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W.L.M. KING PAPERS

Memoranda and Notes

1940-1950

MG 26 J 4 Volume 296

Pages C204861-C205606

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C 205573

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Nov. 22, 1947

HOUR— 11.oo a.m.

EVENT— Call on

NAME— Mrs. Shaplin

PLACE— ~~20~~ 18 Cheyne Road,
Chelsea.

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

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ENGAGEMENTS

Saturday - November 22, 1947

MORNING

AFTERNOON

1.15 p.m. - Luncheon with Princess Alice and Lord Athlone

- Leave for Chequers

EVENING

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C205575

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

I spoke to Lady Moran about the attached note and arranged that Lord Moran would telephone me or Handy on Monday morning after 10.30 to fix a time to call.

WLM

November 22nd, 1947.
JWP/GC

any time convenient to him

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C 205576

TELEPHONE
WELBECK 4647.

129, HARLEY STREET,
W. 1.

Saturday. 22 Mar.

My dear Mackenzie King

It is nice to know that we have you
over here in our midst. I believe you are returning to Canada
almost immediately. I wonder if I could see you for five minutes
before you leave? I could call on you any time today, to-morrow
Sunday, or on Monday morning or afternoon after 4 OR a Tuesday.
(I have an engagement Monday evening)

Yours sincerely
MORAN.

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C 205577

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Nov. 24, 1947

HOUR— 7.30 p.m.

EVENT— Dinner

NAME— Mr. Geo. Heaton-Nicholls

PLACE— H.C. for South Africa
Highfelt Residence
CANADIAN HILL ROAD

PHONE No~~ff~~ Kensington High ~~Street.~~

REMARKS—

27 Nov 40
Port

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C 205578

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— November 24, 1947

HOUR— After dinner

EVENT— Call on

NAME— Mr. & Mrs. J.C. Patteson

PLACE— 19 Leonard Court, Edward's Square.

PHONE No.— WEStern 2045

REMARKS—

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C 205579

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Colonel Chambers x would like to see you briefly, to discuss his future, if you had sufficient time. He understands you are very busy and is quite prepared to write a letter if it is not wholly convenient to see him.

WLMP

x former M.P. Nanaimo

November 24th, 1947.

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C205580

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, would like very much to come and pay a call on the Prime Minister at 10.15a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday.

He can be reached through his secretary, Mr. McAdam, at the Foreign Office, Ext. 715.

OK

24th November, 1947.

Request meeting at Foreign office

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ENGAGEMENTS
Monday - November 24, 1947

MORNING

- Lord Moran (?)

AFTERNOON

3.00 p.m. - Meeting of Ministers.

5.30 p.m. - Mr. Barrington-Ward

EVENING

Dinner.
- South African High Commissioner.

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CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM of conversation Prime Minister had this morning with Lord Moran, at the Dorchester Hotel (12 noon November 24th)

Lord Moran called this morning to tell me he is writing an intimate personal account of his associations with Churchill, describing his actions, etc., on important occasions as they travelled together during the war, for example, after coming back from an interview with Stalin, etc. He is dealing with the whole business as a physician, explaining reaction, etc. He mentioned that as his knowledge of Churchill was wholly of a domestic personal side and did not relate to his public life he would need to check up here and there some of the observations he was making and would welcome very much if I were agreeable to letting him have a statement of about a page, which would help to bring out how Churchill acted at conferences, in the Cabinet, at meetings in Quebec, etc., to make clear whether his services during the w r were more or less peculiar to himself. The question he is trying to answer is how might the situation have developed had Roosevelt and Churchill passed off the scene before the war was over. Who would have been able to take their places as leaders? What were the qualities that gave him the hold that he had, his influence on others, etc.

The men he is consulting in a similar way are the Chiefs of Staff who were with him - not so much Eden with whom he differed. He regrets that all of the President's staff are pretty well gone.

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ENGAGEMENTS
November 24 - 30th, 1947

MONDAY - November 24

3.00 p.m. - Meeting of Ministers

5.30 p.m. - Mr. Barrington-Ward.

- Dinner, South African H.C.

TUESDAY - November 25

- Luncheon, Sir John and Lady Anderson

WEDNESDAY - November 26

9.20 a.m. - Lv. London for Southampton

- On board S.S. "NewAmsterdam"

THURSDAY - November 27

FRIDAY - November 28

SATURDAY - November 29

SUNDAY - November 30

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C 205584

ENGAGEMENTS
Tuesday , November 25, 1947

MORNING

10.15 a.m. - Mr. Bevin will call on Prime Minister

AFTERNOON

- Luncheon, Lord and Lady Anderson

4.00 p.m. - Interview with His Majesty The King

EVENING

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Hoboken, N.J., December 2, 1947.

I should like to have a little more time to think over the many impressions gathered in the course of my present trip to the Continent and the United Kingdom, before attempting to be too definite in any opinions I might express.

When I arrive in Ottawa on Thursday, it will be exactly five weeks from the day I left. In that time, I will have visited no less than five countries: United States, France, Belgium, Holland and the United Kingdom -- in all of which I have had the privilege of meeting with many of those who are best informed on public affairs; but the views of all of whom were necessarily expressed with considerable caution and reserve.

As I travelled by ship, both to and from the United Kingdom, the actual time possible for studying conditions was reduced almost to a period of three weeks. However, the exceptional nature of the opportunities afforded to meet with leading personages in the several countries was such as to make possible the gaining of more

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in the way of informed opinion in that short time, than would have been feasible under other circumstances.

The purpose of my trip was, of course, to be present as the representative of Canada at the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth to Lieut. Philip Mountbatten, the present Duke of Edinburgh. To accounts of this historic event, one could add nothing of significance to what is already familiar to readers of the press.

A Happy Marriage

I might perhaps, in a purely personaly way, say that I believe the marriage to be one of the happiest possible, so far as the Royal couple are concerned, and an exceedingly fortunate marriage in its relation to the nations of the British Commonwealth.

There can be no doubt that the Royal wedding with its notes of joy and color afforded to the people of the United Kingdom a welcome interlude in a long period of monotony and austerity. For a day at least, it looked as if domestic happiness and national rejoicing was once more the lot of a people who have suffered heroically

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t ough terribly over many years. The weddin celebrations seemed almost prophetic of a new dawn about to break at last.

With this thought in mind, and having also in mind the spirit of the British people as I witnessed it in the course of that eventful week, I could, as I said on leaving Britain, have gone on my way rejoicing at the prospect of all being well in the end, had that promise of a brighter day not been overshadowed by the cloud of uncertainty which has been hovering over Europe for some time past, and which, of late, has become charged with ominous portents.

There can be no doubt that the situation in Europe has become much more serious than most people have begun to realize.

The condition of the world today is such that the incipient civil strife in France, in Italy and in Palestine and other countries that might be named, may be said to be but symptomatic of an unrest which is world-wide; and which, unless the greatest caution and wisdom is exercised, may sooner or later menace anew the well-being of mankind. I am, I trust, not an alarmist, but I have seen hidden forces

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menace the security of nations in the recent past, and have been more or less behind the scenes ever since. In too many directions the parallels between conditions as they were some years ago, and as we know them today, are becoming all too apparent.

It is, I believe, not too much to say that the present meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London is of greater importance to the world than the combined conferences and meetings which have been held since the termination of hostilities. If it becomes apparent at the meetings of the council that on the part of all the powers there represented good-will rather than ill-will is to be the path along which the problems before the council are to be solved, all will be well. If, however, the contrary should be the case, and more in the way of frustration be experienced, I believe it is difficult to say to what pass matters might come at any moment.

It is clear that, in her present distress, Western Europe is looking to America with a hope only second to that which she manifested during the years of war. The immediate aid already largely assured under the Marshall Plan may

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enable her peoples to face again the hardships of another Winter. The promise of continued assistance toward recovery will help to serve the larger need. Without aid, however, such have conditions become that the people may despair. The impression above all which one gains, at this time, is that this is indeed one world, and that if nations are to save themselves from the appalling consequences of continuous discontent, their salvation will only be found in the salvation of other nations. The hope for the world of today lies in closer and more effective co-operation among all free nations to ensure preservation of freedom itself.

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SENT
At.....
To.....
By.....

Via Western Union

TO = = December 2, 1947
Scully
Canadian Consulate General
New York

Desire remain aboard ship tonight Please have mail from Consulate and Harvard Club brought to ship and private car held till tomorrow Wednesday night. Wire confirmation and advise Ottawa.

Mackenzie King

I declare that the text of this Telegram complies with the special language or other regulations applicable to its category or rate of charge.
I request that this Telegram may be forwarded VIA WESTERN UNION, subject to the conditions printed on the back hereof, to which I agree.

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From The Canadian Embassy, The Hague, Netherlands. C 205592 file

Referred by direction of The Secretary of State for External Affairs

To ~~The Minister~~ Office of the Prime Minister 194 newspaper clipping

FOR INFORMATION AND ANY NECESSARY ACTION

Also referred to:

L.B. Pearson

Ottawa Dec.4/47 194

Saul Rae-MF

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

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The Hague, Netherlands,
November 27th, 1947.

No. 361

Sir,

With reference to Paragraph 33 of my despatch No. 359 of November 24th regarding the visit of the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King to the Netherlands, I have the honour to enclose herewith some newspaper clippings of the event, together with translations of the articles.

2. You will note that all the papers extended a warm and hearty welcome to the Prime Minister and gave considerable publicity to his visit.

3. Prior to the arrival of Mr. King, biographical notes and other relevant information were sent by this Mission to practically all the daily and weekly newspapers in the Netherlands, who were most appreciative of this background material. Immediately before the arrival of the Prime Minister, I held a press conference at which time the programme of events was made known to the Netherlands press.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PIERRE DUPUY

TheRight Honourable
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

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FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA
TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS, LONDON

Ottawa, December 4, 1947

Following from Prime Minister for your Prime Minister, Begins:

Personal. My dear Prime Minister: Having just completed my journey from London, I should like, at this moment of my return to Ottawa, again to express my very sincere appreciation of the hospitality extended to me and members of my party by the Government of the United Kingdom in the course of our visit to Britain, and again to thank you and Mrs. Attlee and all the members of your family for ~~the~~ official and personal kindnesses and courtesies too many to mention.

I have never enjoyed a visit to England more than the one just concluded, nor on any occasion have I profited more by the opportunities afforded for observing conditions and of gaining an insight not otherwise possible, of the situation with which Britain is confronted by her domestic problems and the infinitely more critical and serious developments on the Continent of Europe. Yours very sincerely, (Signed) W.L. Mackenzie King. Message ends.

External

I fervently hope that satisfactory solution will yet be found. Once more my warmest thanks to all.

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C 205595

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Dec 6. 1947

MEMORANDUM

Letters or Cheque from Thurso

1. to visit completion Bloom's Visit
2. [redacted] re O.M.S. if Brandon ~~Hydro~~ Grading
3. Visit of Duke. [redacted]

Suggestion should not be made known to Duke of Windsor's visit to Canada or about Duke of Windsor's visit by Govt. Office

4 Re visit of Commons Committee Members, re Channel [redacted] Parliament

Committee Wants for

Just some comment of Members of Commons, Lunch

Speech

Speeches of Dominions, ~~Empire~~ Leaders, ~~Affairs~~ Informal Conference, Flag ~~Information~~ Note

Presidents of France

Prime Minister of Belgium

Premier Minister of Netherlands

Queen Wilhelmina

Prime Ministers of Foreign Countries

Raamakers (Dutch) Belgium

Spaak (Belgium)

Prof. Brugmans ——

Other Ambassadors

Parmis (France)

Dorè (Belgium)

Dehing (Netherlands)

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Memorandum

~~Brussels. (Meeting of~~
Belgium – Meeting of Brussels
~~Netherlands~~ " of Louvain
Netherlands " of Amsterdam

Special occasions,

France – Meeting foreign Office
Belgium – ~~Meeting of Govt. (Brussels~~
~~or Meeting of Govt. (Louvain)~~

Meeting Royal.
Embassy dinner
Evening at Buckingham
Lunch with Prince Charles.
Depart –

Netherlands – Meeting of Government –
arrive Hotel
visit Canadian
Legation
Queen Juliana
(Queen present)
Embassy dinner
Address
~~Address~~ Student Council
~~Meeting of Queen~~
~~Meeting of Queen~~ Meeting with Queen
Amsterdam Meeting
Depart

~~Visit flower market~~

Depart Amsterdam
Arrive Hague (Brussels)
Lunch with Queen at Palace
Depart Queen Wilhelmina
Reception Embassy

Note – National anthem (music
Play salute. Ottawa)

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Appearances is
Crowds & Social conditions
France - differences state the Strikes
Spanish miners -
former left & Communists
Changes in Govt
Scenes in Chamber of deputies

(Premier's statement)

Belgium - remarkable recovery
to appearances normal
Centre talk of elections
(but passing of uncertainty
(Short of grain)

Netherlands - remarkable recovery
restoration of damage
done
to appearances - (Alley took 8 hours
(but many apartments

Gen. Low Denmark lasting all
three attacked by two carrying
fear of Canadians
of international war
Common portents

Friends of Canada so taken & Canada dead
certain cannot pay
Almost doors of Germany
Same in own Legislature

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5/. C205598

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Gratitude ~~de~~admiration on all sides
hears of good. work
Canada's ~~part~~ high place in Europe
Closer unity of Dominions

In United Kingdom:

heading a bright spot -
~~some~~ (over Sentiment Guild at
New York)
looking forward to
looking back upon
a solution ~~which~~ as one people
a blend of sunshine, bright
clouds of depression
~~the~~ and menacing clouds
Backward approach in city -
larger, unfrequented
Work hardship - privation
some progress, outlook cost
transportation
European Salvation a right more
Critical aspect
(see Cameron Report)
Opportunities - Commons - Lyttelton
Lawrence
see memoranda re, Hendrick, Sir Stanley

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

How brought in ~~to~~ our own country ~~–~~ the whole force of powers of Conservative Movement

Storm signals ~~of~~ preceding closing days

to conquest of World of Mind.

Hot & fundamental moral issue.

Not a civil war between a second Chamber of Deputies (?)

All countries suffering from exploitation ~~since~~ – conflict ~~in~~ our hour of all – See confidential memo.

Question ~~of~~ Conscription

No solution from Movement

Conscription – No conviction

~~Not from~~ C.C.F.

All conviction

Schmidt As we at London or Ottawa Conviction were united

on conviction in Allied countries change must change to ours.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

This is a small problem
connected with a lot of
& fact if we were alone we
allied meeting of foreign ministers
in London.
— a coalesced Germany
vs a Germany - united by Great
Powers
Elbow a dividing Mansfield Mountains
(United Nations
between Soviet Union
& the rest
heavily.
attempt too much
Labor to work from 9 members
Appointed
by many Countries Spirit the work
too much responsibility -
dealing with Question
Military Mind nothing about
hold forces & foreign policy
of
Min. Ch. N.
a new attitude - a long time

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Broadcast address [illegible]

[illegible] - Halifax - Jack Canadians

Halifax - too long delayed and brought on too soon tonight

Jack Canadians - brought on too suddenly

Can pass for to have a minister on a Committee -

If not a minister - they and he can pass to Veterans at the Reference to first

No matter what done - Course among Some such procedure

Have a desire to embarrass a Conscription Govt after the Referendum & attain office

(See statement made in House when Govt 5th)

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C 205602

TELEGRAM

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CODE

NO. 262

BRUSSELS, December 6, 1947.

No. 262. December 6th. Following for the Right Honourable Mr. King from Dore, Begins:

Your telegram from Ottawa and thoughts it conveys anew to Mrs. Dore, myself and members of my staff, can but add to the joy your visit to Belgium has meant to us all.

Letter is on its way to Canada by airmail in which I have endeavoured to express our feelings for your kind words and deeds while in our midst.

We are indebted to you for the happiness your presence alone has caused us. We all join in wishing that you may again visit us.

I have called on persons who greeted you in the name of the Government and the University and all have alluded to your sense of humanity and recalled in turn those of your remarks which appealed more strongly to their minds and hearts.

Indeed, your visit to Belgium will long be remembered by all who gathered to welcome you and more particularly by Mrs. Dore, the members of the Embassy and myself. Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

Sent: 6:30 p.m.
Rec'd: 3:00 p.m.

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C 205603

file re

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Material from External Affairs

December 10, 1947

For Information:

Telegrams 291 and 292 - December 9 - from Commonwealth Relations Office: Messages from Prime Minister Attlee and from the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in reply to your telegrams of December 4.

Telegram 1833 - December 9 - from Canadian High Commissioner in London: Message from Mr. Robertson, thanking you for your telegram of December 4.

DBH.

D. B. H.

December 10, 1947

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C 205604

TELEGRAM

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

From THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ~~DOMINION AFFAIRS~~

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

IMPORTANT PERSONAL

CODE LONDON, December 9th, 1947.

No. 291

No. 291. Your telegram of December 4th No. 208. Following personal from the Prime Minister for the Prime Minister, Begins:

Thank you so much for your very kind message. We too have happy and grateful memories of your visit and much look forward to seeing you here again. Best wishes from us all. Ends.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

Sent: 10:20 p.m.
Rec'd: 7:04 p.m.

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C205605

TELEGRAM COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

From THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ~~DOMINION AFFAIRS~~

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

PERSONAL

CODE LONDON, December 9th, 1947.

NO. 292

No. 292. Personal. Following for the Prime Minister from the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Begins:

Thank you so much for your extremely kind message. It indeed gave me great pleasure to have the honour, as Secretary of State, of seeing something of you during your recent visit. My wife and I deeply appreciate the terms of your message and I am venturing to circulate it to some of my staff in view of your kind reference to them. We greatly hope we may look forward to another visit from you before long. My wife joins me in sending kind regards. Ends.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

Sent: 10:40 p.m.
Rec'd: 7:22 p.m.

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TELEGRAM

C205606

From THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CODE

LONDON, December 9th, 1947.

NO. 1833

No. 1833. Your telegram of December 4th No. 1830. Following for the Prime Minister from N.A. Robertson, Begins:

Dear Mr. King:

My wife and I would like you to know how deeply we appreciate your kind message of December 4th. It was a great pleasure for us to have you at our home and we too have many happy memories of the evening.

Mrs. Robertson joins me in sending you our warmest greetings. Yours sincerely. N.A. Robertson. Ends.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

Sent: 6:29 p.m.
Rec'd: 2:25 p.m.

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W.L.M. KING PAPERS

Memoranda and Notes

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

205607

MEMORANDUM

Hart Massey is married to Melody O'Connor, who has a child by her first marriage.

Lionel Massey has a daughter, born in August, named Alice Jane.

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C 205608

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

1. As directed by you (and as I believe Mr. Handy has already reported to you orally) I telephoned yesterday to Kensington Palace in the hope of getting Miss Goldie to transmit a message to Princess Alice. Miss Goldie was out when I telephoned and when the person who answered learned that the message was from you she said that Princess Alice would wish to speak to me personally. I told Princess Alice that you had been delighted to receive her very kind letter and would have answered it at once had it not been for the development with regard to your health which had resulted in the announcement at noon that day. Princess Alice had not, at that time, heard anything of the announcement and was most distressed when I told her. She said it was perfectly clear that you could not accept her invitation for luncheon and she hoped that you would take the complete rest that was required. She said the Earl of Athlone would also wish to speak to me, which he did, and expressed the greatest sympathy for you, and his most sincere hopes for your early and complete recovery.

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LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT
CHARGÉ DE LA MARINE

C 205609

Son Excellenc. l. Trés Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King
Président d. l. Délégation du Canada
à l' Assemblée des Nations Unies
Ambassad. du Canada
72 Avenue Foch

EN

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C 205610

JOANNÈS DUPRAZ
Secrétaire d'Etat, Chargé de la Marine

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C 205611

JEAN PATOU

vous invite à
visiter, au rez-de-chaussée
de son hôtel, 7 Rue St. Florentin,
sa nouvelle boutique de
Parfums et de Frivolités

7, rue St.-Florentin

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OPEN DATES

Royal Geographical Society invitation to an exhibition of pastel drawings and Gouache paintings by Mrs. Margot Moberly Perrin in Africa, 1939-48. Exhibition open from October 4th until October 30th. (9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.)

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C205613

THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF THE

COMPANY OF

The Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King

AT AN EXHIBITION OF

PASTEL DRAWINGS & GOUACHE PAINTINGS

DONE BY

MRS MARGOT MOBERLY PERRIN

IN AFRICA, 1939-48

The Exhibition will be open from October 4 until October 30

Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. *Saturdays to 1 p.m.*

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C205614

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Compartments for the Prime Minister's party on the train from Paris to London.

Carriage No. 4

Compartment No. 13 ~~or 11~~ - The Prime Minister ~~(as determined by him after arrival)~~
" No. 11 ~~or 13~~ - Mr.Handy
" No. 9 - Mr. J.S.Nicol
" No. 7 - Mr.R.G.Robertson

Carriage No.3

Compartment No. 11 - Mr. N.A.Robertson
9 - Mr.Jules Leger

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C205615

file
No address

Welcome Home To You Mr King!
Your own environment soon will bring
Renewed strenght and happiness.
To enjoy calm years, in awareness
Of all your long service had secured
For Canadians to expand as they matured.
By learning to appreciate lofty goals,
That requires great sacrifices of sturdy souls.
Whose deeds will outlast bronze statues of the past.

My best wishes.
Esther Grossman.

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C205616

Mr Hardy

Matters to be Brought Forward

Sept. 24 - 29th Wedding Anniverary - Senator and Mrs. W.McL.Robertson

---

Sept. 29 - 27th Wedding Anniverary - Gen. and Mme. Vanier

Sept 1 — 70th Wedding Annivr. — R. C. Smith [illegible]

Oct. 2 - Birthday of Hon. Cordell Hull (b.1871)

Oct. 5 - Wedding of Ian Farquharson Boyd McBride to Elizabeth Jean Palmer at Portland, Oregon.

Oct 16 - Joan Rollerson wedding -

Oct. 17 - Birthday of Baron R.Silvercruys

Oct. 27 - Birthday of Mr. G.B.Patteson

Nov. 8 - Birthday of Miss Rosabel Lay (b.1916)

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C205617

Miss PEARL FREEMAN
has much pleasure in inviting

~~Mr~~ The Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, O.M.,
to a

Complimentary Sitting

Photographs are circulated to the Illustrated Press only after approval of the proofs. One finished copy will be presented.

Would you kindly arrange an appointment at your earliest convenience.

4, Berkeley Street,
Piccadilly, W. 1.

Telephone :
MAYFAIR 3871.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

R.M.S. "QUEEN MARY" C 205618

FIRST CLASS

In order to keep the various public rooms reserved for the use of FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY, you are requested to carry this card with you throughout the voyage.

In such places as the CINEMA, SWIMMING POOL and VERANDAH GRILL, the Stewards in charge have instructions not to allow anyone admittance without presentation of this card.

Your co-operation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

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C 205619

Best Wishes

A. R. MacDougall

Long and Short Hours

C 205620

Bon Voyage and safe return

Eleanor and Norman Paterson

Boston Clerk

Columbia Rhodes

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Prime Minister's party aboard
"Queen Mary":

Prime Minister	A75-77
R.G.Robertson	A125
J.E.Handy	A105
J.S.Nicol	A73

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C 205622

Le person[illegible] dement payé par l'Hô[illegible]
[illegible] tarifs officiels

DINER DU JEUDI 23 SEPTEMBRE 1948

COUVERT Frs: 95

Les HORS D'OEUVRE :	Salades assorties	Frs: 160 -	Filet de Hareng à l'huile (pièce)	Frs: 60 -
	Salade de Concombre	" 115 -	Filets d'Anchois Aleska	" 230 -
	Salade de Tomate	" 115 -	Oeuf dur Mayonnaise	" 75 -
			Melon Charentais	" 260 -
Les HUITRES:	Fines Belons extra la 1/2 douz.	360 -	Marennes extra la 1/2 douz.	" 360 -
			Oyster Cocktail	" 230 -
Les POTAGES:	Crème des Viveurs	" 70 -		
	Potage Ambassadeur	" 70 -	Consommé chaud et froid	" 80 -
Les OEUFS:	Oeuf à la Gelée, la pièce	" 90 -	Oeufs brouillés aux Truffes	" 200 -
	Oeufs pochés Bénédictine (2 pièces)	180 -	Oeufs sur le plat Opéra	" 180 -
			Omelette Jurassienne	" 190 -
Les POISSONS:	Langouste ou Homard Mayonnaise s.g.		Sole sautée Meunière	" 510 -
	Rouget Niçoise	" 430 -	Turbot poché Mousseline	" 510 -
	Timbale de Homard Newburg	" 630 -	Coquille St Jacques	" 430 -
	Grenouilles Bordelaise	" 510 -	Truite de rivière Grenobloise	" 460 -

Le PLAT DU JOUR — RIS DE VEAU GODART.....510

Les ENTREES:	Rognons à l'Américaine	" 510 -	Poularde de Bresse rôtie	Aile	" 640 -
	Cervelle au beurre noir	" 460 -	" "	Cuisse	" 620 -
	Tête de Veau vinaigrette	" 430 -	Perdreau Rôti sur Canapé selon grosseur		
	Civet de Lièvre à la Française	" 500 -	Foie de Veau à l'Anglaise		" 460 -
Le BUFFET	Langue de Boeuf Ecarlate	" 350 -	Terrine de Volaille Truffée		" 460 -
			Médaillon de foie gras		" 460 -
Les LEGUMES:	Courgettes sautées	" 130 -	Pommes nouvelles rissolées		" 90 -
	Artichaut vinaigrette	" 160 -	Chou-fleur sauté		" 140 -
	Carottes Nouvelles	" 90 -	Champignons Provençale		" 105 -
	Haricots verts frais	" 220 -	Soissons Nouveaux		" 115 -
			Céleri braisé		" 130 -
Les SALADES:	Salade de Laitue	" 115 -	Salade de Romaine		" 115 -
			Salade de Scarole		" 115 -
	Fromage	" 140 -			
Les ENTREMETS:	Fraises Melba	" 260 -	Omelette au Rhum		" 260 -
	Glace Vanille	" 115 -	Meringue glacée Vanille		" 145 -
	Soufflé aux Liqueurs (2 pers.)	" 510 -	Yaourt		" 60 -
	Framboises Melba	" 290 -	Bananes flambées		" 300 -
	Pêche Melba	" 260 -	Compote de fruits assortis		" 230 -
			Poire Belle Hélène		" 270 -
Les FRUITS:	Fraises des Bois	" 260 -	Pêches de Montreuil		" 200 -
	Pomme d'Août	" 140 -	Poire		" 170 -
	Banane	" 80 -	Framboises		" 290 -
	Muscat	" 200 -	Chasselas Branché		" 200 -

Une majoration de 15 frs par plat est perçue pour toute commande à l'appartement

Il ne peut être servi d'autres plats, que ceux figurant sur la carte

TICKETS (par pers.) Pain 50 Grs - Viande 100 Grs - Fromage 20 Grs

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C 205623

ORCHESTRE A CORDES
DE LA GARDE RÉPUBLICAINE

1. Janiana . . . . . **Florent Schmitt.**
   Symphonie pour orchestre à cordes.
2. Petite Musique de Nuit. . . . . **Mozart.**
3. Sinfonietta . . . . . **Albert Roussel.**
4. Suite . . . . . **Haendel.**
5. Suite en si mineur . . . . . **J.-S. Bach.**

MUSIQUE DE CHAMBRE
avec le concours du quatuor à cordes de la
GARDE RÉPUBLICAINE
et de
MM. Henri LEBON, flûtiste, Bernard GALAIS, harpiste,
et Claude BECHE, pianiste

1. Pièces pour flûte et harpe.
2. Concerto, pour violoncelle . . . . **Vivaldi.**
3. Sonate, pour piano et violon . . . **Beethoven.**
4. Trio, pour piano, violon et violoncelle. **Schumann.**
5. Divertissement . . . . . **Mozart.**
6. Trio. . . . . **Darius Milhaud.**
7. Œuvres pour piano. . . . . **Chopin.**
8. Pièces pour harpe seule.
9. Œuvres pour piano. . . . . **Fauré.**

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Mrs. Chevrier
H.E. M.Tsaldaris
Mrs. Bevin
H.E. M.Schuman
Mrs. Pandit
Prime Minister
Mme. Tsaldaris
H.E.M.Spaak
Mrs. Roosevelt
Rt. Hon. E.Bevin
Mrs. W.McL. Robertson

Lady Harvey
Hon. M.Chevrier
Mrs. Atherton
Rt.Hon.P.Noel-Baker
Mme. Vanier
H.E. Sir Oliver Harvey
Mrs. McNaughton
Dr. Van Royen
Mrs. Noel-Baker

Senator Robertson
Countess de Dampierre
Gen. McNaughton
Mrs. Pierce
Mr.N.A.Robertson
Mr.L.D.Wilgress
Mr. Maybank
Mr. C.Ritchie

The Hon.Mr.Atherton
Mme. Lapointe
Count de Dampierre
Mrs. Maybank
H.E. Gen. Vanier
Mrs. Ritchie
Mr.S Pierce
M.Lapointe

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Senator Robertson
Comtesse de Dampierre
Gen. McNaughton
Mrs. Pierce
Mr. N.A. Robertson
Mr. L.D. Wilgress
Mr. Maybank
Mr. C. Ritchie

Mme Chevrier
S.Exc. M. Tsaldaris
Mrs. Bevin
S.Exc. M. Schuman
Mrs. Pandit
Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King
Mme. Tsaldaris
S.Exc. M. Spaak
Mrs. Roosevelt
Rt.Hon. E. Bevin
Mrs. W.McL. Robertson

Lady Harvey
Hon. L. Chevrier
Mrs. Atherton
Rt.Hon. P. Noel-Baker
Mme. Vanier
H.E. Sir Oliver Harvey
Mrs. McNaughton
Dr. Van Royen
Mrs. Noel-Baker

The Hon. Mr. Atherton
Mme Lapointe
Comte de Dampierre
Mrs. Maybank
S.Exc. M. Vanier
Mrs. Ritchie
Mr. S. Pierce
M. Lapointe

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Senator Robertson
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Mrs. Pierce
Mr. N.A. Robertson
Mr. L.D. Wilgress
Mr. Maybank
Mr. C. Ritchie

Mme Chevrier
S.Exc. M. Tsaldaris
Mrs. Bevin
S.Exc. M. Schuman
Mrs. Pandit
Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King
Mme. Tsaldaris
S.Exc. M. Spaak
Mrs. Roosevelt
Rt.Hon. E. Bevin
Mrs. W.McL. Robertson

Lady Harvey
Hon. L. Chevrier
Mrs. Atherton
Rt.Hon. P. Noel-Baker
Mme. Vanier
H.E. Sir Oliver Harvey
Mrs. McNaughton
Dr. Van Royen
Mrs. Noel-Baker

The Hon. Mr. Atherton
Mme Lapointe
Comte de Dampierre
Mrs. Maybank
S.Exc. M. Vanier
Mrs. Ritchie
Mr. S. Pierce
M. Lapointe

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DRAFT

When asked for his comment on the outcome of the Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, Mr. Mackenzie King expressed anew his regret that circumstances had prevented him from participating actively in the meetings.

Mr. King said that he had had opportunities for private conversation with most of the Prime Ministers and was looking forward to meeting all of them before his departure from London. These conversations, together with daily contacts with the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. Norman Robertson, and later with Mr. St.-Laurent after the latter's arrival from Canada, had enabled Mr. King to keep in close touch with the proceedings of the meetings.

Mr. King said, however, that he preferred not to make any comment beyond saying that there had been no thought of attempting to alter the character of the Commonwealth as a group of like-minded and freely associated nations in no way exclusive in character but serving at once as a model of free co-operation and

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a focus for wider co-operation with other nations in furtherance of peace and freedom throughout the world.

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PRIME MINISTERS' MEETING

TEXT OF SUGGESTED DRAFT ANNOUNCEMENT

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on the 28th June that it was hoped to hold a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to discuss broad general questions of common interest in October. Arrangements have now been made for a meeting to take place in London on the 11th October.

2. It is hoped that most Commonwealth Prime Ministers will be able to be present. Mr. Chifley, who visited this country so recently as July, will, however, be unable to leave Australia again after so short an interval and Australia will therefore be represented by Dr. Evatt. Dr. Malan, owing to pressure of domestic matters and Parliamentary business in South Africa, will also be unable to be present and South Africa will be represented by .....
.....

3. As is customary on these occasions the meeting will be a private one at which there will be confidential discussions and exchanges of view on matters of common concern between Commonwealth Prime Ministers. It is not the practice on these occasions to take formal decisions for subsequent Parliamentary approval.

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C 205629

Delegate to the General Assembly
Palais de Chaillot
Paris, France

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a "World Citizen's International Identity Card". I feel that it symbolically represents the hopes of all men for the security and peace which the title "world citizen" implies.

We who would be real world citizens under the protection of a representative international authority look to you in the coming months for the leadership without which the world will sink back into the misery and chaos of another insane war. We look to you to utilize the brief moments ahead to initiate the processes which are available to you through Article 109 of the Charter which calls for a review conference and is not subject to veto, to open the way for the creation of this international authority. There is no longer any middle ground. Nothing less than a world government can save mankind.

I have asked the people whom you represent through your sovereign nation to ask you to sign these cards which will in effect be a declaration of world government by your nation. I have asked them to inform their own governmental representatives of their deep desire for peace through this only means by which peace is possible. No major issue in the world today is capable of solution until political unity is first established.

Our world is not-so-slowly coming apart. You have the means of welding it together. Will you through resolution declare yourself for this unity? We, the people, await your answer.

Most sincerely,

Garry Davis

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C205630

WORLD CITIZENS
CITOYENS DU MONDE

International Identity Card
Carte d'Identité Internationale

Surname / *Nom de famille*: Mr. King

Other names / *Prénoms*: W.L. Mackenzie

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C 205631

[redacted]

DESCRIPTION OF BEARER
DESCRIPTION DU PORTEUR

Surname
Nom de famille

Other names
Prénoms

Address

Street-*Rue* City-*Ville* Other-*Autre*

Place of Birth
Lieu de Naissance

Country-*Pays*

Date of Birth
Date de Naissance

Physical-Description

Height *Taille*	Weight *Poids*	Hair *Cheveux*	Eyes *Yeux*	Other identifying data *Autres signes particuliers*

Picture of bearer
Photographie du porteur

Fingerprints
Empreintes Digitales
Left Index *Index gauche* | Right Index *Index droit*

C205632

A-000044

AS A WORLD CITIZEN,

I have pledged myself to place the interests of world peace through a federal world government above any and all national or other interests incompatible with that ultimate goal.

EN QUALITÉ DE CITOYEN DU MONDE,

Je me suis engagé à placer les intérêts de la paix mondiale par un gouvernement mondial au dessus de tout intérêt d'ordre national ou autre qui serait incompatible avec ce but ultime.

Seal
Cachet

Signature of bearer
Signature du porteur

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C 205633

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I have checked with Mme.Vanier concerning the possibility of sending your card to Mme. Allez in connection with the wedding of her daughter Mary to Viscount Duncannon. Mme. Vanier said that Gen. Vanier was not dropping any card and that it was not customary in France to do so.

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LIST OF PERSONS WHOM THE PRIME MINISTER MIGHT WISH TO SEE

1. Lady Redfern (telephone Frobisher 1876)
2. Mrs. Hope (Telephone Ambassador 1840 ?)
3. Miss Catherine Maclean
4. Sir F.L.C. Floud,

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TELEPHONE CALLS THE PRIME MINISTER WISHES TO MAKE BEFORE LEAVING

Lady Astor (Message from Mr. Rockefeller)
Lady Willington

Lady Greenwood

Private Secretary to Queen Mary.

Lord and Lady Astor

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Personal Notes

1. Prime Minister Attlee
2. Mr. Bevin
3. Lieut.-General G.G. Simonds.
4. Hon. James Thorn
5. Mr. and Mrs. L.S. Amery

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LIST OF PERSONAL LETTERS WRITTEN BY THE PRIME MINISTER DURING VISIT

	Col. The Hon. J.J. Astor	The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.4.
	Lady Anderson	4, Lord North Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
	Rt. Hon. L.S.Amery, CH.,PC. Mrs. L.S. Amery	112, Eaton Square, S.W.1.
	The Rt.Hon. The Earl of Airlie, GCVO., MC.	Quebec Cottage, 13, Quebec Mews, New Quebec Street, London, W.1.
	Rt. Hon. C.R. Attlee, C.H.	10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.1.
x	H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone	Kensington Palace, London.
	Rev. Alexander Burnett	Old Manse Firth, Kirkwall, Orkney.
	Mrs. Jean Brinckman	21, Montagu Street, Portman Sq., W.1.
	Rt.Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.	Foreign Office, S.W.1.
	Mrs. James Carruthers, CH.	Moon Green, Wittersham, Kent.
	Mrs. Douglas Crichton,	Blue Gates, Coton, Cambridge.
	Mrs. D. Carnegie	The Haven, Seasalter, Whitstable, Kent.
	Mrs. Lionel Guest	Dorchester Hotel, W.1.
x	Miss Mary Goldie	74, St. Mary Abbots Court, Warwick Gardens, W.14.
	Mrs. Bessie Hope	International Sportsmen's Club, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1.
	Mrs. William Hendrie	c/o Mrs. Ronald Cumming, One Tree Hill, Chobham, Surrey.
	Miss Elizabeth M. Hopkins,	Cherry Cottage, St. Aubin, Jersey, C.I.
	Rt. Hon. Viscount Jowitt	Lord Chancellor, House of Lords, S.W.1.
	Mrs. Sam King	Stondon Manor, Henlow, Bedfordshire.
	Mrs. Osborne Leonard	c/o D.A. Nickleson, 31, Florence Road, Brighton, 6.
	Mr. George Lindsey	Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

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Lady Martin-Harvey	Primrose Cottage, 31, Fife Road, East Sheen, London, S.W.14.
Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, MP.	Lord President of the Council, Privy Council Office, Great George St. London, S.W.1.
Rt. Hon. ~~Lord~~ Earl of Minto	86, Chesterfield House, Chesterfield Gdns, London, W.1.
Miss Catherine M. Maclean	10, Melbourne Mansions, Queens Club Gdns., London, W.14.
Mrs. Leonard Norris	12, Arkwright Road, N.W.3.
Mrs. F.B. O'Neill	The Tuns, Ockley, Dorking, Surrey.
Mrs. H. Parrish	Stondon Manor, Henlow, Bedfordshire.
E.J. Robertson, Esq.	Daily Express, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Miss Irene Rooke	Box Tree Cottage, Hawridge Common, Chesham, Bucks.
Mrs. Huntly Sinclair	Misarden Park, Stroud, Glos.
Miss Kathleen Shackleton	32, Regents Park Road, London, N.W.1.
Mrs. T. Schlafke	14, Parkstone Avenue, Emerson Park, Hornchurch, Essex.
Mrs. N.G. Thwaites	Maidencraft Cottage, Freith, Nr. Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.
Mrs. Margaret Wintringham	13, Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.1.
Sir Evelyn Wrench, C.M.G.	The Spectator, 99, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.
Mrs. R. Waterhouse	"Kyrenia", Crowthorne, Berks.
Mrs. West	Ingrams Hall, The Schools, Shrewsbury.
His Excellency M. Rene Massigli, K.B.E.,	French Embassy, 3, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.1.
Mrs. Winston S. Churchill	Chartwell Manor, Westerham, Kent.
Dr. D.W. Logan, MA., BCL., D.Phil.,	The Principal, University of London, Senate House, London, W.C.1.

