Commissary car was set in the middle of the colonist cars. It was not a formal dining car in the accepted sense, with set tables and chairs, but rather a rolling cafeteria. Cooking ranges and hot and cold serving tables occupied one side, fronted by a counter. At meal hours men marched in single file, just as the cafeteria customers do, gathering their requirements as they passed the long counter, then swung back on their tracks and with ample room to do so, passed the line now at the counter and returned to the cars from which they came, and there sat down to dispose of the meal.

Cooks and servers were furnished by the railway forces and the food, both varied and substantial, was well suited to the hearty appetites. Sausages for breakfast was one popular item. The noonday meal included meat, vegetables,

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**CANADA**



a pudding and either tea or coffee.

The senior officer on board each train was in command while a travelling passenger official from the railway staff acted as liaison between the military command, the train crew and the railway operating staff.

At all railway divisional points the trains were swept clean, watered and iced, indeed the servicing was thorough throughout the journey. At all such places, the men disembarked and had the advantage of a jog in the fresh air.

These troop trains were operated over a period of several days and so scheduled as to arrive at the port of embarkation during three days. They were timed so as to reach their destination at two hour intervals. As a train drew in, its occupants were quickly paraded, marched up the gangplank, assigned to quarters on shipboard and everything and everybody was in the clear before the next following train drew into the port railway terminal.

The railway movement was carried out efficiently, not an untoward incident marked the progress of any one train, schedules were maintained, with one exception, and the delay of that particular train did not cause any upset in the time table so well prepared in advance. This part of the transport of the First Division was performed in a manner worthy of the high standard and fine tradition of Canadian railroading.



HOLD FOR RELEASE

This Contingent  
Sailed in Comfort.

---

OTTAWA, December \_\_\_\_\_:

When the First Contingent of the Canadian Active Service Force reached that "somewhere" on the East Coast of Canada which was to mark the completion of their journey in the Dominion and to form the jumping off place for the start of the sea voyage, every individual was to receive an instant thrill. First, it was the size of the ships, next, the discovery that he had boarded an actual luxury liner, and before he had quite recovered from these initial surprises, he was to receive another when he reached the quarters to which he had been assigned. It was an actual cabin and no question of a hammock slung 'tween decks. As a rule the berthing ran three men to a cabin which is the usual accommodation of ships' cabins. On one ship, cabin after cabin boasted a private bath; what tales there will be to tell of that luxurious crossing. In every ship baths were numerous and as no ship carried anything like its rated capacity of passengers, this crossing of the First Division should indeed be historical from the viewpoint of the comfort of the men.

Nor did the comforts of the voyage terminate with the provision of ample bathing space - something which appeals to soldiers- but the men were assured of beds and spacious berths, indeed the greater part of the sleeping accommodation on these vessels was in beds, a great advance from the bunks and hammocks of the great Canadian Armada of 1914.

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From the Director of Public Information

HOLD FOR RELEASE

This Contingent  
Sailed in Comfort.

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Nothing gay or holidaylike about these ships. Gone the bright hues, instead drab greys and blacks and nondescript colors and all of them looking like glorified colliers. But on board and below everything was spick and span and decidedly shipshape, a lot of exterior slap-dash to fool an enemy observer, but trimness, power and efficiency where such things count, and each engine-room a powerhouse always ready to pick up the speed for which each one of those ships has an established reputation. Ships have a strong appeal and it was the fervent wish of every sea lover who saw these great vessels set off to sea with their precious cargoes that they would terminate in safety not only that particular voyage, but the many more to come.

HOLD FOR RELEASE.

The Sailing of  
The First Contingent.

Ottawa, December -- It was a grey December Sunday when the fleet of passenger vessels with the Canadian Active Service Force First Division on board and its accompanying guardian flotilla of warships set off to sea. At times the sun broke through the clouds, sometimes a squally gust ruffled the waters but the general conditions were favorable and the meteorological experts predicted that the ships would just nicely avoid a storm area which had been a recent centre of disturbance. This departure was quite different from the sailing of the First Contingent in 1914. The latter had gone out of Valcartier with great ado, embarked on shipboard and slipped down the St. Lawrence to assemble at Gaspe awaiting the word to go. When the time came for the actual departure, down the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the sea, that great fleet moved out quietly and with but few observers. This 1939 setting out was under quite different conditions. Instead of the lonely bay the ships were gathered at a port and at a populous place.

It would be difficult, indeed impossible, to estimate the number of people who saw the ships go out, but it can be said that it was very large. The secret of the departure time had been well kept but by the middle of the Sabbath morning it was evident to onlookers that action was impending, increasing volumes of smoke from funnels being regarded as a certain sign. Then, too, there were early risers who had noted at daybreak several naval units moving into the fairway and going out to sea.

The observers were rewarded at noon when other naval craft proceeded down the channel and made for the open, and soon afterwards the first unit of the great passenger fleet followed. In turn the others joined the parade until all had completed their majestic course past the headlands and proceeded to clear the land. As each vessel swung out, its rails, upper decks and rigging were lined with troops and from each there came great lusty cheers to be re-echoed from the shore. However, one ship must have possessed a martinet. As it passed the vantage point occupied by this observer, it was noted that the decks were lined, but lined with soldiers each wearing his newly acquired lifebelt and mustered at his emergency station; for them the war was on.

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From Director of Public Information.

HOLD FOR RELEASE

Minister checked  
all arrangements.

OTTAWA, December \_\_\_\_\_ :-

All necessary details for the movement, embarkation and sailing of the First Contingent, Canadian Active Service Force were checked and double checked. Then to make assurance complete, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of National Defence, flew to the East Coast port from which the troops were to sail. In this final study of transport arrangements, the Minister was joined by Rear Admiral P.W. Nelles, Royal Canadian Navy; Air Vice Marshal G.M. Croil and Major General C.F. Constantine.

The Minister expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the movement and embarkation had been effected.

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From Director of Public Information.

HOLD FOR RELEASE

Clung to the Kilt.

Ottawa, December - - - - Although the kilt is no longer fashionable fighting garb in the British Army, it is known that one Scottish unit sailing with the First Division of the Canadian Active Service Force wore the beloved filibeg. However, this garment will later be discarded for the new battle uniform in order to establish and maintain a standard in dress.

At the moment an earnest battle-by-letter is being carried on in the columns of London papers regarding the merits or otherwise of the kilt, the majority of participants in the controversy being medical men. All of them are positively pro or con with no sympathy for the opposition.

In the midst of this battle of the post an interlude was furnished by a present day Fraser who furnished an extract from an ancestor's diary written during winter operations at Quebec. The officer ancestor, one of Fraser's Regiment, wrote of the distress caused by lack of trousers in "this terrible climate." He added that the Ursuline Nuns had been generous in knitting long woollen hose for the comfort of the Scots soldiers.

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From Director of Public Information.

HOLD FOR RELEASE

One Mascot Sailed.

Ottawa, December --- "No Mascots" was the effect of an order to all units of the First Division of the Canadian Active Service Force and, apparently, only one lot got away with a modest infraction of the rule, a lively Airedale pup scrambling past some one's blind eye. The Airedale had been smuggled into the port of embarkation by an Ontario Scottish unit. There are stringent quarantine regulations across the seas and it is highly probable the pup will have an enforced stay "Somewhere."

This was in strong comparison with the sailing of the First Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1914. No unit was complete without its mascot and the fleet assembled in Gaspé Basin sheltered a varied assortment of dogs, big and little, bear cubs and goats. This Noah's Ark contingent was promptly gathered up on arrival in England but even that drastic measure failed to diminish the army's faith in animal mascots.

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C155928

From the Director of Public Information

HOLD FOR RELEASE

Minister of National Defence  
Sends Sailing Troops Message

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Ottawa, December \_\_\_\_\_. Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of National Defence, wirelessly a message of Godspeed to Major-General McNaughton as the First Contingent sailed from Canadian shores.

The Minister's message, with Major-General McNaughton's reply, follows:

"The General Officer Commanding,  
First Canadian Division.

As the First Canadian Division leaves our shores to take up new posts of duty overseas, I send to you, to your officers, and to members of all units my best wishes for a safe arrival at your destination. In all that lies before you in the coming months, I am sure you will bring honour to our country and add new lustre to the proud traditions of the Canadian Corps. I wish you Godspeed in your high endeavour and a safe return when your task is done.

Norman McL. Rogers,  
Minister of National Defence."

"Hon. Norman Rogers,  
Minister of National Defence, Ottawa.

Your message has been communicated to all members of the First Canadian Contingent and on their behalf and personally it is my privilege to thank you for your kind and inspiring words. You may be sure that it will be our deepest purpose to fulfil the great trust which has been placed in us.

A.G.L. McNaughton, Major-General,  
General Officer Commanding  
First Canadian Division."

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

C155929

FOR THE PRESS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1939.  
No. 367

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As it is obviously the wish of the Government of the United States to facilitate the removal of American citizens from the European scene of possible danger, there was formed, as of August 23, a committee consisting of representatives for the State and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission, for the purpose of studying practical means for making available to the numerous Americans now in Europe, transportation to the United States. With the same end in view, certain American Ambassadors in Europe have issued warnings to American citizens to return to the United States. These precautionary measures have the support of the United States Government, which, while refraining from ordering Americans out of Europe, considers that those of its citizens who are there in the capacity of tourists and others who have no impelling reason for remaining would be well advised to return to this country.

In order to facilitate this, the United States Government has been cooperating with certain American shipping concerns, which have altered schedules and itineraries of certain of their vessels in order to shorten turnaround and thus make more voyages available for the rapid evacuation of American citizens. The Government is endeavoring to bring about this program of orderly evacuation with the least possible disturbance to existing commercial shipping services. In view of the emergency, the Government has seen fit in certain instances to grant permission for certain well-equipped and fast freight ships to carry passengers, in addition to permitting the carriage of an increased number of persons by passenger vessels.

The success of these Governmental measures is evidenced by the fact that, according to a report from the Embassy in London yesterday, passenger accommodations on vessels sailing to the United States from Great Britain exceed the demand for such accommodations. Some vessels were reported to have as many as twelve, thirty, and even forty berths available.

According to statistics available to the Department for the week ended September 1, some 9300 passengers arrived at United States Atlantic ports from Europe. In addition to these, for the same period some 1200 passengers, a large percentage of whom were possibly Americans, arrived at Canadian ports.

It is interesting to note that of those entering United States ports, some 54 persons arrived by trans-Atlantic airships. Thus, for the first time in history, air travel has served as a trans-oceanic means of evacuation.

From September 1 to October 4 scheduled westbound sailings of American vessels have a capacity of about 9000 passengers while scheduled westbound ships of prospective neutral countries have accommodations for some 8000 passengers, a total of 16,000. In addition a considerable number of passengers may be accommodated on vessels of the around-the-world services returning to United States ports through the Mediterranean.

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C155930

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1939  
No. 366

Ambassador Phillips at Rome this afternoon reported that the following oral statement was given to him by an official at the Foreign Office at 5 p.m. (Italian time), in reply to the President's message of September 1, 1939:

"Since the Fascist Government after today's meeting of the Council of Ministers has officially declared and announced 'that Italy will not take any initiative in military operations' the possibility which formed the object of the message from the President of the United States dated September one is therefore to be excluded as far as concerns Italy."

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

C155931

FOR THE PRESS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1939  
No. 365

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The text of the reply of the French Government to the President's message of September 1, 1939. Ambassador William C. Bullitt at Paris received the text at 6:15 this evening (Paris time) from the French Foreign Office:

"Mr. Ambassador:

"You kindly handed me this morning an urgent message from the President of the United States of America.

"I have the honor to address to you herewith the reply of the French Government.

"The French Government hastens to reply to the appeal, which the President of the United States of America addresses to all Governments which may find themselves engaged in the conflict, to ask them to avoid all recourse, in every case and in every circumstance, to bombardment from the air of civilian populations.

"The French Government highly appreciating the spirit which inspires the initiative of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, affirms its firm intention to conduct hostilities, if war should be imposed upon it as a result of the German aggression, in strict accord with the laws of war; and to do everything in its power to spare civilian populations the sufferings which modern war may entail. It is in this spirit of humanity, which has always dictated in all circumstances the conduct of the French Government, that orders have already been given to the Commander-in-Chief of all the French forces.

"These orders exclude in particular the bombardment of civilian populations, and limit bombardment from the air to strictly military objectives.

"It goes without saying that the French Government reserves the right to have recourse to any action which it might consider appropriate, if the adversary should not observe the restrictions to which the French Government itself has subjected the operations of its air forces."

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1939  
No. 364

The following is a translation of a message received this afternoon by the Secretary of State from the German Charge, Mr. Hans Thomsen:

"GERMAN EMBASSY"

"Washington, D. C.  
"August 31, 1939.

"His Excellency  
The Secretary of State of the United States,  
Cordell Hull,  
Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Secretary of State:

"By order of my Government, I wish to use your kind intermediary for the purpose of stating to the President of the United States that his messages of August 25 and 26 addressed to the German Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor have been greatly appreciated by the latter.

"The German Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor has also, on his side, left nothing untried for the purpose of settling the dispute between Germany and Poland in a friendly manner. Even at the last hour he accepted an offer from the Government of Great Britain to mediate in this dispute. Owing to the attitude of the Polish Government, however, all these endeavors have remained without result.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the expression of my highest consideration."

"THOMSEN"

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1939  
No. 363

Text of reply from His Britannic Majesty's Government to the President's message of September 1, 1939:

"His Majesty's Government welcome the weighty and moving appeal of the President of the United States against the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortified cities. Deeply impressed by the humanitarian considerations to which the President's message refers, it was already the settled policy of His Majesty's Government should they become involved in hostilities to refrain from such action and to confine bombardment to strictly military objectives upon the understanding that those same rules will be scrupulously observed by all their opponents. They had already concerted in detail with certain other governments the rules that in such an event they would impose upon themselves and make publicly known."

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

SEPTEMBER 1, 1939  
No. 361

The American Charge d'Affaire at Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, has reported to the Department of State today that the following is a translation of a note dated September 1 which he had just received from the German Foreign Office:

"The Foreign Office has the honor to inform the Embassy of the United States of America as follows with the request for immediate forwarding to the Government of the United States of America:

"DECLARATION OF TERRITORY OF AVIATION WARNING.

"For the sake of protection against hostile attacks by Polish air forces, military operations over the Danzig Bay and the territory of the Polish State must be expected from the time of this announcement. All neutral aircraft are warned in their own interest against flying over the territories mentioned below. These territories are the territory of the Polish State and the sea area bounded on the West by the parallel of longitude 18 degrees 5 east, also the Polish border, on the east by the parallel of longitude 20 degrees east (near Bruesterort) on the north by the parallel of latitude 55 degrees north. In these areas neutral aircraft are exposed to the danger of being shot at if they render assistance to Polish forces, if they do not land immediately on warning shots given by German air forces with tracer shells in front of the warned aircraft, or if they act contrary to the instruction to keep to a given course or to abstain from communications."

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C 155935

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

September 1, 1939  
No. 360

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The Department of State received the following telegram at 4:28 a.m. from the American Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk:

"A proclamation by Hitler has just been issued declaring that the Polish State has rejected a peaceful solution of the problem of neighborly relations with Germany and after enumerating offenses committed by Poland against German rights and territory states that force must be met by force and that the battle will be fought in defense of German territory and honor.

"It is also announced that the anschluss of Danzig to the Reich has been declared and has been communicated by Forster to Hitler.

"The Embassy has been notified by the Foreign Office that a meeting of the Reichstag will take place at 10 o'clock this morning."

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

No. 359  
September 1, 1939

The President at 4:30 <sup>o'clock</sup> / this morning addressed the following message to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Poland:

"The ruthless bombing from the air of civilians in unfortified centers of population during the course of the hostilities which have raged in various quarters of the earth during the past few years, which has resulted in the maiming and in the death of thousands of defenseless men, women and children, has sickened the hearts of every civilized man and woman, and has profoundly shocked the conscience of humanity.

"If resort is had to this form of inhuman barbarism during the period of the tragic conflagration with which the world is now confronted, hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings who have no responsibility for, and who are not even remotely participating in, the hostilities which have now broken out, will lose their lives. I am therefore addressing this urgent appeal to every government which may be engaged in hostilities publicly to affirm its determination that ~~its~~ armed forces shall in no event, and under no circumstances, undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortified cities, upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all of their opponents. I request an immediate reply.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

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Cre - WWII - USA



Canadian Press, 11.55 a.m.

C155937

WASHINGTON:

President Roosevelt told reporters today that he believed the United States could stay out of any European conflict, and that his administration would make every effort to keep the country from becoming involved.

September 1st, 1939

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*file re*

ODS/ET  
3rd October, 1939

Propaganda in the United States.

C155938

Mr. Anson Wagar, who holds some post on the Senate staff, called today to propose that he be given official or unofficial support to carry on a quiet personal campaign among United States newspapers in order to convince them of the necessity of the United States coming into the war.

Mr. Wagar is a graduate of an American university - I think Yale - and spent a good many years in the Peace River district in farming and newspaper work before coming East. He has done a good deal of publicity and lobbying work for different interests, newsprint, coal, cattle, etc. In 1936 a proposal was made in the Senate by Dr. King, supported by Senators Griesbach, Marcotte and Pope, and opposed by Senator Dandurand, to appoint Mr. Wagar to some secretarial or research position in the Senate. The motion was negatived by 13 to 12, but apparently action on this line was taken later.

Mr. Wagar said his idea would be to travel around the United States and make personal calls on editors whom

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he knew, presenting the case for active intervention. He said he had a personal acquaintance with a number of leading editors. There would be no publicity in his activities, and no indication of his connection with Canadian authorities. I asked Mr. Wagar what the financial requirements would be. He said he thought it could be run on the same basis of some of his former educational campaigns, with an expense account of say \$1500 a month.

Mr. Wagar is a man of a good deal of energy, and I think sincerity. I told him the Government had had continuously under consideration the question of provision of information on the war, but that any activities directed specifically towards the United States would have to be considered with great care, particularly during the present neutrality discussion. I said I would bring his suggestion to the attention of the Prime Minister and Mr. McLarty.

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Call - WWII - USA.

PROPAGANDA - THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE

~~SECRET~~

(November 7, 1939)

C155940

OUTLINE.

1. Propaganda Front (Consciousness of propaganda as a weapon)
2. Propaganda Phobia. (American sees propaganda everywhere)
3. British propaganda (Fear of the emotional power of British propaganda).
4. Censorship and Ministry of Information. (The funnel which restricts and contaminates the news).
5. German propaganda (knowledge that the U.S.A. will not be drawn in on German side gives Germany a free hand in her American propaganda).
6. Isolationist propaganda. (A domestic programme to offset pro-Allied sentiment).

1. THE PROPAGANDA FRONT.

The American people have already coined a number of names to describe the present European war. It has been called "the phoney war", "the war of blockade", "the diplomatic war", "the white war" and "the war of words". It is in this last phrase that the Americans feel a direct contact with the war for they are aware that the war of words is being fought without geographical boundaries, over the air, through the press and by individuals. The Americans believe that they are the major target of this campaign.

News from 'the propaganda front' has been occupying many columns of print throughout the month. Propaganda is discussed, analysed, abused - obviously it is very much on the public mind.

One symptom of the extent to which it is in the public mind is shown by the series of daily feature articles now running in the New York World Telegram. The first of these articles (Oct. 30) makes the observation that "due to the recent salvos of propaganda, nearly every statement today is suspected as propaganda".

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In the words of an article in Scribner's Commentator: "The deluge is here. It takes the shape today of mountainous seas and more seas of propaganda by radio, press and over the fence gossip". The American people are being warned on every hand to dose themselves every day with some healthy antidote of scepticism. Not a magazine but does not have its article on the subject. The weeklies have special departments for it. An instance of this is Walter Winchell's syndicated column: "Debunking the War propaganda", in which he points up contradictory and ridiculous items of news from European capitals. This is especially significant because Winchell is America's most popular gossip writer; his column "Walter Winchell on Broadway" appears in 150 papers with a circulation of six million.

The approach to the subject varies all the way from the strictly objective study like that in the Survey Graphic (November) to the downright Anglophobic slant of a magazine called Common Sense. Most of the discussion is of a neutral kind without discernable bias for or against either side. The governing idea behind practically every article is that propaganda must be exposed, the American must be on his guard, in order to prevent propagandists from achieving their nefarious end, which is the involvement of the United States in the War.

The result of the fear of propaganda is that Americans are coming to distrust their own sympathies and emotions, and are on guard against expressing them: the self denying ordinance of the radio companies which prevents commentators and speakers from expressing opinions strongly favourable or unfavourable to either side, is evidence of this.

Because.....

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Because there is only one possible side upon which the United States might come into the struggle the Allies are under far more suspicion and a fiercer fire of attack than are the Germans for the German propaganda can only be directed to keeping the United States neutral.

As a result those who are inclined to an anti-British line because of their isolationism are joining forces with the standing Anglophobes.

A specimen of current Anglo-phobia is an article in Common Sense by Porter Sargent. There is nothing new in it; the attacks follow lines made familiar by Quincy Howe in his "England expects every American to do his duty".

Faced by the present dearth of British propaganda, the writer takes refuge in the assertion: "The most essential feature of the propaganda is to keep it concealed, to deny that it exists. Today the one lie most successfully put forth by the propagandists in England and America has been that there is no British propaganda organization. "The writer selects Lord Lothian for special attention, calling him 'England's No. 2 propagandist' ".

An example of the relatively neutral discussion is in the New Republic for November 1st, where the British, unlike the Germans, are described as "being content to let Americans carry on for them in the United States. Regarding Lord Macmillan's statement of September 26, concerning the absence of propaganda in the United States, the writer says: "He didn't mean quite that, for England already is carrying on propaganda in the United States: The Ministry of Information floods the cables with stories giving England's side of the war; the censors take care that.....

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[REDACTED]  
that none of the London correspondents give any other side. All he meant was that he would not send any press agents over here. Why should he? England's first propaganda objective in the United States is repeal of the embargo and Franklin D. Roosevelt is taking care of that far better than any British press agent could. Why should Lord MacMillan bother when the President of the United States is right there pitching for him?"

In this connection the New Yorker (Nove. 4) comments ironically on the "progress of neutral thought in a neutral country, as exemplified in the published remarks of its leaders, both spiritual and temporal. It quotes among others, William M. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific Railroad (who said, "We should tell Hitler, if necessary, that he's not going to win that war, and we're going to see to it that he doesn't. Admiral Yates Stirling, Countess de Chambrun, Rev. Frank R. Wilson, Grover Whalen and Mrs. F.D. Roosevelt. The New Yorker concludes: "These are stirring thoughts, flaming thoughts, but we have an idea that everyone can stop feeding the fire very soon now. It will burn quite nicely by itself".

Another article of the neutral variety appears in Scribner's Commentator with a plea for "Every man his own censor", which warns that "no matter where your sympathies may be, don't assume the Anglo-French brand is likely to contain more seeds of veracity than the German output".

Here, of course, is where our reputation from "the last time" is so much against us. Many articles are appearing (for instance, the N. Y. World Telegram, Oct. 31) dealing just with that and nothing else, reminding Americans, as the Commentator does, that "The British and French far outdid the Germans in the dissemination of vicious propaganda".

To.....

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To make this reminder even stronger, the article makes the misstatement that the British Ministry of Information which, "boldly distributed this execrable libel" (of the German corpse factory) was "then as now presided over by Lord Macmillan."

The article finds Americans probably a less gullable people than twenty-five years ago. "As a nation the probabilities are we will prove less vulnerable to the British, French and German whoppers of yesteryear." The writer obviously assumes that the "whoppers" are on their way, soon to reach American shores.

ii. THE PROPAGANDA PHOBIA

There is at present in the U.S.A. a vast amount of loose thinking and talking about propaganda, and a widespread tendency to label everything that comes from Europe about the war by that name. "We Americans," writes Fletcher Pratt in N.Y. Post (Oct. 13), "should never lose sight of the fact that our only view of the war is through the isinglass windows of propaganda."

Apparently in the minds of many American citizens any British subject in the U.S. who opens his mouth about the war becomes a propagandist, and any statement remotely connected with the war, whether made by a Minister of the Crown, the Ambassador in Washington, the Ministry of Information, British lecturers or private individuals, is likely to be regarded as propaganda.

From the Jacksonville, Florida, Journal comes the same suggestion that any explanation of British

policy.....

policy and war aims amounts to propaganda.

Evidence of this phobia is found in cartoons which show the black clouds of propaganda blotting out the sun of truth and in articles which give the same exaggerated picture of the menace, and utter stern warnings to Americans to be constantly on their guard.

Under the misleading head "British propaganda" the San Francisco News publishes a discussion by Major Al Williams of the editing of a British Air magazine (unnamed) with the purpose of showing that British propaganda is not nearly so slick as in the last war. "The British air news, especially, has been terrible, even so bad that one release contradicts another."

Some corrective to this hysteria, which is reminiscent of the spy mania of the last war, is being supplied by articles in more responsible magazines already referred to and by authorities on the subject like Dr. Clyde Miller, the editor of Propaganda Analysis, a monthly publication. It should, however, be added that Dr. Miller himself has materially added, by his writing and talking during the last two years, to the fear of propaganda, and the (June) Issue of "Propaganda Analysis" - 'Britain Woos America' - is one of the worst examples of the detection of propaganda where none exists.

Dr. Miller, addressing a forum of 1,000 at Des Moines, Iowa, warned his audience against an attitude of cynicism. He said that propaganda was not dangerous to the U.S. so long as there was free competition for it. This agreed with Howard Vincent O'Brien's view (Chicago Daily News, Oct. 20) that this war is different from the last because of "the ability of both sides to get their stories to the people who sit in the bleachers. In the last great war....

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war we Americans heard practically nothing of the German side. Looking back on it, I think that one of the greatest factors in getting us into the last war was England's control of the world's cables. Today there is the radio, and nobody controls that.

Even Dr. H.C. Peterson, author of "Propaganda for War" who has been responsible for some of the worst aspects of the present witch hunt, has seen the need for advising people to forget the word propaganda, "or at least learn to take the mud off it." He is reported in the Scripps Howard papers (Oct. 28) as admitting that "the word has acquired such bad odor that many people confuse propaganda with lies."

Even these examples indicate, however, that the fear of being bamboozled into supporting the Allied cause is strong in the minds of those who profess to know most about the process of bamboozling.

111. ACCUSATIONS OF BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

It is natural to wonder why the full blast of suspicion should be directed almost entirely against the Allies and not the Germans, though the latter are carrying on a widespread and utterly mendacious propaganda all over the U.S. The answer lies in the distrust which Americans feel for their own sympathies. They have been taught that no good came to them from the last war and that we dragged them into it. No newspaper, radio commentator or letter to an editor has suggested America might be drawn into this European struggle on the side of Germany, and there are numerous indications that America's sympathy is with the Allies. There is a conscious effort to suppress these feelings and watch with suspicious eye anything that might be interpreted as playing on

these.....

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these pro-Ally emotions.

The arrival of five British lecturers, including Mr. Duff Cooper, on one ship provided a good opportunity for more than sidelong glances, especially when one of the innocents told the reporters that they had agreed on the voyage what they should say on arrival.

Letters to the editor are a good indication of this rater child like or perhaps even self complaisant attitude. One letter reads: "Well, I see the first swallows have arrived to sing British propaganda songs to us." (the writer could not have "majored" in ornithology).

Prior to the arrival of "this ship of knowledge" there had been expressions of hope that contrary to expectation Britain was not going to repeat the former offence. Thus the San Diego Union said editorially: "London reports that there will be no British propaganda efforts aimed at the U.S. will, if true, indicate the respect at least one country has for American intelligence. There is, of course, the possibility that the report, in itself, is a subtle bit of propaganda designed to dull our alertness to the stuff when it begins to pour in."

The deep suspicion evident here is characteristic of American opinion generally. Even in friendly quarters the denial of propagandistic intentions has been received with frank incredulity.

Yet there had previously been so few actual grounds for suspicion that it was possible to find favourable comment of the nature of Chester Rowell's in the San Francisco Chronicle of Oct. 6; "British propaganda" he said "simply does not exist.

Whatever....

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Whatever the hidden hopes of the British may be, they have sense enough not now to urge America's military participation in the war, and not one of them has done so."

What has helped to produce an outbreak of charges of British propaganda has been the coincidence of the arrival of the lecturers already referred to, the Ambassador's Pilgrims address (see separate report) and Sir Edward Grigg's statement in the House. The isolationists and Anglophobes, with the air of people "putting two-and-two together", decided that the British campaign to involve the U.S. in the war had opened.

Sir Edward's statement received varying emphasis. The Baltimore Sun gave it a streamer headline. "Britain To Seek Largest Possible Measure of Publicity in U.S."

The Washington Post's headline was, significantly, "British Deny Propaganda Drive in U.S." The Christian Science Monitor described Britain as clearing the decks for a great publicity drive in the U.S. - obviously suggesting that publicity was just another name for propaganda. The New York Press, on the other hand, gave this statement noticeably less attention than papers in other parts of the country. The N.Y. Times, in fact, gave it minimum space.

It was Mr. Duff Cooper's arrival that excited the greatest amount of comment. It seemed particularly to arouse the columnists.

Ernest L. Meyer said in the N.Y. Post:

"Mr. Duff Cooper is here as a recruiting sergeant for the Allies and to try and nudge us into war. He has not...."

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not said so in so many words, but his wife who came with him and will accompany him on his tour, was asked whether she was doing any war work. She laughed and said, "This is my war work." It is charming that she can laugh it off; we can't."

Meyer returned to the attack on Nov. 1. He said that "Americans can look forward to a campaign aimed at nibbling at what remains of our neutrality after Congress has disposed of the present bills." The "nibblers" were the British lecturers "warming to our shores". "We must look to our dikes lest the Pied Pipers lure us down to the sea."

Richard Waldo and Gabriel Voglioth in "News Behind the News" (McClune Syndicate) said: "Arrival of Alfred Duff Cooper sent the story rippling up and down Wall Street; the first goose doesn't make a winter - but the flight is on. While speaking in a private capacity it is none the less New York comment that the Cooper tour is the closest thing to an official British mission."

Father Couglin has been denouncing and "exposing" British propaganda for some time. His current issue of Social Justice (Nov.6) splashes its back cover with a story beginning with Paul Revere's cry, "The British are coming -" and headed "U.S. facing invasion by agents of Britain". Lord Marley is singled out for special attention for his attack on Lindbergh - along with "Duff Cooper & company". There are several other articles in the same issue on the same subject.

If Wall Street is disturbed, so, it is said, is Washington. According to the Scripps-Howard Cleveland Press, "British propaganda has suddenly become the most bitterly discussed subject in the

/Congressional

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Congressional cloakrooms and at clubs and dinner parties here." The cause of this is said to be Borah's assertions about Lord Lothian, the President's parson's prayer for British Victory, and Duff Cooper's arrival, "joining the invading army of lords and literary lights to make Uncle Shylock's 'neutrality' safe for the Empire." Anglo-phobia, we are given to understand, is consequently rife in the capital. Many references, too, are being made to the suggestions reaching the State Department that Mr. Duff Cooper should be asked to register as a paid propagandist for the British Government.

Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, a columnist whose articles are seen in the N. Y. Post, refers to "the influence of English lecturers who are crowding down the gangplank and who won't have to be paid by the British Government because the American public pays for its own bamboozling." She generously concludes: "We must not fall into the error of condemning the whole British people as a pack of seducers."

Boake Carter in his syndicated column exclaims: "Lord Northcliffe last time, Lord Beaverbrook this time. Is history repeating?" Then he goes on to accuse the British Government of playing up British reverses and concealing British successes in order "to keep at fever pitch the sympathy of neutral nations, particularly the United States. Constant repetition plus a couple more sinkings of British naval ships and we shall soon hear some Americans declaiming: 'Well, they're getting licked. I guess we'd better jump in and help 'em.', which would be just what the Allies propaganda directors want to hear!" This same line of argument appears also in his radio talks.

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From the Hearst Press columnist Paul Mallon comes the story of "a subtle British propaganda campaign" among the Carolina tobacco growers for embargo repeal. According to this, the British buyers ceased buying when the war broke out and passed the word around that they would only resume buying when the embargo was lifted (Journal American, Oct. 21).

The Chicago Daily News joins the swelling chorus editorially: "Britain needs no propaganda in this country. Hitler has been the pluperfect British propagandist in America, and his unpopularity shown by every poll and test represent a finished job. Only Britain herself can spoil it, by the stupidities of her censorship and by boring us with more war books and British lectures. Call off your lectures, John Bull, or we will begin to think your last names means what it says."

A much less friendly comment is that of the Richmond Times Dispatch. "Our British cousins are a canny lot. They supplicate the gods' for assistance, and lay no small emphasis on the fact that they are fighting on God's side. But just now they sent over their Duff Cooper to exploit for them our well-know partiality to Britain and her God. They want to have God on their side but they are even more anxious to have the U.S."

On Nov. 2 the N.Y. Journal American came out with a cartoon of Gabriel (John Bull) over the White House, piping notes of "unneutrality propaganda"; this surmounted an editorial attacking the lecturers. "We should think that there would be sufficient work in England for Lord Marly and Alfred Duff Cooper - seeing that their country is in a serious jam - without their taking time off to 'lecture' in the U.S.

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"Obviously such gentlemen are here for only one purpose: to pull us into a war that is not our war."

On the other hand, the widely read "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column of Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, which in the past has not tried to spare British feelings, has this to say on the subject of British propaganda: "British circles are extremely cautious about propaganda even cancelling previously scheduled lecture tours to the country for fear they will be misinterpreted. Even the Welsh Singers, booked one year in advance, have had their trip cancelled". (N.Y. Daily Mirror, Nov. 5.).

IV. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CENSORSHIP.

In spite of constant official denials of propaganda activities by the Ministry of Information in U.S.A., the announcements and publications coming from this source have been treated with considerable suspicion. With inconsistency worthy of Mrs. Caudle the American press has been unsparing in its abuse of the Ministry of Information and its censors for not making available to the American newspapers more news of the actions of the Allies. The censorship, which is inevitably coupled with the Ministry in these attacks, has been given an added responsibility other than those negative qualities of suppressing news. In certain papers articles from England have been preceded by a short editorial note pointing out that this has been passed by the British censors and implying that therefore the censors are responsible for the contents of the despatch or article.

The Ministry of Information does not seem to be receiving quite the same amount of attention in the American press that it did last month. Every criticism of it in England, however, still arouses

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much interest, becoming the subject of editorials and comment.

Raymond Lawrence, writing in the Oakland Tribune, October 20, said of Mr. Chamberlain's statement regarding the truthfulness of British communiques: "Mr. Chamberlain has taken one of the smartest steps since the war broke out. If the Chamberlain Government is sincere in eschewing foolish boasts, the British will have a distinct superiority over the crudities that emanate from vain-glorious and bombastic spokesmen in Berlin".

But what is called "a healthy scepticism" about the accuracy of all news releases, Allied as well as German, pervades the press. It is obvious that American commentators have made up their minds not to swallow anything that looks in the least suspicious. This in particular applies to official news releases. The salt shaker is, therefore, a prominent object in cartoons on the subject. While there is a clear disposition to put greater credence in British bulletins over German, incidents such as the withdrawal of the story about Goering's butter have tended to confirm Americans in their distrust.

Three of the strongest condemnations of the British censorship seen during the past month may be quoted: San Diego Union: "Probably at no time in history, certainly not in this century, has any government ever bungled the job of censorship and the release of important news to the extent the British have since September 1st."

(Oct. 15). Chicago Daily News: "The follies of the British war censorship which have already provoked revolt within less than a month after the start of the war, should require extended discussion by Americans." (Oct. 11).

Albion Ross writing in the San Francisco Chronicle (Oct. 22): "Germany has the least severe and the most successful news censorship of all the nations now at war."

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It has turned out to be one of the big contradictions since this present affair began that the once so successful British have fallen far behind Berlin in the propagandist effectiveness of the news coming out of their territory. The reason is even harder to believe. The British censorship is too National Socialist. The German, is, if anything, too liberal."

After attributing the German success to Dr. Karl Boehmer, whose career and ability are described in a very favourable light, the article continues: "Great Britain has a censorship office that looks like a veterans' home for the glorious wounded of the battle of Trafalgar. It is largely controlled by one of the most antiquated collections of moth-bitten admirals now extant.

"No-one could accuse the present British censors of not being gentlemen, however. They suppressed dispatches for exaggerated confidence in Britain's chances in one field or another. At the same time there was no trouble in putting through tales of the courtesy of German submarine commanders and the efforts they made to save the passengers and crews of torpedoed ships."

While many unkind things have been said in the American press about British methods of handling war news - "bureaucratic ineptitude" being the main complaint - equally many kind things have been said about the freedom of expression that the censorship has allowed in England. Both the Kansas City Star and the Los Angeles Times were impressed by the fact that the British press had been allowed to comment adversely not only on the censorship but on fundamental policies of the Government itself. "In no other country at war today does such freedom of speech exist." Many Americans have been amazed at the liberty given to Bernard Shaw, a liberty  
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which they admit, would probably not be given Americans under similar circumstances."

In this connection it is interesting to note that the hostile criticism of the British Government by Bernard Shaw and Lloyd George was in several cases headed by a note drawing attention to the fact that this had been passed by the British censor. In an editorial on Lloyd George's suggestion that the United States must join in the ultimate settlement following the war the *Kansas City Times* drew the assumption that as this had been passed by the censor it could be considered a form of trial balloon. This gives to the censors the added responsibility of being held to account for the news they pass as well as the news they suppress and makes for a tendency to accord to the stamp "Passed by Censor" the standing of an official news release.

American correspondents have on several occasions made it clear that they preferred German censorship methods to the British and French. The Associated Press, for instance, on October 5, said "Germany alone of the belligerents gives the United States reporter virtually normal peace-time facilities. The Associated Press men, like other well known and established correspondents, file their news without censorship. As formerly, they are held responsible afterwards for what they send."

However, Associated Press added, "Europe's censors hinder but fail to halt the essentially truthful telling of the war news."

The *N.Y. Post* gleefully told of how the British censors refused to permit birth announcement postcards, showing a stork delivering a baby, to be sent to foreign countries because of the ban upon picture postcards.

It is curious that the largest amount of editorial comment has been provoked by "the censorship of the weather" by Britain and Canada, which was interpreted in several quarters as a proof of the exceptional stringency of Britain's

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war regulations." Several Middle Western papers in particular made sport of what they considered excessive British thoroughness.

French Censorship. The French censorship also has come in for some criticism. E. H. Chamberlin discussed the matter in the Christian Science Monitor (Oct. 26). He says "Many of the original problems and mistakes of government control of news have been amusingly similar in France and England. The chief fault of French censorship has been a sort of chaotic disorganisation rather than deliberate obscurantism."

Albion Ross, in the article quoted above, also finds the French censorship much like the British. "The Paris censor's idea is to let nothing through that might make trouble for his office. Naturally skeptical people, the French are always convinced someone is trying to put something over on them."

According to an article in the Los Angeles Times (Oct. 9) Giraudoux's policy is "to shun Germany's showy advertising methods and try to build confidence in the sincerity of French official announcements." It notes that "the once fertile field of news tips has been dried up at its source."

The full story of 'The Correspondents' Adventures Among the Censors' is told in Fortune's November issue.

- V. GERMAN PROPAGANDA. In view of the violence of the propaganda phobia, it is strange that more attention has not been paid by the American press and radio to the various official or recognized German publications now being distributed, or to the more unscrupulous small talk and "News Letter", in the United States. The answer lies in the original thesis "keep America out of war." The German propaganda has concentrated upon keeping America neutral and therefore cannot be accused of dragging America into war. The propaganda that

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/GARY

English the Germans have not been content to let Americans unfavourably on the German propaganda methods. "Unlike the The New Republic article of November 1, commented propaganda puts on a peace mask when it ventures abroad. In Red Book Magazine. One point she emphasizes is that German of Goebbels, tells about Nazi propaganda in foreign countries Elizabeth Knaut, who is said to be a former assistant and Scandinavia. country at an ever more furious tempo by way of Italy, Holland It states that the new propaganda output is pouring into the transfer of the war guilt of the present war to Great Britain. States - from the Nazification of the United States to the has been a change in Nazi propaganda methods in the United According to British Messenger (October 20) there German Library's "Facts in Review". notwithstanding. (Hans Borchers' remarks were reprinted in the and united under Hitler, British propaganda to the contrary reported as telling them that their Fatherland was strong purpose of speaking to German nationals. Hans Borchers was German Consul General in New York in hiring a hall for the Considerable publicity was given to the action of the herself." is flooded with the propaganda of all and may decide for sided arguments", it concludes, "germinate Europe but America between French Daladier and German Hitler." "These one-German documents, the "White Book", the exchange of messages promotion but is confined largely to addresses by Hitler, Review". So far this is not subversive material nor Nazi others with frequent issues of what is termed "Facts in "The Library" it says is beginning to supply newspapers and contained in an editorial in the Miami Herald (Oct. 25). A reference to the German Library of Information is that is feared and therefore suspected. Leads America into European affairs is the only propaganda

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The isolationist newspapers have made every endeavour to present the Allies in an unfavourable light because of the often expressed belief that is the emotional pro-ally

The isolationist newspapers have made every endeavour to present the Allies in an unfavourable light because of the often expressed belief that is the emotional pro-ally

Chicago Tribune is another example.

merely a continuation of its old anti-League attitude. The clearly in the Hearst Press whose anti-war campaign is intensified isolationist propaganda. This is seen most propaganda is itself a product of long continued and lately

ISOLATIONIST PROPAGANDA. American hysteria about

VI.

reports.

The crudity of the Nazi efforts was made apparent in all the headline read "Berlin mail is a propaganda flood to New Jersey". and part of the text in facsimile. The Daily News heading, "Further discoveries of British poison gas in front page news for the Herald Tribune, which printed the great prominence in the New York press November 7. It was upon several thousand northern New Jersey residents" received of war propaganda direct by mail from Berlin descending

What the Herald Tribune described as "a gentle rain service and a magazine called Today's Challenge.

formed German propaganda organizations, Transoceanic news bewilderment and irritation." It mentions also as recently them, whose reaction to finding them in the mail box is and leaflets by the earload - to people who never asked for of information suddenly has begun to send out booklets to ship their propagandists over here. The German Library of letting well enough alone, the Germans have again chosen moment at least their policy is right up his alley. Instead reasons are quite different from Hitler's; still for the agree with him that we shouldn't help the Allies. Their On the other hand, there are millions who just happen to hope to find many Americans ready to defend Adolph Hitler.

carry on in the United States. Naturally they cannot

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sympathy which provides the chief risk of the United States becoming entangled again in the affairs of Europe. The isolationists' attitude remains consistently the same whether war or peace is the issue.

It is this aspect of the matter that specially interests Professor Allan Nevins of Columbia University, writing in the New York Times on October 29.

Nevins sees a different situation different in two great respects from that of 1914. "The first difference lies in the fact that this war began with American sentiment 90 if not 95 per cent anti-Nazi. By general agreement the feeling is nearly unanimous and absolutely unshakable." Consequently, he says, "the French and British need stage no mighty effort of propaganda to engage our emotions", and it would be futile for the Germans even to try. "The other difference lies in the fact that most of the old propagandist weapons are patently outworn.

"Altogether, the indications are that the foreign propaganda produced by this war will be substantially less oppressive in quality than that employed in 1914-17". On the other hand, he points out, "it is domestic propaganda that now, as always, offers the great menace to clear thinking. In fact, most of the ejaculations and warnings over foreign propaganda are coming from a group which has for years been engaged in the most extensive and dishonest kind of propaganda - the extreme isolationist"; an observation that entirely confirms our own impressions.

Nevins points out that this vigorous school of propagandists "has attempted to trace all possible evils to American participation in the world war, and to obscure those which are due to the American refusal to participate.....

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participate in a post-war settlement". Raymond Clepper, the Scripps-Howard columnist says "the propaganda that is most likely to trap us is not that which bears the label 'made in Germany' or 'passed by British censor'. If it is labelled, you know what kind of poison it is and are guided accordingly. The propaganda that reaches its mark is not labelled, and most of it is home-made." (Article of Oct. 9).

An editorial to the same effect appears in the New Haven Register (Oct. 24).

Sidney B. Fay is another who, writing in the Saturday Review of Literature, refuses to take too seriously the role of Allied Propaganda in getting the United States into war in 1917. In a summary of the principal factors he places allied propaganda fourth on the list in order of importance, being preceded by German submarine frightfulness, German militarism and its methods and Anglo-Saxon tradition. He thinks that people are now shuddering at the shadows because of an overdose of "propaganda against propaganda".

#### S U M M A R Y

As this survey of American newspapers and periodicals indicates it is widely believed that the British Government is conducting a vast campaign of propaganda in America. To this belief are added complaints concerning the Minister of Information with the result Great Britain is attacked from two opposite sides. It is told to release its censorship restrictions as have the Germans and at the same time it is warned against doing propaganda in the United States.

The position of Great Britain is further embarrassed by the freedom with which German organisations in the

U.S.A....

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C155961

U.S.A. can make charges against her which are totally unsubstantiated by facts.

The statement widely circulated by German propagandists and repeated in the German-American publication, The Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter of Oct. 12, that 30,000 British propagandists are operating, is too absurd to be believed by any but the most credulous, but assertions that propaganda in America is contrary to British policy have not carried a great deal of conviction. Certainly every suggestion of British propaganda is avidly seized upon and any positive evidence of the existence of an organized campaign would arouse a terrific storm of protest.

NW 13.11.59.

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December 18, 1939.

C155962

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The Dominion Film Commissioner, Mr. Grierson, at the request of Colonel Ralston, is preparing a short motion picture film to advertise the forthcoming loan. In order to give this film greater appeal by getting away from the usual stereotyped form, Mr. Grierson would like to use a scene showing the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, and other members of the War Committee at a meeting in the East Block, discussing the purposes of the loan.

Colonel Ralston tells me that he approves of the idea.

Only a few words would have to be said by each Minister, the whole scene not taking more than a minute or two.

As the completion of this film is a matter of some urgency, perhaps the Prime Minister will indicate if he is willing to join with Colonel Ralston and the others in a scene as suggested. It could, if the Prime Minister so wishes, be run off immediately before or after the recording of part of the Prime Minister's speech for the newsreels.

*W.J.T.*  
W. J. T.

*For copy see*  
M-750  
1939



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FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO

**C155963**

Mr. Turnbull

(Mr. Mackenzie could be added  
if needed.

He is a member of the War  
Committee.)

19 ~~XII~~ / 39 (EH)

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Coll - WWII - offers of service.

September 1939.

C155964

Prime Minister's Statement for House of Commons

Re: Voluntary Service Registration Bureau

P-652-2  
1939

During my remarks, on Friday last, in the debate on the reply to the Speech from the Throne, I took occasion to inform honourable Members that the government had had in mind and were taking steps to arrange for the establishment of a Bureau to give proper consideration to the many offers of assistance which have been received, and, indeed, continue to be received, daily, in such large numbers, by the government.

*Special Session*

I have now to inform the House that an Order-in-Council has been passed and approved by His Excellency the Governor General, with this purpose in mind. The Order-in-Council provides for the establishment of a Bureau to be known as the Voluntary Service Registration Bureau, with authority "to direct and have general control of the tabulation, organization, and co-ordination of all voluntary offers of service for the defense of Canada, and such other activities as may be decided upon in relation to the state of war now existing". The Bureau has been given authority to engage and employ such staff as may be requisite for this purpose.

see N-305-14  
1939

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I may say that the general object of the Voluntary Service Registration Bureau will be to arrange that the best possible advantage be taken of the offers which are so generously being made by men and women and by organizations from Coast to Coast. The Bureau will examine carefully all offers made, in order that the qualifications of each individual may be considered in relation to the country's needs at this critical time, and in order that the most effective use be made of the services of each, where they are most required and best suited.

The Bureau has already undertaken its task, and I feel confident that it will, in no small measure, contribute to the effectiveness of the national effort.

AE/R

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Ottawa, September 12, 1939.

C155966

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Voluntary Registration of Canadian Women

Attached is a memorandum, prepared by Senator Fallis, President of this organization.

The Prime Minister will recall that some time prior to the outbreak of war, Senator Fallis, with Miss Hyndman, K.C., interviewed Mr. King and, subsequently, a letter was written to Senator Fallis, by the Prime Minister, expressive of the government's general attitude of sympathy towards organizations inspired by motives of public service, but refraining from anything in the nature of official sanction.

The Prime Minister will observe that the second part of Senator Fallis' memorandum deals with "What we need from the government and why", and that actual government sanction is now requested, as well as free printing and financial assistance.

Senator Fallis has seen me, personally, and states that the matter is of great urgency under present conditions.

Would the Prime Minister wish to have the matter brought up for Council?

Copies of Senator Fallis' memorandum have gone to Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Power.

A. D. P. H.

A. D. P. H.

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women of Canada themselves through their highly developed organizations throughout the Dominion could voluntarily take a survey of what women are capable of doing in a national emergency. It is a time when we must realize the difference between being willing and able; that in times of stress in this highly mechanized age our woman-power must also be expertly analysed and the information available for use to the best advantage. It is a movement which began with the women of Canada themselves. The fact that it is growing rapidly into such a competently efficient organization has only been possible through the deep interest and universal cooperation throughout every Province and municipality.

V. ORGANIZATION:

The Provincial Committee of Ontario has divided the Province into fifteen districts with a Chairman for each district who automatically sits on the Provincial Executive. These Chairmen proceed at once to form Committees in every city, town and rural municipality. The same system will be followed throughout the various Provinces of the Dominion.

VI. PUBLICITY:

Many of the newspapers have already offered to give us all the publicity which we desire and will print anything which we may give them that would be of benefit to us. The District Chairmen will have charge of publicity through local papers in every part of her particular district. In addition, such well-known periodicals as McLeans, "The Chatelaine", Toronto "Saturday Night", etc. have offered us their support and will give fullest publicity to any material which we may present to them.

VII. REGISTRATION:

In the beginning the V. R. C.W. had planned a National Registration Week when all organization was complete and at least one Broadcasting Station - C.F.R.B. - had already offered to the National Chairman all the free time desired to build up public opinion for this registration. However, the sudden outbreak of war made this form of procedure impossible. Our women became impatient and desired to proceed immediately. As a result, we have now adopted this plan; that each district shall set aside a week for itself for registration as soon as their organization work is completed and they are ready for the next

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step. In addition, we feel that by adopting this method we will be able to proceed at once to the compiling and tabulation of returns and so have our complete information made available at a much earlier date. We emphasize particularly this point in registration - that all service is entirely voluntary. There is to be no house to house canvass but merely a medium afforded through which all women desiring to register for national service may do so. For this purpose offices will be opened in every town, city and rural municipality.