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LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE ASKED FOR INTERVIEW WITH THE PRIME MINISTER, OR WHOM MR. KING MIGHT WISH TO SEE BEFORE RETURN.

1. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. Telephone Mayfair 5287
2. Mr. Louw, Minister of Economic Affairs of South Africa.
3. Lady Pentland
4. Lord Jowitt (see letter October 17th)
5. Rt.Hon. Herbert Morrison (see letter October 17th)
6. Lady Astor.
7. Mrs. Hope
8. Lady Greenwood, Telephone Kensington 5939.
9. Lady Willingdon, 5, Lygon Place, S.W.1. Telephone Sloane 1851.
10. Mr. J.P. St.Laurent, Claridge's. Dorchester.
11. Lord Marchwood, 24, Old Queen Street, S.W.1. Telephone Whitehall 8181
12. Mrs. William Hendrie returns to London tomorrow and will get in touch with me. She will be here for two or three days.
13. Lady Redfern.
14. The Rt.Hon. Harold MacMillan, M.P. Whitehall 8831.

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15. Mr. James Lipscombe, Partridges.

16. Miss Catherine Mclean.

17. Mr. Norman Smith, (Reporter of the Ottawa Journal)

18. Mr. Gaspard Fauteux, Speaker of the House of Commons

19. Mrs. Hendrie - dinner next week.

20. Lord Minto.

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C 205642

J.J. and Lady Violet Astor - centre of dressing table — one vase of carnations, one of freezias, and large vase of gladiolii, red roses and chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Hendrie - anemones to right of dressing table on small heater.

Mr. & Mrs. Campbell Woodie - deep red roses on bureau

Mr. & Mrs. N.A. Robertson - left end of dressing table - gladiolii; roses; carnations and freezias.

Mr. & Mrs. F. Salisbury - right end of dressing table. Tall pink carnations and asparagus fern.

Sir John and Lady Anderson - on bed side table at left. Red, pink and white carnations.

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C 205643

at Glenboro. 31st
" Ken Wade. eddeloud Rose
" Varnes — dep chrysanthemums

Boxes of flowers:-

① Mrs. Hendrie — assortment of anemones

② Mr. Campbell Moodie — red roses

③ J.J. and Lady Violet Astor — gladioli; freezias; carnations; roses and chrysanthemums.

④ Mr & Mrs. N.A. Robertson — yellow roses; pink roses; freezias; carnations; gladioli

⑤ Mr. & Mrs. Salisbury — pink carnations and asparagus fern.
3 Vases

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C 205644

BARON SEILLIÈRE
de l'Académie Française
Secrétaire Perpétuel
de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques

*16, rue Hamelin, XVI^e^*

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C 205645

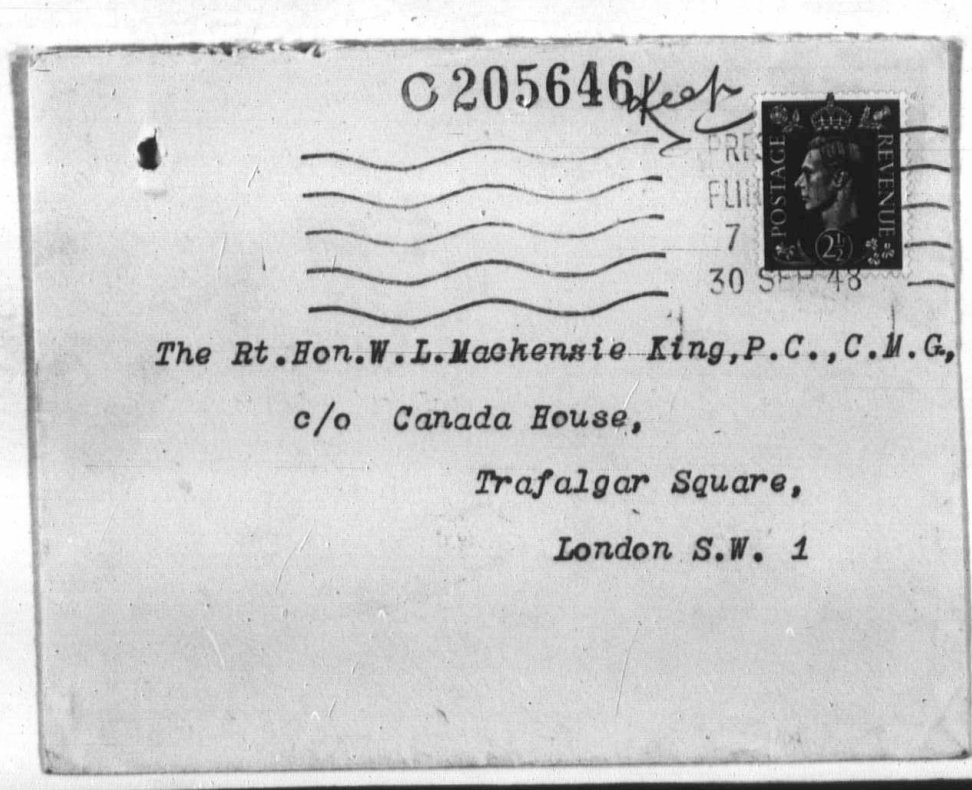
MAD-CARPENTIER prie
S. Exce. le très Honorable
M W.L. Mackenzie King de bien vouloir
assister à la présentation de sa collection
tous les jours à 15 heures.

38, RUE JEAN MERMOZ
ELY. 51-12

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C 205647

EX-GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Princess Alice and Lord Athlone (Miss Mary Goldie ?)

Lady Tweedsmuir

Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir

Earl and Countess of Bessborough

Lady Willingdon

Sir Shuldham and Lady Redfern

Geoffrey Eastwood

Vera Granfell

Mr. and Lady Evelyn Jones

EX-EARNSCLIFFE

Sir William Clark

Sir Francis and Lady Flood

Sir Gerald and Lady Campbell

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Holmes

Mr. and Mrs. Garner

Hon. Francis Cumming-Bruce

Sir Percivale and Lady Liesching

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Archer

EX-UNITED KINGDOM WAR MISSIONS

Sir John

Lord Riverdale

Sir Robert Sinclair

Mr. and Mrs. J.A.C. Osborne

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GOVERNMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Attlee

Lord and Lady Addison

Mr. and Mrs. Noel-Baker

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Morrison

Sir Stafford and Lady Cripps

Mr. and Mrs. Bevin

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Jowitt

Speaker and Mrs. Clifton Brown

OPPOSITION

Mr. and Mrs. Churchill

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Soames (Mary Churchill)

Lord and Lady Salisbury

Sir John and Lady Anderson

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Elliot

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Amery

Mr. Harold Macmillan

Mr. Anthony Eden

Lord and Lady Moran

Lord Beaverbrook

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Salisbury

Mrs. Carruthers

Miss Katherine McLean

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Cumming

Mrs. Hendrie

Dr. and Mrs. Dunn (Margaret Eaton)

Sir Campbell Stuart

Lord Strathcona

Sir Ernest and Lady Cooper

Sir Edward Peacock and Miss Peacock

Sir Patrick Ashley Cooper and Lady Cooper

Lord and Lady Astor

Col. and Lady Violet Astor

Mr. Casey (Editor, The Times)

Mr. Wadsworth (Editor, The Manchester Guardian)

Mr. E.J. Robertson (Editor, The Daily Express)
and Mrs. Robertson

Mrs. Barrington-Ward

Lord and Lady Clarendon

Sir Alan and Lady Lascelles

Lord and Lady Airlie

Mr. and Mrs. David Bowes-Lyon

Sir Clive Morrison-Bell

Lord and Lady Cromer

Col. David Carnegie

Lord and Lady Samuel

Lord and Lady Simon

Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery

Marshal of the RAF Lord Tedder and Lady Tedder ?

Lord and Lady Mountbatten

Sir Frederick Bain

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C 205650

A l'issue de cette Manifestation, les Autorités se rendront en défilé à la Chambre de Commerce en empruntant la Rue de Sygogne, la Grande-Rue, le Quai Duquesne.

Survol de la Ville par la R. A. F.

Visite du Torpilleur "BASQUE"

18 heures, *au Square Carnot,* **CONCERT par la Musique Militaire de la 2e Région**

Le Soir, Salle des Bains-Chauds

21 heures, "Les Sciences du Canada" Conférence par M. Adrien POULIOT, Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences de l'Université Laval de Québec.

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20 AOUT — 21 heures, Salle des Bains-Chauds, CONFERENCE par M. Maurice GENEVOIX, sous les auspices de l'Alliance Française.

21 AOUT — 21 heures, Salle des Bains-Chauds, "L'ESSOR D'UNE GRANDE NATION", Conférence de M. VOISIN, Proviseur au Lycée de Nancy, Agrégé de l'Université.

22 AOUT — 21 heures, au Royal-Cinéma, "LES ASPECTS PITTORESQUES DU CANADA", Projection de Films commentés par M. GREENWOOD, Professeur à l'Université de Montréal. — Audition de la Fanfare de St-Nicolas-d'Aliermont (Direction Brocheret).

23 AOUT — 18 heures, à l'Hôpital, "DIEPPOIS ET CANADIENS", Conférence par M. BOUDIER, Directeur de la Bibliothèque Municipale.

24 AOUT — 21 heures, Salle des Bains-Chauds, "Les plus Belles Pages d'Amour du Roman Canadien", Conférence par M. Jehan LE POVRE MOYNE, Poète et Ecrivain Normand.

25 AOUT — 21 heures, Salle des Bains-Chauds, "Les Origines Françaises du Canada", Conférence par M. Maurice CONSTANTIN-WEYER, Homme de Lettres.

A l'issue, DESCENTE DES COULEURS, Square du Canada

Grand Feu d'Artifice

La Population est invitée à recevoir manifiquement ses Hôtes Illustres. — La Ville doit être abondamment pavoisée et décorée et fleurie pour montrer notre reconnaissance à nos Libérateurs.

Le Maire : **Pierre BIEZ**

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I N D E X

A - Tentative Schedule - Trip to France and United Kingdom.

B - General Notes.

C - Voyage - New York to Cherbourg.

D - Arrangements in France and for Movement to United Kingdom.

E - Matters concerning Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

F - Arrangements in United Kingdom.

G - Arrangements for Return Trip.

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C 205652

A

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE - TRIP TO

FRANCE AND UNITED KINGDOM

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September 13, 1948.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE - TRIP TO FRANCE AND UNITED KINGDOM

Mon. - Sept. 13	- 5:00 p.m. (EDT)	-	Leave Ottawa
	- 8:10 p.m. (EDT)	-	Arrive Montreal Central Station
	- 8:40 p.m. (EDT)	-	Leave Montreal Central Station
Tues. - Sept. 14	- 8:10 a.m. (EDT)	-	Arrive New York, Pennsylvania Station
	8:00 p.m.) to 12:00 p.m.)(EDT)	-	Embark Queen Mary (Pier 90) (Prime Minister's Suite A75-77)
Wed. - Sept. 15	- early morning	-	Sail from New York
Mon. - Sept. 20	- morning (unpacked 8:30 a.m.)	-	Arrive Cherbourg
	- ~~evening~~ 4:03 p.m.	-	Arrive Paris (Stay at Crillon)
Mon. - Sept. 20) to Tues. - Oct. 5)		-	in Paris
Tues. - Oct. 5	- 8:30 p.m. (Gare du Nord)	-	Leave for London
Wed. - Oct. 6	- 9:10 a.m. (Victoria Station)	-	Arrive London (Stay at Dorchester)
		-	Conversation with Prime Minister of United Kingdom
Thurs. - Oct. 7) to Fri. - Oct.29)		-	in London
Fri. - Oct. 29 (probable)		-	Embarkation on Queen Elizabeth
Sat. - Oct. 30	-	-	Sail from Southampton
Thurs. - Nov. 4 (morning)		-	Arrive New York

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B

GENERAL NOTES

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1. Voyage on Queen Mary

(a) The Prime Minister's suite will be A-75-77. This will be superseded by a suite on M Deck if one can be secured. Arrangements not final yet.

Other Cabins: Robertson - A-125
Handy - A-105
Nicol - A- 73

(b) New York has been asked to secure two tables - one for four and one for two. Definite word not yet received. (The tables asked for are: Actual tables: for 4 - 248 or 249; for 2 - 125. 200(4) 186(2)

(c) Captain of the Queen Mary is Captain C. M. Ford. (Transferred temporarily to R.E. - Capt. W. L. Cove on for present trips.)

2. Trip from Cherbourg to Paris -

The Embassy in Paris has arranged for private salon on special train meeting boat at Cherbourg.

3. Stay in Paris -

(a) Suite at Crillon, same as occupied by Prime Minister on last visit. Paris advised that Prime Minister would like to arrive in London on morning of October 6th. Arrangements made for departure from Paris night of October 5.

(b) Mr. Faure, referred to in the letter from the manager of the Crillon, is a member of the French Foreign Office who makes all arrangements for conferences.

4. Trip from Paris to London-

Embassy in Paris has arranged for the Prime Minister and party to travel by through-sleepers from Paris to London on the night of October 5, to arrive London morning October 6th.

5. Stay in London -

(a) Reservations made at Dorchester (same suite as in 1947). Inspector Dyer assigned as Security Officer. Mrs. Black will be available for stenographic work for the Prime Minister and party.

(b) High Commissioner informed Prime Minister feels he must forego accepting any invitations for engagements which might interfere with sole purpose of Prime Minister's visit. No engagements to be made other than those related to meetings, at least until Prime Minister arrives.

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6. **Return Trip** -

(a) Request has been made for accommodation on Queen Elizabeth sailing from Southampton on October 30th. Confirmation has been received that accommodation will be available, but arrangements are not final yet.

(b) Captain of the Queen Elizabeth is Captain C. G. Illingworth. — on temporary leave. (Replaced at present time by Capt. C. M. Ford)

(c) Scheduled arrival in New York is morning of Thursday, November 4. No arrangements for departure from New York, or for the trip to Ottawa, have been made.

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C

VOYAGE - NEW YORK TO CHERBOURG

40

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Mr. Pickersgill

C 205658

Principal Sailings to Europe

September

Date	HOUR Daylight S.	EASTBOUND	Days to Eur. Port	Ports of Call and Destination
Sept. 3	4 p.m.	Nieuw Amsterdam	6½	Southampton Havre Rotterdam
x Sept. 4	11.a.m.-S	Empress of Canada	7	Liverpool
Sept. 8	3 p.m.	Queen Elizabeth	5	Cherbourg Southampton
x Sept. 9	10.30 a.m.-S	Ascania	8	Liverpool
Sept.10	10 p.m.	Veendam	9½	Southampton Rotterdam
x Sept.11	11 a.m.-S	Empress of France	7	Liverpool
Sept.15	10.30 p.m.	Mauretania	6	Cobh Cherbourg Southampton
Sept.15	10 a.m.	Queen Mary	5	Cherbourg Southampton
xx Sept.18	10 p.m.-S	Aquitania	6	Southampton
Sept.23	3.30 p.m.	Britannic	7	Cobh Liverpool
Sept.23	12.30 p.m.	Queen Elizabeth	5	Cherbourg Southampton
Sept.24	4.00 p.m.	Nieuw Amsterdam	6½	Southampton Havre Rotterdam
Sept.25	11.00 a.m.	Empress of Canada	7	Liverpool

x - leaving from Montreal
xx - leaving from Halifax
- others leaving from New York

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C205659

Principal Sailings to Europe

S E P T E M B E R

Date	HOUR Daylight S.	EASTBOUND	Days to Eur. Port	Ports of Call And Destination
Sept. 1	Noon	Washington	6	Cobh Southampton Havre
Sept. 1	Noon- S	Stavangerfjord	8	Bergen Stavanger Kristiansand Oslo
Sept. 3	3:30 P.M.	Media	8	Liverpool
Sept. 3	4 P.M.	Nieuw Amsterdam x	6½	Southampton Havre Rotterdam
xSept. 4	11 A.M.-S	Empress of Canada x	7	Liverpool
Sept. 8	3 P.M.	Queen Elizabeth x	5	Cherbourg Southampton
xSept. 9	10:30A.M.-S	Ascania x	8	Liverpool
Sept. 10	11 A.M.	Gripsholm	10	Gothenburg
Sept. 10	10 P.M.	Veendam x	9½	Southampton Rotterdam
Sept. 10	11:30 A.M.	Nea Hellas	8½	Lisbon Genoa Naples Piraeus
xxSept. 10	P.M.	Newfoundland	12	Liverpool
Sept. 10	Noon	Falstria	11	Copenhagen, Gdynia
Sept. 11	Noon	Wisconsin	11	Havre
Sept. 11	Noon	Marine Jumper	8	Plymouth Havre
xSept. 11	11 A.M.-S	Empress of France x	7	Liverpool
Sept. 13	Noon	Batory	8	Southampton Copenhagen Gdynia
Sept. 13	4 P.M.	America	6	Cobh Southampton Havre
Sept. 14	Noon	Saturnia	7	Gibraltar Genoa Naples Alex. Piraeus
Sept. 15	10:30 P.M.	Mauretania x	6	Cobh Cherbourg Southampton
Sept. 15	Noon	De Grasse	9	Southampton Havre
Sept. 15	10 A.M.	Queen Mary x	5	Cherbourg Southampton
Sept. 17	Noon	Marques de Comillas	9	Coruna Santander Bilbao
Sept. 17	3:30 P.M.	Parthis	8	Liverpool
xx Sept. 18	10 P.M.-S	Aquitania x	6	Southampton
Sept. 18	Noon	Noordam	9	Rotterdam
Sept. 20	5 P.M.	Ernie Pyle	9	Southampton Antwerp
Sept. 22	11 A.M.	Stockholm	9	Gothenburg
Sept. 22	Noon	Washington	6	Cobh Southampton Havre
Sept. 23	3:30 P.M.	Britannic x	7	Cobh Liverpool
Sept. 23	12:30 P.M.	Queen Elizabeth x	5	Cherbourg Southampton
Sept. 24	4 P.M.	Nieuw Amsterdam x	6½	Southampton Havre Rotterdam
Sept. 25	11 A.M.	Empress of Canada x	7	Liverpool
Sept. 28	Noon	Westerdam	9	Rotterdam
Sept. 30	Midnight	Queen Mary	5	Cherbourg Southampton

-x -: leaving from Montreal
xx -: leaving from Halifax
others leaving from New York

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S.D. HEMSLEY/S

TELETYPE MESSAGE

C 205660

TWO COPIES (ONE SIGNED) OF THIS MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO ROOM 309—EAST BLOCK

To: THE CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW YORK, N.Y.

From: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA**

Name of Sender S. D. Hemsley (Typewritten) Authority (Signature of person authorizing message)

Date July 29/48 Room No. 343 Bldg. East Block Local 4786

CYPHER (X) TK OR EN CLAIR ( )

File No.

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING. THE APPROPRIATE SECURITY OR URGENCY PREFIXES, WHEN REQUIRED BY THE CONTENTS, SHOULD BE TYPED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MESSAGE.

No. 528

Following for LeFeuvre From Hemsley Begins

Reference our telephone conversation.

Please make tentative arrangements for party of four for the "QUEEN MARY" sailing September 16th. Advise date and time of arrival at Cherbourg, and please give location of cabins and costs. Letter follows. Ends.

EXTERNAL.

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C O P Y

C205661

FROM: THE CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW YORK

TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

C O N F I D E N T I A L

CYPHER - TK

NEW YORK, July 30th, 1948.

NO. 719

No. 719. Confidential. Following for Hemsley from LeFeuvre, Begins:

Your No. 528 July 30th. As advised by telephone, accommodation on "Queen Mary" sailing September 16th is guaranteed. Should know by Monday the location of cabins and the cost. Have learned embarkation takes place between 8 and 10 a.m. September 16th and ship arrives Cherbourg during morning of September 21st after which it proceeds to Southampton. Will advise immediately upon receipt further details. Ends.

CONSUL GENERAL

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COPY

C 205662

FROM: THE CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW YORK CITY

TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

CONFIDENTIAL

CYPHER - TK

NO. 721

NEW YORK CITY, August 2nd, 1948.

No. 721. Following for Hemsley from LeFeuvre, Begins:

Further my No. 719 of July 30th. Am continuing discussions on accommodation on "Queen Mary" and may not be able to give details for few days yet. Am now advised embarkation takes place night of 14th September with sailing scheduled for a.m. 15th September in lieu of 16th as previously advised. On this schedule, "Queen Mary" is scheduled to arrive Cherbourg during morning of 20th September which, I understand, will be a more satisfactory time. Ends.

CONSUL GENERAL

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C O P Y

C 205663

FROM: THE CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW YORK CITY

TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

C O N F I D E N T I A L

CYPHER - TK

NO. 726 NEW YORK CITY, August 4, 1948.

No. 726. Following for Hemsley from LeFeuvre, Begins:

Further my No. 721 - 2nd August. Have visited Cunard offices with view to arranging most suitable accommodation for party of four on September 15th sailing of "Queen Mary". As result it may take several more days to work out the plan suggested having regard to price, type and location of accommodation required, although am assured accommodation is guaranteed. It appears likely that the cost for the head of the group will range from $600.00 to $660.00 and that we may have to accept a double for the two secretaries at around $550.00 each. It would help, if agreed, if the fourth person were allowed to share a cabin with others in a similar position, as otherwise it may be necessary to place him some distance away, although it is still possible that a better plan can be worked out. In any event, I am holding out for a suitable single cabin for him.

Cunard officials are anxious to know whether approaches are being made to their other offices either in Montreal or Washington as it is essential to coordinate their efforts. They are also, of course, interested in learning as soon as possible whether or not bookings are firm. Ends.

CONSUL GENERAL

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TELETYPE MESSAGE

C 205664

TWO COPIES (ONE SIGNED) OF THIS MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO ROOM 309—EAST BLOCK

To: THE CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW YORK

From: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA**

Name of Sender W. D. Matthews (Typewritten) Authority ..... (Signature of person authorizing message)

Date August 6, 1948 Room No. 307 Bldg. East Block Local 7581

CYPHER (X) OR EN CLAIR ( ) CONFIDENTIAL

File No. .....

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING. THE APPROPRIATE SECURITY OR URGENCY PREFIXES, WHEN REQUIRED BY THE CONTENTS, SHOULD BE TYPED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MESSAGE.

No. .....

Following for LeFeuvre From Matthews Begins

Reference your 726 of August 4. Please advise Cunard officials that no approaches have been made to any of their other offices, either in Montreal or Washington. Ends.

EXTERNAL

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TELETYPE MESSAGE

C 205665

TWO COPIES (ONE SIGNED) OF THIS MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO ROOM 309—EAST BLOCK

To: THE CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW YORK CITY

From: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA**

Name of Sender W. D. Matthews (Typewritten) Authority (Signature of person authorizing message)

Date August 16th/48 Room No. 307 Bldg. East Block Local 7581

CYPHER (X) OR EN CLAIR ( ) CONFIDENTIAL (X)

File No.

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING. THE APPROPRIATE SECURITY OR URGENCY PREFIXES, WHEN REQUIRED BY THE CONTENTS, SHOULD BE TYPED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MESSAGE.

No.

Following for LeFeuvre From Matthews Begins

Reference your 726. It has now been suggested that the two secretaries should have single cabins on a different deck to the suite to be occupied by the Head. Ends.

EXTERNAL.

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C 205666

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re Travel Arrangements

1) Attached is a copy of the telegram as dictated by you this morning which has been sent to Mr. Norman Robertson.

2) I have checked with External Affairs as to the exact date of sailing of the Queen Mary. It sails early on the morning of September 15th. Passengers are to go on board the vessel on September 14th.

I also checked with Mr. Matthews concerning the reference in his memorandum to having accommodation at the Dorchester from "October 11th - October 17th". The latter date was an error. Mr. Matthews says it should have read "October 27th". I pointed out to him that in view of your desire to sail on the Queen Elizabeth on October 30th, the accommodation at the Dorchester would have to be adjusted so as to extend up to that date.

3) You mentioned this morning that you feel that it would be desirable to arrive in London somewhat earlier than October 11th as at present arranged. Is there any alternative date you would wish to have set for this purpose in order that train reservations may be arranged and also accommodation at the Dorchester for the earlier period?

4) I passed on to Mr. Matthews your direction that you would not be accompanied by a security officer in Paris and that arrangements for cars should be at the discretion of the Ambassador.

....

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5) In order that there might be no confusion with regard to arrangements, I mentioned to Mr. Matthews that you had asked Mr. Norman Robertson to check with the head office of the Cunard White Star line concerning accommodation both on the Queen Mary to Europe and on the Queen Elizabeth returning.

R. G. R.

August 26, 1948.

P.S.--I understand from Mr. Handy that you enquired this morning with regard to accommodation in Paris. Since Mr. Handy's call and since dictating the above, I have received from External Affairs the attached copy of a letter from the Administrative Officer at our Embassy in Paris. It states that a suite will be available, and also covers a letter from the Manager of the Crillon giving additional information, cle does not deal with the rail accomodation asked for in telegram No. 352 (attached). If a new date for arrival in London can be set, a further enquiry can be sent on this point.

PP.S.--I have just had a call from Mr. Matthews to say that Miss McCloskey telephoned from New York with the word that the Cunard Company has now offered a better cabin than No. M53 ($545.00), which is at present being held in case a suite does not become available. Miss McCloskey says that the new cabin is M81 and is of a type which has a curtain that can be drawn across to form a partially separated bedroom and livingroom. The cost of this cabin is $818.00. They are anxious to know whether you would wish to release cabin M53 and hold cabin M81 instead --always with the proviso that it will be superseded by a suite if one can be secured.

So informed Matthews 27/VIII/48 WLMK

Yes WLMK

WLMK

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RGR:McK

C 205668

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

TO: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, LONDON.

Personal

CYPHER

IMMEDIATE

No. 1371 Ottawa, August 26, 1948.

Following for Mr. Robertson from the Prime Minister

Begins:

Am at present negotiating for accommodation on board the Queen Mary sailing from New York September 15th. Would like to return by Queen Elizabeth leaving Southampton October 30th. As both are Cunard White Star liners, I wonder if head officials in London would not consider giving to me, as Prime Minister of Canada attending Paris Conference, and also meeting of Prime Ministers in London, some special consideration in matter of accommodation both ways. Should you feel that the High Commissioner's Office in London should be hesitant in making inquiries and approaches, possibly Jack Patteson could do this on my behalf. For obvious reasons, I hesitate to incur a large outlay for a suite. On the other hand, feel, as Prime Minister of Canada, I should at least have a sitting room as well as a bedroom.

Would be glad to have word from you before making final arrangements through company in New York.

Appreciate any good offices you can lend. W.L.Mackenzie King.

Message Ends.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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Memorandum for Mr. Gordon Robertson:

Memos received from you and other government officials state that the Queen Mary sails from New York on September 15. The sailings of the Queen Mary, as advertised in the Cunard White Star Company's list of sailings, give the date as September the 16th.

Would you please ascertain definitely from the Company on which of these days the Queen Mary sails and at what hour.

Hour. Information sent in memo of 26/VIII/48. Board Sept 14 Sail - " 15. WLMK 27/VIII/48.

and by what time passages must be aboard, "

W.L.M.K.

Ottawa, August 26, 1948

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Memorandum for Mr. Gordon Robertson:

Memos received from you and other government officials state that the Queen Mary sails from New York on September 15. The sailings of the Queen Mary, as advertised in the Cunard White Star Company's list of sailings, give the date as September the 16th.

Would you please ascertain definitely from the Company on which of these days the Queen Mary sails and at what hour.

Sent. documentation and ink memo of 26/VIII/48.
Board - Sept 14
Sail - " 15.
27/VIII/48.

and by what time passengers must be aboard,
"

W.L.M.K.

Ottawa, August 26, 1948

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Memorandum for Mr. W. D. Matthews,
External Affairs.

Re: Arrangements for the Prime Minister's Trip

1. The Prime Minister has queried the sailing date of September 15th for the Queen Mary. Apparently on some of the company literature which he has the date of September 16th is mentioned. Could you tell me which is correct?

The Prime Minister has also queried the reference in the fourth paragraph of your memorandum of August 24th, to October 17th. Presumably, this should be October 27th.

2. The Prime Minister now feels that it will be necessary for him to have further time in London after the completion of the Conference. In the circumstances, he would like to return to Canada on the Queen Elizabeth sailing from Southampton on October 30th, rather than on the Nieuw Amsterdam as originally planned.

3. The Prime Minister feels that it would be desirable, in addition, to plan to leave Paris for London at a slightly earlier date. Mr. King did not mention any date specifically, but I got the impression that three or four days earlier than the present plan would be preferable to him.

4. Accommodation on the Queen Mary. The Prime Minister feels that he would not wish to secure any suite costing more than $1000, if it could be helped. At most, a suite on "A" deck at the prices indicated would be acceptable. Mr. King feels, however, that the head office of the Cunard White Star Line in London might be able to make some special arrangement, particularly as he will be returning on the Queen Elizabeth. Accordingly, a telegram has been sent to the High Commissioner this afternoon asking him to make inquiries.

With regard to the side of the vessels on which accommodation is secured, the Prime Minister said that he would wish to leave this open for those who are making arrangements. On the whole, however, a southern exposure would be preferable.

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5. Telegram No. 487 from the Ambassador in Paris. The Prime Minister has indicated that he will not be accompanied by a security officer. With regard to arrangements for cars, Mr. King wishes to leave this entirely to the Ambassador to determine what would be best.

R. G. R.

26th August, 1948.

RGR:McK

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C 205672

RGR-ecw

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Re. Travel Arrangements

1. As I informed you by telephone this morning, I had the Department of External Affairs check with the Cunard White-Star Line as to the hours of embarkation and sailing for the QUEEN MARY. As I reported, the embarkation is to be not later than between 10.00 p.m. and 12 o'clock midnight, New York Daylight Saving time, on Tuesday, September 14th. The vessel is to sail either shortly after midnight or very early in the morning of Wednesday, September 15th.

2. As the report received from Paris yesterday with regard to hotel accommodation did not deal also with rail reservations, I had the Department of External Affairs send
-- the attached telegram to Paris.

3. Since dictating the above, I have
-- received the attached telegram from Norman Robertson, in reply to your telegram of yesterday.

R.G.R.

August 27, 1948.

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TELEGRAM

C205673

From: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

To: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, LONDON

PERSONAL

CYPHER cuto

IMMEDIATE

No. 1419

Ottawa, September 1, 1948.

Following for Robertson from Pickersgill

Begins:

Prime Minister becoming anxious about accommodation on the Queen Mary. Enquiring how soon reply may be expected to his telegram No. 1371 of August 26th.

Ends.

HC
JWP

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

SENT
SEP 1 1948
Department of External Affairs

SEP 1 PM 15:10
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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TELEGRAM

C 205674

From THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

IMMEDIATE RESTRICTED & PERSONAL

CYPHER - AUTO LONDON, September 3rd, 1948.

NO. 1519

No. 1519. Restricted. Personal. Following for Prime Minister from Robertson, Begins:

Further to my telegram No. 1500 of September 1st, I have just learned that Cunard has been in consultation with the New York office and it has been agreed, in the circumstances, that should appropriate sitting-room accommodation become available through cancellation, you will be offered a suite on a berth basis, resulting in a rate of $1010 as against $1768. This would, of course, be a confidential arrangement. I understand the New York office will make this offer should the opportunity occur.

2. The company regret that heavy bookings make it impossible to offer a similar arrangement on the west-bound return journey. Ends.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

Rec'd 3 Sep 10:24 AM
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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C 205675

T E L E G R A M

From THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

To THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

IMMEDIATE Restricted & Personal

CYPHER - AUTO

NO. 1437 OTTAWA, September 3, 1948.

Following from Prime Minister for Robertson,

Begins:

Your telegram No. 1519 just received. Please inform Cunard Directorate how much I appreciate the kind proposal of possible accommodation and thank them most warmly on my behalf. Ends.

OK

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SENT
SEP 3 1948
Department of External Affairs
SOUS-SECTION MOTS CHIFFRÉS

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JWP/DR

C 205676

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for Mr. Robertson:

Mr. Matthews of External Affairs advised me by telephone today that the suite consisting of rooms 50 and 52 on "A" deck of the Queen Mary had become available and would be assigned to the Prime Minister at a special price of $1010, if that arrangement was agreeable. Mr. Matthews added that a better suite on "M" deck might become available before sailing date and the price would be $1090.

I consulted Mr. King and he agreed to accept the suite on "A" deck, and authorized External Affairs to take the one on "M" deck instead, if it should become available.

I also spoke to Mr. King about the passenger list. He authorized me to have his name put on, as well as yours and Handy's. Mr. King said he did not want any letters put after his name. This information was passed on to Mr. Matthews immediately, and this memorandum is merely for purposes of record.

P.M. O-dog directed that Neish's name be added. Passed direction on to Miss McCloskey.
WLMK
9/IX/48.

J.W.P.

7th September 1948.

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TELETYPE MESSAGE

Mr. Robertson

C205677

TWO COPIES (ONE SIGNED) OF THIS MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO ROOM 309—EAST BLOCK

To: **THE CANADIAN CONSUL GENERAL, NEW YORK**

From: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA**

Name of Sender **W.D.Matthews/JEB** (Typewritten) Authority ..... (Signature of person authorizing message)

Date **7th Sept./48** Room No. ..... Bldg. ..... Local .....

CYPHER ( ) OR EN CLAIR ( )

File No. .....

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING. THE APPROPRIATE SECURITY OR URGENCY PREFIXES, WHEN REQUIRED BY THE CONTENTS, SHOULD BE TYPED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MESSAGE.

No. 574

IMPORTANT

Following for **McCloskey** From **Matthews** Begins

Names should appear on passenger list as follows:-

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King

A-37 — **R. Gordon Robertson**

A49 — **J. E. Handy**

The Prime Minister wishes you to take the suite on "A" deck at a price of $1,010. If a suite on the main deck subsequently becomes available at a price of $1,090 you should accept that in lieu of the "A" deck suite.

Please advise accommodation being held for Robertson, Handy and Nicol. Ends.

EXTERNAL.

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C 205678

TELEGRAM

From THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CONFIDENTIAL & PERSONAL

IMMEDIATE

LONDON, September 9th, 1948.

CYPHER - AUTO

NO. 1557

No. 1557. Confidential. Following for N.A. Robertson from Hudd, Personal, Begins:

Reference earlier exchanges regarding accommodation for Prime Minister ex New York:

Russell now informs me it has proved possible to make suite arrangements described in telegram No. 1519 of September 3rd. You will appreciate the importance of all concerned understanding that this is an entirely confidential arrangement. Ends.

ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER

RECD SEP 9 AM 10:19
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

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Memorandum for Mr. Handy:

Arrangements re Departure

I am informed by the C. N. R. that the schedule for Monday, September 13, will be as follows:

Leave Ottawa - 5 p.m. (E.D.T.)

Arrive Montreal - 8.10 p.m. (Central Station)

Leave Montreal - 8.40 p.m. (Central Station)

Arrival in New York will be on Tuesday, September 14, at the Pennsylvania Station at 7.10 a.m. standard time - or 8.10 a.m. (E.D.T.).

Car 100 will be in its usual place behind the Post Office until 3 p.m. (E.D.T.) on Monday, September 13, at which time it will be moved to the Station and connected to the train.

The suite at present held in the name of the Prime Minister on the Queen Mary (subject to a preferable suite on the main deck becoming available) is Suite A 80-82.

now changed to A75-77. May still be changed to H deck
MKR 10:10 a.m.

The number of Nicol's cabin is not yet available. The other cabins are:

For R. G. R. - A 37

For J. E. H. - A. 49

I am sending copies of this memo to Nicol and to Lay for their information.

R. G. R.

September 9, 1948.

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. R. G. ROBERTSON

I would refer to the travel of the Prime Minister and party to Europe, and wish to advise that the Consulate General at New York has informed us that the accommodation for the Prime Minister has been made by allocation to rooms A75 and A77. These rooms are situated on the starboard side, and the cost is $1010.00. Endeavours are still being made to obtain suitable accommodation on "M" deck.

This will confirm our understanding that you have made a request to New York for two tables in the dining-room, one to seat four and the other two.

S. D. Hemsley,
Chief Administrative Officer.

Ottawa, September 9th, 1948.

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S. D. Hemsley/EAC C 205681

Ottawa, 9th September, 1948.

MEMORANDUM for:-

Mr. Robertson.

This will confirm the information I received from New York that the Captain of the Queen Mary is Captain C. M. Ford and the Captain of the Queen Elizabeth is Captain C. J. Illingworth.

We were further advise that the Captain's table will not be finally decided upon until the sailing of the vessel. At the time of sailing the Captain decides whether he will ask for a table for four or for eight. Indication are, however, that his table will be in the vicinity of 250, 251 or 252.

S. D. Hemsley

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TELETYPE MESSAGE

C 205682

TWO COPIES (ONE SIGNED) OF THIS MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO ROOM 309—EAST BLOCK

To: CANADIAN CONSUL GENERAL, NEW YORK.

From: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA

Name of Sender S. D. Hemsley/EAC (Typewritten) Authority (Signature of person authorizing message)

Date 9th September Room No. 341 Bldg. Local 4786

CYPHER ( ) OR EN CLAIR (X)

File No.

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING. THE APPROPRIATE SECURITY OR URGENCY PREFIXES, WHEN REQUIRED BY THE CONTENTS, SHOULD BE TYPED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MESSAGE.

No. 577

IMPORTANT

Following for McCloskey From Hemsley Begins

Reference our telephone conversation regarding seating arrangements. We have discussed this with the Prime Minister's Office and decision is that a table for four should be obtained in the group 232, 230, 248, 249, 237, 235, with preference being given to 249 and 248 in that order.

As the additional table for two will not be occupied by the principal it is considered advisable to select a table along either of the sides of the room.

Latest indications are that no baggage will be shipped in advance but that it will come with the party.

If there is a change from cabins A75 and 77 to M. deck be sure and notify us immediately in order that baggage may be properly labelled.

EXTERNAL.