VIII. THE QUESTIONNAIRE:

The questionnaire which we are submitting was not hastily thrown together by a few inexperienced women. We first took the British and Canadian Registration Cards of the Last War to be used as a foundation. Then we asked for and received suggestions from every part of the country. The first draft was then submitted to military and industrial experts. It was re-drafted several times. Then a Special Committee sat for days considering and re-drafting. It is not expected that any woman will be able to say "yes" to more than one or two of the questions concerning qualifications. If every one could say "yes" to all of the questions then we would consider that the questionnaire was of no value. It is framed to meet specific training and requirements in every phase of our national life. If, as we expect, at least a million women will give an honest and sincere answer to these questions we will have available a fund of information invaluable to Canada at the present time.

IX. TABULATION OF INFORMATION:

The task of cross-indexing and compiling the information will be a mammoth one. There will be no hit and miss method used. We have consulted the highest authorities on the best method of compiling

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the statistics and we will follow competent advice in this matter. We will use the most businesslike handling of the registration with the least expense and effort and already have this angle of the work well in hand.

X.

We wish to strongly emphasize the fact that the work of our Committee in no conflicts with the work of the Red Cross or other similar organizations. Some people have wondered whether in giving their support and help to the Voluntary Registration of Canadian Women they are restricted in any other field of similar service should the call arise. The answer is "certainly not". What we have in mind is a comprehensive survey of the available womanpower of Canada to be of service to our country in every field of national endeavour whether industrial, agricultural or economic.

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WHAT WE NEED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

C155971

AND WHY.

- 
- I. Government Sanction.
  - II. Printing.
  - III. Financial Assistance.
- 

I. GOVERNMENT SANCTION:

When we interviewed the Prime Minister in July last we found him most sympathetic and understanding but he explained to us that it was impossible in peacetime for the Government to actually sponsor or give financial assistance to any move which might create in the minds of the people a war hysteria. We, as members of the Committee, fully appreciated this fact and felt that Mr. King went as far as he could at the moment. At the conclusion of the interview the Prime Minister said to us "if the worst comes this movement will probably grow too great for the women to handle and it may be that some Department of the Government would have to take it over".

Now the worst has come - war has been declared. Our Committee feels that we are part of the "defence of Canada", but we are not asking that the Government should take over this work under any Department for two reasons; first, every Department is already over-burdened with work and we fully realize that they could not assume an added burden at the present moment, and, in the second place, our organization is so far advanced that we are in position to complete it much more quickly than it could be done if it had to go under other supervision. The women themselves are so keenly interested, so enthusiastic over an effort which has been their

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own creation and which is on the way to being an unqualified success. We feel that in the interests of all concerned it would be better to have the women finish what they have begun. When our survey is completed, we will have lists of trained, experienced women who served in varying capacity in the Last War, stand ready now to give efficient service at a moment's notice; women who can make munitions, drive tractors on farms, are skilled dietitians and one hundred and one other avenues of useful service. By so doing they can release men for their work and so add immeasurably to the available manpower of Canada. These women have also offered to train the younger women and girls in any line of service in which they themselves are expert. Our immediate need is that the Government shall give to us a statement that will declare in unmistakable language that the Government realizes the magnitude and the importance of this undertaking; that they wholeheartedly approve of what we are doing and that they will use for the service of Canada the information which our survey will provide. The urgency of this request is this - in the chaos and emotion of the war declaration some over-enthusiastic groups of women are opening offices for registration and asking women to sign up. They have no system, no organization, no immediate objective. Their work will be of no value to the country but rather a detriment in some quarters to offset the effectiveness of our work without achieving any good results (by this we do not mean such old established organizations as the Red Cross or the I.O.D.E. but merely groups of women with no such affiliation). Of those few organizations and individuals who have held back for the moment fully ninety per cent. have said "we will come in immediately if the Government sanctions your work so that we will be assured that this information will be used after being compiled". On Friday last the Executive of the National Council, representing thousands of women in every Province in the Dominion, in session at Ottawa passed a Resolution to throw the full weight of their associations from Coast to Coast behind the work of the V.R.C.W. whether it is sustained by the Government or not, but they also have a very strong feeling that in view of the present situation the Government should recognize and help the work of the Committee.

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II. PRINTING:

Some weeks ago we received a promise from many outstanding newspapers to print a great number of questionnaires free of charge but when war broke out they were caught in the same confusion and chaos as every other line of work and in the necessity of printing special editions at all hours they were not able to completely fulfil their promise. We have received ten thousand copies each from a few newspapers and the Board of Control of Toronto are having two hundred thousand copies printed which will serve the City itself. We ask that as soon as the King's Printer at Ottawa has finished the urgent needs of the moment that the Government print for us whatever number of questionnaires still are required.

III. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:

We are placing in the hands of the Prime Minister our prospectus for funds required. We have budgetted for the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars to complete the organization from Coast to Coast. If the Government would consider giving us a grant of Forty Thousand Dollars the women will undertake to supply the rest by voluntary subscription.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

*Iva Campbell Lallie*  
*National Chairman.*

OTTAWA, September 11,  
1 9 3 9.

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C155974

R.  
FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: September 27th, 1939.

SUBJECT: Voluntary Registration Canadian  
Women.

REMARKS: Mr. Heeney's memorandum attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

ACTION TAKEN:

DISPOSED OF:

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C155975

Confidential

Ottawa, September 27th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Voluntary Registration Canadian Women

Miss Margaret Hyndman, K.C., Chairman of the Executive Committee and Director of Organization, is much exercised by the refusal of the government to accede to the requests set out in Senator Fallis' memorandum.

It appears that in submitting her specific requests to the government, Senator Fallis went beyond her brief and did not consult her colleagues of the National Committee of the organization. Miss Hyndman, at my suggestion, came to Ottawa and saw Mr. McLarty and Dr. Coleman, yesterday, with a view to working out some scheme for co-operation between her organization and the government Voluntary Registration Bureau.

Mr. McLarty will doubtless raise the matter in Council today.

A. D. P. H.

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*Comment  
May 3-20*

*Mr. Healey*

~~SECRET~~

C155976

Ottawa, December 20th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Voluntary Service Registration Bureau

Dr. Coleman has sent to this office a copy of the long classified list of persons recorded in the Bureau as having offered their services to the government, without remuneration.

The list shows the names, addresses, classification and a summary of the experience of persons who have volunteered, and is available at the Bureau, for examination by departments or agencies of government, who may wish to employ additional help.

If the Prime Minister would care to glance over the list, I shall have it sent up to Laurier House; otherwise I shall keep it in the office, for reference.

Might it be worthwhile sending a note to the Ministers, over my signature, drawing their attention to the availability of such a large number of volunteers.

*A.D.P.H.*  
A. D. P. H.

*Alonzo*  
*Alonzo*

*Will look at later - Alonzo list as a subject to consider before full memorandum*  
*5-1-40*

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(J.E. READ)

yc

C155977

JER/S

Aug. 26/39

European Situation ✓  
Canadian Foreign Policy ✓  
W.W.II - Canada's Participation ✓  
W.W.II - War Measures Act ✓

1. The attached Draft Report to Council has been considered by Mr. Coleman and compared with draft Proclamations which have received the approval of Mr. Lapointe. Assuming that it is desirable that a Proclamation should be issued under The War Measures Act, this Report is in order.
2. The date from which the state of apprehended war is to be deemed to have existed is to be determined by Council. It should be set far enough back to cover any action already taken. It is suggested that it should be not later than the twenty-third August.
3. It is suggested that a Proclamation is unnecessary at this stage. The powers under the War Measures Act are in existence and can be exercised. The only effect of the Proclamation is to provide conclusive evidence that a state of apprehended war has existed for a period named in the Proclamation.
4. It is suggested that the proper course to be followed would be to proceed under existing powers until after Parliament has decided upon Canadian policy.

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There should then be issued a Proclamation along these lines, setting forth the date from which the state of apprehended war has existed, so as to cover, beyond question, all executive action taken during the intervening period.

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Ottawa, September 7th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM RE PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR SPECIAL SESSION:

1. War Appropriation Act;
2. Budget Measures and Taxation Measures;
3. An Act respecting the Canadian Patriotic Fund;

~~and possibly~~

4. For immediate purposes it is proposed that, under war conditions, the matter of munitions and supply will be dealt with by a War Defence Supply Board, or some similar body to be constituted under the War Measures Act and to be responsible to the Minister of Finance, but we shall also ask Parliament for specific power to establish a Department of Munitions and Supply, the Act to come into effect on Proclamation, as and when conditions appear to make a separate Ministry available;

and possibly

and

5. A C.N.R. Capital Financing Act;
6. Certain amendments to the Combines Investigation Act for the purpose of strengthening the hand of the War Time Prices and Trade Board.

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Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 15<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER 1939



The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated 14th September, 1939, from the Minister of Finance submitting that it is in the public interest that immediate action be taken to arrange for the organization of a War Supply Board and to co-ordinate the work of that Board with other war supply agencies or departments.

The Minister therefore recommends that under and by virtue of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Gordon W. Scott, Esq., of Montreal, and Watson Sellar, Esq., Comptroller of the Treasury, be appointed, without salary, joint directors for the purpose of making plans regarding the personnel accommodation and general organization of the War Supply Board and working out the preliminary organization of the War Supply Board so as to facilitate the prompt functioning of the said Board when the members thereof are selected, and having in view as well the desirability of consolidating, so far as may be found practicable, the work of the War Supply Board and that of the Defence Purchasing Board and of any other department or branch of the Government of Canada in connection with the purchase or acquisition of munitions of war and supplies; such joint directors to report to and be responsible to the Minister of Finance.

The/

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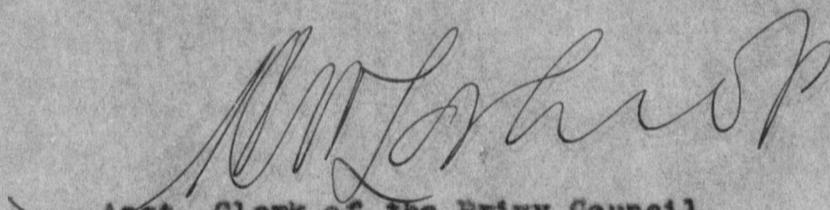
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The Minister further recommends that the said joint directors shall have power, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, to employ such persons as may be necessary to carry out the provisions hereof; that the Department of Public Works shall supply such accommodation and equipment as the said directors may deem necessary for the purposes hereof, and that the expenses incurred by the said joint directors in carrying out the provisions hereof be paid out of the appropriation for the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The Minister also recommends that the said joint directors shall report to, and be subject to the direction of, the Minister of Finance.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

  
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

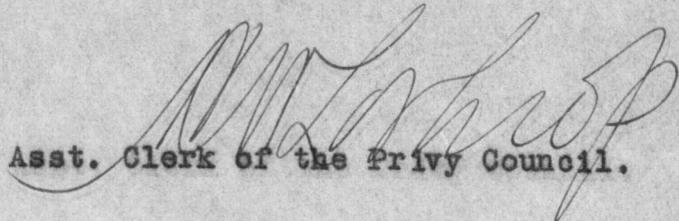


Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th SEPTEMBER 1939

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 20th September, 1939, from the Minister of Finance, representing that by Order in Council P. C. 2696, dated September 15th, 1939, a Board to be known as the War Supply Board and to consist of not less than two nor more than five members appointed by the Governor in Council was authorized.

The Minister accordingly recommends that Wallace R. Campbell, Esq., of Windsor in the Province of Ontario, and Robert C. Vaughan, Esq., of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, be appointed members of the War Supply Board to serve without salary, and that Wallace R. Campbell, Esq., be appointed Chairman of the War Supply Board and Robert C. Vaughan, Esq., be appointed Vice-Chairman and Director of Purchasing of the War Supply Board.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

  
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable  
The Prime Minister.

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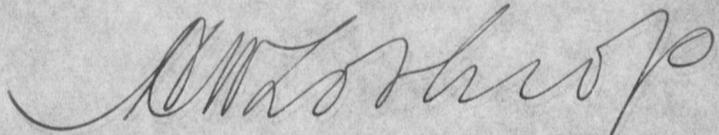
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Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee  
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor  
General on the 12<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER 1939



The Committee of the Privy Council, on the  
recommendation of the Minister of Finance, submit  
for Your Excellency's approval the employment by  
the War Supply Board of Mr. Aubrey Davis, of the  
Davis Leather Company, Newmarket, Ontario, to act  
in a supervisory capacity with respect to the  
purchase of leather and leather goods, with such  
duties and title as the Board may prescribe, who  
will serve without salary but shall be entitled as  
from such date after September 20, 1939, as may be  
fixed by the Board with the approval of the Minister  
of Finance, to receive, in addition to actual  
disbursements for transportation, telegrams and  
telephone tolls, an allowance for living expenses  
of \$15 per day while absent from his customary  
place of residence in connection with the discharge  
of his duties for the Board.

  
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable  
the Prime Minister.

*Mr. Stacey*

C155985  
SW/MP  
2/11/39

*How are  
a class in final  
form of all 13 items  
working?*

*Let in final shape for  
printing, do not  
want in should  
add to the  
minutes  
Mullis*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Dr. E. H. Coleman, Under Secretary of State, has submitted memoranda suggesting the setting up of a War Inventions Board.

The work of this board would be:

- (1) to look into all inventions which might be of use in the prosecution of the war, or in the alleviation of its ill effects;
- (2) to co-ordinate the efforts of the various departments of government and of the National Research Council, and to apply, where necessary, for outside assistance for the purpose of investigation and development of any inventive idea, or of any class or classes of inventive ideas.

*14-11-39  
N 305-46  
1939*

*Probably come from*

Dr. Coleman has discussed this matter with General McNaughton, who is convinced of the usefulness of such a board and the urgency of its being set up. About seven hundred suggestions have already been submitted to various departments of the government. Neither the Patent Office nor the National Research Council are fully equipped to do the work which is envisaged for the Board.

Dr. Coleman has submitted his memoranda to the Acting Secretary of State, who has given his approval in principle to the setting up of such a board.

In the absence of the Acting Secretary of State, you might care to suggest some Minister to whom this matter could be submitted for immediate consideration.\*

*Let me have for board - with above material if possible*

*A.D.P.H.*  
A. D. P. H.

*14-11-39*

*Mullis*  
\* Possibly Mr. Tolson to whom Coleman has mentioned the proposal, or Mr. Hsley. Coleman regards this matter as of some urgency.

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C155986

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: November 14th, 1939.

SUBJECT: Proposed War Inventions Board;

REMARKS: Mr. Heeney's note and Dr.  
Coleman's memoranda attached;  
also table of existing boards  
and agencies.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

ACTION TAKEN: Postponed.

A. D. P. H.

DISPOSED OF:

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939  
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 230, pages C155731-C156122)

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BOARDS AND AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT

Table showing existing boards and agencies with special wartime duties under Ministers or Committees of Council.

NOTE: x denotes special wartime agency - other agencies were created before the war but have special wartime functions.

Under Specific Ministers:Minister of Finance:

1. Bank of Canada
- x 2. War Supply Board
- x 3. Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Minister of Trade and Commerce:

(Advised by Wheat Committee of Council as regards Wheat Board)

1. Wheat Board.
2. Board of Grain Commissioners.

Minister of Fisheries:

1. Salt Fish Board.

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Under Specific Ministers - (Cont'd)Minister of  
Agriculture:

- x 1. Agricultural Supplies Committee.

Minister of  
Mines and Resources:

(Advised by Fuel Committee of Council).

- 1. Dominion Fuel Board.

Minister of  
Transport:

- 1. Board of Transport Commissioners.
- 2. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
- x 3. Licensing Board (Shipping)
- x 4. Transport Controller.

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Under Committees of Council:Committee on Internal Security:

- x 1. War-time Prices and Trade Board  
and its dependent agencies:
  - (a) Wool Administrator.
  - (b) Sugar Controller.
  - (c) Hides and Leather Administrator.
  - (d) Coal Administrator.

x Committee on Public Information:

- 1. Censorship Co-ordination Committee.
- 2. Voluntary Service Registration Bureau.
- 3. Public Information Office.

H.B. The Wheat Committee of Council advises the Minister of Trade and Commerce re The Canadian Wheat Board, and the Fuel Committee of Council advises the Minister of Mines and Resources re the Dominion Fuel Board.

Under Council:Economic Advisory Committee

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✓ W. L. M. King - War-time Memoranda and Notes

C155990

N. 205-46

Dup

Ottawa, November 16th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

(2)

Re: Proposed War Inventions Board

The Prime Minister has, with his Council papers, memoranda and a draft recommendation from the Under-Secretary of State, concerning the setting up of a War Inventions Board.

The Minister of National Defence has indicated that he is in favour of such a body being set up, inasmuch as the technical officers of his department have been unable to cope with the volume of submissions of this kind, which are being received. He has also indicated that the National Research Council have insufficient staff to be able to deal with the number of suggestions of this kind which are being forwarded from the Department of National Defence.

The Prime Minister may wish to have a word on the subject with Mr. Lapointe and Mr. Rogers.

A copy of Mr. Heeney's note to the Prime Minister of November the 2nd, summarizing Dr. Coleman's suggestions, is attached.

--

A. D. P. H.

AH/R

A. D. P. HEENEY

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



N-305-46  
1939  
C155991

Ottawa, November 16th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Proposed War Inventions Board

The Prime Minister has, with his Council papers, memoranda and a draft recommendation from the Under-Secretary of State, concerning the setting up of a War Inventions Board.

The Minister of National Defence has indicated that he is in favour of such a body being set up, inasmuch as the technical officers of his department have been unable to cope with the volume of submissions of this kind, which are being received. He has also indicated that the National Research Council have insufficient staff to be able to deal with the number of suggestions of this kind which are being forwarded from the Department of National Defence.

The Prime Minister may wish to have a word on the subject with Mr. Lapointe and Mr. Rogers.

A copy of Mr. Heeney's note to the Prime Minister of November the 2nd, summarizing Dr. Coleman's suggestions, is attached.

--

A. D. P. H.

A. D. P. H.

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C155992

**FOR THE PRIME MINISTER**

**FOR COUNCIL:** November 21st, 1939.

**SUBJECT:** Proposed War Inventions Board.

**REMARKS:** Mr. Heeney's memorandum of  
November 16th, attached.

**CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:**

**ACTION TAKEN:** Discussed in Council - thought  
inadvisable at present.  
Should be dealt with by  
National Research Council.  
To be referred to Secretary of  
State and Minister of National  
Defence.

**DISPOSED OF:**

A. D. P. H.

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W.L.M. King  
War Finance and Supply  
1939

U-305-22(H) and the production  
and distribution of  
(NOV. 17, 1939)  
C155993

Committees of the Cabinet

War Finance and Supply

~~WAR FINANCE~~

Purpose

Terms: Consider matters relative to

To concern itself with the purchase of food supplies, equipment, munitions, construction of buildings, mobilization of industry, and to advise upon the purchase of all supplies, whether for the Dominion of Canada or for Great Britain or its allies, should the Government of Canada be asked to undertake this work, whether such purchases be made in Canada or in the United States.

(other than food & fuel  
supplies products)

Personnel:

- The Hon. P. J. A. Gardin (Convener)
- The Hon. Ian Mackenzie,
- The Hon. J. G. Gardiner,
- The Hon. J. E. Michaud,
- The Hon. J. A. MacKinnon.

and including building, construction, mobilization of industry

Finance (C)  
A. Perrin  
P. Wks  
Defence

P.M.'s review of Nov 17 for War Finance & Supply  
see also following page  
W.L.M.K.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939  
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Committees of the Cabinet

C155994

5. FINANCE.

Terms:

③ Banks, mortgages, bond flotations, credits  
as between Great Britain and Canada.

Personnel:

~~The Hon. J. L. Lisley (Convener)~~  
~~The Hon. W. D. Euler,~~  
~~The Hon. T. A. Crerar,~~  
~~The Hon. C. D. Howe,~~  
~~The Hon. N. A. McLarty.~~

*PM's review of Notes for War Finance & Supply  
see also previous page*

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939  
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 230, pages C155731-C156122)

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PM's review of personnel April

-3-

The undersigned further recommends that the said ~~Sub~~-Committees of Council consist of the following:

1. War Policy Committee

as  
met

Prime Minister (Convener)  
Minister of Justice  
Leader of the Government in the Senate  
Minister of Finance  
Minister of National Defence  
Minister of Mines and Resources  
Postmaster General.

2. Economic Defence Committee

~~Minister of Finance (Convener)  
Minister of Mines and Resources  
Minister of Public Works  
Minister of Trade and Commerce  
Minister of Agriculture  
Minister of Fisheries  
Minister of National Defence  
Minister of Transport  
Minister of National Revenue  
Minister of Labour~~

Standing ~~Sub~~-Committee on Food Production and Marketing:

Minister of Agriculture (Convener)  
Minister of Fisheries  
Minister of Trade and Commerce  
~~Minister of Mines and Resources~~  
Minister of Finance

Standing ~~Sub~~-Committee on Fuel and Power:

Minister of Mines and Resources (Convener)  
Minister of Trade and Commerce  
Minister of Transport  
~~Minister of National Revenue~~  
Minister of Labour

Standing ~~Sub~~-Committee on Shipping and Transportation:

Minister of Transport (Convener)  
Minister of Trade and Commerce  
Minister of National Revenue  
Minister of National Defence.

Standing ~~Sub~~-Committee on Price Control and Labour:

Minister of Labour (Convener)  
Minister of Trade and Commerce  
Minister of National Revenue  
~~Minister of Transport~~  
Minister of Public Works.



← rw  
 3. Legislation Committee

Postmaster General (Convener)  
 Minister of National Revenue  
 Minister of Justice  
~~Secretary of State~~  
 Minister of Pensions and National Health

4. Committee on Public Information

Minister of Labour (Convener)  
 Postmaster General  
 Minister of National Defence  
~~Minister of State~~  
 Secretary of State  
 Honourable James A. MacKinnon

5. Committee on Internal Security

stet  
 Minister of Justice (Convener)  
 Secretary of State  
 Minister of National Defence  
 Minister of Pensions and National Health  
 Honourable James A. MacKinnon.

The whole respectfully submitted,

Prime Minister.

PM

C155997

Consider matters relating to

Consider  
not advise

-2-

~~It is further recommended:~~

That there shall be four stand-  
ing Sub-Committees of the Economic Defence  
Committee to be entitled, the ~~Sub-Committee~~  
on Food Production and Marketing, the  
~~Sub-Committee~~ on Shipping and Transportation,  
and the ~~Sub-Committee~~ on Price Control and  
Labour; the first named to advise on all  
matters relating to the production in Canada  
and marketing by or for producers of food-  
stuffs; the second to advise on all questions  
relating to fuel and power resources and their  
conservation, importation and exportation;  
the third to advise on questions relating to  
shipping and transportation arising out of  
the war; and the fourth to advise on wholesale  
and retail commodity prices and the cost of  
living and on labour relations.

3

(Separate)

Consider

And that the Economic Defence Committee shall  
have power to set up additional ad hoc Sub-  
Committees from time to time for specific  
purposes.

Internal Security

To advise on questions of policy relating to  
the maintenance of public safety and order in  
wartime, and relations with the provinces  
incident thereto.

Consider matters relating to

7

Legislation the form and content of

To examine all Recommendations to Council  
under the War Measures Act, and to report same  
to Council in the way that financial recommend-  
ations requiring the approval of the Governor  
in Council are reported by Treasury Board; to  
co-ordinate the disposition of Orders-in-  
Council passed under the War Measures Act; and  
to examine all war legislation proposed for submission  
be submitted to Parliament.

to ensure the regularity of procedure w respect to same

8

Public Information

To advise on questions relating to censorship,  
governmental publicity and propaganda, and  
voluntary civilian service.

Consider matters

9

The undersigned recommends that the Wheat Committee  
of the Cabinet, set up on the 31st of October, 1935, in  
virtue of P.C. 3455, be abolished and its duties transferred  
to the Economic Defence Committee and the standing Sub-  
Committee on Food Production and Marketing; that the Canadian  
Defence Committee, set up on the 20th of August, 1936, in  
virtue of P.C. 2097, be abolished and its duties transferred  
to the War Policy Committee; and that the Fuel Committee of  
the Cabinet, set up on the 28th of December, 1935, in virtue  
of P.C. 3971 shall, with the change in membership hereinafter  
designated, become the standing Sub-Committee on Fuel and  
Power of the Economic Defence Committee.

sup. subcs

by

by Cancellations of resounding of pe. setting up old committees

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939 (M.G. 26, J 4, volume 230, pages C155731-C156122)

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PM Revision of C155998

WAR ORGANIZATION ~~CABINET~~ CABINET COMMITTEES and Related AGENCIES

Suggested revision of Cabinet Sub-Committees (general plan)

CABINET

1	2	3	4	5
<p><b>WAR POLICY</b></p> <p>Combining present Emergency Council and Defence Committee.</p> <p><b>Personnel:</b>            Prime Minister (Convener)            Justice            Senator Dandurand            Finance            National Defence            Mines &amp; Resources            Postmaster General</p>	<p><b>ECONOMIC DEFENCE</b></p> <p>Combining present Sub-Committees on War Finance, War Supplies, Fuel and Wheat, and assuming functions of Sub-Committee on Internal Security re commodity prices and cost of living, and labour disputes.</p> <p><b>Personnel:</b>            Finance (Convener)            Mines and Resources            Public Works            Trade and Commerce            Agriculture            Fisheries            National Defence            Transport            National Revenue            Labour</p> <p><i>W.L.M. King</i> <i>Dept of Econ</i></p> <p><b>Related Agencies:</b>            (1) Advisory Committee on Economic Policy;            (2) War Supply Board;            (3) Foreign Exchange Control Board.</p>	<p><b>INTERNAL SECURITY</b></p> <p>Retaining functions of present Committee relating to aliens, public safety and order, air raid precautions and provincial relations incident thereto.</p> <p><b>Personnel:</b>            Justice (Convener)            Secretary of State            National Defence            Pensions and National Health            Hon. J. A. MacKinnon</p>	<p><b>LEGISLATION</b></p> <p>Retaining present functions.</p> <p><b>Personnel:</b>  <del>National Revenue</del>            Postmaster General (Convener)            National Revenue            Justice            Sec. of State            Pensions  <del>Ministry of Finance</del></p>	<p><b>PUBLIC INFORMATION</b></p> <p>Retaining present functions.</p> <p><b>Personnel:</b>            Labour (Convener)            National Defence            Postmaster Gen.            Sec. of State            Fisheries            Hon. J.A. MacKinnon</p> <p><b>Related Agencies:</b>            (1) Censorship Coordination Committee;            (2) Voluntary Service Registration Bureau;            (3) Bureau of Public Information.</p>

Standing Sub-Committees of Economic Defence Committee

FOOD PRODUCTION AND MARKETING	FUEL AND POWER	SHIPPING AND TRANSPORTATION	PRICE CONTROL AND LABOUR
<p><b>Personnel:</b>            Agriculture (Convener)            Fisheries            Trade and Commerce            Mines and Resources            Finance</p> <p><b>Related Agencies:</b></p> <p><b>Statutory:</b>            Wheat Board            Salt Fish Board</p> <p><b>Emergency:</b>            Agricultural Supplies Committee</p> <p>Dairy Products (Cheese), Apples and other emergency marketing organizations as required.</p>	<p><b>Personnel:</b>            Mines &amp; Res. (Conv.)            Trade &amp; Commerce            Transport            Nat. Revenue            Labour</p> <p><b>Related Agency:</b></p> <p><b>Statutory:</b>            Dominion Fuel Board</p> <p>Power?</p>	<p><b>Personnel:</b>            Transport (Conv.)            Trade &amp; Commerce            Nat. Revenue            Nat. Defence</p> <p><b>Related Agencies:</b></p> <p><b>Statutory:</b>            Board of Transport Commissioners</p> <p><b>Emergency:</b>            Licensing Board (Shipping)            Shipping Controller</p>	<p><b>Personnel:</b>            Labour (Conv.)            Trade &amp; Commerce            Nat. Revenue            Transport            Public Works</p> <p><b>Related Agencies:</b></p> <p><b>Emergencies:</b>            War Time Prices and Trade Board            Fuel Administrator and other similar administrators as may be required.</p> <p>Sugar            Hides &amp; Leather?</p>

*CBL?*  
*Nat. Info. Board*

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C155999

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

N305-46  
1939

MEMORANDUM

Ottawa, (2)  
November 20, 1939

MEMORANDUM FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR MR. HEENEY:

Re: Proposed War Inventions Board.

The attached draft recommendation to Council should be returned to the State Department. When the matter was mentioned in Council some days ago, it was thought that it would be inadvisable to appoint a War Inventions Board. It was felt that the Research Council would be the proper body to deal with the matters suggested.

I shall be glad if you will have someone see both the Secretary of State and the Minister of National Defence and ascertain exactly what their wishes may be in the matter.

W.L.M.K.

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

(3)

C156000

Ottawa,  
November 20, 1939

MEMORANDUM FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR MR. HEENEY:

Please discuss with Mr. Mackenzie the precise terms of reference for the committee referred to in the attached letter, and also get from him suggested personnel and have an Order prepared establishing the committee.

W.L.M.K.

*Spoke to Mr. Mackenzie who will prepare draft Memorandum for submission to Council at later meeting  
Nov 21  
A.H.*

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N 305-22(H)  
1939

*file*

*Mr Henry*

C156001

Ottawa, November 20th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

(3)

Re: War Organization - Cabinet Committees and Related Agencies.

--

Attached are:

1. A draft Recommendation to Council for the establishment of the War Committees and the various special Committees;
2. A draft Order-in-Council for the repeal of Orders-in-Council establishing Committees of the Cabinet, whose functions are to be assumed by the new Committees;
3. A list of the Committees of Council now existing, in virtue of Orders-in-Council.

*(copy)  
referred  
to Mr. [unclear]*

*note re: [unclear]*

*note* Note - From time to time certain informal Committees have also been formed. No action by Order-in-Council, however, is required in respect of these, for the purposes of the proposed re-organization.

*Can you  
secure list  
of these  
so as to have  
record in  
present to  
Cabinet ready*

*A.D.P.H.*

A. D. P. H.

*cf. Committee on  
Submission of  
Scales  
[unclear]  
[unclear]*

*Mr Henry*

*Please bring together and about  
this when received or indicated - copies  
of the several O-in-C. referred to on  
last page - (Committee of Council as of Nov 20,  
1939)*

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MEMORANDUM

C156002

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, 11 Oct 60

JWP This is the new current residue files  
only papers re "War Organization - ~~the~~ Cabinet  
& Special Agencies". I suggest that at your  
disposal you supplement these in some decent  
order & have files constructed re Ar.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939  
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C156003

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO

Mr. Heeney

Pls. let me have photostatic  
copies of attached chart for  
Council tomorrow (Tuesday).

nhad

Apr 11/39

20/XI/39 (EH)

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N. 305-22 (H)  
1939

C156004

Ottawa, November 20th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: War Organization - Cabinet Committees and  
Special Agencies.

- 
1. A draft chart attached, for the Prime Minister's consideration.
  2. A list of existing Cabinet Committees, indicating relationship of proposed new Committees, will be ready tomorrow.
  3. An outline of "Personnel and Purposes", (the "Who's Who" and the "What's What"), to follow chart now being prepared, and will be ready for the Prime Minister, in draft form tomorrow.
  4. A draft Recommendation to Council, for consideration, is also being prepared.

Note - The Prime Minister will observe that the attached chart has been revised, so that instead of reading from top to bottom, it reads from left to right. As the Prime Minister's ideas were developed, it was found that the left to right plan was more graphic, and showed, in a more logical way, the relationship between the Cabinet, the War ~~Cabinet Committee~~ the Special Committees and the related agencies.

A. D. P. H.

A. D. P. H.

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## CABINET COMMITTEES

## RELATED AGENCIES

CABINET COMMITTEES	RELATED AGENCIES
<p><b>WAR FINANCE AND SUPPLY</b>            Minister of Finance            Minister of National Revenue            Minister of Public Works            Minister of Transport            Minister of National Defence</p>	<p>Statutory -- Bank of Canada            Advisory Committee on Economic Policy            War-time -- Foreign Exchange Control Board            War Supply Board</p>
<p><b>FOOD PRODUCTION AND MARKETING</b>            Minister of Agriculture            Minister of Trade and Commerce            Minister of Fisheries            Minister of Mines and Resources            Minister of Finance</p>	<p>Statutory -- Canadian Wheat Board            Salt Fish Board            War-time -- Agricultural Supplies Committee</p>
<p><b>FUEL AND POWER</b>            Minister of Mines and Resources            Minister of Trade and Commerce            Minister of Transport            Minister of National Revenue</p>	<p>Statutory -- Dominion Fuel Board</p>
<p><b>SHIPPING AND TRANSPORTATION</b>            Minister of Transport            Minister of Trade and Commerce            Minister of Labour            Minister of National Defence</p>	<p>Statutory -- <i>National Maritime Board</i>            Board of Transport Commissioners            War-time -- Licensing Board (Shipping)            Transport Controller</p>
<p><b>PRICE CONTROL AND LABOUR</b>            Minister of Labour            Minister of Trade and Commerce            Minister of National Revenue            Minister of Public Works</p>	<p>Statutory -- Commissioner under Combines Investigation Act            War-time -- War-time Prices and Trade Board            Wool Administrator            Sugar Administrator            Hides and Leather Administrator            Coal Administrator</p>
<p><b>INTERNAL SECURITY</b>            Minister of Justice            Secretary of State            Minister of National Defence            Minister of Pensions and National Health            Honourable J. A. MacKinnon</p>	<p>War-time -- Advisory Committee on Enemy Aliens            Registrar General of Alien Enemies            Director of Internment Operations            Administrator of War Charities Act            Dependents Allowance Board            Custodian of Enemy Property</p>
<p><b>LEGISLATION</b>            Postmaster General            Minister of National Revenue            Minister of Justice            Minister of Pensions and National Health</p>	<p>Statutory -- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation            National Film Board            National Film Commission</p>
<p><b>PUBLIC INFORMATION</b>            Postmaster General            Minister of Labour            Minister of National Defence            Secretary of State            Honourable J. A. MacKinnon</p>	<p>War-time -- Voluntary Service Registration Bureau            Censorship Coordination Committee            Public Information Office</p>

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES

**WAR COMMITTEE**  
 Prime Minister  
 Leader of Government in Senate  
 Minister of Justice  
 Minister of Finance  
 Minister of National Defence  
~~Postmaster General~~  
 Minister of Mines and Resources

## THE CABINET

C156006

FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

TO

Mr. Heeney

Pls. see if all of those  
are included in the chart.

done Mr

1/1/70

20/XI/39 (EH)

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BOARDS AND AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT

Table showing existing boards and agencies with special wartime duties under Ministers or Committees of Council.

NOTE: x denotes special wartime agency - other agencies were created before the war but have special wartime functions.

Under Specific Ministers:Minister of Finance:

- ↓ 1. Bank of Canada
- ↓ x 2. War Supply Board
- ↓ x 3. Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Minister of Trade and Commerce:

(Advised by Wheat Committee of Council as regards Wheat Board)

- √1. Wheat Board.
- √2. Board of Grain Commissioners.

Minister of Fisheries:

- ↓1. Salt Fish Board.

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Under Specific Ministers - (Cont'd)

Minister of  
Agriculture:

- | x 1. Agricultural Supplies Committee.

Minister of  
Mines and Resources:

(Advised by Fuel Committee of Council).

- | 1. Dominion Fuel Board.

Minister of  
Transport:

- | 1. Board of Transport Commissioners.
- | 2. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
- x | 3. Licensing Board (Shipping)
- x | 4. Transport Controller.

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Under Committees of Council:Committee on Internal Security:

- | x 1. War-time Prices and Trade Board  
and its dependent agencies:
  - ↓ (a) Wool Administrator.
  - ↓ (b) Sugar Controller.
  - ↓ (c) Hides and Leather Administrator.
  - ↓ (d) Coal Administrator.

x Committee on Public Information:

- ↓ 1. Censorship Co-ordination Committee.
- ↓ 2. Voluntary Service Registration Bureau.
- ↓ 3. Public Information Office.

N.B. The Wheat Committee of Council advises the Minister of Trade and Commerce re The Canadian Wheat Board, and the Fuel Committee of Council advises the Minister of Mines and Resources re the Dominion Fuel Board.

Under Council:

- √ Economic Advisory Committee

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W.W. - War Supply Bd. ✓

" - B.C.A.T.P. ✓

" - Munitions (air) ✓

" - Air Defence ✓

N 305-32

1939

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C156010

FOR COUNCIL: November 23rd, 1939.

SUBJECT: War Supply Board; (1)

REMARKS: Prime Minister has unrevised draft Recommendation to Council concerning transfer to Minister of Transport.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

ACTION TAKEN: Considered in Council, Order-in-Council P. C. 3786 passed.

A.D.P.H.

DISPOSED OF:

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

C156011

N-305-32  
1939

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: November 21st, 1939.

SUBJECT: War Supply Board -  
Substitution of Minister of  
Transport for Minister of  
Finance, in relation to -

REMARKS: Copy of draft recommendation to  
Council, prepared in the  
Department of Finance, and  
copy of draft press release  
attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

ACTION TAKEN:

*Dealt with by  
used Council*

DISPOSED OF:

*IC*

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*The Memorandum given verbally to press Nov 23*  
Draft Press Release

*file* C156012  
N-305-32  
1939  
N-305-2  
1939  
Second Revise. JWP  
Nov. 23, 1939

The Prime Minister announced that, at the meeting of the Cabinet today, it was decided that, in future, the War Supply Board would be responsible to the Minister of Transport instead of the Minister of Finance.

The organization of the War Supply Board has been completed and it has been in full operation since November 1st. Colonel Ralston had requested that he be relieved of direct responsibility in connection with the work of the Board in order to devote himself more intensively to the other economic and financial problems arising out of the war. It was agreed that the exacting responsibilities of the Department of Finance made it desirable, in the national interest, to leave the Minister and his staff as free as possible to concentrate on the activities more immediately connected with the department.

It was also felt that Mr. Howe, because of his long business experience in engineering and construction, and because of his work, as Minister of Transport, in the development of Trans-Canada Airways, was especially well qualified to assume the responsibility for the War Supply Board.

*noted for*

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P.C. 3786

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA  
THURSDAY, the 23rd day of NOVEMBER, 1939

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council,  
on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime  
Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance  
and the Minister of Transport, and under and by virtue of  
the provisions of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the  
Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to amend Order  
in Council P.C. 2696 dated September 15, 1939, establishing  
the War Supply Board, and it is hereby amended by striking  
out paragraph (b) of Section 1 thereof and substituting  
therefor the following:

"(b) "Minister" means the Minister of Transport;"

(Sgd.) H. W. Lothrop  
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council

200  
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Beatty, E.B. ✓  
W.W. Wartime Boards & Agencies file  
C156014  
December 1, 1939  
N.305-22(4)  
1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY:

Re organization - Cabinet

Done  
JWP

I think the National Research Council should be added to agencies associated with war activities, especially in regard to research on inventions.

no  
JWP

Also, Sir Edward Beatty as Canadian representative on the war-time British Ministry of Shipping should be considered, although I do not know if it properly belongs in this class.

W.L.M.K.

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✓ WW II - Agriculture  
✓ WW II - Economic Policy  
(Econ. Advisory Council) N. 305-22(P)-1  
✓ WW II - Anglo-Canadian Co-operation 1939  
✓ Trade - Anglo-Canadian Trade

C156015

Ottawa, December 12th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Bacon Control Board

Mr. Robertson of External Affairs has handed me the attached Recommendation which Mr. Gardiner is very anxious to have approved by Council today.

The draft Recommendation now bears the approval of the Economic Advisory Committee.

A. D. P. H.

A. D. P. H.

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

C156016

Name or Subject	File No.
National Defence - World War - Emergency Committees of The Cabinet - War Organisation of the Cabinet - Economic Advisory Committee -	<u>N-305-22(f)-1</u> 1939
Regarding	Date

P. C. 4076 - re the purchase of bacon and hams by the United Kingdom from Canada - Regulations respecting the marketing and export of bacon and other pork products - setting up of Bacon Board and powers of said board-	Dec. 13, 1939
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------

**SEE**

Name or Subject	File No.
Order in Council P. C. 4076 -	<u>N-305-28</u> 1939

REQ. 382  
5,000-14-6-39

W.E.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939  
(M.G. 26, J 4, volume 230, pages C155731-C156122)

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*file*  
C156017

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: December 12th, 1939.

SUBJECT: Bacon Control Board;

REMARKS: Draft Recommendation, and Mr.  
Heeney's note attached.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

ACTION TAKEN: Order-in-Council passed today.

(P.C. 4076)  
Dec. 13.

A.D.P.H.

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C156018

N-305-22(H)  
1939

Confidential

Ottawa, December 14th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Appointments to wartime Boards and Agencies.

The Prime Minister wished to be reminded to discuss in Council today, the advisability of appointing to the various wartime Boards and Agencies, French-speaking Canadians.

-- Attached is a list showing the personnel of existing Boards and Agencies.

A. D. P. H.  
A. D. P. H.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:PERSONNEL OF WAR BOARDS AND COMMITTEES1. War Supply Board -

Wallace R. Campbell  
R. C. Vaughan  
C. E. Gravel  
W. C. Woodward

Administrative Secretary: Gordon W. Scott

Counsel: Henry Borden

Purchasing Agent: John Eaton

2. Censorship Co-ordination Committee -

Col. Maurice A. Pope  
L. Clare Moyer  
Claude Melancon  
John A. Sullivan  
Lt.-Commander C. P. Edwards  
Lt.-Col. R. P. Landry

3. War-Time Prices and Trade Board -

Hector B. McKinnon  
F. A. McGregor  
David Sim  
Charles P. Hebert  
A. M. Shaw

Secretary: Kenneth W. Taylor

Economic Adviser: H. R. Kemp

Wool Administrator: David C. Dick

Sugar Administrator: S. R. Noble

Hides and Leather Administrator: Maurice Samson

Coal Administrator: James McGregor Stewart

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4. Licensing Board - Ships -

R. K. Smith  
A. W. Merriam  
Commander J. A. Heenan  
F. E. Bawden

5. Dependents Allowance Board -

Col. S. H. Hill  
Major Jos. Gustave Raymond  
J. A. Turney  
A. H. Macdougall  
A. H. Brown

6. Voluntary Service Registration Bureau -

Dr. E. H. Coleman  
Major J. F. Cummins  
Miss E. E. Saunders  
Major M. F. Gregg

Joint Secretaries: Major G. W. Ross  
J. F. Delaute

7. Agricultural Supplies Committee -

A. M. Shaw  
R. S. Hamer  
Dr. E. S. Archibald  
G. B. Rothwell  
Dr. A. T. Charron  
Dr. J. M. Swaine

Secretary: S. R. N. Hodgins

8. Advisory Committee on Economic Policy -

Dr. W. C. Clark  
G. F. Towers  
H. D. Scully  
H. B. McKinnon  
Dr. G. S. H. Barton

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Advisory Committee on Economic Policy (con't.)

Dr. Charles Camsell  
 L. D. Wilgress  
 R. H. Coats  
 Lt.-Col. Henri DesRosiers  
 N. A. Robertson

Secretary: R. B. Bryce

9. Foreign Exchange Control Board -

G. F. Towers  
 Dr. W. C. Clark  
 H. D. Scully  
 L. D. Wilgress  
 N. A. Robertson

Secretary: J. E. Coyne

10. The Prize Court -

The Exchequer Court of Canada

11. Enemy Aliens -

Registrar General: Commissioner S. T. Wood

Director of Internment Operations:  
 Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Advisory Committee: His Honour F. L. Smiley  
 W. P. J. O'Meara, K.C.  
 J. Fortier

12. Advisory Boards re Requisitioning of Ships -

The Hon. Mr. Justice Denis Murphy  
 The Hon. Mr. Justice M. B. Archibald

A.D.P.H.

A. D. P. H.

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*marked*

C156022

*file*

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

FOR COUNCIL: December 14th, 1939.

SUBJECT: Appointments to wartime Boards and Agencies;

REMARKS: Mr. Heeney's memorandum attached.

*Mr. Boardy*

*confer with Deputy Ministers*

*Joint Secretary  
on matters connected  
with members of Staff,  
Deputies & clerks*

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

*Some in line*

*Committee in Council*

ACTION TAKEN:

Matter discussed in Council.  
Prime Minister to write Ministers  
to confer with Deputy Ministers  
to make review of Boards and  
Agencies related to their  
departments.

DISPOSED OF:

A.D.P.H.

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*For the Prime Minister*  
MEMORANDUM

C156023

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

*File*

AH/PM  
16.12.39

For the Prime Minister

*N. 305-22 (H)*  
*1939*

Re: Appointments to War-Time Boards,  
etc.

Following the Prime Minister's direction in his memorandum to me of December the 14th, draft letters, for the Prime Minister's signature, to all the Ministers have been prepared and are attached.

I have discussed the draft reply with Mr. Lapointe, who entirely approves of its terms.

*A. D. P. H.*

A. D. P. H.

*Signed hereunder  
Mellor*

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*File*  
C156024

**FOR THE PRIME MINISTER**

**FOR COUNCIL:** December 19th, 1939.

**SUBJECT:** Information concerning employees  
of wartime Bodies and  
agencies;

**REMARKS:** Mr. Heeney's memorandum attached.

**CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:**

**ACTION TAKEN:** This matter dealt with in  
letters sent yesterday.

5.1.40.

K.

**DISPOSED OF:**

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*W. L. King - French-Canadians ✓  
" - Mr. King's leadership ✓*

CONFIDENTIAL

C156025  
December 14, 1939

MEMORANDUM TO MR. HEENEY:

*N-305-51  
1939*

Re: Appointment of War-Time Boards, etc.

Would you please draft, for my signature, a letter which I can send to all Ministers asking each Minister if he would kindly review with his Deputy and particularly with the heads of Boards, Controls, etc. formed for war administration purposes, the question of the numbers of French-speaking in proportion to English-speaking Canadians on the Boards themselves in the positions of secretaries and employed as experts or on the staffs as clerks, etc. with a view to seeing that the personnel of these organizations be so adjusted as to see that the French-speaking population of Canada has its fair share of representation in these matters which relate to Canada's war effort. It may be that where appointments have already been made, the failure to give French-speaking Canadians due representation on the Boards can be met by the appointment of joint secretaries or assistants, additional clerks, etc.

The matter was discussed at today's meeting of the Cabinet. It was agreed that in order to assist in securing the names of suitable persons, the members of the Cabinet from Quebec and Mr. Michaud would assume the responsibility of obtaining the names and qualifications of suitable persons to fill the positions as required. Mr. Lapointe, the Minister of Justice, would be the member of the Committee with which communication should be had by the different Ministers. I do not think that this need be placed in the letter but the letter might ask that the Minister kindly be prepared to report to Council, in the course of another week or two, the result of his enquiry into the matter.

I would suggest that when the letter is drafted, you allow Mr. Lapointe to see it with a view to seeing whether it meets with his approval. I would then sign it myself. The letter should be marked simply "Private and confidential".

W. L. King  
*W. L. King*

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MEMORANDUM

AH/PM  
16.12.39For the Prime MinisterRe: Appointments to War-Time Boards,  
etc.

Following the Prime Minister's direction in his memorandum to me of December the 14th, draft letters, for the Prime Minister's signature, to all the Ministers have been prepared and are attached.

I have discussed the draft reply with Mr. Lapointe, who entirely approves of its terms.

A. D. P. H.

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W.W.II - Wartime Boards & Agencies N. 305-22 (H)  
" - French-Canadians ✓ 1939

C156027

Ottawa, December 19th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Information concerning employees of  
wartime Bodies and agencies.

In his memorandum of December the 14th, the Postmaster General suggests the tabulation, by each department, of complete details concerning employees engaged since the outbreak of war. The suggestion is to have the information available for the House of Commons when it convenes.

The Prime Minister has already had this matter in mind, particularly as it relates to the proportion of French-speaking Canadians employed.

A. D. P. H.  
A. D. P. H.

*This matter dealt with in  
letters sent yesterday*

5-1-0

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*✓ 1011-Can. Shipping Board.  
✓ Dept. of Munitions & Supply  
(Army)*

N.305-36(a)

ODS/HMP.  
December 20th, 1939. 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

C156028

PRIME MINISTER -

With regard to the Canadian Shipping Board Order in Council on which there is to be a representative from the Department of External Affairs, I would suggest Dr. H.L. Keenleyside who has been dealing with this subject.

(O.D.S.)

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*W.W.II - Cabinet ✓*  
*Wartime Boards & Agencies ✓* N. 305-22 (H)  
1939

C156029

Ottawa, November 1939.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL: *(Earl of Athlone)*

The undersigned has the honour to recommend that the following Orders-in-Council be repealed:

(1) Order-in-Council (P.C. 2097 of August 20, 1936) establishing the Canadian Defence Committee, the duties of the said Committee having been this day assumed by the War Committee of the Cabinet, set up by P. C. \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) Order-in-Council (P.C. 3455 of October 31, 1935) establishing the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet, the duties of the said Committee having been this day assumed by the Committee of the Cabinet on Food Production and Marketing, set up by P.C. \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) Order-in-Council (P.C. 3971 of December 28, 1935) establishing the Fuel Committee of the Cabinet, the duties of the said Committee having been this day assumed by the Committee of the Cabinet on Fuel and Power, set up by P.C. \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) Order-in-Council (P.C. 2474 of August 30, 1939) establishing various Committees of the Cabinet for war purposes, the duties of the said Committees having been this day assumed by the Committees of the Cabinet, set up by P.C. \_\_\_\_\_.

Prime Minister.

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PRIVY COUNCIL



CANADA

1939

C156030

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

The third day of September, 1939.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS it is deemed desirable to provide safeguards under war conditions against any undue enhancement in the prices of food, fuel and other necessaries of life, and to ensure an adequate supply and equitable distribution of such commodities;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and pursuant to the powers conferred by section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the annexed regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly.

Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.



REGULATIONS RESPECTING NECESSARIES OF LIFETITLE

1. These regulations and any amendment or additions thereto may be cited as The War-time Prices and Trade Board Regulations.

INTERPRETATION

2. For the purposes of these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (a) "Board" means the War-time Prices and Trade Board;
- (b) "Member" means a member of the Board;
- (c) "License" means a license granted by the Board under these regulations;
- (d) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;
- (e) "necessary of life" means a staple or other ordinary article of food, fuel and clothing, including the products and materials from or of which any thereof are in whole or in part manufactured, produced, prepared or made and such other articles of any description as the Board may from time to time prescribe,
- (f) "order" means an order of the Board made pursuant to these regulations;
- (g) "regulation" means any of these regulations and any amendment or addition thereto.

WAR-TIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

3. (1) There shall be a Board to be called the War-time Prices and Trade Board consisting of three members of whom one shall be the Chairman appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during pleasure.

(2) The Board may establish at any place or places in Canada such office or offices as are required for the discharge of the duties of the Board, and may provide therefor the necessary accommodation, stationery and equipment.