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H.L.Staines/HM/10

TELETYPE MESSAGE

C 205683

TWO COPIES (ONE SIGNED) OF THIS MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO ROOM 309—EAST BLOCK

To: THE CANADIAN CONSULATE GENERAL, NEW YORK

From: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA**

Name of Sender S. D. Hemsley (Typewritten) Authority (Signature of person authorizing message)

Date Sept. 10th, 1948 Room No. 343 Bldg. East Block Local 4786

CYPHER (X) OR EN CLAIR ( )

File No.

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING. THE APPROPRIATE SECURITY OR URGENCY PREFIXES, WHEN REQUIRED BY THE CONTENTS, SHOULD BE TYPED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MESSAGE.

No.

Following for McCloskey From Hemsley Begins

Prime Minister and party leaving Ottawa September 13th, 4.00 p.m. E.S.T., Canadian National train 50, and will arrive New York (Penn Station) Canadian National train 20 at 7.10 a.m. S.T. September 14th. The party will embark between 8.00 p.m. and midnight. All baggage is marked "Wanted" and will be transported in C.N.R. car 100 from Ottawa to New York. Mr. Gardiner is arranging that a Representative from C.N.R.'s New York office be on hand to look after the transfer of the hand baggage from Penn Station to vessel. Cunard have issued following steamship tickets:

Prime Minister - Contract Ticket No. E272718 (Rooms A75 and A77);

Mr. R. G. Robertson - Contract Ticket No. E272719 (Room A125);

Mr. J. R. Mundy - Contract Ticket No. E272720 (Room A106);

Mr. J. S. Nicol - Contract Ticket No. E272721 (Room A73).

Ends.

SECRET.

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C 205684

Copy sent to Handy.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: Travel Arrangements

(1) I informed Mr. Handy by telephone yesterday, and he has no doubt passed on the information to you, that a somewhat better suite on the Queen Mary has now been secured, which is No. A75-77. There is still the possibility that a suite may be secured on M Deck and if so this will be substituted.

Cabins for the rest of the party are now as follows:

Robertson - A 125
Handy - A 105
Nicol - A 73 (subject to alteration if suite is on M deck)

(2) As requested, I have ascertained that the Captain of the Queen Mary is Captain C. M. Ford.

The Captain of the Queen Elizabeth is Captain C. G. Illingworth.

(3) The Consul General's office in New York has been informed of your desire to have two tables secured in the dining room -- a round table for four and a smaller table for two. They advise that the Captain's table will not be finally decided upon until the sailing of the vessel. The general vicinity of the Captain's table is, however, known and tables are being sought in locations similar to those in the last trip.

(4) I understand from Mr. Handy that you will wish to stay at the Harvard Club in New York as usual. Is there anything you would wish me to do in connection with reservations or arrangements for yourself or other members of the party in this connection?

(5) All passports for the party have been sent to the Passport Office to ensure that they will be complete in all respects. I am advised that no visa is needed for France or the United Kingdom. A Transit Visa is being secured for the passage through the United States each way.

(6) External Affairs will have all tickets ready to-morrow, together with a complete statement of the costs involved.

R. G. R.

September 10, 1948.

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RGR:rb

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

C 205685

Re Travel Arrangements

1. I have now received from External Affairs all funds and documents necessary for the forthcoming trip. Attached herewith is a list of the material relating to yourself personally, which I am at present holding. Should you wish to inspect any of these items they can be made available immediately.

2. If it is satisfactory to you, the C.N.R. thought it would be best if Car 100 could be dropped from the Montreal train at the Turcotte yards, outside Montreal, where it will be switched to the New York train. If you wish to have the car taken into the station, this can be arranged, but as the time between trains is so short the C.N.R. feel that the other arrangement would be preferable.

3. The C.N.R. are arranging to have a representative available in New York to look after the transfer of the baggage of the party from the Pennsylvania Station to the ship.

4. Word has now been received from New York that embarkation will be possible before 10 o'clock. It can now be at any time between 8 p.m. and midnight New York time (E.D.T.).

5. Mr. G. B. Shannon, of the United Kingdom High Commissioner's Office, informed me this morning that they had received word that the King will wish to have the Prime Ministers or leaders of delegations to dinner at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, October 13. A copy of Mr. Shannon's letter confirming this is attached.

6. Word received by External Affairs this morning from London confirms that accommodation will be available for the Prime Minister and party on the Queen Elizabeth sailing from Southampton on October 30. Apparently, however, it still is not possible for a suite to be provided. The Cunard White Star Line expect that embarkation will be on the evening of Friday, October 29th and that arrival in New York will be on the morning of Thursday, November 4th.

R. G. R.

September 11, 1948.

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ARRANGEMENTS IN FRANCE AND FOR

MOVEMENT TO UNITED KINGDOM

D

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C 205687

MESSAGE FORM
OUTGOING

FILE REF.		

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FROM: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA**

TO: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR, PARIS

MESSAGE TO BE SENT
EN CLAIR
CODE
CYPHER x

DEGREE OF PRIORITY

ORIGINATOR
SIG.
TYPED: W.P. McLEOD
DIV. Admin.
LOCAL TEL. 4786

APPROVED BY
SIG.
TYPED: W.D.Matthews

IS THIS MESSAGE LIKELY TO BE PUBLISHED
YES ☐ NO ☐

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

Mr. Pickersgill
Mr. Staines
Mr. McLeod

DONE
DATE

COPIES REFERRED TO:

DONE
DATE

No. 352 | Date Prepared August 13/48 | COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

Following for Robertson, Begins:

Reservations made for Prime Minister and party consisting of two secretaries, one confidential messenger in R.M.S. QUEEN MARY ex New York, September 15th, due Cherbourg about September 20th. Please confirm reservations at Carillon also arrange rail transport and reservations Cherbourg to Paris and rail-sea transport Paris to London arriving London October 11th.

Also required for party same dates three single rooms at Carillon. Ends.

EXTERNAL.

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From Canadian Embassy, Paris C205688

Referred by direction of The Secretary of State for External Affairs

To ~~The Minister~~ Mr. Gordon Robertson, Prime Minister's Office.

FOR INFORMATION [redacted]

~~Also referred to~~:

Ottawa Aug. 26/48 1948 S.D.H. Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

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CANADIAN EMBASSY

Paris, 20th August 1948.

Dear Mr. Hemsley,

May I refer to your confidential telegram No. 352 of the 13th August concerning the arrival of the Prime Minister and party.

Please be advised that I have secured accommodation at the Crillon Hotel consisting of a suite for the Prime Minister and three single rooms in the immediate vicinity of this suite. Everything possible will be done to have the suite one of those which the Prime Minister occupied on previous visits but at the moment the Crillon Hotel cannot give me firm details of the location of this suite. However, they are going to inform me of the definite numbers of the rooms in the first days of September.

I am enclosing a copy of their letter received from Mr. COLAS, Manager of the Crillon Hotel for your information.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd) H. M. Robertson

Administrative Officer.

S. D. Hemsley, Esq.,
Chief Administrative Officer,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

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HOTEL DE CRILLON

Paris, 18th August 1948.
Place de la Concorde,

Mr. Robertson
Canadian Embassy
72 Avenue Foch
PARIS. XVIe.

Dear Sir,

Further to your recent visit, I hasten to confirm that I shall be very glad to welcome again the Right Honourable Mackenzie KING and to hold at his disposal a comfortable suite, consisting of a bedroom and a sitting room, for his arrival on September 20th and for a stay of three weeks.

As kindly requested, three single rooms with bath will also be reserved for his secretary and his assistants.

I have duly noted the Prime Minister's and Mr. Faure's preference for a suite overlooking the Place de la Concorde but, as my Chief Reception Clerk explained to you, I am not presently in a position to assure him one of his usual apartments owing to the numerous reservations already made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for various delegations to the U.N.O. General Assembly. Nevertheless, I wish to assure you that, should any of the desired suites on the Place de la Concorde become available for the above mentioned period, I shall not fail to offer it to the Prime Minister. In case of absolute impossibility, the best apartment on the Rue Boissy d'Anglas or on one of our courts will be reserved in his favour.

Thanking you very sincerely for this important order and assuring you that, as in the past, the Right Honourable Mackenzie KING will find at the "CRILLON" all the comfort and attention necessary to make his stay most pleasant,

I beg to remain, dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

(sgd) A. COLAS
Manager

P.S. I shall be in a position to give you more details about the location of the Prime Minister's suite in the first days of September.

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C205691

MESSAGE FORM

OUTGOING

FILE REF.		

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FROM: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA**

TO: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR, PARIS

MESSAGE TO BE SENT	
EN CLAIR	
CODE	
CYPHER	X

DEGREE OF PRIORITY

ORIGINATOR

SIG.

TYPED: S.D.Hemsley/S

DIV. Admin.

LOCAL TEL. 4786

APPROVED BY

SIG.

TYPED:

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COPIES REFERRED TO:

Mr. Gordon Robertson
(P.M.'s Office)

Mr. Staines

DONE

DATE

No. 396	Date Prepared Aug. 27/48	COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

Following for Robertson from Hemsley, Begins:

Would appreciate receiving by cable information on arrangements you have made for the movement of Prime Minister and party by rail from Cherbourg to Paris. Would also appreciate information on distance and travelling time from Cherbourg to Paris in case Prime Minister might wish to travel by road.

The Prime Minister has now expressed to the High Commissioner in London his desire to arrive in London on October 6th or October 7th instead of October 11th. Please check with the High Commissioner as to the date accommodation has been arranged for the Prime Minister in London, and arrange appropriate rail transportation for the Prime Minister and his party from Paris to arrive in London on the date arranged. Ends.

EXTERNAL.

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C 205692

MESSAGE FORM

OUTGOING

FILE REF.		

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FROM: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA**

TO: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, PARIS

MESSAGE TO BE SENT	
EN CLAIR	
CODE	
CYPHER	X

DEGREE OF PRIORITY

ORIGINATOR

SIG.

TYPED: W.D.MATTHEWS

DIV. Admin.

LOCAL TEL. 7581

APPROVED BY

SIG.

TYPED: W.D.Matthews

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DATE

No. 399	Date Prepared 27th August, 1948.	COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

Following for Vanier from Matthews, Begins:

Your telegram No. 487, of August 24th, re Prime Minister's visit.

The Prime Minister will not be accompanied by Security Officer.

2. The Prime Minister has asked us to leave it up to you to make suitable arrangements for car. Ends.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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C205693

TELEGRAM

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR, PARIS

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER

NO. 515 PARIS, August 30th, 1948.

No. 515. Following for Hemsley from Robertson, Begins:

Your telegram No. 396 of August 27th, Prime Minister's visit.

Have arranged through Foreign Affairs private salon on special train meeting boat on arrival at Cherbourg.

2. Distance Cherbourg-Paris 366 kilometers. Five and a half to six hours driving.

3. Have been advised by Canada House, accommodation arranged for 6th October. Would appreciate before making final arrangements knowing if Prime Minister wishes to arrive morning or late afternoon, of the 6th. Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

WARNING

THIS MESSAGE MUST BE PARAPHRASED IF IT IS TO BE COMMUNICATED TO PERSONS OUTSIDE OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

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CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for Mr. Hemsley:

Re: Prime Minister's visit to Europe

I have communicated the contents of telegram No. 515 from the Paris Embassy to the Prime Minister.

Mr. King has indicated -

(1) that he would wish to travel in the private salon on the special boat train from Cherbourg to Paris,

(2) that, if there are through sleepers from Paris to London, he would prefer to travel by night, leaving October 5th and arriving morning October 6th. If not, the journey by day would probably be more comfortable, and reservations should be made accordingly. The Prime Minister would prefer to travel whichever way is likely to be more comfortable and less fatiguing.

Will you be good enough to advise Paris accordingly.

J.W.P.

31st August 1948.

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C 205695

MESSAGE FORM
OUTGOING

FILE REF.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FROM: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA**

TO: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, PARIS.

MESSAGE TO BE SENT
EN CLAIR
CODE
CYPHER X

DEGREE OF PRIORITY

ORIGINATOR
SIG. S. D. Hemsley
TYPED: S.D. HEMSLEY
DIV. Admin.
LOCAL TEL. 4786

APPROVED BY
SIG.
TYPED: S.D. HEMSLEY

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DATE

No. 407 | Date Prepared 31st August, 1948. | COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE SENT -- AUG 31 1948

Following for Robertson from Hemsley, Begins.

Your telegram No. 515 of August 30th travel arrangments for the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has indicated

1. that he would wish to travel in the private salon on the special boat train from Cherbourg to Paris,
2. that, if there are through sleepers from Paris to London, he would prefer to travel by night, leaving October 5th and arriving morning October 6th. If not, the journey by day would probably be more comfortable, and reservations should be made accordingly. The Prime Minister would prefer to travel whichever way is likely to be more comfortable and less fatiguing.

Please advise us and the High Commissioner, London, of arrangements made. Ends.

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C205696

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TELEGRAM

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR, PARIS

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER

NO. 541

PARIS, September 3rd, 1948.

No. 541. Repeated to London as No. 80. Following for Hemsley from Robertson, Begins:

Your telegram No. 407 of August 31st arrangements for Prime Minister. It is understood Prime Minister wishes to travel in private salon on special boat train.

2. We have reserved at the Crillon Hotel the apartment the Prime Minister occupied on his last visit.

3. Arrangements have been made for the Prime Minister and Party to travel by through sleepers from Paris to London on the night of October 5th to arrive London morning October 6th.

Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR.

WARNING

THIS MESSAGE MUST BE PARAPHRASED IF IT IS TO BE COMMUNICATED TO PERSONS OUTSIDE OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

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C 205697

MATTERS CONCERNING THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

E

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CANADIAN EMBASSY

Paris, July 21, 1948.

Dear Mr. Hemsley,

With reference to your 5475-DG-40 of the 9th of July concerning the UNO arrangements it is now possible to give further advice as to developments.

(1) Office Equipment
This has been covered in my letter of yesterday's date and with the supplied list of requirements this can be left for the time being as no difficulties are envisaged.

(2) Telephone Installation
The Director of the P.T.T. was taken along to the Raphael Hotel yesterday afternoon and has undertaken to have the telephone arrangement as stated in your above quoted letter in operation by the 11th of September amounting to a twelve-line internal exchange with four outside lines. The Director also advised that he would arrange for two or three outside direct lines. These lines I take it will be between -

(1) Our office at the Palais de Chaillot and the Raphael Hotel,

(2) The Embassy and the Raphael Hotel, and/or

(3) The Crillon, should the Prime Minister come and want his same suite, and the Raphael Hotel. (The Director of the Conference arrangements and requisitions of hotels for the same has put by a suite at the Crillon for the Prime Minister should he arrive. If such a thing should happen I am sure you will let me know at the earliest possible moment.)

It is understood that the signals equipment will be installed at the Embassy commencing the 16th of August but as to the date of the commencement for telephone installation I am to use my own discretion - this I will do on the advice of the Director of the P.T.T. and allowing a few extra days for the all-too-familiar excuses and setbacks.

Sent to P.M.

A note has been sent to the P.T.T. to confirm the talks with the director requesting bilingual telephone operator service for the period from the 12th of September to the end of the conference and from eight in the morning to twelve midnight. This may be a difficult commitment for them but it is thought it will be managed.

S.D. Hemsley, Esq.,
Chief Administrative Officer,
Ottawa, Canada.

....2

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(3) Local Transportation

(a) Cars -

(i) contact will be made with The Hague to have the Cadillac and the light Chevrolet here in Paris by September 12th. The Hague will be asked if they wish to provide their own drivers for their cars.
(ii) the station wagon from Brussels as in (i).
(iii) it is understood that the new station wagon in Paris will be used for the conference. May I query the use of the Buick for this purpose also, as with the arrival of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Hooton for ERP work which it is now understood will be at least until the end of the year, this car has been used entirely for their work which includes constant movement about Paris. With only the old Chevrolet it is just not possible to carry on the necessary work of the Embassy which will not be decreased through the period of the Assembly. Perhaps you would give me your advice on this point please, as I cannot see the way clear whereby our services can function with the use of only this one small vehicle.
(iv) the United Nations car will be requested as from the 19th of September.

(b) Drivers -

After consultation with Brussels and The Hague as to sending their drivers the remainder will be drawn from the veterans who are qualified drivers at the Maison Canadienne.

(c) Assistant to the Secretary-General -

It is agreed that Mr. Duchastel in the above capacity could also act as despatcher and will be located at the Raphael Hotel.

(d) Garage -

Garage space in the required area will be at a high premium and all garages insist that space is hired for the complete month. It will therefore be necessary to rent garage space as from the 1st of September. I have tentatively agreed to this with the Garage Magdeburg for a bay of eight spaces at the rate of 2,610 francs per space per month. This arrangement and price will be hard to improve upon. The period of tenure would be from the 1st of September until the 30th of November. The garage is supplying a small office without charge.

.....

'sgd' H.M. Robertson
Administrative Officer.

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Ottawa, August 30, 1948.

TENTATIVE LIST OF PERSONNEL FOR THIRD SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Further Revision)

Rank	Place of Departure	Date	Trans-portation	Remarks
Representatives				
Prime Minister	New York	Sept.15	Queen Mary	with 3 persons
Hon. Lionel Chevrier, M.P.	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Chevrier
Senator W. McL. Robertson	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Robertson
Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. McNaughton and Miss Leslie McNaughton
Gen. G.P. Vanier	Paris	-	-	
Alternates				
Hugues Lapointe, M.P.	Quebec	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Lapointe
Ralph Maybank, M.P.	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Maybank
N.A. Robertson	London	-	-	
L.D. Wilgress	Berne	-	-	
R.G. Riddell	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	
10				9
Advisers (1)				
R.M. Macdonnell	Prague	-	-	Reporting Sept. 20
C.S.A. Ritchie	Paris	-	-	"
J.W. Holmes	Paris	-	-	"
J.A. Chapdelaine	Paris	-	-	"
Sid Pollock	London	-	-	(Accommodation for wife in Paris) Reporting Sept.20
J.H. Thurrott	Brussels	-	-	Reporting Sept. 20
H.H. Carter	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	
L.J.H. Lewis	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Lewis
8				2

(1) Messrs. G.S. Patterson, S.F. Rae and Ed. Ritchie may join the Delegation at a later date.

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Rank	Place of Departure	Date	Trans-portation	Remarks
Advisers Cont'd.				
C.K. Grande	Montreal	Oct.2	Empress of France	
H.M. Robertson	Paris	-	-	Reporting Sept.20
H.F. Feaver	The Hague	-	-	Reporting Sept.20
Jules Léger	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Léger and 2 children and Mrs. Dupuis
				4
Information				
Campbell Moodie	London	-	-	(Possibly for
F. Charpentier	Paris	-	-	(10 days only
F. Carlisle	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	(Reporting (Sept. 18
Secretary-General				
E.A. Côté	Quebec	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
Secretary				
K.C. Brown	London	-	-	(Mr.A.R.Kilgour will act as secretary to the main party.) Reporting Sept. 11 in London.
9				
Assistant to the Secretary-General				
J. Duchastel	Paris	-	-	Reporting Sept. 15
Miss M.E. Macdonald	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
Accounts				
M.H. Coleman	Halifax	Aug. 27	Aquitania	
J.M.T. Ouellette	Halifax	Aug. 27	Aquitania	
A.J. Matheson	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
Communications				
Mr. L.G. O'Neil	Halifax	Aug. 6	Aquitania	
Miss C.P. Lavigne	Montreal	Sept. 9	Ascania	
Miss M.L. Ménard	Montreal	Sept. 9	Ascania	
Records and Documents				
J.P. Barr	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
M.H. Hébert	Montreal	Sept. 9	Ascania	
10				

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Rank	Place of Departure	Date	Trans-portation	Remarks
Stenographers				
Mrs. Morin	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	Head Steno-grapher
Miss Alie	Brussels	-	-	Social Secretary Sept. 19
Miss Blahey	London	-	-	Sept. 20
Miss Crone	London	-	-	Sept. 20
Miss Robbins	Berne	-	-	Sept. 19
Miss Ronahan	Copenhagen	-	-	Sept. 20
Miss Henson	Berne	-	-	Sept. 19
Miss East	Berne	-	-	Sept. 19
Miss Geary	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	Sept. 19
Miss Audet	Paris	-	-	
Miss Shaw	Montreal	Sept. 9	Ascania	To be re-placed by French-speaking steno from Paris
Miss Douglas	Prague	-	-	
Messengers				
Mr. Harvey Jackson	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
J.A.O. Simard	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
J.P. Grant	London	Sept.19	-	going forward with main party.
Security Guards				
C.R. Doughty F. Stevenson D.F. Campbell J. McLaughlan	London	Sept.11	-	(going (forward on (Sept.11 from (London
Drivers				
Six	Paris	-	-	
25 62				15

Summary

	To the Assembly		From the Assembly	
	From Canada	From Europe	Returning to Canada	Remaining in Europe
Representatives	4	1	4	1
Alternates	3	2	3	2
Advisers and Secretaries	6*	11	7	10
Staff	14**	21	12	23
	27	35	26	36
		27		26
		62		62

(Travelling with the party will be 15 dependents)

* 2 en route to European postings
** 4 en route to European postings

E.A.C.,

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C 205703

ARRANGEMENTS IN UNITED KINGDOM

F

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C205704

MESSAGE FORM
OUTGOING

FILE REF.		
11-GWB-40		

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA**

TO: THE CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER, LONDON.

MESSAGE TO BE SENT	
EN CLAIR	
CODE	
CYPHER	X

DEGREE OF PRIORITY

ORIGINATOR

SIG.

TYPED: W. P. McLeod

DIV. Admin.

LOCAL TEL. 4786

APPROVED BY

SIG.

TYPED: W. D. MATTHEWS

IS THIS MESSAGE LIKELY TO BE PUBLISHED

YES ☐ NO ☐

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

Mr. Pickersgill
Mr. Staines
Mr. McLeod

DONE

DATE

COPIES REFERRED TO:

DONE

DATE

No.

Date Prepared
Aug. 13/48

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

Following for Sigvaldason from Matthews, Begins:

Prime Minister and party of two secretaries and one confidential messenger have reservations R.M.S. "Queen Mary" ex New York September 15th arriving Cherbourg about September 20th for onward passage to Paris. Paris has been requested to arrange rail-sea transport Paris to London arriving London October 11th (repeat eleventh). Prime Minister prefers suite as previously at Dorchester not (repeat not) Masseys. Also required for same date accommodation for two secretaries and personal attendant. Please ascertain if Mrs. Black would be available to act as Secretary for Prime Minister and party. Please reserve accommodation in "Nieuw Amsterdam" ex Soughampton October 26 consisting of one private suite and two singld rooms with bath also berth for confidential messenger. Advise costs soon as possible. Ends.

EXTERNAL.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

You may wish to see the attached telegram from London, with regard to reservations at the Dorchester Hotel, and concerning return accommodation on the "Nieuw Amsterdam".

Confirmation is sought as to whether reservations indicated will be adequate. It is not indicated whether the space for the confidential messenger is on the same deck as or close to your accommodation. Presumably, it would be desirable to have the space close to you, if this can be arranged. You might also wish to give some direction as to whether a berth for the confidential messenger (which might be in a cabin shared with some other person) would be satisfactory, or whether an inside cabin would be preferable.

R. G. R.

August 20, 1948

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T E L E G R A M

C 205706

FROM: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

C O N F I D E N T I A L

CYPHER - AUTO LONDON, August 18th, 1948.

NO. 1372

No. 1379. Confidential. Following for Matthews from Sigvaldason, Begins:

Reference your telegram No. 1292 of August 13th. Accommodation has been reserved for Prime Minister and party in Dorchester for period October 11th to October 27th. Mr. King will have same suite as in November 1947. We have also reserved a room as office for Mrs. Black who has agreed to act as secretary.

The following reservations have been made on the "Nieuw Amsterdam" ex Southampton October 27th.

Suite for Prime Minister £182 or $725.

Two single deck cabins with bath £115 or $460 each.

A minimum rate berth costing £81 or $325 has been reserved for confidential messenger. If, however, an inside cabin is required, this would cost £100 or $400. Please confirm by cable whether these reservations will meet requirements. Ends.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

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C 205707

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. R. G. ROBERTSON

I am attaching hereto telegram received from the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain concerning:-

(1) reservations at the Dorchester Hotel from October 11th - 27th;

(2) Mrs. Black agreeing to act as secretary, and

(3) return reservations on the "Nieuw Amsterdam" ex Southampton October 27th.

I would appreciate your comments as to whether these arrangements are satisfactory.

H.L. Staines.

Ottawa, August 19th, 1948.

Suite for PM — £182 or $725
2 Single deck cabins - £115 or $460 each
1 Min. cabin £81 or $325
(or inside cabin £100 or $400)

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C 205708

Telegram

From: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa

To: The High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain, London

Ottawa, August 26, 1948

Telegram No. 1378

Code

Following for High Commissioner from Prime Minister, Begins:

Re reservations. I am pleased to know that you have secured for me, during London stay, same accommodation as formerly at Dorchester.

Copies sent to Mr. Matthews, Mr. Hemsley, Mr. Sloan

I should be obliged, however, if you would have this accommodation extended to October 30th, and have return reservations made by "Queen Elizabeth" sailing from Southampton that date, cancelling reservations on "Nieuw Amsterdam" which sails on October the 27th.

To meet unforeseen engagements arising out of meeting of Prime Ministers and for other reasons, I should like to have at least an extra three or four days in London after its proceedings are over.

I also feel it very desirable I should arrive in London at least three or four days before opening of meeting of Prime Ministers to permit of

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conversations with Attlee and others in advance. I feel Wednesday October the 6th or Thursday the 7th latest date for which this should be arranged.

Would be grateful if accommodation at Dorchester could be arranged accordingly.

I wonder if U.K. Government would be agreeable to assigning Inspector Dyer as Security Officer for me during Prime Ministers' meeting?
(Signed) Mackenzie King. Message Ends.

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 205710

TELEGRAM

From THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

RESTRICTED

CYPHER - AUTO LONDON, August 25th, 1948.

NO. 1432

No. 1432. Restricted. Following for the Prime Minister from Robertson, Begins:

1. Lord Clarendon, who is the Chairman of the Council of Associated Empire Societies (The Royal Empire Society, The Overseas League, The Victoria League etc.) has enquired whether you would be willing to be the guest of the Associated Societies at a special reception which they would like to give in your honour during the Prime Ministers' meetings. When the societies meet jointly for such occasions -- the last was a combined reception in honour of the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh -- they usually meet in the Dorchester. The reception would be from 6:00 to 7:30 p.m., and the day would be any day that suited you except October 14th or 20th. Lord Clarendon thought a mid-week reception would be better than one at the week-end.

Copy sent to M. Pearson

2. I asked Colonel Cust, who brought this message from Lord Clarendon, to tell him that I knew you would greatly appreciate their wish to give such a reception in your honour, that I knew your visit to London would be brief and busy, and that I would at once transmit the invitation to you and find out whether it would be possible for you to accept it. Ends.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

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C 205711

TELEGRAM

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

TO: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN, LONDON

Ottawa, August 26, 1948

Telegram No. 1377

Code

Following for High Commissioner from Prime Minister, Begins:

1. Replying yours No. 1432 of 25th instant. Will you please convey to Lord Clarendon my warm appreciation of the invitation he has so kindly extended as Chairman of the Council of Associated Empire Societies.

Copy sent to Mr Pearson

2. As my stay in London will necessarily be so brief, I think I should forego accepting any invitations which might interfere with the sole purpose of my visit, namely that of attending meetings of the Prime Ministers and engagements immediately connected therewith.

3. It would I think be advisable were I to follow the rule, until at least after I have arrived in London, of making no engagements whatever other than those related to the Prime Ministers' meeting. If you agree this would

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be the wisest course, I should be pleased if you would proceed accordingly in having replies made to any communications which are in the nature of invitations to myself.
(Signed) Mackenzie King. Message ends.

Secretary of State for External Affairs

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C 205713

TELEGRAM

From THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

RESTRICTED

CYPHER - AUTO

LONDON, August 31, 1948.

NO. 1492

No. 1492. Restricted. Following from Robertson for the Prime Minister, Begins:

Reference your telegram No. 1377 of August 27th:

I have written to Lord Clarendon in the sense of your telegram, and fully agree that in principle the policy you suggest about invitations a wholly reasonable one.

You may wish to make an exception in the case of the Canada Club, which has asked me to convey to you an invitation to be the guest of honour at a dinner on October 12th, the only night on which the Club can secure the main dining-room of the Savoy.

I should think it would be difficult to accept such an invitation without agreeing to make the principal speech of the evening, and difficult to make a public speech in London at that time without touching on some of the questions which you will be discussing at the Prime Ministers' meetings.

As it is necessary for the Club to make arrangements as soon as possible I should be grateful if you would let me have a decision by telegram. Ends.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

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TELEGRAM C205714

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

TO: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

RESTRICTED

CYPHER

NO. 1412 OTTAWA, August 31st, 1948.

Restricted. Following from Prime Minister for the High Commissioner, Begins:

Reference your telegram No. 1492:

Many thanks for having written Lord Clarendon in the sense of my telegram.

As to Canada Club invitation, I should like to make an exception to the rule. I feel, however, I should not even consider the possibility of being present at a dinner for October 12th. As at present the meeting of Prime Ministers is scheduled to open on October 11th, there is almost a certainty that that date would conflict with an evening I wish to have free of all engagements, other than those which may have to do with the meetings of the Prime Ministers. I also feel for other reasons mentioned in your telegram, it would be inadvisable for me to accept the Canada Club's invitation, much as I should be pleased to do so were the

SENT
AUG 31 1948
Department of External Affairs.

WARNING
This message must be paraphrased if it is to be communicated to persons outside of the Canadian Government service

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/circumstances other than what they are. Ends. W.L. Mackenzie King.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SENT
AUG 31 1948
Department of External Affairs.

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C 205716

TELEGRAM

From THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CODE

NO. 1477

LONDON, August 31st, 1948.

No. 1477. August 31st. Following for the Prime Minister from Robertson, Begins:

Your telegram of 26th August, No. 1378.

Your accommodation at Dorchester has been reserved for an additional 4 or 5 days before and after Prime Ministers' meeting. Commonwealth Relations Office are arranging to have Dyer assigned to you as Security Officer for all time you are in England. Ends.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

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TOP SECRET

Ottawa,
September 4, 1948

G. E. B. Shannon, Esq.,
Deputy High Commissioner
for the United Kingdom,
Earnscliffe,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Shannon:

I duly received your letter of today's date, enclosing a personal message from Mr. Attlee about the Prime Ministers' Meeting.

I should be grateful if you would transmit the attached reply to Mr. Attlee.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) W. L. Mackenzie King.

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TOP SECRET

PERSONAL MESSAGE FOR MR. ATTLEE FROM MR. MACKENZIE KING

DATED 4th SEPTEMBER, 1948

Prime Minister's Meeting

I am pleased to know October Eleventh definitely fixed as opening date.

I much appreciate generous courtesy United Kingdom Government in extending invitation to my advisers and myself to be their guests during the period of the meeting. Except for accommodation Secretarial staff being arranged through Office of High Commissioner for Canada, I do not expect my staff to extend beyond one adviser, one private secretary, and one confidential messenger.

I agree it is desirable to have an official announcement of meeting made forthwith. I cordially approve terms draft announcement attached to your communication.

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C 205719

PRIME MINISTERS' MEETING

TEXT OF SUGGESTED DRAFT ANNOUNCEMENT

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on the 28th June that it was hoped to hold a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to discuss broad general questions of common interest in October. Arrangements have now been made for a meeting to take place in London on the 11th October.

2. It is hoped that most Commonwealth Prime Ministers will be able to be present. Mr. Chifley, who visited this country so recently as July, will, however, be unable to leave Australia again after so short an interval and Australia will therefore be represented by Dr. Evatt. Dr. Malan, owing to pressure of domestic matters and Parliamentary business in South Africa, will also be unable to be present and South Africa will be represented by .....
.....

3. As is customary on these occasions the meeting will be a private one at which there will be confidential discussions and exchanges of view on matters of common concern between Commonwealth Prime Ministers. It is not the practice on these occasions to take formal decisions for subsequent Parliamentary approval.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURN TRIP

G

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

As requested, I have secured from External Affairs, the following list of vessels sailing from the United Kingdom for the period immediately following the sailing of the Nieuw Amsterdam on October 26th:-

Vessel	Date of Sailing	From	To
Nieuw Amsterdam	October 26	Southampton	New York
Empress of Canada	October 27	"	Montreal
Queen Elizabeth	October 30	"	New York
Empress of France	November 3	Liverpool	Montreal
America	November 5	Southampton	New York
Britannic	November 5	Liverpool	New York
Mauretania	November 6	Southampton	New York
Aquitania	November 9	"	Halifax
Media	November 13	Liverpool	New York

R. G. R.

August 24, 1948.

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T E L E G R A M

FROM: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa.

TO: The High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain, London.

Ottawa, August 26, 1948.

Telegram No. 1378

Code

Following for High Commissioner from Prime Minister,

Begins:

Re reservations. I am pleased to know that you have secured for me, during London stay, same accommodation as formerly at Dorchester.

I should be obliged, however, if you would have this accommodation extended to October 30th, and have return reservations made by " Queen Elizabeth" sailing from Southampton that date, cancelling reservations on "Nieuw Amsterdam" which sails on October the 27th.

To meet unforeseen engagements arising out of meeting of Prime Ministers and for other reasons, I should like to have at least an extra three or four days in London after its proceedings are over.

I also feel it very desirable I should arrive in London at least three or four days before opening of meeting of Prime Ministers to permit of conversations with Attlee and others in advance. I feel Wednesday October the 6th or Thursday the 7th latest date for which this should be arranged.

Would be grateful if accommodation at Dorchester could be arranged accordingly.

I wonder if U.K.Government would be agreeable to assigning Inspector Dyer as Security Officer for me during Prime Ministers' meeting? (Signed) Mackenzie King.

Message Ends.

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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RGR:McK

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C 205723

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

TO: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, LONDON.

Personal

CYPHER

IMMEDIATE

NO.1371 Ottawa, August 26, 1948.

Following for Mr. Robertson from the Prime Minister

Begins:

Am at present negotiating for accommodation on board the Queen Mary sailing from New York September 15th. Would like to return by Queen Elizabeth leaving Southampton October 30th. As both are Cunard White Star liners, I wonder if head officials in London would not consider giving to me, as Prime Minister of Canada attending Paris Conference, and also meeting of Prime Ministers in London, some special consideration in matter of accommodation both ways. Should you feel that the High Commissioner's Office in London should be hesitant in making inquiries and approaches, possibly Jack Patteson could do this on my behalf. For obvious reasons, I hesitate to incur a large outlay for a suite. On the other hand, feel as Prime Minister of Canada, I should at least have a sitting room as well as a bedroom.

Would be glad to have word from you before making final arrangements through company in New York.

Appreciate any good offices you can lend.

W. L. Mackenzie King.

Message Ends.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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TELEGRAM

C 205724

From THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

RESTRICTED

CYPHER - AUTO

LONDON, August 27th, 1948.

NO. 1449

No. 1449. Restricted. Personal. Following for the Prime Minister from Robertson, Begins:

Reference your telegram No. 1371 regarding accommodation on "Queen Mary" and "Queen Elizabeth".

The London Director of Cunard, to whom I could appropriately mention the matter, is absent until early next week, and Jack Patteson is away until September 6th. I suggest no final arrangements are made through the Cunard office in New York until I have explored the position with Cunard here. Ends.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 12 1948 P.M. 3:35

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C 205725

MESSAGE FORM

OUTGOING

FILE REF.		

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

FROM: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA**

TO: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, LONDON

MESSAGE TO BE SENT	
EN CLAIR	
CODE	
CYPHER	X

DEGREE OF PRIORITY

ORIGINATOR

SIG.

TYPED: H.L.Staines

DIV. Administrative

LOCAL TEL. 7388

APPROVED BY

SIG.

TYPED: S.D.Hemsley

IS THIS MESSAGE LIKELY TO BE PUBLISHED

YES ☐ NO ☐

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DATE

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DONE

DATE

No. 1381	Date Prepared August 27th, 1948.	COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

Following for Sigvaldason from Hemsley.

Reference your 1379 of August 18th.

Cables Nos. 1371 and 1378 despatched August 26th to Mr. Robertson requesting accommodation be obtained on the "Queen Elizabeth" October 30th, if this can be secured.

Please cancel reservations made on "Nieuw Amsterdam" ex Southampton, October 27th.

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C 205726

TELEGRAM

From THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

RESTRICTED AND PERSONAL

CYPHER - AUTO

LONDON, September 1st, 1948.

NO. 1500

No. 1500. Restricted. Personal. Following for the Prime Minister from Robertson, Begins:

Reference your telegram No. 1371 of August 26th.

1. I have explored the situation regarding steamship accommodation, and although Cunard executives have been most understanding and sympathetic, they inform me it is impossible to provide sitting room accommodation as both sailings you have in view will be carrying a peak number of passengers, including a great many members of other Assembly delegations proceeding to Paris. It has, therefore, been necessary to convert sitting room accommodation to bedroom uses, and at the moment no spare accommodation of any sort is available. Should any become so, the Cunard are ready to allot it to you for Conference room purposes, although I am afraid there is no prospect of this not involving an additional charge. Russell, the London Executive Director of Cunard, thought his company could still reserve suitable accommodation on basis of last year's arrangement on Aquitania sailing from Halifax on September 18th, but I did not think this would in any way meet your needs.

2. In the circumstances, would you wish me to endeavour to secure a re-booking of the cancelled accommodation on Nieuw Amsterdam? Ends.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

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MEMORANDUM

Re. Return Accommodation

In reply to Telegram No. 1500 of September 1st, Mr. Matthews advised London not to renew the accommodation on the NIEUW AMSTERDAM, but to proceed with efforts to secure accommodation on the QUEEN ELIZABETH.

R.G.R.

September 8, 1948.

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TELEGRAM

C205728

From THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

RESTRICTED

IMMEDIATE

LONDON, September 11, 1948.

CYPHER - AUTO

NO. 1573

No. 1573. Restricted. Following for Hemsley from Sigvaldason, Begins:

Reference your telegram No. 1471 of September 10th.

Regret Cunard unable to give specific information concerning return accommodation of Prime Minister and party on Queen Elizabeth sailing October 30th. They assure us that accommodation will be available for Prime Minister and party but not including suite.

2. Cunard anticipate embarkation will be evening of October 29th. Arriving New York morning of November 4th. This will be confirmed at an early date. Ends.

ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER

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(Prime Minister's Copy)

C 205729

10

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Trip to Paris and London

Sept.-Nov. - 1948

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C 205730

SEPTEMBER

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MONDAY - SEPTEMBER 13

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
5.00 p.m. (E.D.T.)	Leave Ottawa			

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TUESDAY - SEPTEMBER 14

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
8.10 a.m. (E.D.T.)	Arrive New York	Pennsylvania Station	(Stay at Harvard Club)	
	Luncheon	Harvard Club	Mrs. Wm. Hendrie	
5.00 p.m.	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Chorley to tea	Harvard Club	(?)	
7.15 p.m.	Dinner with Mr. John D.Rockefeller (Informal)	740 Park Ave., New York 21	Tel.: Butterfield 8-1760	
8.00 p.m. to Midnight (E.D.T.)	Embark - SS. "Queen Mary" (Pier 90)	New York	Cabins: Prime Minister - A 75-77 R.G.R. - A 125 E.H. - A 105 J.S.N. - A.73	

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WEDNESDAY - SEPTEMBER 15

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
(Shortly after midnight - or early morning --	Sail from New York)			
4.30 p.m.	Tea and conversation	Mrs. Wm. Hendrie		
8.00 p.m.	Dinner with Mrs. Hendrie followed by seeing of film "HOMECOMING".			

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THURSDAY - SEPTEMBER 16

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
	(On Board SS. "Queen Mary")			
1.oo p.m.	Luncheon with Mrs. Hendrie			
4.30 p.m.	Tea, with Mrs. Hendrie			

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FRIDAY - SEPTEMBER 17

ENGAGEMENTS AND INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
	(On Board SS. "Queen Mary")			
4.30 p.m.	Tea, with Mrs. Hendrie			

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SATURDAY - SEPTEMBER 18

ENGAGEMENTS AND INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
	(On Board SS. "Queen Mary")			
12.00 noon	Marriage of Miss Mary Jeannette Howe to James Dane Dodge (Miss Howe is the daughter of Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe)	St. Bartholomew's Church, Ottawa	Reception at 7 Crescent Rd., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa (At Home after Oct. 1, at 1109 Monroe Ave., Racine, Wis., U.S.A.) (Invitation in B.T.'s for "Queen Mary")	
4.30 p.m.	Tea with Mrs. Hendrie			

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SUNDAY - SEPTEMBER 19

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
	(On Board SS. "Queen Mary")			
2.30 p.m. -	Conversation with General Guy Simonds			
4.30 p.m.	Tea with Mrs. Hendrie			
8.00 p.m.	Dinner with Mrs. Wm. Hendrie			

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MONDAY - SEPTEMBER 20

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
- a.m.	Arrive Cherbourg			
- p.m.	Arrive Paris Gare St. Lazare	Stay at The Crillon		
	Interviews with	General Vanier, Mr. Chevrier, Hon. Wishart Robertson.		
6.30 p.m.	Reception	Residenceof Canadian Ambassador		
	Dinner	with Mr. Norman Robertson.		

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C205739

(In Paris)

TUESDAY - SEPTEMBER 21

ENGAGEMENTS AND INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
9.15 a.m.	Meeting of Canadian Delegation	Hotel Raphael Canadian Conference Room, 6th floor.	*presided*	*attended*
11.00 a.m.	Memorial Service for Count Bernadotte	Champs d'Orlay.		*attended*
3.00 p.m.	General Assembly of the United Nations	Palais Chaillot, enter from Ave. Varsovie		*attended*
6.00 p.m.	Reception at Canadian Delegation for members of the Press	Hotel Raphael 7th floor, Roof Garden or Conference Room (depending on weather)		*attended*

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WEDNESDAY - SEPTEMBER 22

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
9.15 a.m.	Meeting of Delegation			
10.30 a.m.	General Assembly, Palais de Chaillot.			
3.00 p.m.	~~General Assembly, Palais de Chaillot.~~			
6.00 p.m.	Call on M. et Mme Lenoir et Mlle Madeleine Lenoir	12 rue d'Auteuil		

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(In Paris)

THURSDAY - SEPTEMBER 23

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
9.15 a.m.	Meeting of Canadian Delegation			
10.30 a.m.	Meeting of General Assembly			
3.00 p.m.	Meeting of General Assembly			
	Interview with Mrs. F.D.R. Roosevelt, The Crillon - after meeting.			

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FRIDAY - SEPTEMBER 24

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
7.00 p.m.	Senator and Mrs. Wishart Robertson (29th wedding anniversary)	Room 307, Hotel Raphael	See memo.	
8.00 p.m.	Dinner	Palais de l'Elysée	in honour of 3rd Session of meeting of U.N. (Evening dress)	ACCEPTED

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SATURDAY - SEPTEMBER 25

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
7. to 9.00 p.m.	Reception	Ambassador of Argentina and Mme V. Roca Maison de l'Amérique Latine, 96 avenue d'Iéna.		DECLINED

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SUNDAY - SEPTEMBER 26

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10.30 a.m.	Chambre des Députés			

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MONDAY - SEPTEMBER 27

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
9.15 a.m.	Meeting of Canadian Delegation			
10.30 a.m.	Meeting of General Assembly			
	Speech by Prime Minister			

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(In Paris)

TUESDAY - SEPTEMBER 28

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
8.00 p.m.	Dinner, U.K. Embassy			

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WEDNESDAY - SEPTEMBER 29

ENGAGEMENTS AND INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
9.00 a.m.	Meeting of Commonwealth representatives	U. K. Embassy		
	Luncheon	Greek Embassy	Given by Greek Ambassador - to meet Mr. Tsaldaris	Document see memo.

Document submitted for Cabinet War Committee

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THURSDAY - SEPTEMBER 30

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken

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C 205749

OCTOBER

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MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister C 205750

Ottawa,.....

B.F. re birthday of Mr. Cordell Hull
October 2

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(In Paris)

FRIDAY - OCTOBER 1

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
	Dinner	Comité France-Amérique		Declined (See corresp.)
8.45 p.m.	- OPERA "SAMSON ET DALILA"			

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SATURDAY - OCTOBER 2

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10.30 a.m.	Meeting of Committee No. 1 re Atomic Energy.			
5.30	Took Mr. and Mrs. Atherton for a drive through the Bois de Boulogne.			
6.30 to 8.30 p.m.	Reception	Greek Embassy (Ambassador of Greece & Mme Raphael) 17, Auguste Vacquerie	(Will try) Later: ACCEPTED	

Opera - with General Vanier

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SUNDAY - OCTOBER 3

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken

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C205754

(in Paris)

MONDAY - OCTOBER 4

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
9.15	Meeting of Canadian Delegation			
10.30	Meeting of Committee No. 1			
3 p.m.	Meeting of Security Council			

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(In Paris)

TUESDAY ~~MONDAY~~ OCTOBER 5

C 205755

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10.15 a.m.	Mr. Oscar Berger			
11 a.m.	Mr. Tsaldaris, Prime Minister of Greece.			
12 noon.	General Vanier			
12.30 p.m.	Private interview with Mr. Bevin	British Embassy.		
1.15 p.m.	Luncheon with Mr. Schumann and Mr. Queuille and General Vanier	at Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
3.15 p.m.	Visit to Institut de France			
4.45 p.m.	Visit Canadian Embassy			
8 p.m.	M. Lescat called on Prime Minister (Protocol)			
8.15 p.m.	Prime Minister called on General and Mme. Vanier			
9.30 p.m.	Left Gare du Nord for London.			

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WEDNESDAY - October 6

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
~~?~~ 9.10 ~~a~~.m.	Arrive London Victoria Station	Proceed to ~~Stay at~~ The Dorchester		
?	Conversations with Prime Minister of United Kingdom			
4.30	Tea with Mr. and Mrs. Attlee, 10, Downing Street.			Accepted
7.30	Dinner - Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Salisbury.			

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C 205757

(In London) THURSDAY - OCTOBER 7

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10.15	Visit by Lord Moran	Dorchester.		

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(In London)

FRIDAY - OCTOBER 8

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
9 a.m.	Lord Moran called at the Dorchester			
10.30	Mrs. Thwaites	Dorchester		
	Signed Book at Marlborough House, and Kensington Palace.			
5.0 p.m.	Sir Campbell Stuart,	Dorchester.		
5.15 p.m.	Mr. Iverach McDonald	Dorchester		
5.45 p.m.	Sir Alan Lascelles	Dorchester		
6.30 p.m.	Lord Moran and Sir John Parkinson.	~~Dorchester.~~ 1, Devonshire Place,		

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(In London)

SATURDAY - OCTOBER 9

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
9.30 am	Lord Moran	Dorchester		
2.30 pm.	Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury.	Dorchester		

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(In London)

SUNDAY - OCTOBER 10

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10 am	Lord Moran	Dorchester.		
10.30	Sunday Service	Westminster Abbey (Great West Door)	Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury will call at 10.15.	
	Luncheon	Garrick Club	with Mr. and Mrs. FrankSalisbury	
?	Visit by Sir Alan Lascelles			
2.30 pm.	Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury.	Dorchester.		

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C 205761

(In London)

MONDAY - OCTOBER 11

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
	(Opening of ~~Meeting~~ of Prime Ministers)			
10 a.m.	Lord Moran	Dorchester		
11.15	Opening of Meeting of Prime Ministers	10 Downing St.	First 15 mins. to be televised	
11.30	Beginning of regular Meeting			
1.15	Luncheon Buckingham Palace		Entrance through the King's Door on the right after passing through the main arch. Dress:- Short black jacket and striped trousers.	accepted by tele phone. Oct 6
2.30 pm.	Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury,	Dorchester		
3.p.m.	Meeting of Prime Ministers,	10 Downing Street.		
6 p.m.	Mr. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand.	Dorchester.		

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TUESDAY - OCTOBER 12

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10 a.m.	Lord Moran	Dorchester		
11.30	Meeting of Prime Ministers			
2.30 p.m.	Mrs. Salisbury	Dorchester.		
3 p.m.	Meeting of Prime Ministers			
5.p.m.	Sir Shuldham Redfern.			
6.15 p.m.	Rt.Hon. P.J. Noel-Baker.	Dorchester		
6.30 p.m.	Lord Addison	Dorchester		
?	Reception by India League for Pandit Nehru.			

Dinner, Sir John and Lady Anderson — Declined Oct.8.1948 by P.M.

Dinner - Given by The Canada Club - To be Guest of Honour — Main Dining Rm., The Savoy — Tel. No. 1492 (N.A.R.) — DECLINED (Aug.31)

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(In London)

WEDNESDAY - OCTOBER 13

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10.30	Lord Moran	Dorchester.		
11.30 a.m.	Statement by P.M. Attlee on Defence			
12. noon	Mr. Frank Salisbury	Dorchester		
Lunch	Lunch Earl Mountbatten			Declined 7th Oct.
3.00 p.m.	Further discussion on Defence			
4.45.	Lord Athlone			
5.15.	Pandit Nehru			
~~8.30 p.m.~~ 8.30	Dinner at Buckingham Palace by Their Majesties.		Dress - Evening dress. Decorations	Accepted by letter Oct 1st.
~~Dinner by His Majesty The King~~		~~Buckingham Palace~~		

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(In London)

THURSDAY - OCTOBER 14

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10 a.m.	Lord Moran	Dorchester		
11 a.m.	Mr. St.Laurent and Mr. Pickersgill	Dorchester.		
12 a.m.	Mr. Frank Salisbury	Dorchester		
5 p.m.	Miss Goldie	Dorchester		
5.45 p.m.	Rt.Hon. C.R. Attlee	Dorchester		
6.15.	Sir Girja Bajpai	Dorchester		
?	Reception, in honour of Prime Ministers - By Lloyds		(This date fixed provisionally) (Rear Adm. Sir A. Bromley to NAR. Aug. 16)	
9.30 p.m. to midnight	--Reception, by Chairman and Committee of Lloyd's	Lloyd's	Evening Dress Decorations	Accepted from Paris.

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COPY ONLY.

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

16th. August, 1948.

file
Lt
re strip

Dear High Commissioner,

I am now arranging hospitality for the Prime Ministers during their forthcoming visit to this country, These entertainments are being kept to a minimum but Lloyds are prepared to give a big Reception in their honour; this has been agreed to by my Prime Minister. The date is fixed provisionally for Thursday, October the 14th. Will you please therefore keep this date free in any engagements that may be made for the Prime Ministers during their stay.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.). "A. BROMLEY".

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THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA
LONDON

August 17th, 1948

Dear Admiral Bromley:

Thank you for your letter of August 16th, informing us that Lloyds are planning a reception in honour of the Prime Ministers during their forthcoming visit, and that the date has been provisionally set for Thursday, October 14th. I have sent a copy of your letter to Ottawa for the Prime Minister's information.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) N. A. ROBERTSON.

Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Bromley,
K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Commonwealth Relations Office
S.W.1

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(In London)

FRIDAY - OCTOBER 15

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

C 205767

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10 a.m.	Lord Moran	Dorchester		
10.45 a.m.	Mrs. Carruthers	Dorchester		
5 p.m.	Hon. Peter Fraser	Dorchester		
5.30 p.m.	Countess Potulicka	Dorchester		
7 p.m.	Mrs. Guest	Dorchester		

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SATURDAY - OCTOBER 16

C 205768

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10 a.m.	Lord Moran	Dorchester.		
11 a.m.	Mr. St.Laurent Mr. Pickersgill Wedding of Joan Patteson	Dorchester.		
12 a.m.	Mrs. F. Salisbury	Dorchester		
3.p.m.	Mr. St.Laurent Mr. Norman Robertson	Dorchester.		

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SUNDAY - OCTOBER 17

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10 a.m.	Lord Moran	Dorchester		
12.30	Mr. Norman Robertson Mr. Pickersgill	Dorchester		
3 p.m.	Miss Gracie Fields Mr. Monty Banks	Dorchester		
4 p.m.	His Worship Mayor Raymond Brunet.	Dorchester		
6 p.m.	Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury	Dorchester		
8.30 p.m.	Mr. St.Laurent	Dorchester		
9.30 p.m.	Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, from Kensington Palace.	Dorchester		

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(In London)

MONDAY - OCTOBER 18

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10 a.m.	Lord Moran	Dorchester		
4.30 p.m.	Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.	Dorchester		
5.00 p.m.	Mr. St.Laurent	Dorchester		
6.00 p.m.	Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury	Dorchester		
8.0. p.m.	Mr. J.P. St.Laurent	Dorchester.		
6 - 8 p.m.	Govt. Reception for Prime Ministers and Empire Parliamentary Association.	Savoy.		

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(In London)

TUESDAY - OCTOBER 19

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10 a.m.	Lord Moran	Dorchester		
1.15 for 1.30	Government Lunch to meet the Premiers of the Canadian Provinces.	Lancaster House.		Declined 11th Oct.
4.45 p.m.	Lord Tweedsmuir	Dorchester		
5. 15p.m.	Lord Marchwood	Dorchester		
6.15 p.m.	Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury	Dorchester		
6.30 p.m.	Mrs. Hendrie	Dorchester		
	High Commissioner for New Zealand's Reception for Mr. Fraser.			Declined 11th Oct.

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(In London)

WEDNESDAY - OCTOBER 20

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10 a.m.	Lord Moran	Dorchester		
10.45 a.m.	Mr. John Dodge Guest.	Dorchester.		
11.15	Mrs. Carruthers	Dorchester		
12 noon	Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Massey.	Dorchester.		
4.30 ~~5~~	Lady Anderson	Dorchester.	see letter.	
5.30 p.m.	Lady Bessborough	Dorchester		

Ceylon Reception.

9.30	High Commissioner for India's Reception to Meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.	Declined 11th Oct.

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(In London) THURSDAY - OCTOBER 21

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
11 a.m.	Unveiling of Jellicoe and Beatty Memorial in Trafalgar Square.			
4.15.	His Majesty The King.	Dorchester.		
5 p.m.	Lord Bessborough	Dorchester.		
5.30 p.m.	Sir John Anderson	Dorchester.		
6. p.m.	Mr. Frederic Hudd			
5.30 - 7 p.m.	Reception by High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. Leif Egeland. (To meet The Hon. E.H. Louw, Minister of Economic Affairs, and Mrs. Louw)	SouthAfrica House.		Declined 11th Oct.
	Dinner by Prime Minister Attlee.			

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(In London)

FRIDAY - OCTOBER 22

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10.30	Lord Moran			
12 noon	Miss Hazel Parrish (and Mrs. King)?			
12.30	Lady Willingdon			
?	Pandit Nehru.			
2.30 p.m.	Mr. St.Laurent			
4.30.	H.R.H. Princess Alice.			
5.30.	Mrs. Hendrie			
6.15.	Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury			
6-8 p.m.	Pakistan reception at Savoy Hotel (to meet Prime Minister of Pakistan and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, and The High Commissioner for Pakistan and Begum Habib I. Rahimtoola.			Declined 20.10.48.

India Association Institute
Dinner for Pandit Nehru.

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(In London)

SATURDAY - OCTOBER 23

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
12 noon.	Madame Pandit (with her two daughters: Miss Chanra(lekha) Pandit Miss Nain(tara) Pandit)			
5.30 p.m.	Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury			
6.15 p.m.	Mr. Louw			
6.45 p.m.	Mr. Leger.			

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(In London)

SUNDAY - OCTOBER 24

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
?	Mr. George Lindsey	Dorchester		

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(In London)

MONDAY - OCTOBER 25

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
?	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru			
12 noon	Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan			
2.30 p.m.	Dr. Logan, Principal of the University of London. (With a view to making arrangements for conferment of Degree.)			
5 p.m.	Pandit Nehru			
6.30 p.m.	Conferment of Degree by University of London	Chancellor's Room, University of London. (Taking place at the Dorchester)		
9.30 p.m. to midnight.	Pakistan Reception at Claridge's Hotel.			

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(In London)

TUESDAY - OCTOBER 26

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
	Opening of Parliament			
1 p.m.	Mrs. Hendrie			
5?	Lady Pentland	Dorchester		
5.30 p.m.	Prime Minister of Ceylon.			
	Canada House reception for Mr. Mackenzie King.			
6.30 p.m.	Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, wife of Prime Minister of Pakistan.			
7 p.m.	Mr. Weir			
7.45 p.m.	Mr. and Mrs. Patterson			

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(In London) WEDNESDAY - OCTOBER 27

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
12.30 p.m.	Miss Catherine Maclean			
4.45 p.m.	Lady Anderson			
5 p.m.	Lady Redfern			
5.30 p.m.	Lady Greenwood			
5.45 p.m.	Mrs. Rosmer			
7.30 p.m.	Dinner Mrs. Hendrie.	Dorchester.		
9.15 to 12 midnight.	Ceylon Reception. to meet Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Ceylon Minister in London.			Declined 19.10.48.

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THURSDAY - OCTOBER 28

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10.30	Lord Moran			
?	Mrs. Carruthers			
1.30 -	Mr. Norman Robertson			
1.45 -	Dr. Gottlieb			
3.15 p.m.	Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin			
3.30 p.m.	Mr. Salisbury Mrs. Cumming.			
5 p.m.	Mr. Victor Sifton			
5.15 p.m.	Sir Campbell Stuart			
5.30 p.m.	Mr. Lipscombe			
5.45 p.m.	Mr. Alastair Buchan			
Dinner -	Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury.	Dorchester.		
6.0. p.m.	Mr. Moodie			
	Address Great Liberal Rally	Royal Albert Hall	(Cable, June 25, C.R.Davies, MP, Leader, Liberal Parl. Party)	DECLINED (July 1)

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FRIDAY - OCTOBER 29

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
10 a.m.	Hon. Arthur Howard			
11 a.m.	The Rt. Hon. H.S. Morrison.			
11.30 a.m.	The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill			
4 p.m.	Rt. Hon. ~~Sir~~ Harold MacMillan.			
4.30 p.m.	Rt. Hon. C.R. Attlee			
7.p.m.	Boat train departs from Waterloo Station, Platform No. 11.			

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C 205782

SATURDAY - OCTOBER 30

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
9 a.m.	Boat sails from Southampton.			

(Sail on SS. "Queen Elizabeth" - from Southampton)

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SUNDAY OCTOBER 31

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken

(On Board SS. "Queen Elizabeth")

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NOVEMBER

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C205785

MONDAY - NOVEMBER 1:

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken

(On Board SS. "Queen Elizabeth")

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C 205786

TUESDAY - NOVEMBER 2:

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
	(On Board SS. "Queen Elizabeth")			

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WEDNESDAY - NOVEMBER 3

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken

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THURSDAY - NOVEMBER 4

ENGAGEMENTS and INVITATIONS

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
	Arrive New York			

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OPEN DATES

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INVITATIONS - OPEN DATES

	Event	Place	Remarks	Action Taken
1.	Reception in honour of Prime Minister Mackenzie King - as guest of Associated Empire Societies (Royal Empire Soc., Overseas League, Victoria League, etc.) - from 6.00 to 7.30 p.m. on any day suitable to Prime Minister - except Oct. 14 or 20	Dorchester Hotel	Conveyed in Telegram No. 1432, from N.A.R. on behalf of Lord Clarendon Chairman, Council of Associated Empire Societies	DECLINED (Aug. 26)
2.	To Unveil Cross at Service of Dedication, at Service Plot containing 134 graves, 97 of which are of members of Canadian Air Force - on date to suit Prime Minister's convenience	Service Plot, Stratford-on-Avon Cemetery	Conveyed in Letter from N.A.R. to J.W.P., on behalf of Brig. F. Higginson, C.M.G., of Imperial War Graves Commission	DECLINED (Aug. 30)
3.	To Address members of Political Committee of the National Liberal Club - at a Luncheon while Prime Minister in London	London	Letter, Sept. 8, from Aubrey Herbert, Hon. Secretary, Political Committee, National Lib. Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.1	DECLINED (Sept.11)
4.	To Address Oxford Univ. Canadian Ass'n. at an evening meeting on some date convenient to the Prime Minister - after Oct. 10	Rhodes House	Letter, Sept.1, from E.R.E. Carter, Univ. College, Oxford, England	DECLINED (Sept.10)

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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister C205791

Ottawa, 12/XI/48

Mr. Landry:

Attached is the chronology of the trip which the P.M. asked to have prepared.

W.L.M.K.

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Trip to C205792

FRANCE AND UNITED KINGDOM

September - October, 1948

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF CHRONOLOGY

C 205793

Mon. Sept. 13/48	- 5.00 p.m.	- Departure from Ottawa
Tues. Sept. 14/48	- 8.10 a.m.	- Arrival in New York
	10.30 p.m.	- Embarkation on Queen Mary
Wed. Sept. 15/48	- 4.30 a.m.	- Departure from New York
Mon. Sept. 20/48	- 8.00 a.m.	- Arrival at Cherbourg
	- 4.03 p.m.	- Arrival in Paris
		Met by Gen. Vanier; Mr. Chevrier; Senator Robertson; Mr. N.A.Robertson; Mr. Dumaine (French Foreign Office) and other members of the Canadian Delegation and Embassy.
		Proceeded to Hotel Crillon.
Tues. Sept. 21/48	- 11.00 a.m.	- Ceremony to honour Count Bernadotte
	- 3.00 p.m.	- Opening of the General Assembly of the United Nations
Thurs. Sept. 23/48	-	Address by Mr. Marshall to the General Assembly
Fri. Sept. 24/48	-	Transportation strike in Paris, and two hour general strike in protest against higher tax programme.
Sat. Sept. 25/48	-	Address by Mr. Vyshinsky to the General Assembly.
Sun. Sept. 26/48	-	Communiqué by Mr. Schuman, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Marshall setting forth decision to refer the Berlin question to the United Nations Security Council.
	-	Adjournment of the French National Assembly.
Mon. Sept. 27/48	-	Address by Mr. Bevin to the General Assembly
Tues. Sept. 28/48	- 11.20 a.m.	- Address by Mr. King to the General Assembly.
		Addresses by Mr. Schuman and Mr. Spaak
Wed. Sept. 29/48	-	Dinner by Prime Minister.
	-	Conclusion of General Debate in the General Assembly of the United Nations.
	-	Berlin dispute placed before United Nations
Thurs. Sept.30/48	-	Address by General McNaughton to First Committee of General Assembly
Fri. Oct. 1/48	-	Prime Minister visits Opera - Samson & Delilah (presidential box)
Sun. Oct. 3/48	-	Visit by Prime Minister to Institut de Pasteur
Mon. Oct.4/48	-	Berlin question before Security Council
Tues. Oct.5/48	-	Departure for London 9.30 p.m.

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF CHRONOLOGY

Wed. Oct. 6/48 - 9.00 a.m. - Arrival in London

4.15 p.m. - Tea at No. 10, Downing Street.

Sun. Oct.10/48 - 12 noon - Announcement given to press concerning the P.M.'s health and Lord Moran's orders for complete rest.

Mon. Oct.11/48 -11.15 a.m. - Opening of Meetings of Prime Ministers (Canada temporarily represented by Mr. N.A. Robertson).

Thurs.Oct.14/48 -10.45 a.m. - Mr. St.-Laurent arrived with J.W. Pickersgill.

Thurs.Oct.21/48 -4.15 p.m. - His Majesty the King called at the Dorchester Hotel to see the P.M.

Fri.Oct.22/48 -12 noon - End of Meetings of Prime Ministers

" " 9.30 p.m. - Mr. St. Laurent took off on return to Canada by T.C.A. (Held up at Prestwick. Reached Montreal 3.30 a.m. Oct. 24.)

Mon. Oct.25/48 - 6.30 p.m. - Honorary Degree conferred on P.M. by University of London.

" " - Liberals elected in by-elections in Algoma East and Rosthern.

Tues.Oct.26/48 -10.40 a.m. - Opening of Parliament

Thurs Oct.28/48 - 3.15 p.m. - Mr. Bevin called on Prime Minister

Fri. Oct.29/48 -11.30 a.m. - Mr. Churchill called on Prime Minister

" " - 4.30 p.m. - Mr. Attlee " " "

" " - 5.15 p.m. - Mr. Noel-Baker " "

(Mr. Herbert Morrison to have called at 11.00 a.m. but prevented by duties in House of Commons)

Sat.Oct.30/48 - 5.00 p.m. - Departure from the Dorchester Hotel - by car to Southampton.

Sun.Oct.31/48-9:15 a.m. - Departure of Queen Elizabeth from Southampton.

4:30 p.m. - Arrival at Cherbourg

6:30 p.m. - Departure from Cherboung.

Tues.Nov.2/48- - United States Presidential Election.

Fri. Nov.5/48- - Held by fog at Ambrose Light.

Sat. Nov.6/48-1:30 p.m. - Arrival in New York

8:45 p.m. - Departure from New York

Sun. Nov.7/48-12:45 p.m.- Arrival in Ottawa

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF CHRONOLOGY

Wed. Oct. 6/48 - 9.00 a.m. - Arrival in London

4.15 p.m. - Tea at No. 10, Downing Street.

Sun. Oct.10/48 - 12 noon - Announcement given to press concerning the P.M.'s health and Lord Moran's orders for complete rest.

Mon. Oct.11/48 -11.15 a.m. - Opening of Meetings of Prime Ministers (Canada temporarily represented by Mr. N.A. Robertson).

Thurs.Oct.14/48 -10.45 a.m. - Mr. St.-Laurent arrived with J.W. Pickersgill.

Thurs.Oct.21/48 -4.15 p.m. - His Majesty the King called at the Dorchester Hotel to see the P.M.

Fri.Oct.22/48 -12 noon - End of Meetings of Prime Ministers

" " 9.30 p.m. - Mr. St. Laurent took off on return to Canada by T.C.A. (Held up at Prestwick. Reached Montreal 3.30 a.m. Oct. 24.)

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Sept. 14th, 1948 - Clipping re Prime Minister's departure (OTTAWA JOURNAL)
Sept. 20th, 1948 - Clipping re death of Count Bernadotte (THE TIMES)
Sept. 21st, " - Clipping re threat of strikes in France (N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE)
" " - Clipping re French local elections (THE TIMES)
" " - Address by President of France
" " - Memo re Ceremony of Homage to Count Bernadotte
Sept. 22nd, " - Clipping re opening of U.N. (N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE)
" " - Clipping re possible strikes in France (THE TIMES)
Sept. 23rd, " - Clipping re agreement of western powers to stay in Berlin (N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE)
Sept. 24th, " - Clipping re strikes in France (CONTINENTAL DAILY MAIL)
" " - Clipping re Mr. Marshall's address to U.N. (N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE)
Sept. 25th, " - Clipping re strikes in France (THE TIMES)
" " - Communique by Australian Delegation
" " - Address by Mr. Vyshinsky to General Assembly
Sept. 26th, " - Clipping re address by Mr. Vyshinsky to G.A. (SUNDAY TIMES)
" " - Clipping re French government election issue (CONTINENTAL DAILY MAIL)
" " - Communique re meeting of Mr. Schuman, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Marshall.
Sept. 27th, " - Clipping re Mr. Vyshinsky's address to G.A. (THE TIMES)
" " - Address by Mr. Bevin to General Assembly
Sept. 28th, " - Clipping re Berlin dispute (CONTINENTAL DAILY MAIL)
" " - Clipping re three-power meeting (THE TIMES)
" " - Clipping with text of American White Paper on Berlin (N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE)
" " - Address by Mr. W.L.Mackenzie King to G.A.
" " - Address by M. Spaak to General Assembly
Sept. 30th, " - Clipping re Berlin dispute (THE TIMES)
" " - Text of speech by General A.G.L.McNaughton
Oct. 1st, " - Clipping re Assembly Personalities (N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE)
Oct. 2nd, " - Clipping re review by General De Gaulle (N.Y.HERALD-TRIBUNE)
" " - Clipping re Russian rejection of Atom Plan (N.Y.HERALD-TRIBUNE)
" " - Clipping re rise in prices of power etc. in France (N.Y.HERALD-TRIBUNE)

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Oct. 2nd, 1948 - Clipping re Policy of Canadian Conservatives (TIMES)

" 3rd " - Clipping re Soviet plan to end Atom deadlock (SUNDAY TIMES)

" 4th " - Clipping re Threat to Defence System of Western European Union (N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE)

" " " - Clipping re hearing on Berlin Crisis by Security Council (N.Y. HERALD-TRIBUNE)

" " " - Clipping re Col. Drew's Election as New Leader (TIMES)

" 5th " - Clipping re Colonel Drew's Aims (TIMES)

" 8th " - Clipping re Conservative Emphasis on Empire Unity (DAILY TELEGRAPH)

" " " - Clipping re Canada's Plan for Treaty - Western Defence. (DAILY TELEGRAPH)

" 9th " - Clipping re Commonwealth P.M.'s Meeting (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re French Strikes (TIMES)

" 10th " - Clipping re an Alleged Pact between Spanish Socialists and Monarchists. (OBSERVER)

" " " - Clipping re "Vetoeing" of U.S. Mission to Moscow (OBSERVER)

" " " - Clipping re Conservative Conference (OBSERVER)

" " " - Clipping re Mr. Churchill's speech at Conservative Conference (OBSERVER)

" " " - " " " " (SUNDAY TIMES)

" 11th " - Clipping re Mr. King's absence from Commonwealth Conference TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re Mr. Attlee's Broadcast on Commonwealth Conference (DAILY TELEGRAPH)

" 12th " - Clipping re Russian Offer to give information on her Armed Forces to U.N. (DAILY TELEGRAPH)

" 13th " - Clipping re French Strike (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re Statement by Governor Dewey (N.Y. TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re French Cabinet's Action against Strikers (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re Cease-Fire in the Negeb (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re the Berlin Blockade - Neutral Powers' Resolution (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re Commonwealth Approval of Western Union (TIMES)

" 15th " - Clipping re H.M. the King's Speech on Commonwealth Principles (TIMES)

" 18th " - Clipping re O.E.E.C. Programme (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re Revaluation of the Franc (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re Fighting in the Negev. Cease-Fire Order by U.N. rejected (MANCHESTER GUARDIAN)

" " " - Clipping re proposal to repeal Irish External Relations Act. (MANCHESTER GUARDIAN)

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" 23rd " - Clipping re End of Commonwealth Talks (DAILY TELEGRAPH)

" 25th " - Clipping re Steel Bill (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re Effect of French Strikes (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re Speech by Warren Austin on Unity as Base for Peace (TIMES)

" 26th " - Clipping re Mr. Costello's explanation of Status of Eire (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re Berlin Deadlock - Mr. Vishinsky uses Veto (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re Prorogation of Parliament (TIMES)

" " " - Clipping re P.M.'s Honorary Degree (TIMES)

" 27th " - Clipping re Outlining of Civil Defence Plan (DAILY TELEGRAPH)

" " " - Clipping re Atlantic Alliance (DAILY TELEGRAPH)

" " " - Clipping re State Opening of Parliament (DAILY TELEGRAPH)

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C 205798

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

Paris, Sept.-Oct. 1948

Tuesday, Sept. 21: 3.00 p.m.

Opening: Temporary President M.Bramuzlia (Argentine)

Address of Welcome: The President of France (M.Vincent Auriol)

M. Bramuglia

Election of the President: Mr. Evatt (Australia)

Election of Presidents of Committees:

First Committee - M.Spaak (Belgium)
Second " - M.Santa Cruz (Chile)
Third " - M.Malik (Lebanon)
Fourth " - M.Entezom (Iran)
Fifth " - Mr. Wilgress (Canada)
Sixth " - M.Alfaro (Panama)

Wednesday, Sept. 22: 10.30 a.m.

Election of Vice Presidents:

5 Great Powers - United States)
United Kingdom)
U.S.S.R.)
France)
China)

2 Others - Mexico)
Poland)

Thursday, Sept. 23: 10.30 a.m.

Philippines
U.S.A. (Mr. Marshall)
Poland
Syria

Thursday, Sept. 23: 3.00 p.m.

Venezuela
Egypt

Friday, Sept. 24: 10.30 a.m.

Burma
China
Union of South Africa
Denmark
Turkey
Uruguay

Saturday, Sept. 25: 10.30 a.m.

India
U.S.S.R. (Mr. Vyshinsky)
Iran.

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C 205799

Proceedings of General Assembly (cont.)

Monday, Sept. 27: 10.30 a.m.

New Zealand
U.K. (Mr. Bevin)
El Salvador
Liberia

Monday, Sept. 27: 3.00 p.m.

Lebanon
Czechoslovakia
Pakistan
Netherlands

Tuesday, Sept. 28: 10.30 a.m.

(a) South African Resolution
(b) General Debate:
Rt. Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King (Canada)
M. Schuman (France)
Colombia
Australia

Tuesday, Sept. 28: 3.00 p.m.

Dominican Republic
Mexico
Belgium (M.Spaak)
Ecuador
Peru
Greece
Byelo Russia

Wednesday, Sept. 29: 10.30 a.m.

Bolivia
Yugoslavia
Chile
Ukraine
(conclusion of the general debate).

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

C 205800

Name of Publication DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Date 27/10/48.

Subject C.



STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. The King and Queen in the Irish State coach, with a Sovereign's Escort of Household Cavalry, turning into the Horse Guards Parade yesterday on their way to Westminster.

PAGEANTRY OF STATE OPENING CHEERS LONDON

FIRST FOR 10 YEARS

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

Much of the atmosphere and colour of the "good old days" returned to brighten the greyness of post-war London yesterday when the King opened Parliament in a setting of brilliancy and stately pageantry. It was 10 years since the State opening had been performed with this full ceremonial.

Many visitors from home and overseas joined the people of London to witness the splendour of the Royal drive from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords. For hours they braved a biting wind and threatening skies to line the sanded route along the Mall and Whitehall before the procession began.

First they saw a Royal carriage with scarlet-clad footmen leave St. James's Palace for the Houses of Parliament, escorted by seven non-commissioned officers of the Household Cavalry. It bore the Imperial State Crown, last used for such an occasion in 1938.

FULL SUNSHINE

At 10.35 a.m., just as the cavalcade of the Royal procession swept through the Palace gate, the sun burst through the clouds, and shone for the rest of the morning. It flashed on the polished breastplates, the upright swords and scarlet-plumed helmets of the Sovereign's Escort of Household Cavalry, riding four abreast.

It was reflected in the golden crown and ornamentations of the Irish coach, drawn by four Windsor greys, in which their Majesties rode, and enhanced the colours of the traditional costumes of the outriders and coachmen.

Princess Elizabeth, from an upstairs window in the Palace, watched her parents depart. As the procession moved at trotting pace the King and Queen leaned forward to acknowledge the crowd's cheers.

The coach passed between lines of the Brigade of Guards, wearing bearskins and greatcoats over their red tunics, the 1st Bn. King's Shropshire Light Infantry and the 1st Bn. Middlesex Regiment. It was followed by four State landaus occupied by members of their Majesties' suites.

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Subject C.

5 POWERS AGREE ON ATLANTIC ALLIANCE

UNITY ON "NEXT STEPS TO BE TAKEN"

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Tuesday.

The meeting of the five Foreign Ministers of the Brussels Pact Powers ended to-night in complete agreement on the principles of a defensive pact for the North Atlantic "and on the next steps to be taken in this direction."

Before reaching this agreement the Foreign Ministers, Mr. Bevin (Britain), M. Schuman (France), M. Spaak (Belgium), Dr. Stikker (Holland), and M. Beck (Luxembourg), examined the decisions taken by the five Defence Ministers in Paris at the end of last month—including the setting up of the land, sea and air command organisation of Western Europe—and approved the five-Power defence policy.

They also decided to set up a committee to consider steps to be taken towards greater European unity. Besides the Franco-Belgian suggestion for convening a European Assembly the committee will consider a proposal by Mr. Bevin to set up a European Council. The Council would be composed of Cabinet Ministers and non-Government representatives on the lines of the delegations to the United Nations.

LINK WITH U.S.

Regional Defence

The principles of the North Atlantic pact, according to the joint statement issued after the meeting, are based on conversations which took place in Washington during the summer. A working party has studied the question of an Atlantic pact for the last six months on an Ambassadorial level in secret conversations.

As stated in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH the pact, when ultimately signed, is expected to provide for defence on a regional basis and to link the United States, Canada and Western Europe in an alliance.

The joint statement says that the five Ministers were also in complete agreement on "the next steps to be taken" in the direction of the North Atlantic pact.

No official indication is given on the nature of the next steps. These presumably include pushing forward with the work of co-ordinating land, sea and air forces to facilitate the appropriation in Washington of the necessary funds to supplement West European self-help in defence.

The statement mentions that the Council also approved the suggestions of the five Finance Ministers in Paris on Oct. 17. These included procedure for harmonising the long-term financial policy of the Brussels Pact Governments and for dealing with financial problems raised by the setting-up of the Western Union defence commands.

U.S. STATEMENT ON PACT LIKELY TO-DAY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.

Mr. Lovett, acting Secretary of State, may have something to say to-morrow on the question of the North Atlantic regional pact when he holds his weekly Press conference.

A Paris report states that the Foreign Ministers of the Brussels Pact nations have asked their Ambassadors to take up the matter with the State Department. The general impression here has been that lower level talks had gone as far as they usefully could and that the matter should now be taken up at Cabinet level.

The difficulty of this is that the United States will probably have a new Cabinet in January.

A danger seen here is that the alliance might be treated as a substitute for, instead of supplementary to, plans for providing Western European nations with arms. The United States would like to see the Scandinavian countries included in any North Atlantic regional pact.

Norway and Denmark are believed to be more favourably inclined than Sweden. The main reason why the United States still objects to the sale of jet planes by Britain to Sweden is that she thinks the sale should be conditional upon Sweden's joining such an alliance.

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Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication DAILY TELEGRAPH. C 205802

Date 27/10/48.

Subject

CIVIL DEFENCE PLAN OUTLINED

MR. ATTLEE: NO BIG SHELTER WORKS

NATIONAL SERVICE IS UNDER REVIEW

STEEL: MR. EDEN FORECASTS "BITTER CONTROVERSIES"

BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE

WESTMINSTER, Tuesday.

Britain's civil defence policy was outlined by the Prime Minister to-day when the House of Commons began several days' discussion of the legislative programme for the new session.

In the event of war, said Mr. Attlee, they did not intend to adopt a passive attitude. Peace-time preparations would not include a vast expenditure of effort on shelters and protective works.

A reserve of trained personnel would be created to deal with the consequences of any hostile attack. The framework of an organisation which could be brought into effective operation at short notice would be established.

Discussions between Government departments and local authorities preparatory to the introduction of a Civil Defence Bill were almost complete.

The Government were reviewing the whole question of national service to see how best the nation's manpower could be used to build up the Services. But our defence force must not cripple our industrial recovery.

After referring to Russia's veto of the plan submitted to the Security Council for the settlement of the Berlin dispute, Mr. Attlee said that Mr. Bevin and Sir Stafford Cripps were helping in the preparation of a positive answer to Communist propaganda and promotion of chaos in Europe.

The restoration of a standard of life for all was of the utmost importance.

TRIBUNAL OF INQUIRY
Charges Against Ministers

Other points from the Prime Minister's speech were:

There should be no delay in inquiring into "certain allegations against Ministers and officials." A resolution setting up a tribunal of inquiry would be debated to-morrow.

No decision was taken at the Commonwealth Ministers' conference involving legislation affecting the King's title. Proposals for improving Commonwealth consultations have been remitted to the respective Governments.

The right of private members of Parliament to introduce Bills is to be restored.

Mr. Eden, the Conservative spokesman in to-day's debate, forecast a session of "bitter controversies." If the Conservative party returned to power at the next election they would consider themselves free to repeal the Steel Bill.

Mr. Churchill's comment on this Bill, made as an interruption during Mr. Attlee's speech, was: "It is the wrong thing to do, and it is the wrong time to do it."

DEBATE ON ADDRESS

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication DAILY TELEGRAPH. C 205802

Date 27/10/48.

Subject C.

CIVIL DEFENCE PLAN OUTLINED

MR. ATTLEE: NO BIG SHELTER WORKS

NATIONAL SERVICE IS UNDER REVIEW

STEEL: MR. EDEN FORECASTS "BITTER CONTROVERSIES"

BY OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE

WESTMINSTER, Tuesday.

Britain's civil defence policy was outlined by the Prime Minister to-day when the House of Commons began several days' discussion of the legislative programme for the new session.

In the event of war, said Mr. Attlee, they did not intend to adopt a passive attitude. Peacetime preparations would not include a vast expenditure of effort on shelters and protective works.

A reserve of trained personnel would be created to deal with the consequences of any hostile attack. The framework of an organisation which could be brought into effective operation at short notice would be established.

Discussions between Government departments and local authorities preparatory to the introduction of a Civil Defence Bill were almost complete.

The Government were reviewing the whole question of national service to see how best the nation's manpower could be used to build up the Services. But our defence force must not cripple our industrial recovery.

After referring to Russia's veto of the plan submitted to the Security Council for the settlement of the Berlin dispute, Mr. Attlee said that Mr. Bevin and Sir Stafford Cripps were helping in the preparation of a positive answer to Communist propaganda and promotion of chaos in Europe.

The restoration of a standard of life for all was of the utmost importance.

TRIBUNAL OF INQUIRY
Charges Against Ministers

Other points from the Prime Minister's speech were:

There should be no delay in inquiring into "certain allegations against Ministers and officials." A resolution setting up a tribunal of inquiry would be debated to-morrow.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES C205803

Date 26TH October, 1948.

Subject

MR. MACKENZIE KING'S HONORARY DEGREE

CEREMONY IN HOTEL

Mr. Mackenzie King yesterday received from London University the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at a small private ceremony in his suite at the Dorchester Hotel. It was the first time for a fortnight that he had been up and dressed, but he looked well and declared himself to be much better after his rest.

The degree was conferred on him by the Earl of Athlone, Chancellor of the University, who wore the traditional robes of black richly decorated with gold.

The CHANCELLOR pointed out in his speech that only once before in the history of the University had there been an honorary degree ceremony comparable to Mr. Mackenzie King's. "That was in the dark days of the war," he said, "when, on August 25, 1943, I had the privilege of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the late President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, at Government House, Ottawa. Normally such ceremonies are held within the precincts of the University and if an honorary graduand cannot attend the degree is conferred upon him *in absentia*.

MARK OF ESTEEM

"It is a mark of the esteem in which the University rightly holds you, Mr. Mackenzie King, that we should to-day depart once more from precedent. Our sole regret is that it is ill-health which prevents you from attending at the Senate House for this ceremony, and we unite in expressing the earnest wish that you may soon be restored to health."

In presenting Mr. Mackenzie King the Public Orator, Dr. B. Ifor Evans, described him as unique among the outstanding national figures in the countries of the Commonwealth. "He has maintained the confidence of the electors and of his own colleagues in Government with a consistency that must have been a matter of envy and admiration in the less settled political life of some European countries. Indeed, it is a tenure of high office which surpasses even that of Walpole, and Mr. Mackenzie King, unlike Walpole, maintained his leadership under the alert and ever-vigilant eye of a highly intelligent and independent democracy.

"We in the University of London," concluded the Public Orator, "recalling the happy connexions with Canada which we have in our own academic life, have long recognized in Mr. Mackenzie King one who throughout his long career has upheld that tradition of freedom without which all our studies would be meaningless."

Mr. MACKENZIE KING, in a few quiet sentences, thanked the University for the honour that had been done him. The circle was completed, he said, for his first contact with London and Parliamentary life had been through a travelling fellowship from Harvard University and he had lived just by London University, passing it every morning on his daily walk.

Later Mr. Mackenzie King said that this would probably be his last official ceremony in London, though he hoped during his retirement to return here for private visits.

** Picture on page 8.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
C 205804

Name of Publication TIMES

Date 26th October, 1948

Subject

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

THE KING'S SPEECH

VALUE OF EMPIRE CONFERENCE

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

Thirty-five peers and about twice that number of M.P.s mustered to-day for the prorogation of the special Parliamentary Session which had been adjourned on September 24. Its brevity was reflected in to-day's ceremony and in the King's prorogation speech. The proceedings in the Lords took less than half an hour, and the speech devoted only a sentence to the purely legislative business of the Session—the abortive attempt to reach agreement on the amendment of the Parliament Act of 1911.

The Peers met in the King's Robing Room to which Black Rod summoned the Commons from their own temporary Chamber. The procession to the Lords was headed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the mace, and the Speaker. Mr. Herbert Morrison, walking with Mr. R. A. Butler, followed with his Ministerial colleagues, including Mr. Dalton, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Ede, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. Woodburn. These and other M.P.s crowded into the space behind the Bar, facing the Royal Commissioners, an array of peers in scarlet, gold, and miniver, seated on a long bench before the uncovered Thrones.

The Commission was composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lucan, Lord Stansgate, Lord Pakenham, and Lord Monsell. Among the other Peers in the Chamber were Lord Addison, Leader of the House, and Lord Salisbury, Leader of the Opposition.

As the Commons approached, the Lord Chancellor thrice doffed his tricorn hat and his fellow Commissioners their cocked hats, and the visitors from the Lower House responded with bows.

The Lord Chancellor having read the King's Speech, the Reading Clerk recited the patent appointing the Commission under the Great Seal. The Lord Chancellor delivered the formula declaring the prorogation of the session, and after a further exchange of salutations the Commons withdrew to their own Chamber. There the Speaker read the Speech —of which for purposes of "greater accuracy" he had "obtained a copy"—and the instrument of prorogation, after which members dispersed until to-morrow.

DEFENCE MEASURES

The King's Speech was as follows:—

MY LORDS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—

The session now ending has been marked by the meeting of my Prime Ministers and other Ministers representing Commonwealth countries. I have been happy to welcome to this country those who have come from oversea to attend the meeting and I am sure that great good must come of this personal exchange of views between the leaders of my Governments.

I am also gratified that the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference has brought together in the United Kingdom many other distinguished citizens from Commonwealth countries.

Representatives of my peoples in Africa have conferred in London with my Ministers. Their meetings will, I am confident, promote closer understanding, cooperative endeavour, and mutual benefit.

My Government have continued to take an active part in the work of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, which has recently agreed upon recommendations about the division of the first year's aid from the United States. My Government, together with the other members of the organization, have also signed a convention to facilitate trade and payments among the countries concerned.

My Government have taken certain measures to strengthen my armed forces. They have also, in association with the other Governments signatory to the Treaty of Brussels, set up the nucleus of a command organization for the defence forces of the five Powers, and made arrangements to deal with problems of production and equipment.

The two Houses have again failed to agree on the Bill to amend the Parliament Act, 1911.

My Ministers have drawn counsel and support from your valuable debates on the international situation, on defence, and on economic affairs.

I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend you.

NEW SESSION TO-DAY

DEBATE ARRANGEMENTS

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

The King, who will be accompanied by the Queen, will drive in State to Westminster this morning to open the new Session of Parliament. With a Sovereign's escort of Household Cavalry they will ride from Buckingham Palace in the Irish State coach through streets lined with troops. There will be military bands along the route, and a salute of 41 guns will be fired in St. James's Park. The King and Queen will leave Buckingham Palace at 10.30 a.m.

The opening ceremony, to take place in the chamber of the House of Lords at 11 o'clock, will see a revival of much of the colour and brilliance which made the scene so memorable in the days before the war. The King will wear his Parliamentary robes and the crown, and many of the peers will also be robed. The Queen and her ladies-in-waiting will wear evening dress, with tiaras. Officers of State in attendance will wear full dress.

SUMMONS TO ATTEND

The Speaker and members of the House of Commons will meet in St. Stephen's Hall to await the summons to attend the King in the House of Lords. They will reassemble there at four o'clock in the afternoon, but the setting will then be transferred to the House of Lords —their customary meeting place while the House of Commons is being rebuilt—to begin the business of the day.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be moved by Flying Officer H. W. Bowden, Labour member for South Leicester, and seconded by Mr. D. G. West, Labour member for Pontypool. The Prime Minister will speak later, and the principal speaker from the Opposition front bench will be Mr. Eden. The general debate on the Address will continue for the rest of the week.

In the House of Lords, which will reassemble at 2.30 in the King's Robing Room, the Address will be moved by Lord Amwell—who formerly sat in the House of Commons as Mr. Frederick Montague—and seconded by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Douglas of Kirtleside. There will be short speeches by Lord Addison and Lord Salisbury and the House will probably rise early. The main debate on the Address will begin on Wednesday, when the principal Opposition speaker will be Lord Swinton.

There was a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday morning. In the afternoon the Prime Minister entertained junior Ministers at 10, Downing Street and informed them of the contents of the King's Speech.

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HANGED

"EXECUTED" 90 BRITISH PRISONERS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

DÜSSELDORF, Oct. 25

After a trial lasting two weeks Fritz Knochlein, a former captain in the S.S., was sentenced to death by hanging at Hamburg to-day by a British military court, who found him guilty for his part in ordering the execution in France of 90 British prisoners of war of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Norfolk Regiment.

The two British soldiers, Albert Pooley, of Southall, Middlesex, and William Reginald O'Callaghan, of Dereham, Norfolk, who survived, testified at the trial against the accused, identifying him when he was paraded in court with three other former S.S. officers.

According to the evidence Knochlein was in charge of an S.S. company of the notorious Death's Head division which was attacking British positions at Paradis, Pas-de-Calais, in May, 1940. About 90 British soldiers were taken prisoner, and as they were being marched away Knochlein, it was stated, gave orders for their execution by machine-gunners.

Pooley and O'Callaghan were among the prisoners and though severely wounded when the machine-gunning started, they succeeded in escaping and were saved by the help of French peasants. Knochlein denied the charges, stating he had never given orders that any prisoners should be taken or that any should be shot.

"EUROPEAN MOVEMENT"

NEW COUNCIL FOR UNITY

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25

The formation of a new body to be known as the European Movement, a development of the international committee for European unity, was announced here to-day by Mr. Duncan Sandys, president of the executive.

Mr. Sandys, after paying a tribute to the work done by Belgium and her Prime Minister, M. Spaak, the chief architect of the Brussels pact, said that the next urgent step in building a new Europe was to convene a deliberative European Assembly.

The support received in the free countries since the congress held at The Hague in May had brought an obligation to broaden and strengthen the basis of the international organization. The policy of the new body would be formulated by an international council composed of nominees of the national councils, representing all shades of opinion. M. Spaak, Mr. Churchill, M. Léon Blum, and Signor De Gasperi had consented to be presidents of honour.

The new international council would meet in Brussels in January, Mr. Sandys said. It would work for the unity not only of western Europe but of all Europe, and means would be found of associating in the campaign the peoples of eastern Europe.

FRENCH OFFICIALS IN MAHÉ FORCED TO RESIGN

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Oct. 25

It is learnt from Madras that the French officials in Mahé have all been compelled to resign their posts and that a "popular" Government is taking their place. The Indian flag is flying over the Governor's Palace. Mahé was the scene of rioting on Friday in which "elements from abroad" disarmed the police, occupied the residency and destroyed all the voting papers and registers, making it impossible to hold the municipal elections due yesterday.

These elections were held, however, in Pondicherry, Karikal, and Yanam, the other French Indian possessions, and, according to a French Press agency report, seem to have given an overwhelming majority at Pondicherry to the Socialist Party, which is in favour of retaining the French connexion. Had the elections taken place in these four French possessions (those in the fifth, Chandernagore, were held in July), the five municipal councils would jointly have fixed a date for a referendum on whether these possessions should join India or remain in the French Union.

Name of Publication

Date

Subject

Office of The Prime Minister

C 205804

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES

C 205805

Date 26th October, 1948.

Subject

C.

FAILURE TO BREAK THE BERLIN DEADLOCK

MR. VYSHINSKY USES VETO IN SECURITY COUNCIL

"NEUTRAL" RESOLUTION BLOCKED

Mr. Vyshinsky announced at yesterday's meeting of the Security Council that Russia continued to deny the Council's right to consider the Berlin dispute but could not accept the resolution submitted by the six "neutral" Powers; he would therefore use the veto. When the vote was taken, nine voted for the resolution and two against.

Dr. Jessup, the American delegate, declared that the responsibility for the failure to end the dispute thus rested squarely upon the Soviet Union.

U.S. DELEGATE'S APPEAL

DISPUTE AGAIN IN MELTING-POT

From Our United Nations Correspondent

PARIS, Oct. 25

The Soviet Union duly exercised its veto in the Security Council to-night and so dispelled whatever hope was left of solving the Berlin dispute on the terms proposed by the six "neutral" members in their resolution of last Friday. That its action was taken in the face of an overwhelming body of world opinion was reflected in the Council's vote of nine to two in favour of the resolution. Mr. Vyshinsky was, of course, joined in his opposition by the Ukrainian delegate.

The next move is thought to lie with the three Foreign Ministers of the western Powers, who are expected to make a survey of the whole position while Mr. Bevin and Mr. Marshall remain in Paris—unless indeed, some gesture comes from Moscow. This is considered in some quarters to be not entirely impossible in view of Mr. Vyshinsky's activities on the fringe of the Security Council's deliberations, from which he had officially withdrawn.

THREE-HOUR DELAY

These activities are supposed to have been mainly responsible for to-day's meeting having been delayed for nearly three hours in the mounting tension of the crowded assembly hall. The western Powers' complaint remains nominally on the Council's agenda and would need to be removed for the matter to come directly before the General Assembly, a course to which all three western Powers may not now agree. In short, the whole Berlin dispute is again in the melting-pot, and the deep sense of disappointment felt here to-night is a measure of the hopes placed in Dr. Bramuglia's unceasing search for a compromise during the past fortnight.

Sir Alexander Cadogan's comment after the meeting was that a just and equitable solution of the problem, supported by nine members of the Council, had been barred on most inadequate grounds by the Soviet Union. It was difficult, while listening to Mr. Vyshinsky's unrelenting argument that the blockade could be lifted only on the completion of an agreed currency arrangement for Berlin, and that the Council's resolution fell short of the joint directive to the Military Governors of August 30, to avoid an impression of evasiveness that missed the whole point of the western Powers' case; and his uncompromising insistence on Soviet contentions seemed completely to belie the rumours that he had been on the point of agreement in his many conversations with Dr. Bramuglia, the Council's president.

THE REALITIES

Dr. Jessup, the American delegate, concluded a masterly summary of the realities of the situation with a statement that is being interpreted in some quarters as more than a last-minute appeal to Mr. Vyshinsky to refrain from the veto. Though the Soviet delegate had indicated that he would block the Security Council in its wishes to end this threat to the peace, the Berlin question, he said, could still be settled on the basis of the programme before them. The three western Governments had indicated their acceptance of the principles contained in the resolution, and, "if the Government of the Soviet Union would give reciprocal assurances that that programme would be carried out, it can be done."

All three western delegates used conciliatory, even persuasive, terms in accepting the resolution, which, M. Parodi pointed out, fell short of the case they had first placed before the Council. It represented a spirit of good will and comprehension, and he recommended it to the Soviet Union as a practical and equitable basis for a solution. Sir Alexander Cadogan, in accepting the motion on behalf of the British Government, said they had long worked for a just settlement of the difficulties over Berlin, and they genuinely hoped and desired that a solution would be brought about by the present proposals of the Security Council. Dr. Jessup spoke in similar vein, but Mr. Vyshinsky's orders to use the veto were by now apparent.

"A DEPARTURE"

He revealed his intention to use the veto in almost his first words. His case, as he developed it later with great thoroughness, was that the terms of the resolution were a departure from the directive agreed in Moscow between the four Powers and then transmitted to the Military Governors in Berlin. The principle of "simultaneity," as expressed in the resolution, was no principle at all, for the resolution foresaw the lifting of Soviet and western restrictions on Berlin simultaneously with the beginning of the Military Governors' talks on measures for the introduction of the Soviet mark to the whole of Berlin. Thus it was only the opening of the talks which would be simultaneous with the lifting of the restrictions, and not the introduction of the Soviet mark itself. "You take off the restrictions and we will start talking," was the proposition now being made to the Soviet Union, declared Mr. Vyshinsky.

He began with his usual reference to the incompetence of the Security Council in this matter and then passed to the core of his argument, outlined above. He emphasized it again and again, declaring that any "objective and unbiased person," who compared the two documents—the draft resolution and the August 30 directive—could see that there was no question of simultaneity. While the restrictions were to be lifted immediately, the Military Governors had, by the terms of the resolution, until November 20 to complete their work, in other words to introduce the Soviet mark. To the immediate lifting of restrictions the Soviet Government agreed, but it could not agree on the clause of the resolution governing the introduction of the Soviet mark.

The simultaneous lifting of restrictions and introduction of the Soviet currency had been agreed at Moscow, and now this draft resolution, sheltering under the guise of a non-existent simultaneity, took the position right back to the beginning of the Moscow talks. The Soviet Government, Mr. Vyshinsky repeated several times, had only applied the restrictions on the communications of Berlin as a means of protection against the harm which western currency reform could do to the economy of the Soviet sectors of Berlin and the Soviet zone.

Lastly came Dr. Jessup. The directive of August 30 was not, he said, the issue before the Security Council; and he quoted, from the original American statement, made when the dispute was referred to the Security Council on September 25, the passage which declared that the Soviet Government had shown by its actions that it was trying to secure, through force, political objectives in Berlin which did not belong to it. Mr. Vyshinsky's argument to-day was a proof that the measures in Berlin were being used as a means of duress.

We must now, declared Dr. Jessup, ask what the Soviet Union wants. Did it want a Council of Foreign Ministers at which to discuss the German problem as a whole? It could have it, without having to resort to the threat of force. Did it want the Soviet mark, under four-Power control as agreed by Mr. Stalin, to be the sole currency in Berlin? It could have that, without force. Did it want assurances that four-Power control of the currency would not damage the economy in the Soviet zones? It could have those. Did it want guarantees that transport facilities in Berlin would not be used for furthering the black market? These would be forthcoming too. The United States had never intended to use the currency to harm the economy of the Soviet zone.

But if the Soviet Government wanted to drive the western Powers from their rightful positions in Berlin, it would not succeed, nor would it succeed if it wanted the western Powers to negotiate under duress. The Soviet Government, in fact, could get what it wanted without the blockade; but if it kept the blockade on, it would get neither what it wanted nor what its actions would seem to indicate it really wanted. "It is the blockade which is the barrier," concluded Dr. Jessup, "and it is the Soviet Union which can lift the blockade."

The vote, by now a foregone conclusion, followed and the meeting adjourned.

WESTERN UNION AND DEFENCE

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN COUNCIL

FROM OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Oct. 25

The Foreign Ministers composing the consultative council of Western Union held two meetings to-day under the presidency of M. Schuman (France). They will meet again to-morrow and a statement will be issued at the close of their session, which may be to-morrow night or on Wednesday.

Until then the greatest care is being taken that no information should leak out about the course or content of the discussions. Both meetings to-day were in what is called "restricted session," which means that each Minister was accompanied only by the adviser concerned with the particular subject being dealt with.

At the outset Mr. Bevin was accompanied by Mr. Gladwyn Jebb, who is the British member of the permanent organ in London and took part in the Washington discussions between the Western Union Powers and Canada and the United States in regard to a North Atlantic defence pact, and by Sir Oliver Harvey, the British Ambassador in Paris. M. Chauvel and M. Couve de Murville accompanied M. Schuman. M. Spaak, the Belgian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr. Stikker, the Dutch Foreign Minister, and M. Bech, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister, represented the Benelux countries.

MILITARY SUPPORT

Defence is believed to have been given precedence in the provisional agenda drawn up for the council by the permanent organ in London, and is likely to have prompted a preliminary discussion as to the form and extent of eventual American and Canadian support for the military organization which the Brussels Powers have already established. As is known, American and Canadian officers have taken part in Western Union's military discussions in London, and the results of the Washington exploratory discussions on a North Atlantic pact would be before the Ministers. Commitments must obviously await the Presidential elections in the United States next month or, if President Truman is then defeated, the installation of a new Administration in January.

Partly because of continuing uncertainty on the defence aspect, at least one other question on the agenda, that of the extension of Western Union to include other European countries, is scarcely ripe for decisions of first importance at the present session. The arrival of Mr. G. L. Clutton, of the Africa department of the Foreign Office, in Mr. Bevin's train confirms French opinion that cooperation of the western Powers in colonial territories will be discussed. The status of the project of parliamentary union and economic union has already been discussed in this correspondence; and for the rest the council is likely to survey the various questions before the General Assembly and the Security Council—Berlin, Spain, Palestine, the Italian colonies—with a view to arriving as nearly as possible at a joint attitude.

The Ministers' discussion, which continued until a late hour this evening, will be resumed to-morrow morning.

THE RUSSIAN ARMS PROPOSALS

REJECTION BY U.N. COMMITTEE

FROM OUR UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Oct. 25

The United Nations disarmament subcommittee to-night rejected by seven votes to two the whole of the Soviet resolution on disarmament and adopted an amended draft submitted by the Belgian delegation advising the Security Council to pursue the study of the regulation and reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces through the agency of the commission for conventional armaments, in order to obtain concrete results as soon as an improvement in the international atmosphere permits.

A new clause had been added to the Soviet resolution calling for an international control organ to be set up for purposes of inspection and control within the Security Council, to which full official data on armaments should be submitted by the nations concerned.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Malik, stated that the clause was intended to meet the persistent demands of other delegations that as a prerequisite of armaments reduction full information should be made available.

Mr. Malik did not deny that Soviet Russia has 150 divisions, in addition to 66 in the satellite countries, but sought to argue that the United States, with 1,425,000 officers and men under arms in August, would have 200 divisions at her disposal in the near future.

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES C 205806

Date 26th October, 1948

Subject

STATUS OF EIRE TO BE "BEYOND DISPUTE"

MR. COSTELLO'S EXPLANATION

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

DUBLIN, Oct. 25

Mr. Costello, Prime Minister of Eire, explained this evening his Government's reasons for deciding to repeal the External Relations Act.

For over 25 years, he said, successive Governments had genuinely sought to reconcile the historic desire of the Irish people for complete independence and sovereignty with the requirements of British policy by means of different formulas. As a result, the country, throughout this entire period, had been in a constant state of turmoil. His Government intended to put an end to that state of affairs and to place the question of Irish sovereignty and status beyond dispute, suspicion, or guesswork.

The decision to repeal the Act expressed the unanimous view of all the parties represented in the Government. "We fully appreciate whatever consequences might arise from the repeal, and are prepared for any such consequences," he said. We quite appreciate that certain legal difficulties might be said to arise, but where any progressive step, whether constitutional or political, is taken, such a step always involves some sort of difficulty." In the present instance the difficulties had been magnified, and in his view were not insurmountable.

Eire was quite prepared to continue the privileges and rights that had hitherto existed between her and the countries of the Commonwealth. Much emphasis had been placed on the value of these privileges, but he would like it to be recognized that the advantages of preferences in trade which already existed were not 'one-way advantages. A glance at the returns showed how much Britain had gained from trade preferences granted by Eire.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES.

C 205867

Date 25/10/48.

Subject

UNITY AS BASIS FOR PEACE

MR. W. AUSTIN ON A "NEW HOPE"

TENSION BROKEN IN PARIS

Mr. Warren Austin, chief of the United States mission to the United Nations, addressing a United Nations Day meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, last night, said:—

"I believe there will be peace because this time we are making perfectly clear, in advance, that we are not willing to submit to extortion as the price of peace. I believe there will be peace because of the firm and determined unity which exists between our two countries and with France; and because this unity is receiving support from an overwhelming majority in the United Nations.

"I perceive a new hope arising in the General Assembly now meeting in Paris. It grows from the increasing readiness of the many to unite against the threats and crude tactics of the few. The member States, and particularly the States of Western Europe, are speaking plainly and persuasively. The kind of tension which results from knowing the truth and being fearful of the results of expressing it has been broken in Paris. I am persuaded that once the unity of the many has been demonstrated persuasively to the few they will seek a constructive solution through collaboration."

TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN

Mr. Austin said it was fitting that United Nations Day should fall on a day of prayer, and that mankind's prayers for peace and justice were rising in unity around the earth. Recalling that the United Nations organization began its life in the Central Hall, he said it was the people of this island whose valour and determination in the darkest hours made possible the victory from which emerged the United Nations. "The people of my country cherish the partnership with you that helped to create the United Nations. We are united in our desire to see that partnership grow in the collective effort to strengthen the United Nations."

Mr. Austin said that much of the tension in the United Nations grew out of the fact that instability since the war had favoured the growth of Communist parties in many countries. It was significant that the Communists had seized power only in countries where the Red Army could be called on either for help or as an imminent threat, but as country after country had fallen under Soviet domination, a black cloud of fear had spread over all of Western Europe and darkened the United Nations horizon.

The United States, like Britain, had demobilized with reckless velocity. "The vacuum of power caused by our withdrawal was filled forthwith by the Kremlin. It has been a bitter, and in many respects a costly, lesson."

INTERRUPTIONS

The audience listened quietly to Mr. Austin's speech until he came to the passage about Communist influences. Immediately there were protests from the gallery, few at first but increasing as he proceeded. He took no notice of the interrupters but continued to read his speech in a loud voice that could be heard all over the hall.

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, was almost shouted down by a hostile element in the gallery, and much of his speech was drowned by interruptions. He began by saying he hoped the present Assembly would prove to be an important milestone on the road to peace. Much of the remainder of his speech could not be heard and he resumed his seat amid booing. During his speech and that of Mr. Warren Austin Communist Party leaflets were scattered on to the heads of the audience.

Dr. H. V. Evatt, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia and president of this year's United Nations Assembly, also spoke.

The demonstration was arranged by the United Nations Association, and a short service was jointly conducted by the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Don) and Dr. W. E. Sangster.

UNITED NATIONS DAY CELEBRATIONS

The celebrations commemorating the third anniversary yesterday of the signing of the United Nations Charter began in Britain on Saturday with the unfurling, outside the United Nations information centre in London, of the first United Nations flag to be flown in the capital. Special services were held in cathedrals and churches in all parts of the country yesterday.

SUPPORT NEEDED FOR U.N.

MR. ATTLEE'S APPEAL

The Prime Minister broadcast the following United Nations Day message on the B.B.C. last night:—

The United Nations Charter came into force on October 24, 1945. Britain took a leading part in setting up the United Nations and pledged herself to the principles and purposes which the Charter sets out. It is fitting that we should be celebrating United Nations Day at a moment when the representatives of 58 nations are assembled in Paris to discuss the many problems which confront the world.

The United Nations exists largely to resolve differences, and, therefore, its meetings often seem to be only a forum for the exhibition of differences. But it is a hard road to peace and prosperity. It is no easy matter to resolve our differences (and there must be differences between so many and diverse nations) and to consolidate and multiply the points where we agree. It is better that we should meet difficulties now than that we should build in an atmosphere of false confidence. But we must not look only upon the scenes of disagreement; we should also survey, with hope, the wide field of agreement where much valuable work is being done.

The United Nations provides the machinery and it is up to the Governments and peoples to make it work. There must be a willingness in every country to see and understand other people's points of view, and to realize that no one country can always be in the right or always get its own way. Only by compromise and cooperation can acceptable solutions be found. This willingness Britain has shown and always will show, because she is determined that the United Nations shall work.

The United Nations needs our support now more than ever before. The best support it can have is an intelligent and well-informed public opinion here in Britain and in every other country, so that the peoples of the world should know both the facts and the issues at stake. We must never relax in our work for this great and vital attempt to establish peace.

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CANADA

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES. C 205803

Date 25/10/48.

Subject

EFFECT OF FRENCH STRIKES

3M. TONS OF COAL LOST

MANY PITS FLOODED

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, OCT. 24

The week-end has passed uneasily but without major incident in the strike-ridden coal-mining districts of France. Since the Government's decision, taken late on Friday night, to recall police and army reservists and to authorize them to defend themselves with their arms against strikers, the only important operation has been the evacuation by strikers of five pits, at Montceau-les-Mines, in the Saône-et-Loire department. After proper warning had been given them by the Prefect, the besieged strikers emerged without resistance. It was at one of these pits that on Friday more than 100 security troops were "captured" by the strikers and detained overnight.

Elsewhere to-day all reports speak of deployment of large numbers of police and troops, but of prevailing calm. In the St.-Etienne district, which has hitherto been one of the nerve centres of the whole movement, all is quiet, although to-morrow a general strike of 24 hours has been called by the C.G.T. In the north and in the Pas-de-Calais there is no new development on the coal-mining front, but the dockers at the ports of Calais and Boulogne have decided to cease unloading coal imported from the United States. This means that the coal ships will have to go to Belgium to unload.

52 COKE OVENS OUT

If the violence which has marked the last few days has led only to one death (which occurred at a pit near St.-Etienne on Friday, and which was wrongly reported as two deaths), the extent of the damage to what has been called the national patrimony of France is becoming more and more apparent. Over 30 per cent. of the pits are reported to be flooded, and in the north 52 out of a total of 55 coke ovens were extinguished yesterday. A ministerial meeting, called specially yesterday evening under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, M. Queuille, established the fact that the coal strike, now four weeks old, had cost the country 3m. tons of coal, which, if industry is not to go short this winter, will have to be made good to the extent of 1m. tons from abroad. The foreign exchange needed to effect this increase of imports will have to be deducted from credits which had been planned for the purchase of other goods, notably fats, secondary cereals, cotton, and petrol.

The Government's decision to pass to the offensive has brought a vigorous response from the Communists, both in the form of the C.G.T. and of the party itself. The C.G.T. *communiqué* calls the decision a measure of civil war and appeals to workers in all industries to show their solidarity with the miners by limited stoppages. The C.G.T. has also decided to inform the World Federation of Trade Unions of the Government's action and to ask the miners, dockers, and merchant seamen of Great Britain and the United States to express their solidarity with the French miners. This evening the C.G.T. miners' federation declares in a *communiqué* that the miners are resolved to continue their strike until victory shall be won. The "treason" of the Force Ouvrière and Christian Unions (who have now dissociated themselves from the C.G.T.'s tactics of violence) is especially criticized.

COMMUNIST ADMISSION

The Communist Party, for its part, has to-day issued an equally denunciatory statement, and M. Thorez, the secretary-general of the party, has declared in a speech that the Government bears full responsibility for the events of the last few days. Without referring once to the C.G.T. decision to withdraw maintenance crews from the mines, M. Thorez spoke, as Communist arguers have spoken all along, of the "legality of the strikes" and the justice of the miners' claims. The Communist Party statement, in distinction to this, makes the significant admission that the strike is not only a fight for the miners' justifiable claims but also a struggle for national independence, for the defence of Republican legality, and for the safeguarding of peace. This is perhaps the most frank recognition that has yet come from this quarter that the strike is from now on a political affair.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES. 205809

Date 25/10/48.

Subject

STEEL BILL EXPECTED THIS WEEK

PROSPECT OF BITTER CONFLICT IN NEW SESSION

DETERMINED STAND BY OPPOSITION

The new session which the King will open at Westminster to-morrow will be the longest of this Parliament and is likely to be marked by increasingly bitter controversy. The Government will produce—probably before the end of the week—the Bill to nationalize "appropriate sections" of the iron and steel industry, which the Opposition is expected to resist at every stage.

The case for public ownership of steel is presented in a twopenny pamphlet issued by the Labour Party to-day.

STATE OPENING TO-MORROW

RETURN TO POMP AND SPLENDOUR

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

With as much of the traditional ceremonial as the times permit, the King will open to-morrow the new session of Parliament. This will follow the formal reassembly of the two Houses at noon to-day for the prorogation. At to-morrow's opening ceremony the King will wear his Parliamentary robes and the crown—for the first time since pre-war years—and the many representatives of the Governments and Parliaments of the Commonwealth who will be present will see the pageantry of a State opening in much of its former splendour.

This is the first time since the war that members of all the legislatures of the Commonwealth have been assembled in London, and the opening by the King of his Parliament at Westminster in the presence of representatives of his Parliaments beyond the sea—including for the first time those of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon—will be an occasion of historic significance. The opening of the new session, at which the King will be accompanied by the Queen, will take place at 11 a.m. to morrow.

The new session will be the longest of this Parliament and it will see a swift rise in the political tempo as the General Election of 1950 draws nearer. This will be the last full and effective session before the election. The manoeuvring necessary to get the Parliament Bill enacted in the shortest possible time without the concurrence of the House of Lords makes it necessary for this session to be continued until December, 1949.

NO ABATEMENT

Everything suggests that the session will be marked by an increasing bitterness of domestic political controversy, although all parties are impelled to support the Government's foreign policy and the new defence measures. The Government show no disposition to abate their nationalization programme to foster a wider unity. With the knowledge that it is likely to provoke the greatest opposition yet encountered by any nationalization measure, they intend to legislate this session for the nationalization of "appropriate sections" of the iron and steel industry. This is the last item of the industrial programme which they put before the electorate in 1945.

After more than two years of preparation the Government will now produce this Bill—probably before the end of the week—and much will depend upon the kind of nationalization scheme which they have at last decided upon. The proposals first outlined in 1946 were badly battered in debate and the whole scheme has been considered more carefully since then.

One of the main criticisms will be that to nationalize iron and steel will dislocate a whole complex of integrated industries, and that steel production—running at a level that moves even Ministers to praise—must suffer at a time when the nation can ill afford it.

The Government will obviously seek to cause as little dislocation as possible in the process of nationalization. Their scheme may prove to be more flexible than that applied to any other industry; but the object will be to bring the essentials of the industry completely under public control and ownership. In the Commons the Opposition are expected to resist the Bill at every stage. The Opposition in the House of Lords may proceed more cautiously, and it is by no means certain that the Conservative peers will reject the Bill—as they could do—on second reading. They may wish to explore the possibilities of amending the Bill.

PARLIAMENT BILL

Controversy will also be resumed towards the end of the session on the Parliament Bill. The Government will have this Bill passed again by the Commons and submitted to the House of Lords for the third time. In accordance with the terms of the Parliament Act the Bill cannot be passed by the Commons for the third time until two years have elapsed since its first second reading in the Commons, which was on November 11, 1947. The Bill must then go to the Lords at least a month before the end of the third successive session in which it has been passed by the Commons.

It is for this reason that the new session must be continued until nearly Christmas of next year. If the Lords reject the Bill for the third time it can then be presented for the Royal Assent in spite of their opposition. With the Parliament Act amended to halve the period of the suspensory veto, with retroactive effect, it will then be possible in the final session of this Parliament to force the enactment of the iron and steel nationalization Bill even in the event of its having been rejected by the Lords.

Of other Bills to be put forward in the new session the most important will be the one dealing with civil defence. This Bill may not be impressive in bulk but it will probably confer wide enabling powers on the Government to take all the measures possible for protecting the civil population should the need ever arise.

The Cabinet has also been adjudicating on a formidable list of departmental Bills which Ministers wish to press forward this session. These include a Bill to proceed with a first instalment of the scheme for national parks; a Bill to provide free or subsidized legal aid in all courts for those who cannot themselves bear the cost; and a Bill to authorize the provision of motor ways—single-purpose roads for through motor traffic only which are an essential feature of the 10-year plan for improving road communications.

MR. ATTLEE'S RETURN

Although there will be heavy pressure of Government business, it now seems possible that the Government may make some provision for a limited restoration of time for the consideration of the Bills or motions introduced by private members. For 10 years there has been no "private members' time" allowed in the House of Commons. All the time available has been appropriated for Government business, in spite of the continued protests of private members. This grievance may now be partially remedied. A Government motion on this subject will be submitted on Wednesday. There will also be a Government motion to set up a tribunal to conduct the promised judicial inquiry to investigate the alleged irregularities affecting the Board of Trade.

In the debate on the Address in reply to the King's Speech in the House of Commons the Prime Minister will take part—on his first appearance in the House since July—and he will be welcomed back on his restoration to health.