(3) The Board may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, appoint such officers, clerks and other persons as may be deemed necessary to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and such person shall receive such remuneration as the Board shall, with the approval of the Governor in Council, determine.

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POWERS OF THE BOARD

4. The Board shall have power,-

(a) to investigate, of its own motion or on complaint, costs, prices, profits and stocks of goods and materials of any person engaged in the manufacture, production, storage, transportation or sale of any necessary of life or any alleged or apparent unreasonable enhancement of price of any necessary of life, and for the purpose of any such investigation the Board shall have all the powers of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of the Inquiries Act;

(b) to require manufacturers, producers, jobbers, wholesalers or retailers of a necessary of life to obtain licenses from the Board and to fix the fees payable on account of such licenses;

(c) to suspend or cancel a license in any case where in the opinion of the Board the licensee has been guilty of a violation of any regulation or order;

(d) to fix maximum prices or margins of profits at which any necessary of life may be sold or offered for sale by manufacturers, producers, jobbers, wholesalers or retailers;

(e) to fix and limit the quantities of any necessary of life which may be sold or distributed to persons within prescribed periods of time;

(f) to fix and limit the maximum amounts of any necessary of life that may be bought or sold by any person within prescribed periods of time;

(g) to buy and sell any necessary of life through agencies designated by the Board;

(h) if the Board are of opinion that a necessary of life is being unreasonably withheld from the market, to take possession of any supplies of such necessary of life paying to the owners thereof such price as may, in default of agreement, be decided to be reasonable by the arbitration of a superior court judge of the province in which possession was taken;

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(i) to refer to the Attorney-General of any province information respecting any alleged offence against the regulations or any order of the Board made thereunder;

(j) to require from time to time any person who manufactures, produces, stores or sells any necessary of life to furnish in such form and within such time as the Board may prescribe written returns under oath or affirmation showing such information as the Board may consider necessary with respect to such necessary of life;

(k) to make public their finding or report in the case of any investigation or to withhold such publication if they consider the public interest would be better served by such withholding.

(2) The powers vested in the Board by paragraphs (b) (d) and (h) of the next preceding subsection shall be exercised only subject, to the approval of the Governor in Council.

5. Any two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, provided, however, that the powers of investigation vested in the Board by Paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of the next preceding section may be exercised by any one member of the Board, and provided further that the Board may appoint local or other committees to conduct investigations, and every such committee duly appointed shall be vested with all the powers of the Board necessary to conduct an investigation.

6. The Board shall, in exercising any of the powers vested in them by these regulations, take into consideration the amount of a necessary of life required for the use or consumption of any person in his household or for the ordinary purposes of his business and at what price a necessary of life may be sold to return to the seller a reasonable and fair profit.

7. It shall be the duty of the Board,-

(a) to arrange, wherever possible through existing government agencies, for the assembling of required statistical data in relation to any part of any trade or industry regarding prices, costs, stocks of goods, volume of production, productive capacities, and related matters;

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C156034

(b) to refer to the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act any matter coming to the attention of the Board which may appear to involve or relate to possible violations of the Combines Investigation Act or of Section 498 of the Criminal Code;

(c) to confer with manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers as and when it is considered desirable by the Board with a view to enlisting their co-operation in ensuring reasonable prices, adequate supplies and equitable distribution of the necessaries of life;

(d) to recommend to the Governor in Council any additional measures it may deem necessary for the protection of the public with respect to necessaries of life.

8. All expenses lawfully incurred under these orders, including travelling expenses of the members of the Board, shall be payable out of the moneys provided by Parliament.

#### OFFENCES

9. (1) No person shall sell or offer for sale any necessary of life at a price that is higher than is reasonable and just, and if a maximum price has been fixed by the Board for the sale of such necessary of life, that price shall be conclusively deemed to be reasonable and just.

(2) No person shall accumulate or withhold from sale any necessary of life beyond an amount thereof reasonably required for the use or consumption of his household or for the ordinary purposes of his business.

(3) No person shall unduly prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture, production, transportation, sale, supply or distribution of any necessary of life.

(4) No person shall in any manner impede or prevent or attempt to impede or prevent any investigation or examination instituted by the Board;

(5) No manufacturer, producer, wholesaler, jobber or retailer shall sell or offer for sale a necessary of life in respect of which a license is required unless he has first obtained a license from the Board.

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PENALTIES.

10. Any person who contravenes or fails to observe any of the provisions of these regulations or of any order made thereunder shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable upon indictment or upon summary conviction under Part XV of the Criminal Code to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment; and any director or officer of any company or corporation who assents to or acquiesces in the contravention or non-observance by such company or corporation of any of the provisions of these regulations or of any order shall be guilty personally and cumulatively with his company or corporation and with his co-directors or associate officers.

11. Every order made by the Board shall take effect from a date to be stated therein not earlier than the date of publication in the Canada Gazette.

12. These regulations and any order made thereunder shall not apply to any farmer or gardener in respect of any necessary of life produced upon any land cultivated by him.

13. The Board shall report to the Minister as and when required to do so by the Minister.

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Activities of War-time Prices and Trade Board,  
as reported by Mr. <sup>H.B.</sup> McKinnon, October 10.

C156036

Mr. McKinnon feels that it will be difficult to say very much about the work of the Board. Price increases will be inevitable, and to give the idea that the Board is all-powerful would create an unfortunate impression later on. Moreover, each reference to hoarding and profiteering usually results in a flood of requests for investigation, many of them found to be of the most trifling nature. After some discussion, Mr. McKinnon agreed that something along the following lines might be said:

Within a few hours of outbreak of war in Europe, steps taken to set up Board. One of first acts was to cope with sugar situation. Tendency to hoard, plus unusual canning needs, brought about by largest fruit crop in years, created heavy demand. Board immediately convened refiners and arranged for release of forty million pounds more sugar than in September 1938, at no advance in price; thus, at time of greatest need, consumers assured of increased supply at pre-war prices. Sugar refiners to be commended for honourably

see also  
N-305-2  
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discharging their agreement with Board, voluntarily made. By appointment of sugar administrator and entry into United Kingdom sugar control scheme, government has provided that next year's normal requirements of "raws" for the refiners will be secured at prices substantially below world market prices (approximately half of world price).

Little can be said about the wool controller and hides and leather controller, as they are acting almost in capacity of purchasing agents for the War Supply Board, and their activities will be of little benefit to consumers generally.

Reference might be made to profiteering and hoarding by saying that hundreds of complaints have been received by Board, and, after thorough investigation, most of these complaints found to be either without foundation or of a trifling nature. However, where real hoarding or profiteering found to exist, Board has not hesitated to take action. In fact, criminal proceedings are now taking place. It is hoped to make this work of investigation (and where necessary, prosecution) more effective through the co-operation of the provinces, which are being asked to help work out a scheme which will avoid duplication and waste, and a more efficient functioning of the machinery of the Board.

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If considered appropriate, listeners could be told that in the last analysis the effective working of the Board and other agencies of the government depends upon the whole-hearted co-operation of the public, and each person should ask himself whether or not he or she had, in fact, in some degree contributed to temporary shortage of supplies by purchasing more than normal requirements.

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1939  
C156039

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee  
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor  
General on the 12<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER 1939



The Committee of the Privy Council, on  
the recommendation of the Minister of Labour,  
advise that the appointment by the Wartime Prices  
and Trade Board of Henry Brown, Esquire, of Toronto,  
as Technical Adviser to the Wool Administrator be  
approved; Mr. Brown to serve without remuneration  
but to receive his actual travelling and living  
expenses while absent from his place of residence  
in connection with the duties aforesaid.



Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable  
The Prime Minister.

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Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 18th October, 1939.



The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 12th October, 1939, from the Minister of Labour stating that he has received representations from the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to the effect:

(1) That past experience has shown that the production, importation and distribution of coal and other solid fuels in time of war is beset with special difficulties and problems, and, if the public interest is to be adequately served, require careful supervision;

(2) That with the approach of winter, and in the light of possible fluctuations in exchange rates and possible interference with production in and shipments from both the United Kingdom and the United States, public unrest is already developing with respect to the assurance of reasonable prices, adequate supplies and equitable distribution of coal;

(3) That large numbers of Canadian householders are dependent upon regular supplies of anthracite coal from the United Kingdom; and that it will be necessary in the near future to arrange for the assurance of adequate supplies for the season of 1940-41;

The Minister, now, therefore, on the advice of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, recommends:

1. That the appointment by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of James McGregor Stewart, Esquire, K.C., of

Halifax

The Right Honourable  
The Prime Minister.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, to be Coal Administrator be approved; and that he be responsible, in cooperation with the industries and trades concerned and under the direction of the Board, for the conduct of negotiations with United Kingdom authorities for the export of coal and other solid fuels to Canada; in cooperation with the provinces concerned, for maintaining and stimulating where necessary the production of Canadian coal and other solid fuels; for the supervision of the purchase, shipment, distribution and allocation of coal, coke and other solid fuels, whether domestic or imported, and for such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board.

2. That the recommendation of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that the said James McGregor Stewart shall receive a salary of one dollar per annum and his actual travelling expenses and a living allowance of twenty dollars per diem while absent from his place of residence in connection with the duties aforesaid, be approved.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

  
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council.

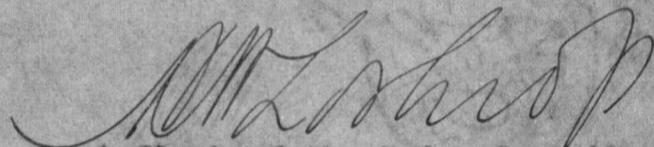
C156042

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The Deputy of  
of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor  
General on the 19th October, 1939.



The Committee of the Privy Council  
have had before them a report, dated 12th  
October, 1939, from the Minister of Labour,  
recommending on the advice of the Wartime  
Prices and Trade Board that Frank G. Neate,  
Esquire, of Ottawa, Secretary of the Dominion  
Fuel Board, be seconded to the Wartime Prices  
and Trade Board to serve as Technical Adviser  
to the Coal Administrator.

The Committee concur in the foregoing  
recommendation and submit the same for approval.

  
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Right Honourable  
the Prime Minister.

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W 1011 - Wartime Boards & Agencies ✓  
Liberal Party - Women [redacted] (Ingl.)

C156043

Personal  
& Private

Ottawa,  
November 18, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY:

Re: Mrs. M. R. Mutchmore

I spoke with Mr. McLarty on November the 15th about the desirability of the representation of women on the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. I also mentioned the matter in Cabinet on the following day. Council approved of the view that housewives should be represented at this time.

Mr. McLarty thought that Mrs. Mutchmore's qualifications would fit her admirably for such a position, and said he would be glad to compare them with those of other persons who have offered their services to the Voluntary Registration Bureau; also, that he himself would make a recommendation on the matter to the Cabinet.

I shall be obliged if you will have the matter followed up with Mr. McLarty. I shall also be obliged if you will write to Dr. Coleman, telling him of my appreciation of his kind interest in this matter.

W.L.M.K.

Done  
DK

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C156044

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

From September 3 to December 31, 1939.

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ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTIVES

At the outbreak of war, the Government took immediate steps to assure an adequate and continuous distribution of the necessaries of life at reasonable prices, to eliminate hoarding and profiteering, and to curb those who otherwise might endeavour to turn national needs into personal profits. On the day that Great Britain declared war, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was appointed by order-in-council. The Board is endowed with wide powers permitting, wherever necessary, an adequate control of the production and distribution of the necessaries of life. These powers were re-enacted and extended by order-in-council on December 5, 1939. The chief function of the Board is to protect the consumer from exploitation.

The Board met immediately upon its appointment, and quickly assembled a small technical staff, chiefly borrowed from other government departments. Complete information and statistics on the production and distribution of a wide variety of foods, clothing and fuel were rapidly compiled.

Scope of Activities

During the first four months of its operations, the Board has conducted investigations into the distribution and sale of some forty different commodities. These investigations varied in character and extent. Some involved merely alleged instances of hoarding and profiteering on the part of individuals; with others it was necessary to coordinate a whole industry and its distributing agencies in order to assure an adequate distribution of some one commodity to the consumer at a fair price.

The Board and its technical staff have conducted investigations into the supply and distribution of sugar, textiles, butter, leather, fuel, beans, flour, mill feeds, cod liver oil and other necessaries; conferences have been held with the representatives of many industries; investigations of commodity speculations have been undertaken; administrators have been appointed; goods have been purchased from the United Kingdom; cooperation has been obtained from the provinces on the enforcement of hoarding and profiteering regulations; and a constant check has been kept on retail prices from Halifax to Vancouver to assure that retail prices are in line with the prices of raw materials and with wholesale prices.

Other Efforts

In addition to continuous efforts such as these and of a kindred nature, the Board has also followed up score upon score of complaints of hoarding; it has corrected abuses; and in a few instances it has prosecuted.

Similar steps have been taken to prevent profiteering. The Board has queried hundreds of dealers regarding their prices, and in this way -- without labelling many thoughtless and foolish individuals as criminals -- it obtained satisfactory results. Here again where circumstances warranted, legal steps have been taken. But the Board is seeking to achieve results by means other than recourse to law. Its objective is to create an enlightened and effective public opinion, rather than an imposing record of criminal convictions.

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In many instances, the Board has been able to take vigorous, but quiet action to stabilize both wholesale and retail prices. Its mere existence has discouraged many who might otherwise have tried to turn a penny at the expense of their country.

#### Obtaining the Data

In order to protect the consumer the Board has had to give special attention to building up statistics of inventories and supplies. In several industries it is now maintaining a constant record of production, distribution and the location of existing stocks of goods.

All the steps taken to date have been designed to encourage production and conservation, to prevent individual hoarding and the holding of commodities for a price rise, and to eliminate undue markups and unwarranted price increases.

In the attainment of the ends desired, the Board has avoided any unneeded prosecution of hoarders and profiteers, or regimentation of industry; it has sought results through the voluntary cooperation both of industry and the public. The principle guiding its activities in the stabilization of prices has consisted of efforts to provide an adequate and regular flow of supplies to the Canadian market, rather than in any attempt at widespread price-fixing or price control.

#### Principles of Control

The Board has acted on the belief that if ample supplies are available, freedom of enterprise encouraged, monopolistic tendencies curbed or controlled, and sporadic instances of profiteering dealt with, fair and reasonable prices would be maintained. It is the belief of the Board that such policies are best suited to, and can most effectively harness the resources of our present economy, an economy of plenty.

Should the war and the future course of events create a genuine scarcity of supplies on this continent, Canadian policies of price control might have to be modified to meet changed conditions. But for the present the Board does not anticipate an extensive use of its reserve powers.

#### SUGAR

The run on sugar started several days before the outbreak of war. Household holders were buying far in excess of normal requirements, frequently by the 100 pound bag. Wholesale stocks were nearing depletion, and refiners found it almost impossible to keep their warehouses replenished. The entire sugar distribution system was under a severe strain. Such was the situation which faced the Board on its appointment on September 3.

Within three days the sugar refiners had been called to Ottawa and the Board had obtained their agreement to release immediately not less than 25 per cent in excess of their average September distribution, and at no increase in price.

On the day at which the refiners agreed to continue selling at pre-war prices, the price of sugar in New York increased 1.35 cents a pound.

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Within two more days the Board had arranged a coast-to-coast inspection service to investigate complaints of hoarding and profiteering and to record retail price movements, including sugar.

Within another three days, the agents of the Board had completed a thorough investigation of the stocks of sugar in the hands of refiners and wholesalers in Canada.

#### Scarcity Due to Panic

By the middle of September, the information compiled by the Board revealed that in the preceding six weeks more than 40 per cent more sugar than normal had been distributed. To ascertain where hoarding was taking place, the Board immediately carried out a surprise investigation of stocks in the hands of retailers across the Dominion, only to find that the scarcity was due solely to panic-buying by the public.

With the continuance of the demand in the latter half of September, the scarcity still persisted. During the third week of the month, the Board was forced to draw upon the stocks of several large industrial users of sugar. Many of these stocks had been purchased months previously. They were the private property of their owners. But the Board was able to obtain the release of these supplies. On September 19 the Board thus increased the available supply of sugar by some 2 million pounds. Six days later a further 4 million pounds was similarly obtained from industrial users.

#### Supply Much Augmented

The prompt and generous cooperation which the Board obtained from the refiners, the large industrial consumers, and the wholesalers and retailers of sugar made available in September some 40 million more pounds than normal.

Due to the augmented supply and the regulated distribution which the Board had thus been able to improvise, thousands of carloads of peaches and plums -- possibly 2000 carloads in the Okanagan Valley alone -- which otherwise would not have been conserved, found their way into canning factories; and housewives were enabled to obtain supplies for their own preserving.

During the first two months of the War, the Board received and had filled literally hundreds of requests for sugar. Not only were large quantities made available for canning and preserving, but the Board aided many smaller establishments, including retailers, manufacturers, and institutions, to obtain their necessary supplies.

#### Duty Removed

In an effort to ease the continued shortage, early in October the Board recommended that the dumping duty on refined sugar be suspended. The Minister of National Revenue took the necessary action, and the duty was suspended until November 15.

While the scarcity was at its height, the Board received hundreds of requests for sugar for the winter feeding of bees. Working in close cooperation with the Provincial Apiarists, a permit system was rapidly organized and food was provided for over 2,000 beekeepers who otherwise would have been forced to destroy their colonies.

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Throughout this period of scarcity little raw sugar was arriving in Canada. The outbreak of war had temporarily disrupted the usual channels of supply, and the refiners' stocks of raw sugar were disappearing with alarming rapidity. From its inception the Board had been giving consideration to the problem of obtaining adequate supplies of raw sugar; and before the middle of September steps had been taken to secure adequate supplies at reasonable prices.

#### Sugar Control Scheme

On September 17 the Board was able to recommend to the Government that it enter, jointly with the Government of the United Kingdom, into the so-called Sugar Control Scheme for the mobilization of Empire sugar resources for Empire needs. The Government immediately accepted this recommendation.

Two weeks later the Board appointed a Sugar Administrator to represent the Board in carrying out the Sugar Control Scheme. Conferences were held with the Sugar Controller of the United Kingdom, and it was arranged that all raw sugar for Canadian use would be purchased from the United Kingdom Sugar Controller by the Sugar Administrator and then resold to the Canadian refiners. The price to be paid for raw sugar is to be agreed upon each year by the United Kingdom and Canada. The object of this joint purchasing is to assure adequate supplies of raw sugar in Canada for the duration of the war and also to eliminate the possibility of any abnormal speculative increases in price such as occurred in the last war.

#### Cause of Shortage

Primarily the sugar scarcity was caused by individuals. Many individuals thought that they were merely being prudent in purchasing excess supplies at the outbreak of war. They were not hoarders or profiteers, and they were ignorant of the effects which such panic buying would create. Perhaps as much as 25 or 30 million pounds of sugar were thus withdrawn from the supply. Also, in the autumn of 1939 the pack of canned fruits and vegetables was substantially increased. Both commercial canners and housewives felt that they should take the precaution of thus conserving the fruit supply. Thus was the demand for sugar further augmented to the extent of many millions of pounds.

In 1914 no such wartime control existed. During the first three months of the Great War, the retail price of sugar jumped  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound. During the first three months of this war, the price increased only a  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent.

#### W O O L

Early in September, the United Kingdom purchased the entire Australasian wool clip for the duration of the war, and exports of all wool from Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain were prohibited. Thus the normal source of 75 per cent of the Canadian supply was temporarily shut off. The Canadian woollen industry was also faced with the fact that stocks of wools in Canada were abnormally low. Both dealers and manufacturers had not been buying in normal quantities.

Within 15 days of the outbreak of war, the Wartime Prices and

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Trade Board had appointed a Wool Administrator to coordinate the industry, and to allocate the supply and production in accord with the need; and, in order to conserve the domestic supply, an order had been issued providing that licences for the export of wool, rags, and waste would only be issued upon approval by the Board. Telegrammatic instructions were sent to every border point instructing officials to turn back all cars containing wool.

#### Other Endeavours

After an initial release by the United Kingdom of 750,000 pounds of wool, urgently required in Canada for military purposes, the Wool Administrator succeeded in obtaining a second release of an equal amount together with several smaller releases.

During the week following his appointment the Wool Administrator took steps to stabilize wool prices. A delay had occurred in arriving at a suitable wool price basis for military contracts. The Administrator was called upon to recommend a reasonable price basis. His suggestion was accepted both by holders of the principal wool stocks in Canada and by the War Supply Board. Definite contracts for blankets and military serge were closed on this basis, and other contracts were later negotiated in the same way.

#### Extensive Negotiations

The Wool Administrator has been in direct and constant touch with the British Wool Control in Bradford, with Lord Essendon who is responsible for policy in connection with shipments of wool from Empire countries other than the United Kingdom, with the Central Wool Committee of Australia, and with the marketing department in New Zealand. Conferences have also been held with the Australian trade commissioners in Canada and in the United States.

As a result of these negotiations, additional bulk allocations have been made available from Australia, and from New Zealand, and every effort is being made to ensure that actual shipments shall be received in such quantities and at such times as to meet the needs of the Canadian market.

#### Statistical Studies

The Wool Administrator's task of supervision and allocation has necessitated securing extensive statistical information on wool orders, stocks, and consumption. The first statistical survey, made early in October, covered all the domestic holdings of raw wool and enabled the Administrator to place Canadian manufacturers in touch with all available sources of supply. Thus the flow of raw wool into productive channels was augmented.

A second survey is now under way covering the normal peace-time consumption of wool of various types by Canadian manufacturing establishments; and a third survey has been initiated to keep a running record of stocks, consumption, and unfilled orders.

Working under the direction of the Board, the Administrator has taken a variety of other steps. Arrangements have been made for cooperation with the rag and shoddy trade. Manufacturers have been requested to refrain whenever possible from using for civilian purposes the types of wool suited to military needs. The Administrator is furnishing information on supplies and requirements to producers,

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dealers and manufacturers; and his office has become a clearing house for essential trade information.

#### Price is Limited

In order to assure the immediate release and utilization of stocks of wool, on November 24 the Board issued an order fixing a maximum price of 45 cents a pound, clean basis, for the grades most urgently required, namely, 44s to 50s quarter-blood wools. This is the only definite price-fixing action which the Board has taken.

Wool prices were limited primarily to place the holders of wool on an equal basis with those members of the trade who -- in order to meet the national need -- had already voluntarily sold their wool at prices suggested by the Administrator. But the price-fixing also prevented undue price enhancements and assured a maintenance of employment and production in the Canadian woollen industry.

#### Wool Was Moved

Only a small number of middlemen were affected by this price-fixing order. The dealers who held the largest quantity of wool had agreed in September to sell their stocks at prices suggested by the Wool Administrator. The Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers, representing a large number of Canadian sheep-raisers, had also released their holdings of this type of wool, amounting to several hundred thousand pounds, on the price basis suggested by the Administrator. Under the price-fixing order, however, a substantial quantity of wool held by collectors and small dealers was appraised and moved into consumption at a time when every ton was needed to meet expanding military and civilian requirements.

In December negotiations were initiated with the Government of South Africa to obtain the consent of that Union -- under the terms of the Canada-South Africa Trade Agreement -- to the temporary removal of the Canadian duties on wool imports under the intermediate tariff. Upon the concurrence of South Africa, the duty was removed as from January 1, 1940. This, it is expected, will facilitate the importation of crossbred wool both from South America direct and from bonded warehouses in the United States.

#### Empire Organization

The organization of the British Empire wool supply is progressing. The task involves securing needed supplies for the British and French armies; insuring that qualities needed for military purposes are not put to other uses; providing wool for civilian consumption within the Empire; obtaining foreign exchange through the sales of surplus wool; preventing Empire wool from moving into enemy hands; and arranging shipping facilities.

The control machinery for accomplishing these ends is being further developed. The Wool Controller in England is Sir Harry Shackleton; he has been in Canada and is familiar with the conditions obtaining in the Canadian woollen industry. Lord Essendon, prominent English shipping magnate, was appointed in November to assist in the control of wool shipments within the Empire; he has done much to expedite shipments to Canada.

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The exportable wool of Australia is being handled through the Central Wool Committee (Cenwool) of Melbourne, and that of New Zealand through the Marketing Department at Wellington. Export prices have now been made known, and shipments are moving forward to the Canadian market.

#### Overseas Cooperation

The work of the Wool Administrator is being carried out in cooperation and in conjunction with:

The High Commissioner for Canada in London  
The Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada  
The New Zealand Trade Commissioner in Canada  
The Canadian Trade Commissioners in England  
The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia  
The Canadian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand

The financial facilities for wool shipments have been organized with the cooperation of:

The Canadian Chartered Banks  
The Bank of Canada  
The Commonwealth Bank of Australia

The difficulties which have been encountered during the last four months of 1939 in the effort to maintain the flow of raw materials to the Canadian woollen industry have been substantial. Canada more than almost any other country is dependent on the cross-bred types of wool which are used in the manufacture of warm, durable outdoor clothing, socks, blankets, hand knitting and papermaker's felts. In time of war, these grades are also the types most required for uniforms.

#### Crossbred Wools

Over 80 per cent of Canada's normal supply of crossbred wool must be imported. The British Government controls the entire Empire supply which normally provides the import needs of the Dominion. The crossbred wools released for use in Canada since the beginning of the war have been sufficient to cover only about one-third of the requirements of military contracts let during that period. But the military needs of Great Britain are very large, and under war conditions delays were unavoidable in the completion of export marketing arrangements in Great Britain and Australasia. An economic war can only be waged by economic methods, and it is unfortunate that the development of one of these methods, temporarily interrupting the flow of wool to Canada, has led to periods of difficulty and anxiety in this country. It is hoped that the task of organization, for which the British Wool Control is mainly responsible, is well advanced towards completion, and that a large movement of supplies may now be expected.