The House of Lords has usually voted the Address on the day of the opening of the new session, but on this occasion the debate is to be continued on Wednesday and Thursday.

THE ROYAL ROUTE

Forty-four streets in Westminster and St. James's will be closed to traffic from 9.30 a.m. until about 1 p.m. to-morrow when the King opens Parliament. Traffic will be diverted, and several streets will be used as one-way thoroughfares.

The King and Queen, with a Sovereign's escort of Household Cavalry, will leave Buckingham Palace at 10.40 a.m. and drive *via* The Mall, Horse Guards approach road, Horse Guards Parade, Horse Guards Arch, Whitehall, Parliament Street, and Parliament Square, arriving at Victoria Tower at 10.50 a.m.

The crown, in a Royal carriage, will be escorted to the House of Lords along the route of the procession, leaving St. James's Palace at 10.20 a.m. The procession route will be lined by troops, and five military bands and the Metropolitan Police central band will play at points along the route. A salute of 41 guns will be fired by the Royal Horse Artillery in St. James's Park at 11 a.m.

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication DAILY TELEGRAPH. 205810

Date 23/10/48.

Subject

COMMONWEALTH TALKS END

'BRITISH' OMITTED IN FINAL STATEMENT

PLAN FOR REGULAR CONSULTATIONS

MEETINGS ON REGIONAL BASIS LIKELY

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Two important facts emerged clearly from the final meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers yesterday:

1.—The Commonwealth is now no longer regarded as exclusively British.

2.—A plan for regular Ministerial consultation has been agreed.

"The British Commonwealth" is now an obsolete term. The final communiqué does not use the word "British" throughout, nor did the King's speech to the Prime Ministers at the Palace dinner on Oct. 13.

The decision to omit the word "British" was tacitly but none the less deliberately taken. It is to be noted that in the final communiqué after the Prime Ministers' Conference in 1946 the phrase "British Commonwealth" was consistently used.

With the arrival of India, Pakistan and Ceylon at the conference table the Commonwealth has made another significant change of form. This may well herald a change in the Royal title in the near future.

Despite this change of form the value of the Commonwealth association is now rated more highly than ever. The decision was taken yesterday to make permanent arrangements for regular consultation.

This is subject to ratification by the Commonwealth Governments, and the details are therefore still confidential. I understand that regular Ministerial meetings are contemplated on a regional basis.

Meetings of all the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers are also contemplated. They would coincide with sessions of the United Nations Assembly. Meetings of Prime Ministers or their representatives will be aimed at every two years.

APPROACH TO INDIA
Continued Association

Consultation will cover foreign and economic affairs and defence, since the conference has clearly concluded that it is impossible to distinguish between the problems of all three.

A paragraph in the communiqué referring to the blending of West and East may be read in conjunction with a growing confidence that Mr. Nehru will return to India for the meetings of the Constitutional Assembly in November firmly convinced of the value to his country of remaining in the Commonwealth.

He has had private talks with Mr. Attlee, Mr. Mackenzie King, Canada, Dr. Evatt, Australia, and Mr. Fraser, New Zealand. There have also been conversations among Lord Mountbatten, former Governor-General of India, Dr. Evatt, and Mr. Noel-Baker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations.

All these are believed to have assured Mr. Nehru that the Commonwealth as a whole is prepared to make concessions to Indian sentiment to render continued association politically possible. The disappearance of the word "British" is in itself likely to ease Mr. Nehru's task.

An amendment has been put forward to the existing draft of the Indian Constitution, seeking to substitute for the words "Sovereign independent republic" the much less challenging phrase "Sovereign democratic state." It may be that as a result of the Conference, Mr. Nehru will support this form of words.

NATIONAL STATUS
Clear Statement

The emphatic support given by the rest of the Commonwealth to Ceylon's application for membership of the United Nations is significant. Russia's veto of Ceylon's application has been used by the comparatively small Republican group in Ceylon.

They base upon this an argument that the status of a nation of the Commonwealth is not one of true independence. The clear restatement of the constitutional position by the Prime Ministers will be read in India as well as in Ceylon.

Firm opposition to the encroachments of Communism was continuously evident throughout the conference. The conclusion was, as the communiqué shows, that the building of economic strength with increased production to achieve higher living standards—especially in the less developed countries—should be regarded as at least equally important as military defensive measures.

The issue of defence may represent an important distinction between the situation of Eire relative to the Commonwealth and the possible future of India.

Neutrality has a strong hold in Eire. Mr. Nehru has made known his awareness that by reason of her size and geographical position alone such a policy could scarcely be followed by India in the event of a world conflict. This conditions his approach to the Commonwealth association.

He does not expect to be back in Delhi in time for the meeting on Nov. 4, since he proposes to stay in Cairo. He will arrive shortly after the deliberations have been begun.

It was agreed at yesterday's meeting that the precedence of High Commissioners should be equivalent to that of Ambassadors. The exact form which the announcement will take has to be discussed with the Diplomatic Corps.

Precedence among the High Commissioners themselves will in future depend on their personal seniority. In the past the Canadian High Commissioner has normally had precedence in London. In the Commonwealth capitals precedence has been accorded to the United Kingdom High Commissioner.

COMMUNIQUE ON PREMIERS' FINAL SESSION

The final communiqué of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting was issued yesterday from 10, Downing Street. It said:

The final plenary session of the Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers was held at No. 10, Downing Street this morning. At the end of the meeting the representatives of other Commonwealth Governments placed on record their sincere thanks to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom for presiding over the meetings and for his constant and valuable help.

The purpose of these informal meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers is to provide opportunities for a free exchange of views on matters of common concern.

The meetings held during the past two weeks have covered many such matters of common concern, including international relations, economic affairs and defence. The discussions have shown a substantial community of outlook among all the Commonwealth Governments in their approach to present world problems.

Fundamentally, this approach is based upon their support of the objectives of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace and their determination to make its work fully effective. All the Commonwealth Governments are resolved to work together and with other Governments to establish world peace on a democratic basis.

BUILDING ECONOMY

In furtherance of these objectives the representatives of Commonwealth Governments affirmed their purpose to build up the economic strength of their countries and to take all appropriate measures to deter and resist aggression. At the same time they will do their utmost to encourage an increased production of wealth so as to achieve higher standards of living, especially for the peoples of the less developed countries of the world, as a constructive contribution to the preservation of world peace.

(Continued on P. 4, Col. 6)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950, MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication D. DAILY TELEGRAPH. C 205810

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication DAILY TELEGRAPH C205811

Date 19.10.48

Subject

FRENCH STRIKERS IN FIGHT WITH TROOPS

RESISTANCE TO SECURITY MEASURES AT PITS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Monday.

Strikers fought troops and police who had been sent to the coalmines to-day. Occupation was ordered by the Government because the pits are threatened with flooding and firedamp following the withdrawal of safety teams on the order of the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.).

In the St. Etienne area, miners, reinforced by steel workers, hurled bricks and stones in an effort to reoccupy the pits. Republican Security Guards used tear gas to keep a crowd of more than 1,000 at bay.

Several were injured on either side. Workers in nearby factories sounded hooters as a rally to a meeting which had been banned by the Prefect under a decree forbidding assembly in the streets.

Some of the troops sent to the pits had been withdrawn from occupation duties in Germany. Reinforcements arrived to-night from Lyons and other towns, bringing the Government forces in the area to about 6,000.

A crowd of about 100 which tried to attack a train carrying non-strikers at Merlebach, in the Moselle district, was scattered with tear gas bombs by Republican Guards.

To-night the Miners' Federation, which is affiliated to the C.G.T., decided to stop the safety services indefinitely. It had previously declared that teams would be withdrawn only for 24 hours as a protest against the presence of troops.

MECHANISED TROOPS USED

The strike, which has already cost France over two million tons of coal, entered its third week to-day. Mines in the St. Etienne area were the first to be occupied. Four thousand police, mobile guards and Republican Security Companies were accompanied by detachments of mechanised troops which included engineers.

Three pits were found to be completely flooded. Engineers and volunteer miners went down to start the pumps.

Similar conditions were reported from France's most important mining departments of the Nord and Pas de Calais. Strikers there spent to-day improvising obstructions and barricades ready for any attempt to occupy the mines by force.

The union order to stop safety services was obeyed in nearly all the mines in the north, and was extended to some coke ovens and electric power plants. Serious flooding was reported from several mines in the Valenciennes area.

A more favourable situation exists in the Lorraine basin, where safety services have been maintained and work has been resumed in several pits. In the Moselle basin about 12 per cent. of miners are reported to have returned.

The Government decision which led to the occupation of the Loire mines was announced in a broadcast this afternoon by M. Moch, Minister of the Interior. He said that in places where absence of safety measures threatened the working of the mines,

(Continued on P. 6, Col. 6)

FRENCH MINERS

(Continued from P. 1, Col. 6)

police and troops had been ordered in the national interest to protect the men who would carry out the security measures.

M. Moch said that the C.G.T. was extending the strike not in the workers' interest but to carry out with blind obedience instructions from the Cominform and Eastern Europe aimed at transforming French workers into pawns on a foreign chessboard. The C.G.T. hoped to divert United States aid to Europe by the complete collapse of the French economy through multiple disorders.

The decision to suspend all safety measures for 24 hours was without precedent in French trade union history, but one which fitted well with Cominform orders, M. Moch continued. Such a threat would result in unemployment and would hold up production in certain mines for many months.

That morning he had received a telegram from the Prefect of the Loire Department to the effect that safety men had been turned back by pickets. Ventilation systems had been stopped, and engineers said that pumps in seven pits would be submerged within eight hours.

M. Moch added that the Government did not confuse the Communists, who concealed themselves when the Prefects tried a last attempt at conciliation, with the great mass of the French miners, who knew that their own interests required the safeguarding of the national heritage.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

C205811

Name of Publication DAILY TELEGRAPH

Date 19.10.48

Subject

FRENCH STRIKERS IN FIGHT WITH TROOPS

RESISTANCE TO SECURITY MEASURES AT PITS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Monday.

Strikers fought troops and police who had been sent to the coalmines to-day. Occupation was ordered by the Government because the pits are threatened with flooding and firedamp following the withdrawal of safety teams on the order of the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.).

In the St. Etienne area, miners, reinforced by steel workers, hurled bricks and stones in an effort to reoccupy the pits. Republican Security Guards used tear gas to keep a crowd of more than 1,000 at bay.

Several were injured on either side. Workers in nearby factories sounded hooters as a rally to a meeting which had been banned by the Prefect under a decree forbidding assembly in the streets.

Some of the troops sent to the pits had been withdrawn from occupation duties in Germany. Reinforcements arrived to-night from Lyons and other towns, bringing the Government forces in the area to about 6,000.

A crowd of about 100 which tried to attack a train carrying non-strikers at Merlebach, in the Moselle district, was scattered with tear gas bombs by Republican Guards.

To-night the Miners' Federation, which is affiliated to the C.G.T., decided to stop the safety services indefinitely. It had previously declared that teams would be withdrawn only for 24 hours as a protest against the presence of troops.

MECHANISED TROOPS USED

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication MANCHESTER GUARDIAN C 205812

Date 18.10.48

Subject

EIRE'S LAST LINK WITH THE CROWN

Dangers When it is Broken

COMMONWEALTH LEADERS FACE A DILEMMA

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, SUNDAY.

Two members of the Government of Eire came to Chequers to-day to discuss with representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand the implications of the Irish proposal to repeal the External Relations Act, which provides the only thread linking Eire to the Crown and is regarded by the United Kingdom as the sole justification in the eyes of the outside world for extending to Eire such economic and social benefits as membership of the Commonwealth confers.

Although the meeting at Chequers to-day was concerned solely with the problem of Eire, its theme is of cardinal importance to the present series of meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. The question which it asks, and which India in particular is eager to have answered before the Prime Ministers disperse—that is to say, by the end of next week,—is this: Can any country continue to enjoy the benefits of Commonwealth membership without allegiance to the Crown?

The statement issued after the Chequers meeting to-night records no conclusions, and clearly it would have been difficult for the two Irish Ministers—Mr. Sean MacBride, Minister for External Affairs, and Mr. Patrick McGilligan, Minister for Finance—to commit Mr. Costello's Government. It was a meeting, in the words of the official statement, for "a general exchange of views on matters of common interest." But the Commonwealth Prime Ministers resume their meetings to-morrow, and the agenda can be changed at a moment's notice. The British Cabinet also meets to-morrow.

IRISH IN THE DOMINIONS

The only one of the older members of the Commonwealth not represented to-day was South Africa. The official statement suggests that Canada, Australia, and New Zealand had a special interest because their populations "include a large number of people of Irish origin." The meeting was called on the initiative of the representatives of these three members of the Commonwealth with the full concurrence of the United Kingdom, and Eire willingly agreed to send two Ministers.

It is being suggested that when Mr. Norton, the Deputy Prime Minister of Eire, Mr. Costello, the Prime Minister, and others declared their intention to repeal the External Relations Act they had not seriously considered the consequences. This is hard to believe, since Mr. Costello, who was Attorney General in Mr. Cosgrave's Government, and Mr. McGilligan, who was then Minister for Industry and Commerce, both had a share in shaping the Statute of Westminster. Legally the Government of Eire should be well informed. In fact, the present difficulties are political rather than legal. Politically Mr. McGilligan is said to be one of the most influential members of Mr. Costello's Government.

The Chequers meeting is said to have been concerned with discovering some means of keeping Eire within the Commonwealth which will be recognised as valid not only within the Commonwealth—that, perhaps, might not be so difficult—but by nations outside it. For practical reasons alone it would be a catastrophe if those members of the Commonwealth which have large Irish populations had to fit them into a quite different category.

A SOCIAL UPHEAVAL?

Constitutionally, the problem as seen from Whitehall is this: If Eire scraps the External Relations Act—and there is no hope that she will not—and if no acceptable alternative is found there will be no link between Eire and the other members of the Commonwealth to justify to the outer world the special treatment which each member of the Commonwealth now enjoys. In Eire's relations with the United Kingdom this might affect terms of trade and the facility with which nationals of Eire can now work in this country—results which the United Kingdom Government is as anxious as the Eire Government to avoid. Socially it might cause an appalling upheaval here.

On the other hand, if Eire continued to maintain without any legal backing an economic relationship which the outer world now recognises, the outer world might not only claim the same benefits within the United Kingdom but might promote economic unions which the United Kingdom Government has hitherto resisted because there was no such backing as the link with the Crown provides in the case of the Commonwealth. British trade might suffer as a result.

No hint has been given to-day of how this dilemma can be resolved. Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, was at the Chequers meeting to give his counsel, and Dr. Evatt of Australia is himself a lawyer.

Irish Ministers have said they wish to remain in "association" with the Commonwealth, but there is at present nothing to associate with except the Crown. It has also been claimed on the Irish side that the repeal of the External Relations Act will strengthen ties with the Commonwealth. Jurists point out, however, that in the case of Ulster repeal will sharpen partition, since the border will henceforth separate two "alien" peoples.

These are technical points. The Chequers meeting is the first official attempt to devise a constitutional change which would enable States wishing to express their independence in terms of republicanism to remain within the Commonwealth.

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C.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication MANCHESTER GUARDIAN C205813

Date 18.10.48

Subject

NEGEV BATTLE CONTINUES

Jewish Advances

CEASE-FIRE ORDER BY U.N. REJECTED

From our Special Correspondent

TEL AVIV, OCTOBER 17.

Fighting in the Negev continued to-day in defiance of the cease-fire order issued by the United Nations Truce Supervisory Board yesterday, and official communiqués indicate that land and air attacks are increasing in intensity. Except for an outbreak of firing in Jerusalem, all other fronts are reported to be quiet.

It is reported here that Israeli ground forces to-day raided an Egyptian position from which 25-pounder artillery had bombarded Niram, Javaram, and Mekoroth, three Jewish settlements north-east of Gaza. Israeli aircraft again bombed airfields at El Arish, in Sinai, and Gaza, and Egyptian concentrations and installations in the Majdal Faluja area during the night. The Egyptian lines of communication were disrupted in several parts of the Negev by motorised and light armoured columns, and six Bren carriers were captured.

Brigadier General William Riley, American Chief of Staff of the United Nations Mission in Palestine, to-day notified the Israeli Provisional Government, in view of its refusal to order a cease-fire, that the matter had been referred to Dr. Ralph Bunche, Acting Mediator, who is at present in Paris. It is believed here that a special meeting of the Security Council may be called to-morrow.

ISRAELI DEMAND

Last night Brigadier General Riley had received answers from the Israeli and Egyptian Governments to his order to stop fighting by 2 p.m. yesterday. Dr. Walter Eyton, Director General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, stated that operations in the Negev would not be suspended until full guarantees had been received from the United Nations that traffic in the Negev would be allowed to pass unmolested by the Egyptians and that further attacks would cease. The Egyptian reply said fighting would stop only after the Israeli forces had returned to their original positions.

The initiative now appears to be with the Israeli Army, whose objective, it is announced, is to reopen communications with Jewish settlements in the rear of the Egyptian main positions and to check further action designed to isolate them. So far no attempt has been made to secure Karatiya, on the main Negev road, where the Egyptians attacked a convoy on Friday, and the Israeli method of attaining this objective appears to be to force the withdrawal of all Egyptian forces in the Northern Negev.

No details of the campaign have been released and correspondents have not been allowed to visit the area, but it is obvious that Israeli columns are ranging far and wide, and as far as air operations are concerned they have already been extended beyond the Negev's southern boundary.

BATTLE FOR THE NEGEV?

It is believed here that the present limited counter-offensive—if it is limited—will be extended during the next few days. The official view here is that the United Nations truce machinery has broken down and that the Israeli Army has no other alternative but to seize positions vital to the defence of its settlements. As these settlements are surrounded by the main Egyptian force in Palestine this may prove to be a battle for the Negev, which is certainly the covert intention of Israel.

Meanwhile, a battle is developing behind a curtain which the United Nations military observers and foreign press correspondents cannot penetrate.

The Times' & Manchester Guardian' Service

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES

C205814

Date 18.10.48

Subject

FRANC REVALUED

MULTIPLE RATES ENDED

BACK TO A UNIFORM SYSTEM

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, Oct. 17

The French Government announced late yesterday its decision to modify the present foreign currency exchange arrangements in such a way as to restore between the various exchange rates the official parities approved by the International Monetary Fund. This step marks the end of the exchange system introduced last January by M. René Mayer. Under the new arrangement, which has the approval of the International Monetary Fund, the mean dollar rate will be 264f., and the pound sterling will be worth 1,061f., thus preserving the cross rate of $4.03 to the pound sterling.

The multiple rates introduced by M. Mayer were not approved by the International Monetary Fund and met with strong opposition from the British Government, which maintained that the resulting unfavourable cross rate for the pound sterling brought dollars to the franc zone that would otherwise have gone to the sterling area. The French Government argued that a period of free movement was required to enable the franc to find its level and in spite of frequent requests from the British Government for a shorter period of trial declared that the arrangement would remain in force for six months. The British Government did, however, obtain from the French Government the withdrawal of their original plan to allow a free market in sterling as well as in dollars, escudos, and Swiss francs. The sterling rate was fixed at 864.

THE FREE RATE

Three dollar rates were allowed. For certain essential imports the rate was fixed at 214. Tourists changed their dollars on the free market, transactions on which were, however, strictly supervised so that the rate was in fact controlled. This market was also used for non-essential imports. For most of the past six months it has been in the neighbourhood of 305 francs, but recently was allowed to fall to 313. Exporters were allowed to sell half their dollars at the free rate and half at the official rate, producing a mean rate of about 264 francs.

The free markets in the dollar, escudo, and Swiss franc remain unchanged, as does the "official" rate of 216 francs. The changes brought in by the new regulations are: (1) that all imports and exports without exception, including insurance and transport, must henceforth be settled on the basis of the mean between the official rate and the free rate; (2) the exchange rate of all currencies other than the dollar, the escudo, and the Swiss franc will be fixed at the beginning of each month on the basis of the official parity of each in relation to the dollar, and of the mean "commercial" rate of the dollar (as defined above) during the last few days of the previous month; this exchange rate so fixed for currencies other than the dollar, the escudo, and the Swiss franc is applicable to all transactions. A third provision fixes the rate of the colonial franc as equal to two metropolitan francs in place of 1.70 hitherto. The "free" rate in the three strong currencies remains applicable only to tourists' transactions, capital transfers, and certain financial remittances. The Italian lira remains outside the whole scheme.

An official statement explains that this operation cannot be truly described as a devaluation. It produces a considerable simplification, besides bringing France back into the international monetary fold. But it is not final, the ultimate aim being to establish not only uniform but permanently fixed rates. This will be done so soon as the economic situation of this country becomes more stable.

To avoid too frequent modification exchange rates will be maintained unchanged so long as variations in the rate of the "free" market currencies do not exceed 2 per cent. If, on the other hand, the mean rate of the dollar on the "free" market should on any day rise or fall by more than 3 per cent. a general adjustment on the basis of this change will be announced and come into force the following day.

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C.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES C 205815

Date 18.10.48

Subject

A YEAR'S RECOVERY PLAN FOR EUROPE

O.E.E.C. PROGRAMME HANDED TO THE UNITED STATES

BIG BRITISH CONTRIBUTION

A European recovery programme for the year July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949, to be carried out with the Marshall aid to be made available during this period, has been handed to Mr. Averell Harriman by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

The programme provides for increases in production and in intra-European trade, and for the limitation of imports to be paid for in dollars to essential goods.

The big contribution by the sterling area includes $282m. in aid and $209m. in released sterling balances.

AGREEMENT ON PAYMENTS

SIGNATURE IN PARIS

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, Oct. 17

A European recovery plan for the year July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949, to be carried out with the estimated Marshall aid of $4,875m. (£1,219m.), was yesterday handed over to Mr. Averell Harriman, special representative in Europe of the American Economic Cooperation Administration, on behalf of the O.E.E.C. (Organization for European Economic Cooperation). There was also signed yesterday an agreement on intra-European payments under which the drawing rights of debtor on creditor countries total $810,400,000.

Both events took place at a full meeting here of the Council of the O.E.E.C., with M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, presiding.

The five main features of the year's recovery programme are: (*a*) a marked increase in the production of agricultural and industrial goods; (*b*) a considerable increase in trade between member countries, making it possible for them to meet a much larger part of their essential requirements from their own resources; (*c*) an improvement in the supply of basic consumer goods to the populations of member countries, with a consequent improvement in the standard of living; (*d*) the limitation, with a few exceptions, of imports paid for in dollars to those goods which are essential for the recovery programme; (*e*) an increased production of machinery which in subsequent periods will lead to higher all-round output in member countries.

STERLING AREA CREDITOR

The contribution of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth territories is considerable, both in itself and in relation to the whole European effort. From a total of $4,127m. on account of the whole sterling area it is expected that the deficit will be reduced in the current year to $1,263m., which will be covered by the amount of aid that it is assumed will be available. In addition, the United Kingdom will make available the sterling equivalent of $312m. in drawing rights to other members—the highest contribution in unrequited imports, though not the highest in proportion—and will receive from Belgium $30m. in drawing rights. The sterling area will be a further creditor during the coming year in respect of $209m. of sterling resources already held by member countries.

The United Kingdom balance of payments shows a fall in imports from $2,289m. to $1,642m., an increase in exports from $492m. to $722m., a fall in the net (adverse) balance on invisible items from $560m. to $185m., and a fall in the net (adverse) balance of gold and other transactions from $1,770m. to $158m.

The productive effort for the coming year is shown by the following list, in thousands of tons, the figures for 1947 being given in parentheses:—Bread grains, 2,284 (1,716); meat, 958 (885); coarse grains, 8,297 (6,043); coal, 226,940 (206,438); coke, 15,930 (14,000); crude steel, 14,987 (12,684). Exports are to reach a total of 137 per cent. of the 1938 volume, against 109 per cent. in 1947. Exports to the western hemisphere, which are specially encouraged, are to reach 260 per cent. of the 1938 value. Coal exports and bunkerage to western Europe are to be about double those of the past year. The report draws attention to the United Kingdom's anti-inflationary policy at home, and the already marked slackening of the rise in prices.

PRODUCTION INCREASES

The output of bread grains is still 13 per cent. below the pre-war output. No increase in meat production is expected because of the time required to build up livestock herds. Output from the machinery-making industries in France and Great Britain will exceed its pre-war value by 50 per cent. The estimates given for this branch of production exceed those made at the Paris conference of 1947 and are an indication of the developments made by the machinery-making industries since then. Nearly half the increase in electrical power production will come from hydraulic sources. The production of rock phosphates in North Africa will be 170 per cent. greater than the average annual production in 1935 to 1938. The capacity of petroleum refineries will be increased by 39 per cent. There should be an increase of 17 per cent. in the shipping tonnage available, with a consequent dollar saving on freight (but the report feels bound to draw attention to the clause in the E.C.A. Act which obliges member countries to carry a certain proportion of goods purchased with dollar aid in United States bottoms).

For certain commodities it is possible to estimate the increase in trade between member countries. The report gives the following percentages: Coal, 150; steel, 25; paper and pulp, 23; timber, 16; agricultural products, 30; chemicals, 12. The general increase is from $5,800,000 to $8m., an increase of 25 per cent. after allowance has been made for price changes.

Consumption levels of the populations of member countries will remain appreciably below pre-war figures, and improvement, except in special cases, will be small. The increase in bread grain consumption will be 19 per cent. and will be most noticeable in France and Belgium, where average consumption during 1947 had fallen to 50 per cent. of the pre-war level. The average consumption in all member territories will still be 10 per cent. below the average pre-war consumption.

Meat consumption will be practically unchanged, remaining at 35 per cent. of the pre-war figure. It should show an improvement in Austria, where it was only 30 per cent. of pre-war consumption. In the bizone, however, consumption of fats and oils will remain at 25 per cent. of the pre-war figure; an average increase of 15 per cent. over 1947 consumption will still leave the general consumption level 20 per cent. below that of 1935-38. There will virtually be no increase in the consumption of sugar or textiles, and there will be an increase in the tobacco consumption, notably in the bizone, Austria, and Belgium, where in 1947 it was respectively 25 per cent., 35 per cent., and 70 per cent. of pre-war figures.

There is no general shortage of man-power; but unemployment in Italy and the bizone, and to a less extent the Netherlands, constitutes a drag on recovery. Exchange difficulties and the problem of displaced persons impede the free transference of man-power within the member territories. The increase of production and the development of emigration should make this problem less serious by the end of the current year.

The following savings in dollar imports are expected: bread grains, $327m.; meat, $77m.; tobacco, $67m.; coal, $370m.; non-ferrous metals, $138m.; oil refining, $35m.; cotton cloth, $161m.; freight, $216m. The total dollar deficit has been reduced by more than $2,000m. below the 1947 figure of $8,000m. It is estimated that about $220m. will have to be met out of reserves or out of the greatly diminished foreign assets which member countries still hold. Exports to all destinations are planned to increase from $9,300m. to $15,800m., but within the dollar area the increase is only from $1,300m. to $1,500m.—a further measure of the dollar problem.

DRAWING RIGHTS

The payments agreement signed yesterday sets out the sums which creditor countries are to make available to debtor countries. Part of the dollar aid which creditor countries receive is conditional on their making the equivalent in their own currency available to other member countries. It has been agreed that creditor countries shall receive all their conditional aid, even if the drawing rights are not fully used, and that the United States shall retain full control over such aid. Total drawing rights are assessed at $810,400,000.

Yesterday's ceremony was held in the new headquarters of the O.E.E.C. near the Bois de Boulogne. M. Spaak, in his opening speech, declared that constructive efforts were being undertaken successfully; there was therefore no reason to despair.

Mr. Harriman, replying, said that he shared with the Council the pride of a great accomplishment. There had been sceptics who said that the requirements of the Marshall plan and the O.E.E.C. were beyond the limits of human competence, not to mention human nature. "I rejoice with you in having a report that proves that it can be done. For it has been done." He said he would forthwith transmit the programme to the E.C. Administrator.

At a Press conference afterwards Sir Stafford Cripps declared that the adoption of the report and the signing of the convention, which will come into force this month, were "unexampled" acts of international cooperation.

At the morning meeting the Council adopted a proposal by the Irish delegate to examine ways of improving the structure of the Organization to make it work faster and strengthen its authority. A committee composed of the Ministers of the members of the executive council (United Kingdom, France, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey), together with Ireland, under the chairmanship of the president of the Council, will examine the matter and report not later than January 15, 1949.

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE PAYMENTS SCHEME

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Under the payments scheme the following countries who are net creditors make contributions: Britain, $282m.; Belgium; $207,500,000; Italy, $20,300,000; Sweden, $25m.; Turkey, $19,700,000; Bizone, $10,200,000; total, $574,700,000 (£141,175,000). Net debtor countries entitled to draw the above contributions are: Austria, $63,500,000; Denmark, $6,800,000; France, $323,300,000; Greece, $66,800,000; Netherlands, $71,700,000; Norway, $31,800,000; French zone, $800,000.—*Reuter.*

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W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

C 205816

THE TIMES

15th October 1948

THE KING ON COMMONWEALTH PRINCIPLES

AN EXAMPLE TO A DISTRESSED WORLD

"OUR BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS"

The work of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was continued yesterday in informal group discussions. Mr. St. Laurent arrived by air from Canada to take the place of Mr. Mackenzie King at the conference.

The King, in his speech at the dinner party for the Commonwealth statesmen at Buckingham Palace, spoke of the part that "our brotherhood of nations" could play in bringing peace to the world.

His Majesty also expressed the hope that some of the meetings of Ministers might be held from time to time in other Commonwealth capitals.

MINISTERIAL CONTACTS

THE KING ON "GOOD GOVERNMENT"

The King's speech to the Dominion Prime Ministers and other representatives of the Commonwealth at the Buckingham Palace dinner party in their honour on Wednesday was issued yesterday.

The King said: It gives me great pleasure to welcome here to-night my Prime Ministers or their representatives from the nine member States of the Commonwealth. I extend that welcome particularly to the Prime Ministers of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, who are taking their place for the first time in the Councils of our Brotherhood of Nations.

We all greatly regret the absence of Mr. Mackenzie King, whose unrivalled experience has always been of such very great value at the Council table.

SPECIAL WELCOME

I welcome these meetings of Commonwealth Ministers because I set a high value on personal contacts between those responsible for guiding our affairs in the different parts of the Commonwealth. And for myself, I specially welcome such meetings in London, for this gives me the opportunity to meet and talk with my Ministers from countries oversea. None the less, I hope that opportunity will be found from time to time to hold some of our meetings in other Commonwealth capitals.

This evening has a very great historical significance. In times gone by, many Prime Ministers, of many countries, have entered this house to transact State business in all its varied forms; never before, however, have any of my predecessors, or myself, entertained simultaneously the chief Ministers of no less than nine Governments.

But beneath this outward significance of our gathering to-night lies something of far greater importance. You, who have come so far to confer in London with each other and with your colleague, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom—you, between you, are charged with the good government of more than 500m. souls. That is a solemn thought, illustrating as it does the immense direct responsibility which lies on you in your deliberations. But indirectly that responsibility is even wider and weightier. It extends to many millions more.

"TERRIBLE DISTRESS"

The world to-day is in a state of terrible distress. The peoples of the world look, almost despairingly, to their chosen governors to bring order out of disorder, and to bring peace—that peace for which every human soul longs. I do not think it can be questioned that a great majority of them look also to our own association of peoples—our Commonwealth of Nations—to play a leading part in that process. We must not fail them. By our example we can help them to feel that brotherly love is not gone from the world.

Our Commonwealth has always stood for certain principles, fundamental to the good of humanity; it has never countenanced injustice, tyranny, or oppression. The self-governing members of our Commonwealth have always embraced peoples of different upbringing, social background, and religious belief; they have all had this in common that they were peace-loving democracies in which the ideals of political liberty and personal freedom were jealously and constantly preserved.

Whatever outward form our Commonwealth may assume in the future, the principles which inspire it must prevail in the world. I am confident that, in your coming deliberations, you will work to this end.

GROUP DISCUSSIONS

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers broke up into groups for informal discussions yesterday, as had been planned. The next plenary session will be on Monday, when the machinery for exchange of information between members, and other domestic problems, will be reviewed. That session will be the first attended by Mr. St. Laurent, who arrived from Canada by air yesterday morning and later saw Mr. Mackenzie King.

Most of the discussions yesterday were between the official delegates who accompanied the various Ministers to London. They were engaged for the most part in examining more closely economic proposals referred to them from the plenary sessions. Sir Stafford Cripps's four-year plan for the United Kingdom will no doubt be one of the subjects under review.

Informal talks between leading representatives and United Kingdom Cabinet Ministers will continue, although Dr. Evatt yesterday left for Paris and Mr. Nehru leaves to-day. Both intend to be back in time for Monday's plenary session. To-day the British Ministers will have an opportunity of reviewing the progress of the talks at a Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Nehru, after luncheon with Lord Mountbatten, visited Mr. Attlee yesterday afternoon. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, went to Woking Mosque and later had luncheon with Mr. Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

The Commonwealth representatives were the guests of Lloyd's at a reception last night. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Edinburgh attended.

RECEPTION

IN HONOUR OF COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Edinburgh attended a reception held last evening at Lloyd's by the Chairman and Committee in honour of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. The guests were received by the Chairman of Lloyd's (Sir Eustace Pulbrook) and Lady Pulbrook. The company included Ambassadors and Ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and other members of the Government, and the High Commissioners for the Dominions and their ladies. Others present, or who accepted the invitation, included:—

The deputy Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. L. S. St. Laurent), the Attorney-General and Minister of External Affairs for Australia (Dr. H. V. Evatt) and Mrs. Evatt, the Prime Minister of New Zealand (Mr. Peter Fraser), the Minister of Mines for South Africa (Mr. E. H. Louw) and Mrs. Louw, the Prime Minister of India (Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru), the Prime Minister of Pakistan (Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan) and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Ceylon (Mr. D. S. Senanayake), the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia (Sir Godfrey Huggins).

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, the Marquess and Marchioness of Reading, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, Earl and Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Viscount and Viscountess Bruce of Melbourne, Viscount and Viscountess Camrose, Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, Viscount Hyndley, Viscount and Viscountess Kemsley, Viscount and Viscountess Moore.

Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Lord and Lady Brabazon of Tara, Lord Brand, Lord Catto, Lord Courtauld-Thomson, Lord and Lady Cullen of Ashbourne, Lord and Lady Douglas of Kirtleside, Lord Goddard, Lord Henderson, Lord and Lady Iliffe, Lord and Lady Latham, Lord and Lady Leathers, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Wand, Lord MacDermott, Lord and Lady Piercy, Lord Porter, Lord and Lady Simonds, Lord Tedder, Lord and Lady Uthwatt, Lord and Lady Woolton, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Sir Noel and Lady Bowater, Major and Mrs. Guy Richardson.

Sir John and Lady Anderson, Lord Justice Asquith and Lady Asquith, the Hon. Rupert E. Beckett, General Sir Dallas and Lady Brooks, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick and Lady Browning, Lord Justice Bucknill and Lady Bucknill, Mr. and Lady Hermione Cobbold, Lord Justice Cohen, Lord Justice Denning and Lady Denning, Sir William and Lady Reid Dick, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Eady, Vice-Admiral Sir John and Lady Edelsten, Lord Justice Evershed and Lady Evershed.

Air Marshal Sir Leslie Hollinghurst, Lieutenant-General Sir Leslie and Lady Hollis, Sir Harold and Lady Spencer-Jones, the Bishop of Kensington, Major-General and Mrs. R. E. Laycock, Major-General Sir Claude and Lady Liardet, the Chairman of the London County Council and Mrs. Owen, Sir Alfred and Lady Munnings, Sir Orme Sargent, Air Marshal Sir Hugh and Lady Saunders, General Sir Geoffrey and Lady Scoones, Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith, Sir Bracewell and Lady Smith, Sir Frank Newson-Smith, Lord Justice Somervell, General Sir James and Lady Steele, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Vernon Thomson, Admiral Sir Philip and Lady Vian, Sir Zafrullah Khan, Masters of the City Livery Companies, and many members of Lloyd's.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950, MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES. C205817

Date 13/10/48.

Subject C.

COMMONWEALTH APPROVAL OF WESTERN UNION

DETERMINATION TO WORK FOR DEMOCRATIC PEACE

A statement issued after the final plenary meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers yesterday expressed the determination of their Governments to make the United Nations effective and to deter and resist aggression. There was also general agreement that the United Kingdom's association in a Western Union was in accordance with the interests of the Commonwealth and the promotion of world peace.

CONSULTATION METHODS

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENT

The announcement issued yesterday after the Prime Ministers' final meeting was as follows:—

The final plenary session of the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers was held at 10, Downing Street this morning. At the end of the meeting the representatives of the other Commonwealth Governments placed on record their sincere thanks to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom for presiding over the meetings and for his constant and valuable help.

The purpose of these informal meetings of Commonwealth Prime Ministers is to provide opportunities for a free exchange of views on matters of common concern. The meetings held during the past two weeks have covered many such matters of common concern, including international relations, economic affairs, and defence. The discussions have shown a substantial community of outlook among all the Commonwealth Governments in their approach to present world problems.

Fundamentally, this approach is based upon their support of the objectives of the United Nations as an instrument for world peace and their determination to make its work fully effective. All the Commonwealth Governments are resolved to work together and with other Governments to establish world peace on a democratic basis.

In furtherance of these objectives, the representatives of Commonwealth Governments affirmed their purpose to build up the economic strength of their countries and to take all appropriate measures to deter and resist aggression. At the same time they will do their utmost to encourage an increased production of wealth so as to achieve higher standards of living, especially for the peoples of the less developed countries of the world, as a constructive contribution to the preservation of world peace.

ECONOMIC POLICY

The economic forecast for the coming years made by the United Kingdom Government for the Organization for European Economic Cooperation was considered in order to give the other Commonwealth countries an opportunity to examine its implications for their own economies. The conference reaffirmed the desirability for all the Commonwealth Governments, in formulating their policies, to consult with one another so far as practicable so that each can cooperate by taking into account the needs and policies of the others.

The United Kingdom Government outlined the nature of its association with other western European nations under the Brussels Treaty, as a regional association within the terms of the United Nations Charter. There was general agreement that this association of the United Kingdom with her European neighbours was in accordance with the interests of the other members of the Commonwealth, the United Nations, and the promotion of world peace. It was agreed that other Commonwealth Governments should be kept in close touch with the progress of this cooperation with western Europe.

The conference was impressed by the value of the discussions which had taken place at the Ministerial level and expressed a general desire to maintain and extend methods of consultation between the Governments of the Commonwealth. Recommendations for improving Commonwealth consultation on foreign affairs, economic affairs, and defence are being submitted to the Governments for consideration and decision.

CEYLON'S INDEPENDENCE

The meeting recorded its support for Ceylon's application for membership of the United Nations. The representatives of all the other Commonwealth Governments took note of the constitutional documents published by the Ceylon Government in Ceylon Sessional Paper XXII of 1947 under the title "The Independence of Ceylon" and in Ceylon Sessional Paper III of 1948 under the title "The Constitution of Ceylon." They agreed to take this opportunity of their meeting in London to place on record their recognition of Ceylon's independence and to affirm that Ceylon enjoys the same sovereign independent status as the other self-governing countries of the Commonwealth which are members of the United Nations.

This meeting included for the first time the Prime Ministers of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. Their presence symbolized the extension of the bounds of democratic freedom which reflects the spirit and steadfast purpose of the Commonwealth. These new representatives of sovereign nations brought to the deliberations of their colleagues from the other free countries of the Commonwealth the wisdom of their ancient civilizations vivified by the dynamism of the modern age. This blending of the west and the east in the lofty task of building a lasting peace on the foundations of freedom, justice, and economic prosperity provides a new hope for harassed mankind.

VALUABLE TALKS

FRIENDLY SPIRIT OF THE CONFERENCE

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The official statement unanimously adopted at yesterday's final plenary session of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers formally sets the seal of Dominion approval on Great Britain's participation in Western Union as expressed in adherence to the Brussels Pact.

The other paragraphs dealing with foreign affairs make it plain that the Commonwealth is not regarded as an exclusive instrument for preserving peace or as a substitute for the United Nations. Emphasis is laid on cooperation with other Governments. The reaffirmation of Ceylon's sovereign independent status stands as a record of the sense of unfairness that because of the Russian veto she alone of the Commonwealth should be excluded from the United Nations.

The defence resolutions speak roundly of the necessity for material readiness "to deter and resist aggression." The need, too, is emphasized, as it was in the two discussions initiated by Mr. Bevin, for combating the spread of Communism by strengthening the social and economic fabric of the Commonwealth countries, particularly in the east, where, as Mr. Malcolm MacDonald no doubt reminded the conference, when reporting on Malaya, the Communist attack has developed alarmingly among populations suffering from rice and other shortages.

In the field of domestic affairs within the Commonwealth, the practical recommendations for improving methods of consultation are not specified, since they require the endorsement of home governments. It is understood, however, that positive measures are being suggested to intensify consultation on foreign affairs, defence, and economics, both between the United Kingdom and the Dominions reciprocally and between the Dominions themselves. The mention of the value of discussions held at Ministerial level, and the frequently heard complaint in conference circles that two weeks is too short a time to catch up on an interval of two years, perhaps give a clue.

No mention is made of High Commissioners, but it was agreed at a previous session that their status ought to be raised. A change of title was not suggested. These are matters of protocol which cannot be made public until the authorities on procedure have given their rulings. In the meantime, the delegates decided to make certain changes among themselves. Hitherto the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom has always taken precedence in Dominion capitals, while in London the High Commissioner for Canada has done the same. By a self-denying ordinance on the part of these two, precedence among High Commissioners themselves will henceforward be ruled according to date of appointment.

The final paragraph records the satisfaction felt at the inclusion of the three new Dominions in the present talks. Certainly they were sure of a warm welcome and contributed a valuable part to the discussion, but it is for them to decide the form of their future association in the light of the experience gained.

The spirit of friendliness and real warmth of sentiment which have distinguished the meetings are attested from all sides. Throughout there has been an eagerness to accommodate on matters of minor importance, and there has been no disagreement on fundamentals.

GROUP TALKS

The succession of resolutions produced at plenary sessions is not the whole story. The purpose of those sessions was to provide frank and full discussion of matters of common concern to all. Concurrently and independently private talks and meetings have been proceeding between individuals and groups to discuss matters of concern to them alone. These talks are just as important, and can, indeed, be even more important, than the full sessions.

In this way Mr. Mackenzie King, kept from the conferences by doctor's orders, has played his part in the background as an elder statesman, ready to compose and advise. So, too, has Lord Mountbatten, with his great prestige in India. British Cabinet Ministers and officials with specific points to clear up over trade and kindred matters have been able to avail themselves of easy informal contacts.

Some of these meetings stand out in potential importance, among them that held over the week-end at Chequers, at which the two Eire Ministers were present, and those between Mr. Attlee and the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan.

At yesterday's meeting Dr. Evatt, who had left for Paris on Thursday, was represented by the Australian High Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Beasley.

Mr. St. Laurent, who came to London to attend the conference when Mr. Mackenzie King was taken ill, left for Ottawa by air last night.

Picture on page 8.

CRITICS OF SOUTH AFRICA

MR. LOUW'S REPLY

Mr. Eric Louw, South Africa's Minister of Mines and of Economic Affairs, speaking at a luncheon of the Foreign Press Association in London yesterday, assured those in Britain who had financial or commercial interests in the Union that they need not fear that those interests would be prejudiced by the change of government.

Mr. Louw referred to a "campaign of sowing suspicion" in Britain and America against the Nationalist Government—a campaign which, he said, was not calculated to promote and develop friendly relations. He suggested that those who might have been influenced by such a campaign should "wait and see" whether Britain's interests were likely to be prejudiced by a change of government.

With regard to the colour problem in the Union, Mr. Louw complained that a false picture of the Government's policy—"painted in lurid colours for the express purpose of creating prejudice"—had been portrayed in some articles which had appeared in the British Press. That policy had been variously represented as one of oppression, racialism, and of unjust discrimination. The average reader of such articles saw the non-European in South Africa being deprived of even the most elementary of human rights and freedoms if the present Government should be allowed to carry out its policy of *apartheid*. He defined *apartheid* as the policy of not permitting indiscriminate intermingling of the European and non-European races so that each could have the opportunity of developing along his own lines and in accordance with his own customs, tradition, and culture.

NATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Huge tracts of the most fertile part of the Union had been set aside as native reserves. It was the policy of the Union Government that these areas should be maintained and further developed solely for occupation by natives, and that in these areas the natives should be given every facility for developing along their own lines. The native problem was South Africa's biggest and most serious problem. The Government wished to solve the problem in such a way that the interests of both natives and Europeans would be protected.

Mr. Louw asked whether it was in the interests of Europe or of the western democracies that this outpost of European civilization should be maintained intact. That could only happen if the European population was able to maintain its position, economically and politically, and if it continued to retain its European character and culture—if its blood was not mixed with that of the huge majority of natives.

Mr. Louw dismissed stories of the so-called ill-treatment and oppression of Indians in Natal as "all moonshine." The Indians of Natal were a prosperous and contented community, and he doubted if 5 per cent. of them were interested in the complaint which had been lodged with the United Nations on their behalf. The agitation had been set on foot by the Indian Congress of Natal, which was dominated by Communists.

Of immigration, Mr. Louw said that the decision of the new Government to curtail the scheme introduced by the previous Government had been represented as being animated by anti-British feeling. That allegation was absurd. The Government's decision affected not only immigration from Britain, but also from every other country in Europe. The Government was not opposed to immigration as such, but to the large-scale and Government sponsored immigration that had been taking place during the past two years. The Union could not at present absorb a large number of immigrants.

South Africa's participation in the Commonwealth talks just concluded was conditioned by consideration of South Africa's interests, and by strict observance of the principle of "South Africa first."

A speech by the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland is reported on page 3.

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BAD WAY"

MR. WILSON ON NEED FOR MORE PRODUCTION

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

HARROGATE, Oct. 22

Presiding to-night at the opening meeting of a Cotton Board conference on "Production, Quality, and Costs," the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, impressed on 950 directors, managers, and trade union leaders the urgent need for production, with cost-cum-quality increasingly paramount from now on.

Exports were mounting but the home consumer was in a bad way. Some garment makers were already complaining of shortage of cotton cloth, often in the same breath as they asked him to remove clothes rationing. Other leading figures in the trade had stopped pressing for the abolition of rationing because they saw a present shortage of certain goods likely to grow worse. Until total production got much nearer the production target the home consumer would fare badly.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NIX

LABOURER WHO ATE AND SLEPT IN BARRACKS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 22

At Portsmouth Magistrates' Court to-day Sidney Frederick Nix, 29, unemployed, of no fixed address, pleaded "Guilty" to falsely representing himself to a military authority as being a corporal in the Army, obtaining food valued at 2s. 3d. by false pretences from the Army Catering Corps, and receiving a pair of soldier's boots and gaiters. He was fined a total of £10. A further charge of obtaining food worth £1 16s. from the Army Catering Corps, which he had admitted, was taken into account.

Mr. Roy Neave, prosecuting, said that during the war Nix served in the Army as a gunner and a signaller and was demobilized in 1946. In 1947 he joined the Territorial Army and got work as a bricklayer's labourer. Later he met two privates of the R.A.O.C., stationed at Hilsea barracks, Portsmouth. With the connivance of these two soldiers he went to the barracks and for a time slept there. He used to go into the barracks at night in uniform and have a meal, next morning he would leave in uniform, go to his sister's house, change into plain clothes, and go to work as a bricklayer's labourer. In the evenings he changed back into uniform and returned to the barracks. He promoted himself to corporal by turning two Territorial Army good-conduct badges into a corporal's stripes. By September, having lost his job, he decided to live in barracks the whole of the time. It was not until he was unable to produce an Army pay-book that his imposture was discovered.

STEAMER'S STRUGGLE TO TOW TANKER

HAWSERS BROKEN IN HEAVY SEAS

The Burns-Laird 3,000-ton steamer Royal Ulsterman arrived at Greenock last night without a hawser left with which to tie up. Her 10 7in. steel cables had snapped during an all-day struggle with heavy seas to tow the 800-ton tanker Shelbrit Six to safety after the tanker had developed boiler trouble in the Firth of Clyde near Ailsa Craig. After the last hawser was broken the tow was maintained by using the Royal Ulsterman's anchor cable.

The Royal Ulsterman had to steam stern first because of the position of her winches, and the tanker was pulled stern first because this was the only way in which a sufficiently strong attachment could be made.

Captain D. Macallum, of Glasgow, skipper of the Royal Ulsterman, who had been on the bridge for nearly 20 hours, paid tribute to his crew, and specially mentioned Chief Officer J. F. Wood, of Gourock, who four times went down the ship's side on a rope-ladder to fix the hawsers.

HERRING CATCHES ALREADY WORTH £158.000

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

LOWESTOFT, Oct. 22

English and Scottish drifters are having heavy catches, and to-day's sale at Lowestoft of 5,000 crans brought the fishermen's earnings for the week to £64,000 for a total catch of 19,000 crans. The season, which will last almost until Christmas, has already yielded 43,000 crans—some 43m. herrings—which have realized £158,000, a result—in both quantity and value—which is about double that obtained at this time last year.

Curers are processing many thousands of barrels of fish for European contracts, and exporters of fresh herrings have already obtained a substantial quota for the 12,000 tons which they are to ship to Germany.

GRAVE OPENED TO GAIN RING

Nearly a fortnight after a woman had been buried in Blackburn cemetery it was found that the grave had been dug over, and in the presence of the police it was reopened. The

CIVIL SERVICE PURGE

MR. ATTLEE TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION

FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

The Prime Minister has consented to receive a deputation from the staff side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council to discuss the "purge" of Civil servants suspected of Communist or Fascist sympathies.

The main object of the unions is to press that those suspected should be given more evidence of the subject of the charge. In most cases, it is said, they are told no more than that they are members of or are associated with Communist or Fascist organizations. The unions argue that if a man is accused of being a member of an organization it is possible for him to deal with the charge, but if he is accused of being associated with it it is almost impossible for him to defend himself unless more detail is provided.

The unions hope also to raise again the question of trade union representation of suspected members before the advisory committee, and of the widening of the scope of the purge.

The date of the meeting has not been fixed but will probably take place early next month.

LABOUR'S NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

BID FOR NEW SUPPORT

FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

The Labour Party, the T.U.C., and the Co-operative movement are to unite in a national campaign, to mobilize support for the Labour movement, which will be opened with a demonstration at Colchester on November 17. Similar demonstrations will be held in each of the Labour Party's 11 regions, from Scotland to the south-west, and will be followed by a widespread propaganda campaign.

The campaign, which will last some weeks, is being organized by the National Council of Labour, and is the first joint enterprise of the sort since the war. It will have as one immediate objective the building up of support for the local elections next spring, but it may also in a sense be regarded as the beginning of the 1950 General Election campaign.

AIR LINER CRASH

HEAVY INSURANCE CLAIMS

FROM OUR INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT

Insurances on the Dutch Constellation air liner which was wrecked near Prestwick airport early on Thursday morning are likely to amount to the equivalent of about £300,000, apart from any third-party liability and individual insurances on freight there may be and, of course, of life and accident insurances effected by passengers. Of the total insurances $900,000 (£225,000), represents the value of the hull. The bulk of the insurances is believed to have been placed with British companies and members of Lloyd's.

The disaster is the latest of a series of accidents to air liners within the last 18 months which have meant claims for the London market.

FEWER RECRUITS

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

The Ministry of Defence announces that the total number of other ranks recruited to the three services for regular engagements, including those under the bounty scheme, in the first, second, and third quarters of 1948 was 50,054. From July to September the number recruited was 16,397, compared with 17,042 in the first quarter and 16,615 in the second quarter. The total comparable recruitment in 1947 was 95,515.

Of those recruited during the third quarter of this year 4,957 were for the Royal Navy, 8,769 for the Army, and 2,671 for the R.A.F. Although there was a slight improvement in September, recruitment for the R.A.F. continues to show a steady decline each quarter. In the first quarter of 1947 the total recruitment to that service was 13,296.

LORD PAKENHAM'S PRAYERS FOR RUSSIA

Lord Pakenham, Minister of Civil Aviation, speaking at Bury last night, repudiated the "Communist doctrine of hatred," and said: "We must love the Russians. I pray twice a day for Russia, and I hope that my perhaps not very worthy prayers may achieve something, which at the moment does not seem very likely. In the meantime one has to take care, just as one has to with a child."

DETAINED MAN RELEASED

The Press Association learns that the alien detained by Scotland Yard on Monday was released from Brixton Prison on Thursday. The Home Secretary has imposed restrictions on his movements under the Aliens Order. He had been interviewed by Scotland Yard in connexion with their investigations for the Lord Chancellor into alleged irregularities at the Board of Trade. Scotland Yard believed that he might be able to give information that would be helpful in the judicial inquiry.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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PRESS CLIPPINGS
Office of The Prime Minister
Name of Publication TIMES. C205819
Date 13/10/48.
Subject

CEASE-FIRE IN THE NEGEB

"FAIRLY QUIET" SITUATION

OBSERVERS ACTIVE

From Our Own Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Oct. 22

Reports received here from the Negeb state that it was "fairly quiet" after 3 o'clock (local time) this afternoon, when the cease-fire order issued by Dr. Bunche, the acting mediator, came into effect.

The United Nations chief observer in Gaza notified the United Nations staff here after 3 o'clock that the Egyptian army command had issued the cease-fire order. This afternoon a large force of United Nations military observer officers left for various Negeb and Bethlehem fronts. The cease-fire is unlikely to be strictly observed in all areas because the Egyptian command may have difficulty in signalling the order to its scattered and surrounded units, but it is hoped that the United Nations observers will ensure its enforcement.

Earlier in the day the provisional Government, in accordance with the acting mediator's request, ordered its forces in Negeb to cease fire at 12 noon G.M.T. (3 p.m. local time) but to stand to battle positions in case the



Egyptian forces attempted to carry on the fighting. During the morning, however, the Israeli offensive in the Majdal and Faluja area and the approaches to Bethlehem was intensified. Fierce fighting, especially at Faluja, was reported, and Israeli aircraft dropped several loads of bombs on Egyptian-held towns. The capture of Beit Hanun, a village dominating road and rail communications running north of Gaza, was reported.

BADLY MAULED TROOPS

An Israeli officer described this last effort as "tidying up," but it is obvious now that any pockets of Egyptian resistance preserved by the reimposition of the truce will in no way affect the victory of Israeli arms. The northern Negeb has been secured, and the Egyptian army in Palestine has been reduced to bodies of badly mauled and ineffectual troops without lines of communication and cohesive command.

The territorial gains exceed yesterday's estimates. Except at Gaza and a few other pockets of resistance the whole of the Negeb north of Beir Asluj (16 miles south of Beersheba) and west of the Judean Hills and Hebron is now in Israeli hands. The capture of Beersheba effectively cut off the Egyptian forces in the Jerusalem area, and the denial of the coastal road sealed the fate of the troops in the north. No casualty figures are available, but it is known that they were heavy and that the number of prisoners probably runs into hundreds. It is estimated that four Egyptian brigades were deployed in Palestine—three in the Negeb and one in the Jerusalem area—but the cornered remnants can no longer be considered as a fighting force and are but an embarrassment for those responsible for their maintenance.

Among the interesting aspects of this short campaign perhaps the most extraordinary were the shortcomings of the Egyptian forces—many officers surrendered voluntarily, and only the Sudanese soldiers fought well—and the absolute neutrality of other Arab countries. Even a small counter-offensive launched, for instance, by the Arab Legion from Latrun would have seriously inconvenienced the Israeli army. But only one lackadaisical artillery shoot disturbed the quiet central front, and this, and the reported fighting in Jerusalem, were but breaches of the truce which would have probably passed unnoticed in a normal truce.

It is obvious that dissension among members of the Arab League is deeper than the most optimistic Israeli previously dared to imagine.

PRESS CLIPPINGS
Office of The Prime Minister
Name of Publication TIMES, C205818
Date 13/10/48.
Subject

THE BERLIN BLOCKADE

NEUTRAL POWERS' RESOLUTION

DEBATE DEFERRED

From Our United Nations Correspondent

PARIS, Oct. 22

A conciliatory resolution calling notably for an immediate lifting of the Berlin blockade was tabled to-day by the six "neutral" members of the Security Council, which, after hearing supporting statements from the sponsors, adjourned until Monday at the desire, it is understood, of Mr. Vyshinsky, who apparently wishes to have time to consult Moscow.

A spokesman of the British delegation declared to-night that at first sight the resolution seemed to contain a satisfactory basis for a settlement, though no commitment of his Government was intended by this remark; and this view is generally shared by the American and French delegations. Everything, therefore, still depends on the Soviet attitude, and Mr. Vyshinsky has been so closely concerned in the private consultations of the Council's president, Dr. Bramuglia, that many observers find some reason for optimism. It is hoped, in sum, that the resolution makes sufficient concession to Soviet views on the competency of the Council for Mr. Vyshinsky to abstain from the vote rather than exercise his veto.

THE FULL TEXT

The resolution, sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, and Syria, reads:—

"The Security Council, having carefully considered the series of events which have led to the present grave situation in Berlin, conscious of the Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and acting in accordance with Article 40 of the Charter in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation in Berlin, in particular, by preparing the way to its settlement, calls upon the four Governments who have responsibilities in Germany and in Berlin as occupying Powers, France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

"(1) To prevent any incident which would be of a nature such as to aggravate the present situation in Berlin.

"(2) To put into effect, simultaneously, namely, on the day of the notification of this resolution to the four Governments concerned, the steps required for the fulfilment of points (*a*) and (*b*), which are set forth hereunder:—

"(*a*) Immediate removal by all parties of all restrictions on communications, transport, and commerce between Berlin and the western zones of Germany, and the restrictions on transport and commerce to and from the Soviet zones of Germany, it being understood that said restrictions are the ones applied by the parties after March 1, 1948.

"(*b*) An immediate meeting of the four Military Governors to arrange for the unification of currency in Berlin on the basis of the German mark of the Soviet zone. The four Military Governors will fix the conditions for the introduction, circulation, and continued use of the German mark of the Soviet zone, as sole currency for the whole of Berlin, and to arrange for the withdrawal of western mark B. All the foregoing to be in accordance with the terms and conditions defined in the joint directive delivered to the four Military Governors in Berlin, agreed upon by the four Governments in Moscow, and issued on August 30, 1948, and to be carried out under the control of the quadripartite financial commission whose organization, powers, and responsibilities are therein described.

"This measure must be totally fulfilled by November 20, 1948.

"(3) Within 10 days following the fulfilment of the measures provided for in section 2 or on such date as is mutually agreed on between the four Governments, to reopen the negotiations in the Council of Foreign Ministers on all outstanding problems concerning Germany as a whole."

THE WESTERN LIMIT

This draft is believed to represent the limit of western concessions in omitting all reference to a "blockade" or to a threat to peace, though in mentioning Article 40 the Council clearly bases its action on Chapter VII of the Charter. At the same time the resolution is largely framed in accordance with Mr. Vyshinsky's recent declarations that the dispute could be settled by a return to the situation of August 30 and that further problems in the wider German question should be taken up in the Council of Foreign Ministers.

For the western Governments, of course, the essential fact is that the resolution concedes their basic stipulation in calling for an immediate lifting of the blockade.

To-day's Council meeting, indeed, opened nearly an hour late in an atmosphere of great expectancy from the packed Assembly Hall because Mr. Vyshinsky, in a further meeting with the president, sought to obtain one or two modifications in the proposed resolution, which in common with the western delegates he had previously been shown. It was not difficult to meet him on a point in Clause 2 tending to modify direct action by the Security Council; but his proposal to the effect that the lifting of the blockade should be dependent on a successful currency agreement involved hurried reference to the other "neutrals" and to the western delegations, who declined to yield the essential point that they were unwilling to negotiate under duress.

It was also at Mr. Vyshinsky's wish, transmitted through the president, that the western delegates agreed to delay their statements on the resolution until Monday, but rumours are strongly denied that they have been in direct contact with the Soviet delegation on the Berlin crisis since it was referred to the Council.

Dr. Bramuglia stated that the Security Council had sought a middle point from which the parties to the conflict could go forward. There was, he went on, a strong feeling of good will.

Short statements were made by the delegates for China, Syria, Canada, Belgium, and Colombia, and on the suggestion of the president that the Powers directly concerned needed time to study the terms and implications of the resolution the Council adjourned.

UNANIMOUS U.N. VOTE

GREAT POWERS CALLED UPON TO AGREE

FROM OUR UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Oct. 22

The Mexican resolution, calling on the great Powers to compose their differences and achieve a final settlement of the war by concluding the peace treaties, was passed unanimously to-day in the political committee of the General Assembly.

The representatives of the great Powers all voted, and the Soviet delegate, Mr. Bogomolov, said that his Government attached "considerable significance" to the resolution.

The unanimity which had hitherto attended the deliberations on this motion was threatened at the beginning of to-day's debate, when the thorny question of the association of the middle and smaller countries with the great Powers in the peace-making process came up. Some of the delegates, chief among whom were the Australian and Canadian, felt that the reference in the resolution to this association was too loosely drawn. There were reminders of the "off-hand" methods by which the small Powers had been consulted over peace treaties in the past, and at one moment the discussion looked like turning into an account of the contribution of individual countries to the war effort. This phase ended, however, with an appeal for unanimity from several other delegates, and the resolution was carried.

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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ULSTER'S UNITY WITH BRITAIN

PRIME MINISTER'S FAITH

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

BELFAST, Oct. 22

Speaking at the Reform Club, Belfast, to-day, Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, said:—

"If at any moment I see that Ulster is in danger, if I see that the forces are gathering against us and that we shall have to fight, I shall at once tell the Ulster people and if necessary refer the matter to the people themselves, and I feel that I shall get the answer that Ulster has always given."

Recalling Mr. Costello's recent announcement of Eire's intention to abrogate the External Relations Act, the Prime Minister said:—"I immediately issued a statement that Mr. Costello's announcement merely emphasized the yawning gulf which exists between Eire and Northern Ireland. I said that Mr. Costello had underlined partition, and I repeat that to-day. Everything that has happened since Mr. Costello came into power has vindicated the action in the past of Ulster leaders and the Ulster people as a whole. Every move made in the South since 1920 has been a move towards complete separation and the establishment of a Republic outside the United Kingdom and the Empire."

Referring to the talks at Chequers last Sunday, the Prime Minister continued:—"Northern Ireland was not cold-shouldered. I was accurately informed as to what was going to happen. The British Government have always been most punctilious in their dealings with Northern Ireland. Among British Ministers I have found a true and proper understanding of our position, and I am convinced that no British Government will touch Ulster unless Ulster herself breaks up and allows the enemy in. I am satisfied that not for one moment was Ulster in the slightest danger in connexion with the talks at Chequers. At the same time, we must maintain our own unity, demanding our rights as British citizens. If by any chance we were disunited we should be in danger. The old tag that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, applies very much to us at the present time. The only thing that matters—the unity of Ulster with Great Britain and the maintenance of that unity—must be our constant aim. I believe I have the concurrence of all Ulster men in saying that if at any time we should again be called upon to walk with the people of Great Britain along the stony paths of war, Ulster will be with them."

MR. SHAW'S NEW PLAY

PRODUCTION AT ZÜRICH

ZÜRICH, Oct. 22.—Mr. Bernard Shaw's new play, *Buoyant Billions*, was given a polite but unenthusiastic reception at its world *première* here last night. The audience appeared to be bewildered by what Mr. Shaw described as "a comedy of no manners" and uncertain of its meaning. The play has no apparent plot, but consists of a long series of rhetorical fireworks and attacks on favourite Shaw targets. Oxford University, the Labour Government, British trade unions, and Britain generally all came in for attack. Sarcastic reference is made to the atomic bomb.

The heroine of the play is the eldest daughter of a multi-millionaire who made his money from the Stock Exchange.—*Associated Press.*

EXPLOITING EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

CANBERRA, Oct. 22

Severe penalties are to be imposed on immigration agents who exploit the ignorance of would-be emigrants to Australia by demanding exorbitant fees. There have been many complaints of substantial financial losses as a result of the operations of unscrupulous "agents," but Mr. Calwell, Minister for Immigration, intends to deter such operations by amendments to the Immigration Act introduced in the House of Representatives to-day.

The amendments provide for a fine of £A200 or a year's imprisonment for exceeding the fee chargeable under the regulations. Where the offence is committed by a body corporate there will be a penalty not exceeding £A400.

COMMUNIST PRINCESS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

BUDAPEST, Oct. 22

Mme. (formerly Princess) Margit Odescalchi has been appointed first counsellor in the Hungarian Legation in Washington. Mme. Odescalchi—titles have been abolished in Hungary by law—is a member of the Communist Party.

EXECUTIONS IN ATHENS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ATHENS, Oct. 22

Seven persons were executed this morning after having been convicted of high treason by the Athens military court. The court found them guilty of actively assisting a rebellion against the State.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES. C 205820

Date 13/10/48.

Subject

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TWO MINERS KILLED IN PIT FIGHT

The French Council of Ministers last night authorized police and troops to defend themselves from attacks by strikers after having given due and proper warning, and recalled to service reservists of the gendarmerie and of the 1948 military class.

Two strikers were killed and 30 injured at a pit near St.-Etienne, where strikers and troops exchanged shots.

PREFECTS' NEW POWERS

RESERVISTS RECALLED

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, OCT. 22

The French Council of Ministers, meeting this evening after the most serious clash yet to have taken place between strikers and police had been reported from the St.-Etienne coal mining district, decided to move over to the offensive in the struggle with the Communist-led attempt to cripple French industry and bring about a state of insurrection.

From now on police and troops are authorized, when they are attacked, to defend themselves " after having given due and proper warning." Prefects of departments will have the right to forbid all meetings, even private ones ; " foreigners " taking part in demonstrations will be expelled from the country, no matter what their position or length of sojourn in France ; and reservists of the gendarmerie and of the military class of 1948 are recalled to service.

Thus, in face of the growing irresponsibility of the strikers and of increasing acts of wilful sabotage and armed violence, the Government has at last decided to abandon its policy of patient moderation. The *communiqué* issued after to-night's Cabinet meeting states that 24 to 38 hours after the arrival of Government forces in the mining districts, whither they were sent to save the pits and cokeries, they had been attacked by considerable crowds of men armed with wooden or iron implements, who had caused appreciable losses to these forces. The security troops, the gendarmerie, the Garde Républicaine, and the Army are congratulated for the courage and coolness they have shown.

APPEAL TO " ALL WORKERS "

The *communiqué* ends with an appeal to all workers to stand firm against movements " whose political ends are now evident and whose design is to ruin national production, weaken the defence of the country, and, by destroying the equipment belonging to the nation, condemn to a long period of unemployment and misery thousands of workers and their families."

The die is now well and truly cast, and that the Government has come unanimously to these grave decisions is due undoubtedly to the steadily mounting wave of hostility to the Communists' methods, which have been growing more and more violent. To-day the Socialist Party has denounced the " abominable tactics " of the Communist Party, never before used, even during the German occupation, and declares that it is a duty to combine everywhere against a party " which is not international but anti-national, and which would destroy France if that would allow it to return to power to serve Russia."

The M.R.P. calls for a strict enforcement of laws against sabotage in the mines, particularly one passed in 1946 at the instigation of the then Communist Minister of Industry, M. Marcel Paul. The Cardinals and Archbishops of France have published a declaration condemning " political hatred " which creates civil war.

The non-Communist Force Ouvrière trade union has swelled this chorus of indignation to-night with an equally strong voice, describing the C.G.T. decision to withdraw the maintenance teams in the mines as an act of sabotage of national property. Provocation and violence, the Force Ouvrière statement continues, are opening the way to " social reaction," and increasing the risk of world war. From a right-wing quarter, the Parti Républicain de la Liberté, comes a statement of similar sentiments, beseeching the Government to use the powers at its disposal. The anti-Communist front has apparently strengthened and solidified into a unity.

The situation in the coal fields to-day was overshadowed by news of the grave incident at a pit at Firminy, near St.-Etienne, where in a shooting exchange between strikers and troops two strikers were killed. The Ministry of the Interior has announced that the strikers fired first. The fighting broke out at the Cambefort pit, which was in the hands of the police. This was the scene of a fight yesterday in which a police officer, reported to have died from injuries through being struck in the face with a crowbar, is, in fact, still alive. In to-day's fight it seems that about 30 other persons were wounded, some of whom are in a serious condition.

The details of fights already recorded suggest, as *Le Monde* declares, that in every case the fighting started with an attack or a " counter-attack " by strikers against the police forces. They also show the brutality which the strikers are prepared to employ.

BRUTAL TREATMENT

Two instances of this brutality may be mentioned. In the fight at La Grand'Combe, in the Cevennes, described briefly in these columns yesterday, the strikers, invading in far larger numbers a pit which had been released by the police, drove them back towards a walled embankment 30ft. deep down which the police had to jump. Near St. Etienne two policemen patrolling on a motor-cycle ran into a column of strikers near a bridge, and were pulled roughly off their machine, which was thrown over the bridge, and were beaten, trampled on, and finally abandoned on the ground. One of the men has a compound fracture of the skull ; both are in a serious condition.

These, it should be said, are " majority " versions of the incidents. *L'Humanité*, the Communist newspaper, describes the events at La Grand'Combe as " a magnificent victory [for the strikers] in face of the repressive measures unleashed against them by Jules Moch "—the Minister of the Interior.

The most serious news from the northern coal mines is that the fires in the 100 coke ovens of the Carbolux plant at Gosnay are almost out. Several weeks will be needed to repair them. There has been some tension in the Valenciennes area. Strikers invaded one pit, but the police managed to free it without incident. All is quiet again at Béthune, where yesterday strikers seized the *sous-préfet*, who was later released by the police. But the public prosecutor, who allowed the release of a number of strikers under arrest on charges of breaking the peace, has been summoned to Douai to explain his action.

The Communist-controlled C.G.T. is multiplying its appeals for solidarity with the strikers. According to reports here, these appeals are likely to find the most sympathetic hearing among the dockers. Following the example of those of Dunkirk the Calais dockers are now refusing to unload coal. The " warning strike " on the railways seems quite simply to have failed. Only four depôts in southern France and one in the north answered the call.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

120582

Name of Publication TIMES

Date 13.10.48

Subject

CHALLENGE IN FRANCE

For the last ten days France has lain in the grip of great industrial strikes. The miners, who voted by a large but apparently reluctant majority to stop work on Monday of last week, were followed almost at once by most of the iron and steel workers of Lorraine; and since then scarcely a day has passed without some fresh withdrawal of labour, the strikes moving by a kind of chain reaction from one part of the country to another. Partial stoppages have disorganized railway communications here and there; the merchant seamen and now the dockers are "showing their solidarity" by token strikes of a day or so. With some unpleasant exceptions, where the strikers have used violence or the police and security guards have had to resort to tear gas and truncheons, all this massive interruption in the vital workings of the French economy has so far passed in a strange atmosphere of sobriety and gloom. It is almost as if the two antagonists, the unions and the Government, were both uncomfortably aware of the shadow which hangs over them in the threatening shape of GENERAL DE GAULLE, and were reluctant to press their cause to the utmost at this moment. Yesterday there were signs, small and not very clear as yet, that an early settlement by negotiation might be reached. A settlement, however, can give the country no more than a respite. With the approach of winter the unions do not appear to be anxious to do more than achieve tactical gains, reinforce their standing among the men, and reserve their forces for a more serious challenge in the spring.

The main motive, clearly political, which has generated this new wave of strikes is the determination of the French Communist Party to reassert, through the Confédération Générale du Travail, its hold upon the mass of French workers. M. JULES MOCH, the Socialist Minister of the Interior, has produced a document which purports to show that Moscow has given the French Communists precise and immediate orders to sabotage the Marshall plan. Whatever the worth of this particular document, there can be no doubt at all that sabotage of Marshall aid is one of the principal objectives of the Communists in France. M. COGNIOT, one of their foremost publicists, said so in the last issue of the Cominform journal. "The effective resistance of the masses," writes M. COGNIOT, "is making it increasingly difficult to carry out the 'Marshallization' of France," adding that, "now, once again, the movement of the masses has gained momentum; big strikes are taking place throughout the country." No secret documents are needed to pick out the plain purpose of the Communists in bringing the strikes about.

The Communists, in pursuing their political objective, have had favourable ground to work upon. As in Italy, where labour unrest is also widespread, the French worker's attitude is governed by the steady and at times painful fall in his standard of living. Real wages have gone down all through this year, and wage concessions, granted sporadically here and there, have not made good the reduction. How influential a part this fall plays in the present situation was shown by the support which the two non-Communist labour organizations in France, the Catholic federation of trade unions and the Socialist Force Ouvrière, gave at the outset to the miners' strike. Dissatisfaction is felt by all the three labour movements, and so long as the purchasing power of the workers continues to fall, the Communists will find support for their offensive line.

The Government has already committed itself to a general increase in wages. The immediate point of conflict is between what the unions are asking for and what the Government feels it can afford. The need for a redistribution of income by higher direct taxation and more effective controls upon inflation is fully realized by M. QUEUILLE and his colleagues. It remains to be seen whether the Government's new measures for taxation can take effect quickly and drastically enough to influence the immediate trend of events, or whether the Government's declared enemies on both left and right—the Communists and the expectant followers of GENERAL DE GAULLE—will succeed in frustrating its efforts. Much ground will have to be made good, for the habit of not paying income-tax has long become chronic in France, and the level of paid taxation, especially for farmers, is probably among the lowest in Europe. Without a deeper recognition of their duties towards the inland revenue on the part of French farmers and business men, France can scarcely emerge from her present plight. This is now widely understood. Both the M.R.P. and the Socialist parties, their eyes turned upon the fortunes of the trade union movements which they sponsor, have pressed the Government to take action. More skill and courage will be required to persuade the farmers to release their produce, now often withheld from market by fear of controlled prices, and to make a new and large contribution to the national exchequer. The tasks confronting M. QUEUILLE and his colleagues are clear enough. Whether he can succeed where his predecessors have failed no doubt depends in large part on his energy in seeking the necessary social and economic remedies for his country's discontents, but the decisive factors are likely to be political. Success will depend most of all upon the determination of ordinary Frenchmen, in support of the Government, to do their duty as citizens and taxpayers and to resist the attempts of the Communist leaders, which will not be relaxed, to make use of popular grievances in order to disrupt the life and government of the key country in the Marshall plan.

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES

C205821

Date 13.10.48

Subject

CHALLENGE IN FRANCE

For the last ten days France has lain in the grip of great industrial strikes. The miners, who voted by a large but apparently reluctant majority to stop work on Monday of last week, were followed almost at once by most of the iron and steel workers of Lorraine; and since then scarcely a day has passed without some fresh withdrawal of labour, the strikes moving by a kind of chain reaction from one part of the country to another. Partial stoppages have disorganized railway communications here and there; the merchant seamen and now the dockers are "showing their solidarity" by token strikes of a day or so. With some unpleasant exceptions, where the strikers have used violence or the police and security guards have had to resort to tear gas and truncheons, all this massive interruption in the vital workings of the French economy has so far passed in a strange atmosphere of sobriety and gloom. It is almost as if the two antagonists, the unions and the Government, were both uncomfortably aware of the shadow which hangs over them in the threatening shape of GENERAL DE GAULLE, and were reluctant to press their cause to the utmost at this moment. Yesterday there were signs, small and not very clear as yet, that an early settlement by negotiation might be reached. A settlement, however, can give the country no more than a respite. With the approach of winter the unions do not appear to be anxious to do more than achieve tactical gains, reinforce their standing among the men, and reserve their forces for a more serious challenge in the spring.

The main motive, clearly political, which has generated this new wave of strikes is the determination of the French Communist Party to reassert, through the Confédération Générale du Travail, its hold upon the mass of French workers. M. JULES MOCH, the Socialist Minister of the Interior, has produced a document which purports to show that Moscow has given the French Communists precise and immediate orders to sabotage the Marshall plan. Whatever the worth of this particular document, there can be no doubt at all that sabotage of Marshall aid is one of the principal objectives of the Communists in France. M. COGNIOT, one of their foremost publicists, said so in the last issue of the Cominform journal. "The effective resistance of the masses," writes M. COGNIOT, "is making it increasingly difficult to carry out the 'Marshallization' of France," adding that, "now, once again, the movement of the masses has gained momentum; big strikes are taking place throughout the country." No secret documents are needed to pick out the plain purpose of the Communists in bringing the strikes about.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

C 205822

Name of Publication NEW YORK TIMES

Date 13.10.48

Subject C.

Dewey Says U.S. Must Wage Peace

Assails 'Wobbling' Of Truman Policy

Asserts Fight for Peace Must Be as Strenuous As Recent War Effort

By the Associated Press

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12.—Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York said today that "we must wage peace with all the skill, courage, and determination with which we waged and won the war."

The Republican Presidential candidate added: "Your next Administration will make the peace of the world its foremost objective. Everything we say and do will be to build the peace."

In his frankest public criticism of President Truman's handling of foreign afafirs, Mr. Dewey assailed what he called "The clumsiness, weakness and wobbling of the present Administration."