#### Existing Situation

It is not anticipated that Canada will suffer from any general and continuous shortage of wool, although economy may be necessary in the use of crossbred types. The Australian clip now coming on the market amounts to some 1000 million pounds, and the new clip from New Zealand will be almost half this size. In normal

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times, half of this wool or more is available for export to non-Empire countries. During the present war, it seems likely that Germany, normally a large buyer, will not only be excluded from the purchase of British wool, but will find it difficult, if not impossible, to procure supplies from Argentine and Uruguay which ordinarily produce as much wool as New Zealand, mainly of cross-bred types. Even with the enlarged military requirements, therefore, it is hoped that Canada will be able to procure wool in sufficient quantities. Both the Wartime Prices Board and the Wool Administrator are doing everything possible to promote and expedite the movement of adequate supplies to this country.

### C O A L

Experience in the last war clearly revealed that the production, importation and distribution of coal in wartime is surrounded by peculiar difficulties and problems which require careful consideration and supervision. These problems presently include fluctuations in exchange rates, possible interference with production and shipments both from the United Kingdom and the United States, and the dependence of many Canadian households on regular supplies of anthracite from the United Kingdom for which it was necessary to make immediate arrangements for the 1940-41 season. In view of the extent of these problems, a Coal Administrator was appointed by order-in-council on October 18.

Owing to the importance of coal from an industrial and from a domestic heating standpoint, and in order fully to be informed on, and in close touch with the trade in the event of the possible allocation of future supplies, it was decided early in November that the entire Canadian coal and coke trade would operate under licence.

#### Licensing Plan

Consequently, the Board issued an order on November 7 providing that from December 1, no manufacturers, importers, exporters, producers, jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers of coal and coke would be permitted to deal in these fuels except under licence from the Board. The licensing plan -- designed also to protect the public against any undue advance in price -- is being administered by the Coal Administrator.

In November and December more than 4500 licences were issued. The licensing plan was put into operation without confusion -- neither the Board nor its Administrator has received a single complaint from the licensees. No fault has been found with the procedure, nor have the motives of the Board been questioned. This has been largely due to the effective conferences which the Administrator held with representative groups in the trade, through which the cooperation of the industry was secured.

#### Shipping Needs

One of the more immediate problems of the Coal Administrator has been to assure an adequate supply of shipping to handle Maritime coal in the St. Lawrence during the coming navigation season. Several preliminary discussions have already taken place between the Administrator, the operators, the Canadian Shipping Board, and the representatives in Canada of the United Kingdom Ministry of Shipping.

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Canada is assured of adequate supplies of coal during the current season. Imports of anthracite into the Dominion during 1939 have been greater than normal. As a consequence, the efforts of the Board and the Administrator have largely been directed to making provision for future needs particularly in relation to the supply from overseas and abroad, and its possible domestic allocation.

The work of compiling coal and coke statistics, the licensing plan, and the other aspects of the coal administration have been carried out by the staff of the Board assisted by the staff of the Dominion Fuel Board and the Bureau of Geology and Topography.

### HIDES AND LEATHER

Following complaints received towards the end of September regarding the price and supply of leather, a Hides and Leather Administrator was appointed by order-in-council on October 3.

In cooperation with the War Supply Board the Administrator held conferences with the sole-leather manufacturers regarding supply difficulties experienced by shoe manufacturers who had received contracts from the War Supply Board. Progress was made in ironing out the difficulties, and adequate supplies of leather were found to be available.

In October, the Shoe Manufacturing Association informed the Administrator that uncertainty existed regarding the maintenance of the supply of kid leather from the United Kingdom. An immediate investigation of the total domestic supply of this leather was initiated, and negotiations were started with the United Kingdom Leather Controller to augment the supply. In November, the United Kingdom Controller stated that all possible steps were being taken to facilitate the exports of kid leather to Canada, and by December, complaints from manufacturers had largely ceased.

### Census of Industry

During the months of October and November, the Administrator was engaged in investigating the situation surrounding the supply of New Zealand calfskins in which, it was alleged, a scarcity obtained. Negotiations were initiated with the New Zealand Trade Commissioner, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Department of External Affairs and with the manufacturers. It was ascertained from these efforts that the scarcity of New Zealand calfskins was due in part to larger purchases by the United States and, perhaps, in part to the delay of Canadian purchasers in placing orders in New Zealand. The matter of augmenting the supply was turned over to the Department of Trade and Commerce for further negotiation.

In October the Administrator initiated a monthly census of the entire hides and leather industry of the Dominion. The census covers the tanning and packing companies, dealers and wholesalers. As a result of this census, the Administrator is now in possession of information and facts which will facilitate the handling of future problems in the industry.

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B U T T E R

During the first two weeks of September the Wartime Prices and Trade Board received a great many complaints on the increased price of butter which it was alleged, was largely due to speculation.

On September 14, the Board carried out an investigation through the Auditors of the Customs and Excise Division, Department of National Revenue. This investigation covered thirty-three companies in Montreal and seven in Toronto. The records of the brokers, wholesale dealers and warehouses provided the name and occupation of each holder of butter who had made purchases between September 5 and 14, and the quantity and grades purchased and paid for.

This investigation was later widened and on October 3, the Board received a report showing all holders of butter as of September 26 in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Fewer Speculators

The report of this wider investigation revealed that between September 14 and September 26 the number of speculators had decreased. But these and other investigations conducted by the Board also revealed that butter was held by speculators in comparatively small amounts, and that the rise in prices following the outbreak of war could not be attributed solely either to their purchases or to their holdings. It appeared that the increased prices were largely due to heavy purchases by the trade which, it was stated, were necessary to meet the expectation of a greater demand during the coming year.

The survey, however, was not devoid of results. In the first place, the investigation had a definite effect in stabilizing prices, and secondly, when it became known that the Board knew the names of all holders of butter, within less than one week alone speculators returned to the normal channels of trade no less than 330,000 lbs. of butter.

In its investigations into butter prices the Board was assisted by the staff of the Agricultural Supplies Committee, with which a constant contact was maintained.

F L O U R & M I L L F E E D

The Board has had under continuous observation the prices and supplies of flour and millfeeds since the outbreak of War. A joint meeting of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and Agricultural Supplies Committee was held on September 13 at which a representative delegation of millers was present.

Since that time the Canadian National Millers Association has been furnishing the Board with a daily record of prices of wheat, flour and millfeeds at representative points across Canada.

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-12-

The Board also held a joint meeting with the Agricultural Supplies Committee on December 16 to study the orders of the Alberta Price Spreads Board relating to bread, flour and millfeeds.

At the present time technical experts of the Agricultural Supplies Committee are making a detailed study of feed prices and a further joint meeting will be held in the near future.

#### OTHER COMMODITIES

##### Cod Liver Oil

In November, the Department of Pensions and National Health directed the attention of the Board to the situation developing in the supply of cod liver oil. The war had seriously curtailed British and Norwegian exports on which the Dominion largely depended for supplies.

The Board immediately began an investigation covering the foreign and domestic sources of supply, the domestic inventories, and the amounts needed for human, animal and other needs. This revealed the possibility of a serious shortage during the coming year.

With a view to increasing the domestic supply, a group of domestic producers were interviewed and the subject was called to the attention of the Economic Council of Nova Scotia.

The Board is continuing its endeavours in this field. Efforts are being initiated to provide substitutes for animal, industrial and other needs in order to augment the supply for human consumption.

##### Beans

In the middle of September the price of beans rose very sharply. The situation was aggravated by the extravagant bidding of buyers before the 1939 crop had really begun to come on the market. Moreover, up to the outbreak of war low prices had obtained in the market for beans.

The Board conducted an investigation into the situation. No instances of hoarding, withholding supplies, or profiteering were observed. During the course of the investigation prices began to ease; they have since declined from the September levels.

##### Other Commodities

The Board has had under review the question of the supply and price of petroleum and petroleum products. Meat prices have been carefully watched, and several specific inquiries in this connection undertaken. Also presently under review are castor oil and other oils and waxes.

In October the question of the supply of meat meals and

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tankage was brought to the attention of the Board. After a preliminary investigation, the matter was referred to the Agricultural Supplies Committee for further study the results of which will later be available to the Board.

During the first four months of its existence, the Board also conducted a variety of minor studies many of which consisted only of investigations into alleged instances of hoarding or profiteering in some one commodity.

Concurrently with studies and investigations on commodities of which the supply presented immediate problems, the Board has held many conferences with individuals and with representative groups engaged in the supply of those necessities for which the demand might later begin to exceed the supply. An effort has been made to foresee and to meet supply problems before they have reached that acute stage which creates public uneasiness and a danger of exaggerated prices.

#### A P P O I N T M E N T O F A D M I N I S T R A T O R S

On the outbreak of war, Great Britain put into operation plans for the wartime control of its major industries. Control was acquired of a large part of the total Empire supply of many commodities; with some, indeed, control of the entire supply was obtained. These purchase and control schemes were undertaken to:

Assure regular supplies at reasonable prices to the United Kingdom.

Conserve and augment the supply of foreign exchange

Prevent supplies reaching Germany, directly or indirectly.

To handle the purchase and distribution of these supplies, Great Britain appointed Controllers for many necessities of life and for a variety of other commodities.

To negotiate purchases from Great Britain, to cooperate to the full in the economic effort of the Empire, and to assure a continuous and adequate supply of necessities vital to this country, it has been essential to appoint Administrators for some commodities in Canada. The principal functions of these Administrators are:

To coordinate supplies, and particularly to conduct negotiations with the United Kingdom Controllers for the regular supply of necessary imports.

Where necessary, to supervise the distribution and allocation of supplies in Canada.

Generally to safeguard the interests of the public, especially the consumer.

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## Duties of Administrators

The Sugar Administrator, in cooperation with the United Kingdom Controller, buys the necessary raw sugar, arranges shipping space and allocates supplies to each refiner. The Wool Administrator, amongst other duties, assembles and checks the requirements of Canadian mills, passes them on to the Wool Control authorities in England, Australia or New Zealand, and, when limited supplies make it necessary, he apportions the materials available to the various mills. Similarly the Hides and Leather and Coal Administrators represent Canadian interests as a whole in negotiations with other parts of the Empire.

In these and in other ways the Administrators have been indispensable in securing the rapid adjustment of Canadian trade to a wartime economy, and in coordinating Canadian needs with the efforts of the Empire on the economic front.

The four Administrators thus appointed are prominent Canadians; all are serving on a dollar-a-year basis. It has been the policy of the Board to appoint to these responsible positions men who are not directly connected with the industries they supervise, but who have a wide experience in business and in public service.

## Administrators Appointed

The dates of the appointment of the Administrators are as follows:

Sept. 18,	David C. Dick, Cobourg, Ont.	Wool
Oct. 3,	S. R. Noble, Montreal, Que.	Sugar
Oct. 3,	Maurice Samson, Quebec, Que.	Hides & Leather
Oct. 18,	J. McG. Stewart, Halifax, N.S.	Coal

The technical Adviser to the Wool Administrator is Harry Brown, who has been connected with the woollen industry for many years; he is serving without salary.

The Technical Adviser to the Sugar Administrator is H. J. Hobbins, Vice-President and Manager of the Canadian subsidiary of a British firm of sugar brokers; he also serves without remuneration.

The Technical Adviser of the Hides & Leather Administrator is Sidney Jones, seconded from the Department of National Revenue.

The Technical Adviser to the Coal Administrator is Frank G. Neate, Secretary of the Dominion Fuel Board, who has been seconded to the Board for this purpose.

PROVINCIAL COOPERATION

The Provincial Governments have offered and have extended to the Board a wide measure of cooperation. From this has resulted a more adequate enforcement of the regulations applying to the distrib-

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ution of the necessities of life.

A summary of some of the offers of cooperation received by the Board, and some of the results thereof, follows:

1939

- Sept. 15 Hon E.W.B. Cross, Minister of Public Welfare and Municipal Affairs of Ontario, and Hon. N.O. Hipel, Minister of Labour of Ontario, appeared before the Board stating that the province of Ontario would extend its assistance to the Board, and that the province would welcome an interprovincial conference with the Board.
- Sept. 16 Letter from R. S. Gaunt of the Department of Trade and Industry of Alberta and Secretary of the Alberta Price Spreads Board stated:
- " The Board is anxious to work in close cooperation with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and will greatly appreciate your assistance in helping us to coordinate our procedure and work with your Regulations in the best interest of the Dominion."
- The Alberta Price Spreads Board has kept the Wartime Prices and Trade Board constantly in touch with its efforts and activities, and has supplied the Board with copies of its orders.
- Sept. 16 Hon W. J. Major, K.C., Attorney-General of Manitoba, wrote Hon. Norman McL. Rogers as follows:
- " The Government of Manitoba is anxious and ready to be of any possible assistance to your Wartime Prices and Trade Board ...."
- Sept. 29 Hon. William Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, wrote stating:
- " The Alberta Government is prepared to cooperate to the fullest extent in whatever action is found necessary for the purpose of preventing hoarding and/or profiteering ... "
- Oct. 2 Hon J. W. Estey, K.C., Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, wrote as follows:
- " We are prepared and anxious to cooperate with your Board ... "
- Oct. 4 Hon. G. S. Wismer, K.C., Attorney-General of British Columbia, appeared before the Board offering the fullest possible cooperation from his department.
- Oct. 26-27 The Provincial Attorneys-General, or their representatives, attended a conference held by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board to discuss the best means of investigating complaints, and of enforcing the regulations and orders of the Board.

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The conference was attended by Hon. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labour; the Board; the Secretary and the Solicitor of the Board; and a representative of the Department of Justice. The representatives of the provinces were as follows:

British Columbia

Col. Eric Pepler, Deputy Attorney-General

Alberta

Hon. E. C. Manning, Provincial Secretary and

Minister of Trade & Industry

R. Andrew Smith, K.C.

Saskatchewan

Hon. J.W. Estey, K.C., Attorney-General

Manitoba

Hon. W. J. Major, K.C., Attorney-General

Ontario

C. R. Magone, K.C., Senior Solicitor to the  
Attorney-General

New Brunswick

J. Bacon Dickson, L.L.B., Deputy Attorney-General

Nova Scotia

Hon. J. G. MacQuarrie, K.C., Attorney-General

P.E.I.

James E. Wells, Attorney-General's Department

At this meeting, the representatives of the provinces proffered their fullest cooperation and made important proposals for strengthening the regulations covering the necessities of life. Many of these proposals were later incorporated into the order-in-council amending the regulations of the Board.

As a result of the meeting it was decided that the Board would assume the responsibility for investigations, and that the provincial Attorneys-General would be responsible for prosecutions on information transmitted to them by the Board or from other sources.

Agreement was reached, also, on a variety of other points such as methods of investigation, methods of creating and employing local committees, and licensing.

Speaking on behalf of the Attorney-General of Ontario, C. R. Magone, K.C., offered to make available for the investigation of complaints the services of a number of county court judges, the provincial factory inspection service, and the provincial police in those areas where they are virtually the sole law-enforcement agents.

The representatives of other provinces also volunteered to ascertain what provincial facilities would be available for similar purposes.

Oct. 27

Hon. E. C. Manning, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Trade and Industry of Alberta, appeared before the Board to outline the activities of the Alberta Price Spreads Board, and reiterated the desire to coordinate fully the efforts of the provincial body with the work of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

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In addition to the foregoing, the provincial Attorneys-General, or their departments, cooperated in the final drafting of many of the amendments to the powers of the Board which were re-enacted in P.C. 3998.

In Manitoba, the Attorney-General's Department has for some time largely assumed the responsibility of investigating complaints through the R.C.M.P. in that province, and where necessary, has conducted prosecutions.

#### E N F O R C E M E N T

The problem of enforcement by the Board of the regulations covering the necessities of life has received careful consideration. On September 8 the Board made arrangements to secure the cooperation of the Weights and Measures Inspection Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce in investigating complaints and otherwise assisting the Board in its work.

There can be no doubt that these investigations continuously maintained throughout the entire retail trade of the Dominion have been a major influence curbing hoarding or undue price increases.

The Board has had also the fullest cooperation of the R.C.M.P. in the more thorough investigation of complaints when it appeared that grounds for prosecution might exist.

#### Investigation Procedure

Through the R.C.M.P. and Weights and Measures Service, a multitude of complaints of hoarding or profiteering in various commodities across the Dominion have been investigated, some of them in remote points in the far north and far west.

Some hundreds of other complaints were investigated by correspondence with the person or firm involved. The great majority of these complaints were groundless. There was at first a tendency on the part of some individuals to withhold stocks in anticipation of price-increase, and on the part of others to enhance prices. But such conditions were rapidly corrected following a visit of one of the investigators of the Board. In instances where the facts did not warrant prosecution, there can be no doubt that such investigations further served as a curbing influence on any tendency to hoard or profiteer.

In a few instances where the circumstances warranted, for example in Montreal and Winnipeg, prosecutions were undertaken for withholding from sale and profiteering. The publicity given to these proceedings by press and radio served as a deterrent to others. The curbing influences heretofore mentioned, however, made prosecution largely unnecessary.

#### Conference with Attorneys-General

The conference with Attorneys-General of the provinces referred to elsewhere in this summary was called to discuss any necessary strengthening of the regulations, and to arrange cooperative procedure for investigations and prosecutions.

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After full discussion, it was the general opinion of the conference that for the sake of uniformity of enforcement and the authorization of expense, the investigation of complaints should normally be the responsibility of the Board, acting through the Federal agencies at its disposal, and through such additional agencies as the provinces were able to place at its disposal.

#### Prosecutions

It was the opinion of the conference that prosecution should be the responsibility of the Attorney-General of the province in which the offence had occurred. To the provincial Attorneys-General, the Solicitor of the Board would refer only the cases which appeared to be sustainable on the evidence obtained, and those cases which might reach the Board from provincial enforcement offices. It was also agreed that there should be no prosecution except by leave of the Board or by a provincial Attorney-General. Spiteful, or "witch-hunting" type cases would thus be eliminated.

As a result of the Board's experience, the conference with Attorneys-General and subsequent correspondence with them, amended regulations were recommended by the Board and established by Order-in-Council on December 5, 1939.

#### Amendments

These amendments included provisions that no provincial regulations, such as those of Milk Boards, would be superseded unless in conflict with action taken by the Board, and no prosecutions would be undertaken without the permission of the Board or of the Attorney-General of the province in which the offence was committed.

While in some instances the powers of the Board were extended, the extensions really served only to clarify the objectives of the Board, and to set forth more adequately the enforcement measures which may be taken. The powers of the Administrators, who act under the direction of the Board, were defined; importers and exporters were included in the classes of persons whose operations come under the authority of the Board; powers of investigation were broadened; and the Board may recommend the reduction or removal of Customs duties, when it appears to be in the public interest. In order to take local conditions into consideration, any given area may be excluded from the application of an order fixing maximum prices.

#### Approval of Powers

As in the past, certain powers of the Board may be exercised only with the approval of the Governor in Council. Only pursuant to a further empowering Order in Council may the Board fix prices, buy or sell necessaries of life, commandeer supplies, prohibit exports, or institute licensing of producers and distributors.

At the meeting with the provincial Attorneys-General, it was agreed that some extension of the Board's activities would be required to meet public needs, and that price and supply problems would be more adequately dealt with if the Board had further representation throughout the provinces. The most efficient means of attaining this end are presently being studied.

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C O O P E R A T I O N F R O M G O V E R N M E N T  
S E R V I C E S

Only through the cooperation of other governmental services and departments was the Board able rapidly to organize an office staff, a technical staff, and the nation-wide services essential to those needs for which it was created.

The staffs of the Board and of its Administrators have been provided chiefly by these departments:

Tariff Board  
Dominion Fuel Board  
Combines Investigation Commission  
Department of National Revenue  
Department of Finance  
Department of Immigration

The Government branches which are maintaining constant and continuing investigations, research and other services for the Board include:

Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
Weights and Measures Branch, (Trade and Commerce)  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
Tariff Board  
Dominion Fuel Board  
Combines Investigation Commission

Government services which have provided temporary assistance to the Board include

Customs and Excise Division (National Revenue)  
Dairy Branch (Agriculture)  
Bureau of Geology and Topography  
National Research Council

An effective liaison has been established with the War Supply Board, the Agricultural Supplies Committee, and other Government bodies associated with the war effort of the Dominion.

January 15, 1940.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C156063

FOR FILE:

Re: Voluntary Registration of Women,  
letter of Miss Margaret Hyndman re

I spoke by telephone to Private Secretary to Minister of National Defence. Mr. Senior said there had been no change in the Minister's attitude, as set out in the attached papers.

A press clipping from the Victoria Colonist is also attached.

J. A. G.

February 3, 1939

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MEMORANDUM

C156064

MR. KING:

Miss Margaret Hyndman, K.C., of Toronto, telephoned to say that she has been having correspondence and interviews, in recent months, with the Honourable Ian Mackenzie, regarding the registration of the women of Canada for the purposes of National Service. She says that in her most recent interview with Mr. Mackenzie, which took place last week, he agreed with her that the suggestion was a good idea, and that, personally, he could see no objection to her proceeding with the proposal, but that he would like to discuss it with the Prime Minister before giving a final opinion. Miss Hyndman now finds that Mr. Mackenzie has left Ottawa and is not expected back until near the end of the month, and ~~now~~ asks if the Prime Minister had an opportunity of discussing the matter with the Minister. What she, and those associated with her want is to be assured that the Government is not opposed to the proposals for the registration of the women of Canada, and she emphasizes that it would not involve expense to the treasury.

HH

April 14, 1939

*Spoke to the Prime  
Minister re tonight  
14/4/39 HLB*

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MEMORANDUM

(Mr. King)  
g.c.1939  
C156065FOR FILE:

Miss Margaret Hyndman telephoned yesterday regarding the registration of the women of Canada for the purposes of possible National Service. She said that in her most recent interview with the Honourable Ian Mackenzie, which took place last week, he agreed with her that the suggestion was a good idea and that personally he could see no objection to her proceeding with the proposal, but that he would like to discuss it with the Prime Minister before giving a final opinion.

I spoke to the Prime Minister about this last night, and, while he agreed that it was a good idea and would be helpful, he said he preferred to be left out of the picture. He felt that the Government while not being opposed to the proposal for the registration of women could not be considered in any way as sponsoring it.

I conveyed this to Miss Hyndman this morning by telephone and she said it was sufficient for her purposes that the Government was not opposed to the proposal, and, that if occasion should arise, she would base her action on the position of the Minister of National Defence.

HH

April 15, 1939

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C156066

*gmu*

*N-305-14*  
*1939*

Ottawa, June 20th, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Registration of Women of Canada for National Service.

Government House have enquired whether it would be appropriate for Her Excellency to give her patronage to this organization, which is sponsored by the I.O.D.E., The National Council of Women, and other women's organizations.

The request is put forward by Senator Fallis.

*A.D.P.H.*

A. D. P. H.

*Her Ex. to decide herself  
The faked thanks as well not  
till O'Leanne*

*done  
Att.*

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C156067

N-3067H

1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re Registration of Canadian Women (3)

--  
In the attached letter Miss Hyndman complains that she and those associated with her in the project have been placed in a difficult position through lack of more definite word as to the government's attitude in the matter. Miss Hyndman encloses a copy of a letter from Mr. Lapointe's secretary which, she feels, leaves some doubt as to the government's position. Miss Hyndman wishes to "get the matter put in such a position that a letter such as that written by Mr. Lapointe's secretary would not raise any doubts in our minds at least as to what the real wishes of the government are".

A careful reading of the two communications and of the files in the Prime Minister's office fails to reveal any inconsistency on the part of the government. The Prime Minister has taken the stand throughout that, while not wishing to be quoted, he sees no objection to the proposal, that it might prove very helpful, although it should be made very clear that the government is in no way sponsoring the project.

In conversation with Mr. Henry sometime ago, Miss Hyndman said that it was sufficient for her purpose that the government was not opposed to the project.

A.D.P.H.  
A. D. P. H.

July 5, 1939

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Confidential

C156068

September 3rd, 1939.

Memorandum for Mr. Henry, Mr. [unclear] and  
Mr. Pickersell:

Miss Hyndman called me on the telephone today and stated that Mr. Stirrett had no authority whatever to act for her organization regarding the voluntary mobilization of women, which had no intention, at this time, of bothering the government with any request.

It is understood that Mr. Stirrett's representations may be disregarded and that if the organization wishes to communicate with us, they will do so direct.

A. D. P. H.  
A. D. P. H.

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September 2nd, 1939

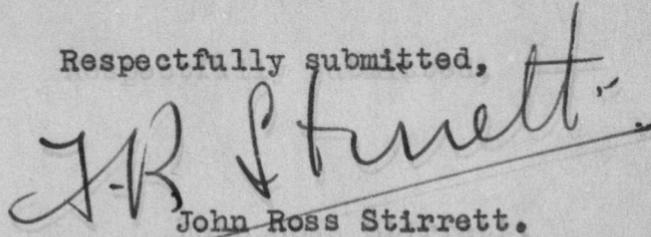
The mobilization of woman power in Canada is an important part of our war effort. To an increasing extent in the present war woman power is being and will be substituted for man power. In addition to the help which Canadian women can render in administrative and auxiliary services, hospitals and the Red Cross, there will be the further task of providing a sanctuary in Canada for children and other non-combatants from Great Britain and elsewhere in Europe.

The plan worked out recently for the voluntary registration of Canadian women can be adopted by the Government and put into operation without delay and with little expense. They have prepared a questionnaire which appears to be perfect, and which can be circularised immediately. A memorandum prepared by Miss Margaret F. Hyndman, K.C., of Toronto explaining the purposes of the questionnaire is attached hereto. The questionnaire will furnish information as to women who are competent to replace men in industry or on farms, and women who are qualified and trained to fill positions in the administrative part of the Army, or to take an active part in home defence.

The absence of any detailed information about women power in Canada makes the adoption of some such plan as worked out for the voluntary registration of Canadian women an urgent national necessity. There are no records available of Canadian women's work in the last war and this important part of our military effort seems to be singularly neglected.

It is altogether desirable that every Canadian woman be given the opportunity to do her bit in the present war. The plan for their voluntary registration is an excellent means of enabling them to do their part.

Respectfully submitted,



John Ross Stirrett.

"There is no happiness apart from freedom. Freedom is the sure heritage of those alone who have courage to defend it."

Number C156070

FOR SERVICE IN NATIONAL EMERGENCIES  
VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION OF CANADIAN WOMEN  
(V. R. C. W.)  
QUESTIONNAIRE

To every nation there come from time to time periods of national distress, caused by various untoward circumstances such as earthquakes, floods, tornadoes, crop failures, forest fires, grave economic depressions, epidemics, war, etc. That the Canadian women may be in a position to serve their nation at short notice in any of the above calamities, it has been thought well that they should band themselves together in a voluntary scheme of registration so that, already prepared, they would be able to render intelligent and efficient service with this in mind, and in an endeavour to find how many Canadian women would be willing and able to take British and refugee children into their homes, you are asked kindly to consider the following questionnaire and to assist by answering the same.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Surname) (Given Name) (Husband's Name)
2. PERMANENT ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
(Home) (Business)
3. TELEPHONE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_  
(Home) (Business)
4. ARE YOU A BRITISH SUBJECT? \_\_\_\_\_ PLACE OF BIRTH? \_\_\_\_\_
5. MARRIED, SINGLE OR WIDOW? \_\_\_\_\_ AGE GROUP \_\_\_\_\_  
(16-18, 18-25, 25-40, 40-50, 50-65)
6. OCCUPATION? \_\_\_\_\_ RELIGION? \_\_\_\_\_
7. ARE YOU EMPLOYED? \_\_\_\_\_ IF UNEMPLOYED, HOW LONG? \_\_\_\_\_
8. WHERE EDUCATED? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Public School, High School, Technical School, University)
9. IF CHILDREN, HOW MANY UNDER THE AGE OF SIXTEEN YEARS? \_\_\_\_\_
10. COULD YOU TAKE CHILDREN OR ADULTS INTO YOUR HOME TEMPORARILY? Now or in an emergency? \_\_\_\_\_  
How Many? \_\_\_\_\_ Free or for payment? \_\_\_\_\_
11. WHAT SEX, RACE OR RELIGION WOULD YOU PREFER? \_\_\_\_\_
12. ARE YOU WILLING TO HAVE YOUR HOME INSPECTED AND VISITED FOR THIS PURPOSE? \_\_\_\_\_  
IF SO, BY WHOM? \_\_\_\_\_
13. (a) IS YOUR EYESIGHT NORMAL? (1) With glasses? \_\_\_\_\_ (2) without glasses? \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) IS YOUR HEARING NORMAL? \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) CAN YOU BE ACTIVE ON YOUR FEET FOR SIX HOURS DAILY? \_\_\_\_\_
14. HAVE YOU BEEN OCCUPIED (a) IN BUSINESS? \_\_\_\_\_ (b) IN ORGANIZATIONS? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Give particulars)
15. WHAT EXPERIENCE OR TRAINING HAVE YOU HAD in managing or organizing holiday or other camps, or recreational groups or public institutions? \_\_\_\_\_
16. WHAT EXPERIENCE OR TRAINING HAVE YOU HAD in catering, buying or preparing food in large quantities? \_\_\_\_\_
17. WHAT QUALIFICATIONS OR TECHNICAL TRAINING HAVE YOU? For example: Air mechanic; air pilot; bookkeeper; chemist; dietitian; filing clerk; first aid worker; motor mechanic; physician; nurse; dentist; dental mechanic; dental nurse; telephone; telegraph or radio operation (code) or technician; typist; secretary; shorthand writer; translator; intelligence work.

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C156071

2  
censorship; laboratory technician; surveyor; practical nurse; laundress; architect;  
teacher

18 WHAT LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH CAN YOU (a) Speak (b) Read (c) Write

19 CAN YOU KNIT? CROCHET? SEW? TAILOR?

20 HAVE YOU REGISTERED WITH ANY ORGANIZATION FOR SERVICE IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY?  
(Give Particulars)

21 WHAT TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE HAVE YOU HAD  
(a) In commercial preparation of food?  
(b) Operating farm machinery? What kind?  
(c) Farming General Truck Fruit, Poultry, Dairy?  
(d) Shearing sheep?  
(e) Wool processing?  
(f) Commercial fishing?  
(g) Curing, canning, marketing, inspecting fish, etc

22 WHAT TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE HAVE YOU HAD IN manufacturing or inspecting hospital supplies, clothing or munitions, or in any factory work?  
(Give Particulars)

23 WHAT TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE HAVE YOU HAD in fitting shoes?

24 CAN YOU DRIVE A CAR? KIND OF LICENSE? (Chauffeur or private driving)

DO YOU OWN A CAR AND WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO USE IT IN AN EMERGENCY?

25 DO YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT YOU TO LIVE AWAY FROM HOME? IN CANADA? ABROAD?

26 HAVE YOU EVER SERVED IN AN ACTIVE OR RESERVE CAPACITY IN NAVAL, MILITARY OR AIR SERVICES? Give particulars  
(Service, Rank, Unit, etc)

27 WOULD YOU LIKE TO SECURE TRAINING FOR ANY NATIONAL EMERGENCY?  
(For example: motor mechanic, emergency first aid work, map reading, radio telegraphy and signalling, commissariat duties, sanitation work, service clerical work, anti gas instruction, intelligence work or censorship - Specify

28 DO YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT YOU TO GIVE REGULAR FULL TIME SERVICES? WITH OR WITHOUT REMUNERATION?

Information taken by:  
Date:

Form checked by:  
Date:

Entered by  
Date:

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MEMORANDUM RE VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION  
OF CANADIAN WOMEN

The project for the Voluntary Registration of Canadian Women (V.R.C.W.) arose out of discussions by a group of women who were interested in questions of defence. They were convinced that something ought to be done to insure that in the event of a crisis women willing to serve their country would be put to the tasks for which they were trained and qualified and that a record of their willingness to serve, their training and their qualifications should be made now so as to be readily available in the event of such an eventuality.

They foresaw difficulties in the way of getting any Canadian Government to undertake such a survey in peace time. These women thought they saw a way in which the matter could be undertaken with the least expense and the greatest expedition and without involving the government. Canada is a perfect network of women's organizations, through which women have learned how to organize and how to get big jobs done.

They found out that in England the first step taken in the programme of air raid precautions (A.R.P.) was the registration of all women who were willing to give their services, voluntarily, for such purposes as first aid, ambulance driving, fire fighting, organizing, metropolitan evacuation, etc. This scheme which was started about May of 1938 utilized the existing women's organizations; although there the plan from the beginning was sponsored and financed by the government.

A canvass of the heads of women's organizations in Canada bore out not only their capability but their willingness to undertake the work of registration. Indeed the reception of the idea was so enthusiastic that there was nothing else to be done but proceed with it.

A provisional committee was set up and this committee, after further consultations with heads of women's organizations, called a meeting for the 25th May, 1939. At this meeting tentative plans were discussed for the preparation of a questionnaire which would elicit the sort of information which would be valuable in the case of a crisis. It was soon realized that some of the information would <sup>also</sup> be very valuable for social and community services quite apart from a crisis. For example, it was proposed to ask whether the woman answering the questionnaire was employed. By separating the cards of women who were unemployed we would have the most comprehensive survey of unemployed women ever undertaken in Canada.

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One of the chief objectives of the questionnaire as it has developed, is to make a survey of the homes in Canada which would be available under suitable supervision to take in such of the British population under sixteen and over sixty as might be brought to this country in the event of air raids in Great Britain.

This plan would relieve the British authorities of the responsibility and difficulty of feeding this population and would relieve the children from the dangers of malnutrition as well as the nervous and psychological strain of war. Every ship that took supplies or munitions across could bring back women and children.

At a meeting held on the 20th June and attended by representatives of many women's organizations in Canada a national committee was formed for V.R.C.W. with the following officers:

- |                                                                          |   |                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Honorary Chairmen                                                        | - | Mrs. George Spencer,<br>Moncton, New Brunswick,<br>President, National Council<br>of Women.                                   |
|                                                                          |   | Mrs. H. McGregor,<br>Penticton, B.C.,<br>President, Federated Women's<br>Institutes of Canada.                                |
| National Chairman                                                        | - | Honourable Senator Iva Campbell<br>Fallis<br>Peterborough, Ontario.                                                           |
| First Vice-Chairman                                                      | - | Dr. Ellen Douglass,<br>Winnipeg, Manitoba.<br>Immediate Past President,<br>Canadian Business & Professional<br>Women's Clubs. |
| Second Vice-Chairman                                                     | - | Mrs. J. P. Hynes,<br>Toronto, Ontario.                                                                                        |
| Chairman of the Executive<br>Committee and Director of<br>Organizations. | - | Margaret F. Hyndman, K.C.,<br>Toronto, Ontario.                                                                               |
| Vice-Chairman of<br>Executive Committee                                  | - | Miss Emily F. Lynch,<br>Barrister, Windsor, Ontario.                                                                          |
| Vice-Chairman for the<br>Yukon                                           | - | Mrs. George Black, M.P.,<br>Dawson City, Yukon.                                                                               |
| National Treasurer                                                       | - | Mrs. C. R. Widdifield,<br>Stratford, Ontario.                                                                                 |

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National Secretary	-	Miss Grace M. Ord, Islington, Ontario.
Assistant National Secretary	-	Mrs. Albert B. Cottrell, Toronto, Ontario.
Joint Convenors of Finance Committee	-	Mrs. A. J. Freiman, O.B.E., President, Hadassah Society in Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. (Alternate Mrs. D. Dunkelman)
		Mrs. George Cockshutt, Brantford, Ontario.

Note: Vice-Chairman for the various provinces are to be elected by the provincial organizations.

The enclosed questionnaire has been prepared after a study of the registration cards used in Great Britain and in Australia (where a compulsory registration of both men and women has just been completed) and of those used in Canada in 1918, and after consultation with various ex-service groups, social workers, Canadian manufacturers, military authorities and other organizations which have completed a similar survey amongst their own members.

It was suggested at one stage in order to get a comprehensive survey it would be necessary to conduct a house to house canvass of the women of Canada. But on further consideration it was decided that to make the voluntary aspect of the survey quite clear it would be better to set up in every community registration booths to which the women of the district will be invited to come to register. Women from the various organizations will be asked to act as registrars to take down the information furnished by the women registering or to hand out the forms and assist the women registering in filling them out. It is proposed to use the same geographical divisions as those used in taking the Dominion census.

The project is being supported by private donations - donations of services or money. It is not proposed to pay salaries and we are hopeful of being able to get all the questionnaires printed without cost. A substantial number are already being printed. But there will necessarily be large expenditures for postage and travelling expenses. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to conduct anything in the nature of a campaign for funds, but donations from anyone who wishes to make his or her contribution to the project in money, are acceptable and will be appreciated by the Committee.

A meeting was held in Toronto recently, to which the heads of numerous Provincial organizations were invited, and at that meeting a nomination committee was appointed to bring in recommendations for a Provincial committee for Ontario, a Provincial

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Chairman who will be a member of the Executive of the National Committee, a Provincial Secretary, a Provincial Director of organization, and a number of district chairman.

It is expected that the nominating committee will report back to a general meeting on Thursday, the 31st August, after which the formation of local committees in all Ontario municipalities will be proceeded with immediately. The organization of provincial committees upon similar lines is going forward in the other provinces.

It is the aim of the officers to include in the work, women of every kind and station, and all sorts of organizations, - lodges, service clubs, recreation clubs, church societies, political societies, trade unions, farm organizations, professional associations, etc.

There are two things which are absolutely barred as subjects of discussion amongst the women undertaking this survey. They are politics and religion.

When the questionnaires have all been filled in, it is proposed to use the most modern and efficient method of tabulating and indexing the information obtained, so that it will be readily available to those who need it.

If war comes, the National Committee will no doubt make available all of the information to the Government. The questionnaires will furnish information as to women who are competent to replace men in industry or on farms, and women who are qualified and trained to fill positions in the administrative part of the Army, or to take an active part in home defence.

It will, of course, also furnish information as to the homes which are available as sanctuary for children or infirm persons from Great Britain, in the event of their evacuation and removal to Canada.

If, as we earnestly hope, there should be no war, then the questionnaire will furnish a comprehensive survey of unemployed women, and we are hopeful that this survey of unemployed women can be used as a basis for projects to relieve unemployment and for training unemployed

women along certain lines of work for which there may be a demand, and as a basis for vocational guidance, amongst girls to encourage them to train for work in lines in which there is at least unemployment, and to discourage them from training for trades, businesses or professions in which unemployment is most prevalent.

There is one point which the National Committee is particularly anxious to impress on everyone.

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We do not ask or expect any woman to register unless she wants to do so. There is to be no compulsion or duress about obtaining registration. If there were, it would be contrary to the basic idea underlying the whole project, which is that this survey is a free-will offering from the women of Canada to their Country,- an offer to share equally with our men, the responsibility and the risks involved in maintaining Canada and the British Empire as democratic states.

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Ottawa, September 12, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Voluntary Registration of Canadian Women

-- Attached is a memorandum, prepared by Senator Fallis, President of this organization.

The Prime Minister will recall that some time prior to the outbreak of war, Senator Fallis, with Miss Hyndman, K.C., interviewed Mr. King and, subsequently, a letter was written to Senator Fallis, by the Prime Minister, expressive of the government's general attitude of sympathy towards organizations inspired by motives of public service, but refraining from anything in the nature of official sanction.

The Prime Minister will observe that the second part of Senator Fallis' memorandum deals with "What we need from the government and why", and that actual government sanction is now requested, as well as free printing and financial assistance.

Senator Fallis has seen me, personally, and states that the matter is of great urgency under present conditions.

Would the Prime Minister wish to have the matter brought up for Council.

Copies of Senator Fallis' memorandum have gone to Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Power.

AH:R:W

A. D. P. H.

A. D. P. HEENEY

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MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNMENT RE VOLUNTARY REGISTRATION  
OF CANADIAN WOMEN (V.R.C.W.)

- I. The National Committee for V.R.C.W. was formed by calling into conference at Toronto at the Royal York presidents or representatives of the presidents of every Women's organization in Canada which was national in scope. Sixty of the organizations responded - named a Nominating Committee, which resulted in the formation of a permanent National Committee.
- II. We have the affiliation or active support of practically all important Women's organizations. Our two Honorary Chairmen are the Presidents of the two largest non-sectarian, non-political organizations in Canada; namely, the National Council of Women and the Women's Federated Institute of Canada.
- III. The Provincial Committees are being established rapidly. The Ontario Committee was launched on the thirtieth of August, having as President Mrs. Roberts, well-known Clubwoman and organizer, of Hamilton, Ontario, and on the Honorary Committee many outstanding women such as Mrs. H.D. Warren, Toronto, Lady Borden and Mrs. James Murdock, both of Ottawa, Mrs. Arthur Hardy, Brockville, Mrs. Howard Ferguson and many others. The Manitoba Committee is being established this week under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Edith MacTavish Rogers, for many years Liberal Member of the Manitoba Legislature. Committees in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta will follow immediately, while Mrs. Spencer, of Moncton, New Brunswick, President of the National Council of Women, has undertaken the organization of the Maritime Provinces. In regard to Quebec we felt for reasons which are obvious to all that we would not set up a Committee there unless requested to do so by the Quebec women themselves. That request has been coming in from many quarters. We are in touch with outstanding women both English and French in the Province and the work will soon be well underway there as well.
- IV. OUR OBJECTIVE:
- The V.R.C.W. was conceived as a plan whereby the

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women of Canada themselves through their highly developed organizations throughout the Dominion could voluntarily take a survey of what women are capable of doing in a national emergency. It is a time when we must realize the difference between being willing and able; that in times of stress in this highly mechanized age our woman-power must also be expertly analysed and the information available for use to the best advantage. It is a movement which began with the women of Canada themselves. The fact that it is growing rapidly into such a competently efficient organization has only been possible through the deep interest and universal cooperation throughout every Province and municipality.

V. ORGANIZATION:

The Provincial Committee of Ontario has divided the Province into fifteen districts with a Chairman for each district who automatically sits on the Provincial Executive. These Chairmen proceed at once to form Committees in every city, town and rural municipality. The same system will be followed throughout the various Provinces of the Dominion.

VI. PUBLICITY:

Many of the newspapers have already offered to give us all the publicity which we desire and will print anything which we may give them that would be of benefit to us. The District Chairmen will have charge of publicity through local papers in every part of her particular district. In addition, such well-known periodicals as McLeans, "The Chatelaine", Toronto "Saturday Night", etc. have offered us their support and will give fullest publicity to any material which we may present to them.

VII. REGISTRATION:

In the beginning the V. R. C.W. had planned a National Registration Week when all organization was complete and at least one Broadcasting Station - C.F.R.B. - had already offered to the National Chairman all the free time desired to build up public opinion for this registration. However, the sudden outbreak of war made this form of procedure impossible. Our women became impatient and desired to proceed immediately. As a result, we have now adopted this plan; that each district shall set aside a week for itself for registration as soon as their organization work is completed and they are ready for the next

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step. In addition, we feel that by adopting this method we will be able to proceed at once to the compiling and tabulation of returns and so have our complete information made available at a much earlier date. We emphasize particularly this point in registration - that all service is entirely voluntary. There is to be no house to house canvass but merely a medium afforded through which all women desiring to register for national service may do so. For this purpose offices will be opened in every town, city and rural municipality.

VIII. THE QUESTIONNAIRE:

The questionnaire which we are submitting was not hastily thrown together by a few inexperienced women. We first took the British and Canadian Registration Cards of the Last War to be used as a foundation. Then we asked for and received suggestions from every part of the country. The first draft was then submitted to military and industrial experts. It was re-drafted several times. Then a Special Committee sat for days considering and re-drafting. It is not expected that any woman will be able to say "yes" to more than one or two of the questions concerning qualifications. If every one could say "yes" to all of the questions then we would consider that the questionnaire was of no value. It is framed to meet specific training and requirements in every phase of our national life. If, as we expect, at least a million women will give an honest and sincere answer to these questions we will have available a fund of information invaluable to Canada at the present time.

IX. TABULATION OF INFORMATION:

The task of cross-indexing and compiling the information will be a mammoth one. There will be no hit and miss method used. We have consulted the highest authorities on the best method of compiling

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4.

the statistics and we will follow competent advice in this matter. We will use the most businesslike handling of the registration with the least expense and effort and already have this angle of the work well in hand.

X.

We wish to strongly emphasize the fact that the work of our Committee in no conflicts with the work of the Red Cross or other similar organizations. Some people have wondered whether in giving their support and help to the Voluntary Registration of Canadian Women they are restricted in any other field of similar service should the call arise. The answer is "certainly not". What we have in mind is a comprehensive survey of the available womanpower of Canada to be of service to our country in every field of national endeavour whether industrial, agricultural or economic.

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WHAT WE NEED FROM THE GOVERNMENT  
AND WHY.

---

- I. Government Sanction.
  - II. Printing.
  - III. Financial Assistance.
- 

I. GOVERNMENT SANCTION:

When we interviewed the Prime Minister in July last we found him most sympathetic and understanding but he explained to us that it was impossible in peacetime for the Government to actually sponsor or give financial assistance to any move which might create in the minds of the people a war hysteria. We, as members of the Committee, fully appreciated this fact and felt that Mr. King went as far as he could at the moment. At the conclusion of the interview the Prime Minister said to us "if the worst comes this movement will probably grow too great for the women to handle and it may be that some Department of the Government would have to take it over".

Now the worst has come - war has been declared. Our Committee feels that we are part of the "defence of Canada", but we are not asking that the Government should take over this work under any Department for two reasons; first, every Department is already over-burdened with work and we fully realize that they could not assume an added burden at the present moment, and, in the second place, our organization is so far advanced that we are in position to complete it much more quickly than it could be done if it had to go under other supervision. The women themselves are so keenly interested, so enthusiastic over an effort which has been their

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own creation and which is on the way to being an unqualified success. We feel that in the interests of all concerned it would be better to have the women finish what they have begun. When our survey is completed, we will have lists of trained, experienced women who served in varying capacity in the Last War, stand ready now to give efficient service at a moment's notice; women who can make munitions, drive tractors on farms, are skilled dietitians and one hundred and one other avenues of useful service. By so doing they can release men for their work and so add immeasurably to the available manpower of Canada. These women have also offered to train the younger women and girls in any line of service in which they themselves are expert. Our immediate need is that the Government shall give to us a statement that will declare in unmistakeable language that the Government realizes the magnitude and the importance of this undertaking; that they wholeheartedly approve of what we are doing and that they will use for the service of Canada the information which our survey will provide. The urgency of this request is this - in the chaos and emotion of the war declaration some ever-enthusiastic groups of women are opening offices for registration and asking women to sign up. They have no system, no organization, no immediate objective. Their work will be of no value to the country but rather a detriment in some quarters to offset the effectiveness of our work without achieving any good results (by this we do not mean such old established organizations as the Red Cross or the I.O.D.E. but merely groups of women with no such affiliation). Of those few organizations and individuals who have held back for the moment fully ninety per cent. have said "we will come in immediately if the Government sanctions your work so that we will be assured that this information will be used after being compiled". On Friday last the Executive of the National Council, representing thousands of women in every Province in the Dominion, in session at Ottawa passed a Resolution to throw the full weight of their associations from Coast to Coast behind the work of the V.R.C.W. whether it is sustained by the Government or not, but they also have a very strong feeling that in view of the present situation the Government should recognize and help the work of the Committee.

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II. PRINTING:

Some weeks ago we received a promise from many outstanding newspapers to print a great number of questionnaires free of charge but when war broke out they were caught in the same confusion and chaos as every other line of work and in the necessity of printing special editions at all hours they were not able to completely fulfil their promise. We have received ten thousand copies each from a few newspapers and the Board of Control of Toronto are having two hundred thousand copies printed which will serve the City itself. We ask that as soon as the King's Printer at Ottawa has finished the urgent needs of the moment that the Government print for us whatever number of questionnaires still are required.

III. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:

We are placing in the hands of the Prime Minister our prospectus for funds required. We have budgetted for the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars to complete the organization from Coast to Coast. If the Government would consider giving us a grant of Forty Thousand Dollars the women will undertake to supply the rest by voluntary subscription.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

OTTAWA, September 11,  
1 9 3 9.

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Cards, Punches, Machines etc., for indexing and tabulating information- on basis of estimates received from competing firms on basis of cost price, estimated at .....	30,000.00
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Travelling expenses as follows:-  
 Expenses National Chairman and Director of Organization to organize four Western Provinces (exclusive of transportation which is to be covered by railway passes)...800.00

Expenses of Honorary Chairman to Organize three Maritime Provinces (exclusive of transportation which is to be covered by railway passes).....500.00

Expenses of organizing local committees - 2 women each Province for six weeks.....8,700.00

Travelling expenses of national officers and Provincial Chairmen to joint meetings.....7,500.00	17,500.00
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Expenses of offices in each Province and telephones in each City, estimated at .....	2,000.00
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------

Mimeographing and mailing instructions, memoranda etc., to voluntary workers, estimated at 7¢ each for 250,000.....	17,500.00
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Postage, estimated 200,000 pieces @ 3¢ (This does not include transportation of questionnaire).....	6,000.00
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------

Incidentals not budgeted.....	2,000.00
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<u>75,000.00</u>
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W-305-14

1939

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER C156086

FOR COUNCIL: September 15th, 1939.

SUBJECT: Voluntary Registration of Canadian  
Women;

REMARKS: The Prime Minister has papers re.

CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:

ACTION TAKEN: Suspended for subsequent  
consideration.

A.D.P.H.

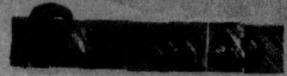
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C156087

**FOR THE PRIME MINISTER**

**FOR COUNCIL:** September 28th, 1939.

**SUBJECT:** Voluntary Registration of  
Canadian Women;

**REMARKS:** Copy of Mr. Heeney's memorandum  
attached.

**CONSIDERED BY COUNCIL:** September 28th, 1939.

**ACTION TAKEN:** Mr. McLarty asked to communicate  
Council's decision to Miss  
Margaret Hyndman.

A.D.P.H.

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C156088

Representatives of York North since Confederation  
in Parliament.

1867	J. P. Well.
1872	A. G. Dodge.
1874	A. H. Diamond.
1878	F. W. Strange.
1882 - 1904	Sir William Mulock. (L).
1905 (by-election)	Hon. A. B. Aylesworth (L).
1908	Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.
1911	J. A. M. Armstrong (C).
1917	G. Armstrong.
1921	Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (L).
1922 (by-election)	Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
1925	T. H. Lennox (C).
1926	T. H. Lennox.
1930	T. H. Lennox.
1934 (by-election)	W. P. Mulock (L).
1935	W. P. Mulock.

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CONSTITUENCY OF NORTH YORK

Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allen B.  
(Senator)

Appointed Postmaster General in Laurier  
Government in October 1905; elected to House of Commons  
for North York November 22, 1905; Minister of Justice,  
June 4, 1906; re-elected North York 1908.

(Based on Biographical Note,  
"Who's Who" in Canada)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1933-1939  
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C156090

NORTH YORK

Davis, Hon. Elihu James:

Born in Township of York, December 2, 1851;  
Warden of York County 1884; youngest warden County of York  
has had up to present date (1934-35); never defeated at  
polls for any public office for which he was a candidate;  
elected to Ontario Legislature for North York in 1888;  
re-elected in 1890, 1894, 1898 and 1902, retiring owing  
to ill-health in November 1904; Died June 14, 1936.

(Based on biographical note  
in "Who's Who in Canada")

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C156091

CONSTITUENCY OF YORK

Lafontaine, Sir Louis Hippolyte:

Prime Minister of Canada 1848-51; supporter of Louis Joseph Papineau; in the Elections of 1841 he was defeated in Terrebonne, but because of his reform sympathies found a seat through offices of Robert Baldwin in the fourth riding of York, Upper Canada, which he represented until 1844.

In 1848 became member of the second Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration, during which regime he introduced into Parliament the famous Rebellion Losses Bill, the passage of which finally demonstrated the triumph of the principle of parliamentary government in Canada.

(Taken from Dictionary of Canadian Biography by W. Stewart Wallace)

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Mackenzie to the Electors of the County of York

(In offering himself as a candidate in 1828)

"I have attended two public meetings, but it is not my intention to go to any more until I meet the people at the hustings; it is needless waste of time, and benefits nobody but the tavern-keeper. If I go into the legislature, it must be in my own way, or not at all. For I mean to break through all the old established usages, to keep no open houses, administer to the wants of no publican, hire no vehicles to trundle freemen to the hustings, to serve themselves, nor to court the favour of those leading men who have so powerfully influenced former elections. I will not lessen my own resources for maintaining independence by spending at the outset, as was done by others four years ago, a sum sufficient to maintain my large household for a twelvemonth; but, if I shall become one of the stewards of the province, I hope I shall be found not only faithful, but also fully competent to discharge the duties of a representative in such a way as ought to secure for me the confidence of an intelligent community."

"William Lyon Mackenzie"  
by Charles Lindsey

pp. 149-150.

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C156093

The Significance of Responsible Government

"'I confess,' says a Canadian historian, 'I am sometimes astonished how lightly Canadians seem to regard this most dynamic achievement in our history. Picture, if you can, the English-speaking world today had the Dominion, seventy-five years ago, like the original thirteen colonies been forced into bloodshed and violent separation. Without false modesty I should be inclined to say that the winning of responsible government saved the Second Empire, and in the process of saving the Second Empire, Canada laid the foundation of the Commonwealth as we know it today.'"

"Canada and the British Empire",  
Lecture by J. W. Dafoe.  
(Harris Foundation Lectures, 1927,  
pp. 192-3).

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6.36.  
P.H.M.

C156094

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,

Newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to  
the Court of St. James.

Extract from Japan-Manchoukuo Year  
Book, 1936.  
Who's Who, p.1109

Rank: Senior 4th; 2nd Order Merit.

Minister on Waiting List;

Born September 1878; son of Tsune Takeuchi, M.P.;

Later adopted by Kenzo Yoshida.

Married Yukiko, daughter of Count Shinken Mekino.

Career: graduate Law College, Tokyo Imperial University, 1906;

Third Secretary, Embassy, Italy;

Secretary Chosen Government;

Second Secretary, Embassy, United States;

Attended Peace Conference;

First Secretary, Embassy, England;

Consul General at Tientsin; Consul General at Mukden;

Minister to Sweden; Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1928

Ambassador to Italy, 1930-32.

Address: 63, Dai-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

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C156095

Mr. Yoshida, the son of Mr. T. Takeuchi, M.P., was adopted by Mr. Kenzo Yoshida. This "adoption" is a common practice in Japan. It means that the adopting family take a fancy to a young man of promise, give him their name and every advantage of education, social position, and training, and he inherits from them; the natural parents have no claim on their son after adoption.

Madame Yoshida is the daughter of Count Makino who, until recently, was one of the most influential figures in Japanese Court circles. He was Japanese Minister to Austria and to Italy, a Privy Councillor, was Foreign Minister, a delegate to the Peace Conference in Paris, 1919, Minister of the Imperial Household, Member of the House of Peers and finally Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. *He retired from the latter post in March last (see below)*

Count Makino's somewhat Liberal views and his influence with the Emperor were obnoxious to the militarists. He was marked for assassination in the attempted military coup in Tokyo in February last when Finance Minister Takahashi, Viscount Saito (a former Prime Minister), General Watanabe, and other prominent public men were murdered. Count Makino was at his country house and escaped in a motor car from his pursuers just in time.

Madame Yoshida and her father have exerted considerable influence in her husband's diplomatic career.

Madame Yoshida speaks excellent English - better than her husband.

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C156096

Visit to Ottawa of  
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, Japanese Ambassador to  
the Court of St. James,  
and Madame Yoshida

Party consists of:

Mr. Yoshida  
Madame Yoshida  
Miss Yoshida

1 Secretary  
2 maid-servants  
1 man-servant

D.S.T.

Saturday June 6th	8.05 a.m.	Arrive Ottawa Union Station
	12.45 p.m.	Call on Prime Minister
	Luncheon	By Japanese Minister at Rideau Club
Sunday June 7th	4.10 p.m.	Leave Union Station by C.P.R. train for New York

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Confidential

Alexander MacGillivray Young

(Saskatoon City)

born July 30th, 1878;

C156097

Sudden passing, after brief illness, great shock -  
in 60th year;

active to within few days of end -

attended meeting of National Liberal Federa-  
tion, Wednesday;

in House on Friday afternoon -

attended Liberal banquet that evening;

accompanied Mrs. Young to Toronto, Friday

night - planned to be back in

House Monday.

A many-sided career of service -

educated at Pictou Academy and Dalhousie  
University;

studied medicine at McGill -

eminent as a scholar and athlete;

established himself in practice in Saskatchewan -

soon achieved an honoured place in profession;

member of Medical Council of Canada for a

quarter of a century (1912-1932);

President of Council for 2 years (1925 & 6);

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a long and intimate association with City  
of Saskatoon -

its interests always close to his heart;  
an enthusiastic supporter of all that  
pertained to its development  
and betterment;

enjoyed, to singular extent, confidence  
of his fellow citizens -

Mayor for 5 years (1916, 7, 8, 20 & 21);

Parliamentary Career -

first entered H. of C. at general elections  
1925, as member for Saskatoon;  
re-elected 1926; defeated 1930; returned  
for 3rd term in 1935;

wide range of interests -

participated freely in discussions of House;  
well informed and deeply concerned in all  
national problems, but more  
particularly those which have a  
bearing upon the economic and  
social wellbeing of the West;

assiduous in attendance -

few in House more faithful in this respect;

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punctilious in all matters relating to its  
proceedings and debates;  
conscientious in discharge of every duty  
attaching to public life, no  
matter how humble;

Personal Attributes -

dominant characteristic - sincerity and  
tenacity of conviction;  
ardent and courageous advocate of the tenets  
of his political faith;  
forthright in expression -  
an able debater;  
spared neither self nor opponents;  
vigour of debate never left rancour or  
acrimony;  
zeal for cause in which he believed;  
impatience of delay;  
industry; integrity of character; strong  
sense of right and wrong;  
his robust qualities and determination did  
not preclude him from enjoying the  
friendship of many in all parts of  
the House;  
widely and genuinely respected both in Parlia-  
ment and in country;

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combined with ruggedness of manner, warm human qualities - marked by many quiet unobtrusive acts of kindness and generosity; unremitting devotion to what he conceived to be the highest interests of profession, community, party and state;

Loss to Party

a loyal and energetic supporter of party -  
(sometimes may have felt it did not move quite as he would have wished;)  
constant in his belief that its policies were essential to good of country; over many years, his energies contributed much to place party has occupied in life of province and nation; as its leader, at all times had in him a loyal and steadfast supporter - was, as well, an old and deeply valued personal friend who will be greatly missed;

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Loss to Public Life -

At time when opportunism all too common, his  
life-long adherence to first  
principles, a salutary influence;  
in one capacity or another, his life was one  
of service to fellows -  
career based on <sup>his</sup> beliefs -  
constant aim was to further his convictions  
in order to advance the common good;

Word of sympathy -

feel sure that all members of House will wish,  
Mr. Speaker, to convey an expression  
of our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Young  
and to the other members of the family.

(one daughter, Mrs. Bray; two  
sons).

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C156102

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. King:

While in Toronto, Mrs.  
Young is staying at the home of  
Mrs. Robert Gray,  
328 Spadina Road.

Telephone number:

Randolph 6825 ✓

H.H.

May 23, 1938

*Mr. King 'phoned Mrs. Young  
Monday evening, May 23.*

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C156103

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(DRAFT)

*Draft*

*Confidential*

Mrs. A. M. Young,  
 c/o Mrs. Robert Bray,  
 328 Spadina Road,  
 Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Young: Liberal members of parliament join with my colleagues and myself in extending to you and to the members of your family the expression of our heartfelt sympathy in the great bereavement you have just sustained. Dr. Young was unremitting in his devotion to the welfare of our country, and to the principles and ideals of Liberalism. The word of his death will be received with genuine regret by members of the Party throughout the country, and, as well, by the medical profession, of which he was a foremost member. I cannot say how sincerely I share your loss in the passing of one who, as you know, was, over many years, a loyal supporter and a true and deeply valued friend.

(Chg. Prime Minister's Office)

W. L. Mackenzie King.

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Youth & Maturity (not opposed)

C156104

I have said that in certain countries Youth and Age have unfortunately come to occupy conflicting and antagonistic positions and that Youth has developed into something of a sectional or class movement. Happily this is not the case in Canada, or in countries where the democratic conception of Government obtains. The aim of Government should be, of course, to increase the welfare and the happiness of the whole community. Youth, in common with Childhood and Maturity, will benefit from anything which ministers to the well being of mankind as a whole. Liberalism regards the whole as greater than the part and believes that the problem of Youth cannot be separated from the larger problem of mankind. While as a Government we are ~~very deeply concerned with the special problems affecting Youth and believe that special measures~~ deeply concerned that a solution be found for the special problems affecting the Youth of the land, and are taking special measures to this end, we do not regard the needs of Youth as antagonistic ~~to~~ those of Age, and believe Youth will be served best by seeking to improve the conditions of the state as a whole.

Nothing of value can come of the effort to drive a wedge between Youth and Years. The very terms themselves are of necessity loose ones and the division in a sense, artificial, and its boundaries ill-defined. Youth, after all, is ever on the march ~~of~~ <sup>of today</sup> Age. What the young men and women <sup>of today</sup> propose for Youth, they will have to be prepared to extend when they themselves pass beyond that category. The attitude they exhibit to Age, they will have to be prepared to accept when they themselves fall within that description. What Youth plants today will bear its fruit tomorrow; that fruit will ripen for its own eating.

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Youth will serve its own immediate interests best by making its contribution to the solution of our present day problems in a manner which will enable it the more effectively to meet the responsibilities which inevitably become its own, with the passing of time.

The State cannot really be divided into these sections to which for the sake of convenience we give the labels of Youth and Maturity. The state is an organic whole and as such has its hand upon the past and reaches out into the future. In the words of Burke "it is a partnership of the dead, the living and the unborn". Each generation is linked to that which preceded it and to that which will follow. Youth is but one of the transition stages upon which <sup>are</sup> mankind in its <sup>human</sup> journey, inevitably passes; its needs, and those of humanity are one and the same.

*red.*

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C156106

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING

Re: Canadian Congress of Youth

I attach the best accounts of Saturday's sessions.

The discussions on the subject of peace reveal a great diversity of view. They ranged from advocacy of ~~any~~ participation in war at all to the application of stronger sanctions against Italy and the use of military sanctions as a part of the apparatus of peace. Mr. Massey's statement that it would be impossible to prevent Canada going to the aid of the Mother Country was received with derision. The diversity of opinion on this subject resembles not a little the latitude of opinion of the Liberal Party itself. The discussions on 'Youth in The Canadian Economy' are remarkably free from the suggestion that the government should substitute itself ~~for~~ individual effort. References to Fascism show no sympathy with this form of dictatorship.

Principal Morgan has stated that the problem of youth is not to win freedom but to use it. This surely is based on a negative definition of freedom. In a positive sense freedom in our day must be regained, held, and enlarged in many directions - freedom from unemployment, poverty, unprovided age, freedom from industrial and international strife. Principal Morgan also claims that the greatest good for the greatest number as the end of political action does not offer sufficient appeal to the idealism of youth and to the desire inherent in man for self-sacrifice. The happiness of the greatest number is not limited to material considerations. Its attainment is an unselfish end with difficulties sufficient to challenge both the idealism and the courage of youth.

May 24th, 1936.

E.A.P.

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fu  
C156107

Ottawa,  
May 26th, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

re Canadian Youth Congress

--  
I attach the best reports of Monday's sessions.

Resolutions were passed, recommending among other things:

1. That the Congress, and other bodies, organize a Referendum for Youth, to indicate its opinion re foreign policy and war;
2. The Congress arrange a national Peace Day;
3. That the Government nationalize the armament industry;
4. That the Federal Government appoint two members, approved by the Congress to "the Youth Re-establishment Committee now being set up by the Government";
5. That the Federal Parliament be asked, at the next Session, to pass "a Canadian Youth Act", to provide funds for needy students, to institute college projects for the employment of needy students, to extend vocational training, <sup>to provide</sup> public works for the employment of young men and women.
6. "A Declaration of Rights" of Canadian Youth, was adopted - "We want work, security, recreation, knowledge, training, freedom and justice".

I am arranging to get the full text of the resolutions, the proposed Canadian Youth Act, and the Declaration of Rights.

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R. McNicoll, and K. Woodsworth (a nephew of J. S. Woodworth, M.P.) were selected at the Congress to represent Canada at the World Youth Congress at Geneva in September.

--

I attach a draft message of congratulation.

E. A. P.

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NAR:RT  
22/12/38.

H-100

V. 24-1

YOUTH CAMPS*Youth Training Plan* ✓Introductory:

(1)

I. The idea of a "labour year" in which every able-bodied young person, after finishing the free education with which the state has provided him, and before entering his own career, should give his time and energies freely to some work of public usefulness, is being realized in different ways in different countries. In some countries it has found expression as a period of national labour service either preparatory to or in place of the compulsory military service. In other countries, notably in England, the institution of voluntary labour corps as a form of national service for able-bodied young men is being actively examined at the present time. In principle, there is nothing "undemocratic" about either voluntary or compulsory labour service, of this type, despite its temporary Nazi connotations. There is a good deal to be said for a year of outdoor manual work for everybody in some form of public service before they reach, say, the age of twenty-one, and it is quite likely that within the fairly near future such training will be regarded as the normal completion of the formal education which is now prescribed, fitting young people for the transition from their schooling to industrial employment and active citizenship.

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II. The youth training camps, of which the American Civilian Conservation Corps is the most useful and instructive example for Canadian study, were primarily designed to deal with one special problem of an acute industrial depression. It was set up in 1933 as an emergency measure to take care of young men, able to work and in need of employment, both those who had lost jobs and those who had never had them. The youthful unemployed were early recognized as a special and particularly difficult problem who did not fit into ordinary relief patterns. Special camps were set up for them:

- (1) to provide food and shelter for boys in need of it;
- (2) to substitute a better and more wholesome social atmosphere than that in which the homeless unemployed would normally find themselves;
- (3) to give them technical training and vocational guidance which would prepare them for employment in private industry and fit them for taking their proper place in the community;
- (4) to use their strength and willingness to work on socially useful public works which might not have been undertaken if the C.C.C. had not been available.

III. The experience of the United States with the C.C.C. has satisfied the Administration and American public opinion that its organization is doing an essential work that could not be discharged by any combination of the other relief agencies. The C.C.C.



is no longer regarded as an emergency relief organization. Under the present Act extending the Corps for a further three years from 1937, it is established as a continuing agency of the Federal Government designed to meet what is recognized as a normal need of the modern community. The cost is high but United States opinion appears to regard it as well spent in conserving the capital the community has invested in the education and upbringing of its young people and preparing them for normal employment. The present organization of the C.C.C. provides for an average enrollment of 300,000 able-bodied young men between the ages of 17 and 23, scattered in nearly 2,000 camps in every state in the Union and engaged in field work under the direction of the Departments of Agriculture, Interior and War. Total outlay on all these activities in 1936-37 came to nearly \$400,000,000, of which \$122,000,000 was the cost of the monthly allowances to members of the Corps. The basic United States wage rate is \$30 a month plus board, lodging, outfits and medical care found. Of the \$30 a month credited to each man, \$25 is normally allocated to the maintenance of his dependents - or banked for his use on discharge.

IV. The American experience has emphasized the importance of civilian control of youth training camps. Robert Fechner, the founder and present

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head of the C.C.C. is a former trades union official. His advisory council consists of the Director of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, the Director of National Parks Service of the Department of the Interior and a representative of the War Department, which has been responsible for the organization and administration of the Camps. There is no military drill or training in the use of weapons in the camps and the projects on which they have been engaged are primarily of peacetime importance. Discipline appears to be adequate but is not overdone; it is regarded as a necessary means of training men to work and live together, and its primary emphasis is on the individual's responsibility to the group to which he belongs.

V. From the standpoint of national security, the chief value of such youth organizations may be roughly summed up under the following heads:

(a) Positive

- (i) They put a large number of young men in first rate physical shape, with better rations and better medical care than they would otherwise get, with the result that physically they are a much better potential reserve for emergency military use than the same group would be after two or three years of casual employment and relief in the cities and small towns to which they would otherwise drift.
- (ii) Membership in the C.C.C. gives the members training in surveying, road making, handling machinery and tools, driving and repairing cars, all skills which stand a soldier in good stead.

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(iii) The men and boys acquire the habit of working together on a joint job and thus achieve a sense of corporate discipline and self-respect which will help to prepare them for national defence work if the occasion arises. It may be noted that the C.C.C. camps were used very effectively in collaboration with the Red Cross in dealing with the emergencies created by the Mississippi floods and the New England hurricane.

In the foregoing ways the type of voluntary youth training corps under civilian control represented by the C.C.C. can be regarded as helping to put a country in shape to defend itself if need arises. A more direct, but not more important contribution to a general programme of national defence, might take the form of employing the members of youth training camps on projects more nearly concerned with coast and air defence than those on which the C.C.C. have hitherto been employed. It is understood that the United States Government is considering some development of its present programme in this direction.

Finally it may be observed that the provision of voluntary labour camps offering training, wages and useful work to the half-educated, half-employed young men - the social class<sup>in</sup> which in every European country nazi and fascist propaganda have made most rapid headway - may prove to be, in the long run, a cheap form of social insurance against the risks of internal disaffection. Boys who start discouraged by failure

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to get any kind of work, let alone socially useful work - who like to belong to some organization that seems to have a purpose - and whose self-respect needs some kind of uniform to stiffen it - would be helped over the difficult years of establishment in industry by some such scheme of youth training as the United States has already worked out.

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MEMORANDUM

JAG/PM  
20.1.39

For Mr. Heeney

C156115

At Mr. Pickersgill's request, I attended, on Wednesday, the meeting described in the attached papers. I have discussed my impressions of an unusually interesting evening with Mr. Turnbull, and with his concurrence, have put some of them down in writing. It will be obvious that these are personal reactions, but they do suggest possible further channels of publicity for a widespread and successful project.

*Jag.*  
J.A.G.

*J.A. Gibson*

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U-100  
JAG/PM  
20.1.39

YOUTH TRAINING PLAN

C156116

In connection with the informal conference on youth training held in Ottawa from January the 17th to the 19th, a public meeting was held in the Railway Committee Room, on Wednesday evening, January the 18th. The Honourable Norman Rogers took the chair, and was supported by R. F. Thompson, Supervisor, Youth Training Projects, Department of Labour, and by Denton Massey, M.P. The audience, which overflowed beyond the seating capacity, included Honourable J. E. Michaud, and a number of members from all parties in the House, including Miss MacPhail and Mr. Woodsworth.

The proceedings included the showing of a film made at the Mining Training Camp established as a Youth Training Project, at Emory Creek, B.C., and some fourteen short addresses, by representatives of the project administration from every province. A newspaper summary of these speeches is attached.

Apart from the variety of the projects described, and the marked interest with which all speakers were received, at least two other striking impressions emerged from this meeting. The first was the evident sense of effective co-operation which has grown up, not only as between the Department of Labour and each of the provincial authorities administering the plan, but in the communities in which particular projects have been or are centred. The second was a very vivid demonstration of Canadian types. If one regarded the fourteen individuals who spoke as representative Canadians - the Chairman in fact so referred to them - any suggestion of sectional or dividing interests seemed to vanish because of the absorbing portrayal of what was actually being done to grapple with the whole question of unemployment of young people. Whether it was the technical matter-of-factness of the provincial forester of British Columbia, or a mines supervisor from Nova Scotia; the sage idealism springing from rural Manitoba, or the sturdy resourcefulness of New Brunswick, or the eloquent advocacy of vocational guidance from Quebec, everything bespoke a

see also  
U-100  
V-19

MADE IN CANADA

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Canadian consciousness. It seemed in no way inconsistent that the voice and manner of the chief Ontario spokesman were reminiscent of the boxing ring, while the needs of young fishermen of Prince Edward Island were recited in the simple language of a Roman Catholic rector.

This very diversity prompts the suggestion that if a first-class film could be made, incorporating scenes from actual projects in every province, with occasional spoken commentaries by just such representatives as those who spoke on Wednesday evening, it would do more to strengthen a Canadian consciousness than any other immediate public means which could be devised. To ensure showings throughout Canada (and possibly in other countries), nothing short of a first-class film should be contemplated. The expense would, it is submitted, be more than repaid in the popular interest and the still wider gestures of co-operation which might be expected to follow.

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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, *Jan 20*

*File*  
C156118

*W.J.T.*

*This account might well go to the  
P.M. for his consideration at issue with,  
perhaps, a certain ref. to your previous memo  
A.D.P.H.*

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H.R.L. Henry To W.L.K.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Yugoslavia  
Consulate - General

6-975-11

1939

~~Mr. Henry~~  
Mr. King

C156119

Mr. Naumovic came in to call on leaving his post of Consul General & returning to Yugoslavia and had with him Mr. Vukmirovich who is succeeding him in the post.

Mr. Naumovic wished the Prime Minister to know that he had been very happy in Canada & that official relations had been most pleasant.

May 11 1939

H.R.L. Henry

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C156120

*Milivoje M. Naumovic*  
*consul general of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia*

*P.P.C.*

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*V. M. Vukmirovich*  
*Royal Yugoslav Consul General*  
C156121

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MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

For Mr. King:

C156122

Re Question of Transfer of Yukon  
to British Columbia.

On April the 26th, Premier Pattullo announced that an agreement had been reached for the transfer of the Yukon Territory to B.C. Mr. Pattullo's announcement gave rise to considerable interest in the press and elsewhere.

In the absence of Mr. Howe, the Acting Minister of Mines and Resources, Sen. Dandurand, after consultation with the permanent heads of the Department, made a statement to the press, as indicated in the attached clipping. A statement along these lines, Sen. Dandurand intimated to me, had been approved by Council.

R. L. F.

R. C. FREDENBUREN

April 29, 1937.

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*✓ Matthews & Sargent - Yukon Territory  
✓ From - Prov. Relations  
Education - Separate Schools*

C156123

*P. 309  
D. 1. 10*

Ottawa, October 2nd, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

Re Mr. Crerar's letter attached - Yukon.

I had hoped to make some inquiry into the points mentioned in this letter before Mr. Crerar would return from the West but things happened otherwise.

Assuming British Columbia wishes to go ahead with the Yukon absorption scheme, there are bound to be difficulties of detail. The mining company instance is not serious; it might be possible to arrange a sliding scale to bring the present tax rate up to the provincial rate say in three or four years, if it is felt to be a real hardship. No Company has a vested right in existing levels of taxation, by whomever imposed.

The school question is much more difficult and may easily raise a row. I don't know whether the British Columbia law is rigid or permits any flexibility. It's really on a small scale the issue that arose in 1905 when the Territorial schools were to be taken over by the new provinces. Could any system of religious teaching after hours be worked out?

*O. D. S.*

O. D. SELTON

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*Yukon Territory - B.P. 301*  
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

February 21st, 1938.

For file:

*P-683*  
C156124

Re: Mrs. Black's Order for Return  
of correspondence re Yukon  
Territory.

I discussed with Mr. Jackson, Mr. Crerar's Secretary, the publication as a Return of the one sentence in Mr. Pattullo's letter of December 17th re Yukon Territory. Mr. Jackson informed me that reference was made to the extension of the boundaries of B.C., in Mr. Pattullo's Budget speech in November, and there have been quite a few references in the newspapers to this. Mr. Jackson had one reference before him from the Montreal Star which was practically word for word the reference in Mr. Pattullo's letter.

E. A. P.

*E. A. PICKERING*

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C156125

Conference with Mr. Pattullo, January 10, 1939

Re the Yukon Territory

The Prime Minister said that it was agreed that the subject would be deferred until after the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations had been received and was being considered.

*See original see  
P-209 ✓  
v.1*

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# END OF REEL

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