Ends Doubts on Vinson Plan

He dispelled any doubt that may have existed that he condemned Mr. Truman's abandoned plan to send Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson to Moscow to negotiate with Premier Josef V. Stalin.

He said that the Administration's lack of success in winning peace is due in part to its "failure to consult Republicans before making sudden and vital policy commitments. These have almost invariably got the country deeper into trouble." Mr. Dewey added.

"Many of the obstacles we have run into were beyond the control of any American . . . It has been the Soviet leaders' stubborn refusal to co-operate with the other nations that has constantly checked our progress toward the goal of peace with justice," he continued.

'Fumbling Giant'

"Leaders of the world Communist movement are ruthless, hard-headed, ambitious men. The tragedy of our time has been that we have an Administration that did not understand those leaders and that did not understand the great need for firmness and consistency in our foreign affairs.

"Time and again America has been made to appear before the world as a fumbling giant, serving up diplomatic victories which only whetted the appetites of men whose appetites are world-wide," Mr. Dewey concluded.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication DAILY TELEGRAPH C 205823

Date 12.10.48

Subject

RUSSIAN OFFER TO GIVE ARMS FACTS

'ALL CARDS ON TABLE' SAYS M. VYSHINSKY

U.S. CHARGE: 'WAR TO SPREAD COMMUNISM'

AMERICA "DISARMED TOO FAR AND TOO FAST"

FROM A DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Tuesday.

Russia offered to-night to submit to the United Nations information on her armed forces and armaments simultaneously with other States. Her condition was that the General Assembly should adopt the Soviet resolution calling for a one-third arms cut by the five great Powers and abolition of the atom bomb.

If the Soviet proposal were adopted, said M. Vyshinsky, chief Soviet delegate, "we will put our cards on the table—every single one of them."

M. Vyshinsky was speaking before the General Assembly's Political Committee. He was replying to Mr. Warren Austin, United States, who had accused Russia of regarding a war with capitalist States as inevitable.

Mr. Austin said that his Government was "now considering the steps necessary to bring the national military establishment to the minimum level required for international security."

The United States had disarmed "too far and too fast" after the war.

The United Nations must dispel "the misconception of the Soviet leaders that differing systems could not live side by side in peace."

"For the time being only atomic warfare is to be dreaded and avoided at all costs. Indeed, war itself is still a recognised means of achieving a Communist world society."

M. Vyshinsky made the new Russian offer in these words:

"If the General Assembly adopts the proposal for the prohibition of the atomic bomb and for the one-third reduction of conventional armaments then the Soviet Union simultaneously with all the other States will submit information on armed forces and all armaments in its possession.

"We will give you all this information as soon as it will have a practical effect. If you will adopt the proposal to ban atomic weapons and to reduce armaments by one-third during one year, then we will put our cards on the table—every single one of them."

BRITISH REPLY TO-DAY
Speech Being Studied

He emphasised that this must embrace all forms of armaments, "including atomic weapons and all other weapons for the mass extermination of human beings." There would be a way of deciding whether there was any falsification.

In a further reference to Mr. Austin's speech, M. Vyshinsky said: "Russia yearns for co-operation. It is possible—I repeat it is possible—to have co-operation between countries of different ideologies."

It is too early to say whether other delegations will consider that M. Vyshinsky's statement makes any tangible progress towards meeting demands that Russia should end her policy of secrecy and seclusion and accept international inspection and verification on equal terms with all other Powers.

The committee was adjourned immediately after the Soviet delegate's speech. Sir Hartley Shawcross, Britain, who was next on the list of speakers, is making a careful study of M. Vyshinsky's statements, and will reply to-morrow.

"PLAY WITH WORDS"
U.S. Attack on Russia

Mr. AUSTIN said that on disarmament the crucial aspect was the steadfast refusal of Russia to agree to the opening of its territory to the representatives of the United Nations so that they might determine whether agreements were being carried out.

"The world situation is too grave to permit any further play with words," said Mr. Austin. "I say this deliberately after listening to hour after hour of Soviet oratory. In a most revealing manner our Soviet colleagues have during the past two weeks exposed to us not only the vanity of such word structures, but also their emptiness."

M. Vyshinsky had depicted at great length the horrors of atomic warfare. "Is it not strange that in this 'pæan of peace' he has placed the accent on atomic warfare?

"Is it not strange that except for a word here, a sentence there, he has not placed the accent on war, just plain war?" Russia for more than a year had pretended to devote herself to a peace offensive. Yet by what evidence are we to judge the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union?

CLASS STRUGGLE
"Ghastly Peace Definition"

After referring to a "vast Communist literature which reveals much," Mr. Austin said:

"We hope it is not true that the Soviet Union believes and acts on the premise that a conflict between Russia and the Western world is inevitable. We hope that M. Vyshinsky can assure us that such is not the case."

He quoted from the Soviet newspaper Isvestia of Sept. 22: "The capitalist system is doomed to destruction. However the downfall of capitalism will not come of itself. Capitalism can only be destroyed in a fierce class struggle."

Mr. Austin added: "When we heard Soviet representatives talk about the peace offensive we recall that in April, 1948, a Communist party publication in Paris defined final victory over war as 'victory over capitalism.' Is that not a ghastly definition of peace?"

After speaking of the "domination of Rumania, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia," and the civil war in China where "Communist directives preached war and bloodshed," Mr. Austin referred to the Cominform. It was, he said, formed "the better to

(Continued on P. 6, Col. 4)

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Name of Publication DAILY TELEGRAPH C 205823

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C205824

for drawdog

Announcement given to press at 12:00 o'clock noon (London daylight time) Sunday, Oct 10, 1948

Mr. Mackenzie King's health has suffered from the long strain of affairs. This has been aggravated by an attack of influenza during the voyage and since his arrival in London the condition of his circulation is causing concern. On Lord Moran's advice he will take a complete rest and will not be able to attend the Prime Ministers' Meetings.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication TIMES C 205825

Date 10.11.48

Subject

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

MR. MACKENZIE KING UNABLE TO ATTEND

ADVICE TO REST

The conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, due to open at 10, Downing Street this morning, suffers a severe disappointment with the news that Mr. Mackenzie King will be unable to take part.

The following official statement was issued from the Prime Minister of Canada's Office in London yesterday at noon.

"Mr. Mackenzie King's health has suffered from the long strain of affairs. This has been aggravated by an attack of influenza during the voyage, and since his arrival in London the condition of his circulation is causing concern. On Lord Moran's advice he will take a complete rest and will not be able to attend the Prime Ministers' meetings."

Mr. Mackenzie King has been in London since Wednesday. There is, it is known, nothing to be alarmed about in the state of his health. But the Prime Ministers' conference will, unfortunately, be deprived of his wise counsel and experience.

TO REPRESENT CANADA

Until the arrival of a new member of the Government from Canada, Mr. Norman Robertson, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, who was in any case to have been his principal adviser, will represent Canada in his stead. Before Mr. Mackenzie King left Canada, it was stated that on his return he would retire from office, after serving as Prime Minister for 21 years, and hand over to Mr. St. Laurent, the new Liberal leader.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan arrived by air last night. With him is the Begum Liaqat Ali Khan. Sir Zafrullah Khan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom the Prime Minister will join in London, has been attending the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris. Major-General Cawthorne, secretary of the Pakistan Joint Services Committee, who is also already in London, will be attached to the Prime Minister's party.

Accompanying the Prime Minister are Mr. Mohammed Ali, Secretary-General of the Pakistan Cabinet, Mr. Naqvi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Defence, and Mr. Ghulam Ahmed, Director of Civil Intelligence.

Mr. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, arrived in London on Saturday and was met by Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations. Others who arrived on Saturday were Mr. Eric H. Louw, who is representing South Africa, and Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. Evatt, the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, arrived in London last night from Paris, where he has been leading his country's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. After he had been met by a party which included the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations and Mr. John Beasley, Australia's High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Dr. Evatt expressed the opinion that with a united effort the conference could be made a great success and the British Commonwealth still further strengthened. At this stage of world history its existence and strength were of supreme importance.

Dr. Evatt is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Picture on page 10.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication DAILY TELEGRAPH C 205826

Date 12.10.48

Subject

COMMON FAITH AND OBJECTIVE

MR. ATTLEE'S BROADCAST

Mr. Attlee, broadcasting in the Home Service last night a welcome to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, said:—

This morning in Downing Street there has been a family gathering. The Prime Ministers, or their special representatives, of nine member States of the British Commonwealth of Nations are meeting here in London to take counsel together. We here in the United Kingdom are acting as hosts at this gathering, and I know that I am expressing the feelings of all the people in this country in bidding our visitors a hearty welcome.

This is a historic occasion because for the first time we have present the three Prime Ministers from the new Dominions: Pandit Nehru from India, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan from Pakistan, and Mr. Senanayake from Ceylon. We are very glad to have them here so that they may take part in our discussions as free and equal members of the Commonwealth.

We are glad to have with us old friends such as Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Fraser, and Dr. Evatt. We are all sorry to hear of Mr. King's illness and hope that he may soon be restored to health. We welcome Mr. Louw, who has come from South Africa to represent Dr. Malan. He is not a newcomer to this country but is taking part in the Commonwealth conference for the first time as his country's spokesman. We are glad, too, that Sir Godfrey Huggins, of Southern Rhodesia, has been able to come here again.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

C 205828

Name of Publication OBSERVER

Date October 10th, 1948

Subject

U.S. Mission To Moscow 'Vetoed'

From Peter Whitney

WASHINGTON, October 9

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL, on his arrival by air from Paris this morning, drove off to the White House with President Truman and Under-Secretary of State Lovett without saying anything to the Press, and the three went into conference.

The disclosure that the President last week planned to send the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Fred Vinson, to Moscow, to confer personally with Stalin on the Berlin crisis, has caused something of a sensation here. It is understood that the State Department hastily intervened and caused Mr. Truman to cancel the plan. All that is definitely known is that broadcasting networks were asked last Tuesday to reserve "non-political time" for a Presidential speech in which he was to announce the Vinson mission. The plan was later cancelled by the President's Press Secretary, Charles Ross, the networks announce.

Wounded Pride?

Whether this White House *gaffe* was the occasion of Mr. Marshall's return is not clear; some think the President was principally motivated by pique when the columnist Walter Lippmann and others a fortnight ago criticised him for going on an electioneering campaign across the country during the Berlin crisis, and remarked that this proved the President was not even being consulted in foreign policy matters.

The Vinson mission was to be the President's answer to that, and when the State Department vetoed it Marshall's return may have seemed the best attainable substitute.

The President has reason to think that a triumphant *coup* is what he needs to revive his chances of re-election. It was his court victory over John Lewis, the coal miners' leader, in 1946, which rehabilitated him after a disastrous summer, when his popularity had fallen to its nadir. If the President could be re-elected at all it would be after a similar victory over Stalin.—*Copyright.*

'U.N. Would Be Torpedoed'

From Nora Beloff

PARIS, October 9

UNITED NATIONS delegates were considerably disturbed to-day by the report from Washington that President Truman wished to open bilateral negotiations with the Kremlin to end the Berlin dispute. So far the American delegation has declined to comment, but other Western delegates did not hide their view that such a step would torpedo the United Nations.

The six members of the Security Council not involved in the Berlin dispute resumed their secret deliberations for one and a half hours to-day, but broke up without formulating any positive proposals.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

C 205827

Name of Publication OBSERVER

Date October 10th, 1948.

Subject

Spaniards Seeking Stop-gap Regime

Franco Protest In London

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Spanish Chargé d'Affaires in London, the Duke of San Lucar, yesterday lodged a protest at the Foreign Office against "the announcement of an alleged pact between the Spanish Socialists and Monarchists."

The text of what is in fact known to be that agreement was simultaneously published in Paris by the Executive of the Spanish Socialist Party. Because several of the Monarchist signatories of the agreement have, in the meantime, returned to Spain, the agreement is for the time being made public only as a definition of the attitude of the Spanish Socialist Party arrived at "after sounding and obtaining the opinion of other anti-totalitarian groups."

The agreement, which consists of eight points, foresees the establishment of an interim Government which is to create the conditions in which a plebiscite about the question of Monarchy and Republic can be freely held. It does not make it clear whether the interim Government itself is to be of a monarchical or republican character.

This interim Government is to be pledged to a political amnesty; civil rights and an independent judiciary; maintenance of public order and prevention of acts of revenge; elimination of all "totalitarian elements" from the political direction of the country; freedom of worship and "the consideration due to the Catholic religion"; and, finally, a popular consulation about a definite regime by secret ballot of all Spaniards of both sexes.

Surprise

To that extent the agreement keeps to the expected lines. A new and surprising part of the agreement is Point Six, which pledges both parties to seek the immediate incorporation of Spain, both in the Organisation of European Economic Co-operation and the Treaty of Brussels.

The agreement, the result of lengthy negotiations between representatives of the Socialists and Monarchists, was initialled in August and then sent back to Spain and Portugal for approval. It was finally signed by duly appointed representatives of both sides on August 28, and the Foreign Offices of Britain, the U.S.A., France and the Benelux countries were informed. It was not to be published because of the personal danger involved for several of the signatories. The Monarchist signatories did not include Gil Robles, the well-known Monarchist politician, whose status in Portugal precludes him from open political activities.

Publicity became unavoidable owing to the British-American-French discussions about Spain in Paris last week, in which the agreement played an important role. There was, however, never an official British announcement.

Britain's Case

The Spanish question has been extensively discussed by Mr. Bevin, Mr. Marshall, and M. Schuman during their meetings in Paris. It is understood that both Mr. Bevin and M. Schuman made it clear that Britain and France cannot agree to a withdrawal of the United Nations resolution regarding Spain or to an admission of Spain under her present regime to O.E.E.C. or the Brussels Treaty.

Both stand firmly by the spirit of the three-Power declaration on Spain of March 4, 1946, which pledges the U.S.A. as well as Britain and France to support "an interim or caretaker government under which the Spanish people may have an opportunity of freedom to determine the type of government they wish to have and to choose their leaders."

It was in this respect that Mr. Bevin stressed the importance of the Socialist - Monarchist agreement, which represents a move by "leading patriotic and liberal-minded Spaniards" (the words of the three-Power declaration) to bring about the conditions then stipulated by the three Powers.

Both M. Schuman and Mr. Bevin left no doubt about the disastrous effect which any appeasement of General Franco would have on public opinion in the Western Union countries. London and Paris, while not overlooking the strategic importance of the Iberian peninsula in the event of war, feel that this is an added argument for clearing up the Spanish question by pressing for a peaceful withdrawal of General Franco and the restoration of political liberty in Spain.

With the agreement between Spanish Monarchists and Socialists at last reached, the chances for the success of such a policy are considered in London and Paris to be better than ever.—*Copyright.*

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication OBSERVER

C 105823

Date October 10th, 1948

Subject

U.S. Mission To Moscow 'Vetoed'

From Peter Whitney

WASHINGTON, October 9

SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL, on his arrival by air from Paris this morning, drove off to the White House with President Truman and Under-Secretary of State Lovett without saying anything to the Press, and the three went into conference.

The disclosure that the President last week planned to send the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Fred Vinson, to Moscow, to confer personally with Stalin on the Berlin crisis, has caused something of a sensation here. It is understood that the State Department hastily intervened and caused Mr. Truman to cancel the plan. All that is definitely known is that broadcasting networks were asked last Tuesday to reserve "non-political time" for a Presidential speech in which he was to announce the Vinson mission. The plan was later cancelled by the President's Press Secretary, Charles Ross, the networks announce.

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Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication ..... OBSERVER

C 205829

Date ..... October 10th, 1948

Subject .....

Conference Diary

Growing Confidence Of Conservatives

Election Plans Take Shape

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LLANDUDNO, October 9

"OUR Party is revivified." Thus Lord Woolton, blandly eyeing the Conservative Conference over the ferns, the autumn flowers, and looking like a gentle and over-wise crane. Later in the week Lord Woolton went even further. "There is to-day," he said, "no 'if' about the Party getting back to power."

If power is so certain, what would the Tories do with it? This conference has done a good deal to answer the question. Apart from the Industrial Charter, the Tories have worked out the basis of their land policy and have agreed to introduce a "comprehensive scheme of House of Lords reform covering both powers and membership," to quote Lord Salisbury. Two further points have also been added—a policy for Wales and a "re-adjustment" of taxation, by which the Tories seem to mean a thorough pruning of Government expenditure.

These points account for perhaps half the Tory election programme. The rest will be published within the next six months. Most of the work is still being kept very secret, but enough can be pieced together to give a fairly accurate idea of what is in the Party's mind.

Perhaps the most interesting of the new proposals will be a scheme to enable everybody to buy his own house. The Party leaders are evidently hoping for a good deal from the committee which is studying this question. Here is a field, they feel, that they have to themselves: it will be their first attempt to put a "property-owning democracy" into practice and so convert the artisan class to Toryism. Up to now only the broad principles have been worked out, but it looks as if the committee would make full use of both the State and the building societies. Particular attention would be given to Council houses, and some Tories see no reason why the State should not lend money, at a very low rate of interest, to Council tenants.

Wait-and-See on Coal Policy

ANOTHER report will deal with the coal industry. This is already in existence, but is unlikely to be published until the Party sees what reforms the National Coal Board intends to introduce on its own account. Nothing has yet been done about the other main industries — transport, gas, electricity — and it is possible that the Party will promise to look into these without putting forward detailed proposals.

Finally, there are the Women's and Empire Charters, even though the rank and file this week showed that they do not want a separate women's policy. So far as one can judge there is a certain amount of despondency about the Empire Charter. The Party has too many cooks, too many experts who must be placated and soothed: the result may well be a somewhat platitudinous document.

Not that the Party is without ideas. Some of the younger leaders have very strong views on the future of the Empire and feel a certain impatience with what is politely known as the statesmanlike pose of their elders. They want to see a radical change in the attitude of Britain, especially towards the Colonial Empire. They are prepared to give the Colonies any degree of self-government, short of the right of secession. They would try, of course, to make it worth the Colonies' while to remain in the Empire: new capital would be made available and exports would be given preferential treatment in the British market. It will be interesting to see if the Party (and Mr. Churchill) accepts the suggestion

Few Fundamental Changes Proposed

NO one can read this programme without being struck by one singular fact: the wide agreement that exists between the Tory and Labour Parties. The Iron and Steel Bill may change all that, but at the moment the Tories have no real quarrel with either Sir Stafford Cripps or Mr. Ernest Bevin.

There would be few fundamental changes if they were returned to power. They have accepted the nationalising of coal, gas, electricity, transport and the Bank of England, either implicitly or explicitly. They may try to unscramble—de-Shinwellise is the favourite word—air transport, but that is not very important. They would keep up the export targets and reluctantly continue austerity. There would be changes in emphasis, private enterprise would be encouraged and not bullied, and there would, of course, be a change in leadership. But the fundamentals would remain because the present economic situation puts any Government in a strait-jacket.

The rank and file seem hardly to realise how far they have moved in the last three years. Sometimes this conference has seemed almost to be living in another century. Take the debate on Imperial affairs. Here, surely, was a subject which should have brought out the best in everybody. Speaker after speaker rose to tell us that the Tories were the only people to be Imperially-minded: they, and they alone, understood the problem. Even Mr. Oliver Stanley said so: he would not believe in the changed attitude of the Labour Party — he did not believe in sudden conversions, he said. Fortunate St. Paul that Mr. Stanley was not passing at the time.

And yet this conference performed the incredible feat of discussing Imperial affairs for an hour without once referring to any of the realities. Not a word about Dr. Malan and his native and Indian policies. Not a word about Southern Ireland. Not a word about India. In the end they passed a resolution which is quite impractical, if not dangerous, and which Mr. Stanley brilliantly, politely, and firmly buried for ever.

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Office of
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Name of Publication OBSERVER

C 205830

Date October 10th, 1948.

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Atom Bomb Is Saving West

—Mr. Churchill

'Suicidal For America To Destroy Stocks'

Demands To Russia While Lead Lasts

From OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

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Mr. Churchill wound up the Conservative Conference here to-day with a speech containing one of the strongest attacks on Russian aims and policy that he has made since the war.

If it were not for America's stock of atom bombs, he said, " there would be no means of stopping the subjugation of Western Europe by Communist machinations backed by Russian armies and enforced by political police."

A little later he used even stronger words. "Of one thing I am quite sure—that if the United States were to consent, in reliance upon any paper agreement, to destroy their stocks of atomic bombs, they would be guilty of murdering human freedom and committing suicide themselves."

Mr. Churchill suggested that the Western nations should formulate their demands while they alone had atomic power. While he would have handled the Berlin situation very differently—he would apparently have taken measures against Russian shipping and imports—the Conservatives, he said, were bound to support the decision to rearm.

Conference Diary: Page Five

Invincible If 'Three Unities' Are Linked

MR. CHURCHILL said he could not think that the policy of a United Europe, as Conservatives conceived it, could do the slightest injury to the British Empire and Commonwealth or to the principle of Imperial Preference. There was absolutely no need to choose between a United Empire and United Europe. Both were vitally and urgently necessary.

He repeated what Mr. Anthony Eden had told the conference earlier in the week: that a development of the three unities—Empire, West Europe, and America—was the foundation of their foreign policy.

"These three majestic circles," continued Mr. Churchill, "are co-existent, and if they are linked together there is no force or combination which could overthrow them or even challenge them effectively."

The state of the world, and the position of Britain in it, had sunk to levels which no one could have predicted, said Mr. Churchill earlier in his speech.

"We are confronted with the deadly enmity and continued aggression of the Russian Communist Government and its imprisoned satellites.

"The Assembly of the United Nations which we fondly hoped would be the majestic centre of world security, and later on of world co-operation and finally of world government, has been reduced to a mere cockpit in which the representatives of mighty nations and ancient States hurl reproaches, taunts and recriminations at one another to marshal public opinion and inflame the passions of their peoples in order to arouse and prepare them for what seems to be a remorselessly approaching third world war.

"Bolshevik Russia is already heavily armed, and her forces in Europe far exceed those of all the Western countries put together. The United States are rearming on a large scale.

"Our Socialist Government, who now call upon us in quavering tones to take all kinds of serious half-measures of preparation and precaution, are the same people who assured the electors in 1945 that they alone possessed the secret of dwelling on good terms with Soviet Russia and of the underlying affinities and comprehension subsisting between Left-wing parties and doctrines all over the globe.

Foresaw the Gulf

"The exposure of these pretensions may vex those who were taken in by them at the time—and they were many; but in fairness I must state that the gulf which was opening between Asiatic Communist Russia and the Western democracies large and small was already brutally obvious to the victorious War Cabinet of the National Coalition even before Hitler was destroyed and the Germans laid down their arms.

"As we can all now see, the growing aggressiveness and malignity of the Soviet Government and its complete breaches of good faith at that time should have made both the British and American Governments refrain from dispersal of their armies so completely.

"Nor should they have carried out their great withdrawals in Germany until after there had been a general confrontation along the line upon which the Western and Eastern allied armies had met.

"It would also have been wiser and prudent to allow the British Army to enter Berlin, as it could have done, and for the United States armoured divisions to enter Prague, which was a matter almost of hours."

Friendship Dreaded

Mr. Churchill said he would not encourage them with false hopes of a friendly settlement with Soviet Russia. It might be that some formula would be found which would be hailed as a solution and deliverance.

"But the fundamental danger and antagonisms will remain," he continued. "The 14 men in the Kremlin who rule nearly 300,000,000 human beings with an arbitrary authority never possessed by any Czar since Ivan the Terrible, and who are now holding down nearly half Europe by Communist methods, dread the friendship of the free civilised world almost as much as they would its hostility.

"If the Iron Curtain were lifted, if free intercourse, commercial and cultural, were allowed between the hundreds of millions of good-hearted human beings who dwell on either side, the power of this wicked oligarchy in Moscow would soon be undermined and the spell of their Communist doctrines broken."

They should not delude themselves with the vain expectation of a change of heart in the ruling forces of Communist Russia. It was his belief that at present the only sure foundation of peace and of the prevention of actual war rested upon strength.

"If it were not for the stocks of atomic bombs now in the trusteeship of the United States there would be no means of stopping the subjugation of Western Europe by Communist machinations backed by Russian armies and enforced by political police.

"Of one thing I am quite sure, that if the United States were to consent, in reliance upon any paper agreement, to destroy the stocks of atomic bombs which they have accumulated they would be guilty of murdering human freedom and committing suicide themselves."

Actions, Not Words

Mr. Churchill said that if the Soviet Government wished to see atomic energy internationalised, and its military use outlawed, it was not only by verbal or written agreements that they must reassure the world, but by actions. Let them release their grip upon the satellite States of Europe, retire to their own country, liberate the 11 capitals of Eastern Europe, go back to the Curzon line, set free the million or more German and Japanese prisoners ("The lifting of the Berlin blockade would be merely the stopping of blackmail; there should be no reward for that"), cease to distract Malaya and Indonesia, liberate the Communist-held portion of Korea, and cease to foment the civil war in China.

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)

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Mr. Churchill said he would not encourage them with false hopes of a friendly settlement with Soviet Russia. It might be that some formula would be found which would be hailed as a solution and deliverance.

"But the fundamental danger and antagonisms will remain," he continued. "The 14 men in the Kremlin who rule nearly 300,000,000 human beings with an arbitrary authority never possessed by any Czar since Ivan the Terrible, and who are now holding down nearly half Europe by Communist methods, dread the friendship of the free civilised world almost as much as they would its hostility.

"If the Iron Curtain were lifted, if free intercourse, commercial and cultural, were allowed between the hundreds of millions of good-hearted human beings who dwell on either side, the power of this wicked oligarchy in Moscow would soon be undermined and the spell of their Communist doctrines broken."

They should not delude themselves with the vain expectation of a change of heart in the ruling forces of Communist Russia. It was his belief that at present the only sure foundation of peace and of the prevention of actual war rested upon strength.

"If it were not for the stocks of atomic bombs now in the trusteeship of the United States there would be no means of stopping the subjugation of Western Europe by Communist machinations backed by Russian armies and enforced by political police.

"Of one thing I am quite sure, that if the United States were to consent, in reliance upon any paper agreement, to destroy the stocks of atomic bombs which they have accumulated they would be guilty of murdering human freedom and committing suicide themselves."

Actions, Not Words

Mr. Churchill said that if the Soviet Government wished to see atomic energy internationalised, and its military use outlawed, it was not only by verbal or written agreements that they must reassure the world, but by actions. Let them release their grip upon the satellite States of Europe, retire to their own country, liberate the 11 capitals of Eastern Europe, go back to the Curzon line, set free the million or more German and Japanese prisoners ("The lifting of the Berlin blockade would be merely the stopping of blackmail; there should be no reward for that"), cease to distract Malaya and Indonesia, liberate the Communist-held portion of Korea, and cease to foment the civil war in China.

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS
Office of The Prime Minister
C 205832
Name of Publication SUNDAY TIMES
Date October 10th, 1948
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MR. CHURCHILL ON RUSSIA—Continued from Front Page

"SEEK A SETTLEMENT NOW"

onslaught, that after the war Russia, whatever her ideology, should become one of the three or four supreme factors in preserving peace.

I hoped that she would have access to unfrozen waters in every ocean, guaranteed by the world organisation of which she would be a leading member; that she would have the freest access to raw materials of every kind, and that the Russians would be everywhere received as brothers in the human family.

That still remains the aim and ideal. If it has not been attained, if, on the contrary, enormous barriers have been erected against it, it is the Soviet Government that has set them up and is fortifying them every day over ever-larger areas.

The question is asked: "What will happen when they get the atomic bomb themselves and have accumulated a large store?"

You can judge yourselves what will happen then by what is happening now. If these things are done in the green wood what will be done in the dry?

If they can continue month after month disturbing and tormenting the world, trusting to our Christian and altruistic inhibitions against using this strange new power against them, what will they do when they themselves have large quantities of atomic bombs?

What do you suppose would be the position if it had been Communist Russia instead of free enterprise America which had created the atomic weapon? Instead of being a sombre guarantee of peace and freedom it would have become an irresistible method of human enslavement.

No one in his senses can believe that we have a limitless period of time before us. We ought to bring matters to a head and make a final settlement. We ought not to go jogging along, improvident, incompetent, waiting for something to turn up. By which I mean waiting for something bad to turn up for us.

The Western nations will be far more likely to reach a lasting settlement without bloodshed if they formulate their just demands while they have the atomic power and before the Russian Communists have got it too.

I am therefore of opinion that our party is bound to support any firm measures which the Government is found capable of taking and that our country, with the rest of the British Commonwealth and Empire, should be ready to work with the United States and, after consultation, act with them and with the free Governments of Europe.

BERLIN BLOCKADE ERRORS

Meanwhile we have a situation in Berlin which may at any time precipitate a hideous world struggle. Had I been responsible I would not have allowed it to develop in this way.

It would have been better to meet in good time the blockade of Berlin by counter measures against Russian shipping and imports of all kinds which might be useful for war purposes, than to be driven from the roads, the railways and the canals and left with only the prodigious exertion of the air lift into Berlin, which may at any moment be interrupted by the winter weather or by Soviet action.

Thus we should at a much earlier stage have had something practical to bargain with, and not be reduced to bickering and bluster and a very hard task.

The blockade of Berlin has now lasted more than three months, and we may have several more months before us of effort and anxiety. It is a trial of strength, an unfair ordeal. It is like a contest in endurance between two men, one of whom sits quietly grinning in his armchair while the other stands on his head hour after hour to show how much he is in earnest.

It is not too much to hope that this bitter experience may have finally convinced the Germans of the villainy of totalitarian power and set their feet on the path to true democracy. I am always hoping myself that France and Germany will lay aside their thousand-year quarrel and that France will regain her position in the world by leading back her vanquished enemy into the company and the culture of Christendom and Europe.

TOWARDS UNITED EUROPE

It is for this reason that I deplore and condemn the stupidity which persists in endless trials of former Nazis.

For all these reasons and with such reservations as I have thought it right to make, we support the foreign policy of the Government in labouring for peace, in taking a firm stand against the encroachments and aggressions of Soviet Russia and in not being bullied, bulldozed and blackmailed out of Berlin whatever the consequences may be.

We support them in developing the closest possible unity with the United States on moral issues and in military measures. We support them also in trying to organise the effective defence of Western Europe and a faithful effort towards a United Europe by all States who are free to choose their path.

The British Government have gained very little credit by their handling of this large issue, and petty and personal jealousies, arising from the fact that I revived this idea of a United Europe two years ago in a speech at Zurich have clouded the vision of some of them. A wrong-headed desire to reduce United Europe to a United Socialist Europe has misled others.

In fact, the Socialist parties throughout Europe have shown themselves the weakest brethren whenever it has come to making a stand against militant Communism, and the whole idea of organising United Europe on a one-party basis would be destructive of all hopes founded upon this grand design.

I cannot think that the policy of a United Europe, as we Conservatives conceive it, can be the slightest injury to our British Empire and Commonwealth or to the principle of Imperial Preference. The unity of the Empire is the foundation of our party's political belief, to which we shall remain eternally faithful.

As I look upon the future of our country, I feel the existence of three great circles among the free nations and democracies.

The first, for us, is, naturally, the British Commonwealth and Empire, with all that that comprises. Then there is also the English-speaking world, in which we, Canada, and the other British Dominions play so important a part. And finally, there is United Europe.

These three majestic circles are co-existent, and if they are linked together there is no force or combination which could overthrow them or even challenge them effectively. We are the only country which has a great part in every one of them. We stand, in fact, at the very point of junction, and here in this island at the centre of the seaways and perhaps of the airways also, we have the opportunity of joining them all together. If we rise to the occasion we may well once again hold the key to opening a safe and happy future to humanity and gain for ourselves gratitude and fame.

The Government now call upon us all to help them in rearmament. We have been urged to take part in this recruiting campaign.

They appeal for a spirit of national unity. But at the same time another important Cabinet Minister describes us as "lower than vermin," and the Secretary for War, who is specially involved in the recruiting appeal has explained that, apart from the trades unions, he does not care "a tinker's cuss" for all the rest of us.

We must not be put off from doing our duty to our country by the taunts and insults of people like these. During these last three years of national abasement and decline we have always tried, in spite of political provocation, to set national issues on a higher plane.

The policy of the Conservative Party will continue to be to sustain the Government of the day in everything that they do in the national interest. Gibes and slanders which they fling at us must play no part in the decisions which we think it our duty to take.

NO CONFIDENCE IN PLANS

At the same time I must bluntly say—and I am speaking to you with considerable plainness—that I have no confidence in the military arrangements and preparations of the Socialist Government or in the men who now come forward to lead a national movement.

We Conservatives, therefore, cannot take any responsibility for the quality or extent of our military preparations.

We shall support Sir Stafford Cripps in everything he does for the national interest, but we cannot support him in what he says and does to pay his way with his own foolish party or give satisfaction to his own doctrinaire obsessions.

I am sorry to see that, as I believe, against his better judgment and convictions, he has had to advocate the nationalisation of steel, which, no one knows better than he, is deeply detrimental to all the vital work he has in hand.

I must repeat what I said at Brighton that all our activities are oppressed by the appalling weight of taxation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has utterly failed to reduce Government expenditure.

We do not shrink from bringing these issues and the nationalisation of steel to the test of the approaching general election.

But above all special questions there rises before us the dread and solemn issue of the survival of Great Britain and her Empire as a united power in the first rank among the nations. From the day when the news of our landslide into Socialism flashed around the world we fell in the estimation of every country, friendly or hostile, and this process has continued with every year that has passed. We have recklessly cast away our interests, our duties and our reputations for good faith in many parts of the globe.

Our Empire in the East has been squandered with hideous loss of life of innocent and helpless people. We have repudiated all our pledges and obligations to great masses of people who trusted us.

BRITAIN'S SURVIVAL AT STAKE

Southern Ireland, or Eire, is about to cast off the last tenuous association with the Crown, and is apparently expecting Ulster, without whose loyalty we could not have maintained our lifeline into the Mersey and the Clyde during the war, to be driven out by us against her will from the British Empire.

When the votes are cast at the general election, or at the local government elections which will be its important prelude, everyone who cares about the life and fame of the dear land we live in should realise the tremendous nature of what is at stake. We shall be voting not only for freedom and recovery but also for bare survival.

Another Socialist Parliament would seal our fate in world history, and close by our own actions, amid self-inflicted gloom and squalor, the marvellous glory which Britain has acquired across the centuries.

Never let us despair. All can be regained if we rouse the mighty energies and the genius of all classes in our land.

A new supreme effort is needed and it is our prayer that the underlying solid wisdom and character of our people may bring into being a Parliament which truly represents their strength and virtues. Such a Parliament alone can take, without fear or favour, every step that is needed to revive the model health and shining glory of our Commonwealth, of our Empire, and of our island home.

CALL FOR RESTORATION OF LIBERTY

In its closing session, before Mr. Churchill spoke, the Conference adopted resolutions:

Opposing the Government's policy of centralisation and control, and calling for the greater delegation of powers and responsibilities from the Government to local authorities and from county councils to borough and district councils;

Seeking a statement of Conservative policy on the steps the party will take to restore personal liberties, preserve the authority of Parliament, protect the Press from political intimidation and deliberate gagging of public opinion by newspaper shortage, and to divest Ministers, Civil Servants, and the boards of nationalised industries of their arbitrary and dictatorial powers;

Calling for the acceptance of the Young Conservatives as an integral part of the party;

Urging increased pensions for disabled ex-Servicemen; and

Deploring the Government's policy of bulk buying.

Moving the resolution on the restoration of liberty, Mr. W. R. Brown, Chertsey, said: "The British Press without newsprint is like Winston Churchill without his voice."

Lord Woolton, summing up the Conference, said: "It is no longer a case of 'if we get back' but of 'when we get back.' Our ranks are closed. We have only one enemy—the totalitarians—whether you call them Socialists or whether you call them Communists.

"I must, however, warn you against over-confidence. We are a long way from achieving victory. What we can do is no less than save England, restore her economy, and give her back her liberty and her sense of feeling free."

PRESS CLIPPINGS
Office of The Prime Minister
C 205831
Name of Publication SUNDAY TIMES
Date October 10th, 1948
Subject

WARNING TO WEST BY MR. CHURCHILL

Atomic Bomb Alone Stands In Way Of Communist Tyranny

RUSSIA URGED "RELEASE GRIP ON EUROPE"

BLUNT denunciation of the Soviet Government's "growing aggressiveness and malignity," a call for Allied strength as the only means of preventing war, and a warning that another Socialist Government would seal Britain's fate in world history, were the highlights of the speech with which Mr. Churchill concluded the Conservative Conference at Llandudno yesterday.

"Nothing," he declared, "stands between Europe today and complete subjugation to Communist tyranny but the atomic bomb in American possession."

To reach a settlement without bloodshed, he urged, the Western nations should "formulate their just demands while they have the atomic power and before the Russian Communists have it too."

It was not only by verbal or written agreements that Russia must reassure the world but by actions. "Let them release their grip on the satellite States of Europe."

While Conservatives would support the Government in its firm stand on Berlin and in rearmament, he had no confidence in its military arrangements or in its leaders. Calling for the return of a Conservative Government at the next election, Mr. Churchill warned the nation that it would be voting "not only for freedom and recovery, but for bare survival."

"DEADLY ENMITY" OF SOVIET

MR. CHURCHILL was given one of the greatest ovations of his life when he entered the Conference Hall with Mrs. Churchill. Delegates stood cheering for several minutes, then sang "For he's a jolly good fellow" while Mr. Churchill, his eyes glistening with tears, acknowledged their reception.

Nearly 2,500 delegates packed the Pier Pavilion, where the conference was held, and the speech was relayed to two other halls in the town and broadcast from loudspeakers along the full length of the pier and the promenade.

Mr. Churchill said:

The state of the world and the position of Britain in it have sunk to levels which no one could have predicted. Our minds are oppressed by the accounts of our relations with Soviet Russia which we read every day in our restricted newspapers and in the speeches of Cabinet Ministers.

We are confronted with the deadly enmity and continued aggression of the Russian Communist Government and its imprisoned satellites. No words which I could use could surpass the declarations of Mr. Bevin or of Mr. McNeil, and their words are only on a par with what is said by the leading responsible statesmen of America, France, our Dominions and all the smaller States of Europe outside the Iron Curtain.

UNITED NATIONS
"Cockpit For Insults"

The Assembly of the United Nations, which we fondly hoped would be the majestic centre of world security, and later of world co-operation and, finally, of world government, has been reduced to a mere cockpit in which the representatives of mighty nations and ancient states hurl reproaches, taunts and insults at one another to marshal public opinion and inflame the passions of their peoples to arouse and prepare them for what seems to be a remorselessly-approaching third world war.

Bolshevik Russia is already heavily armed and her forces in Europe far exceed those of all the Western countries put together. The United States are rearming on a large scale. Efforts are being made to build up a front of resistance in the West by France and the Low Countries under our leadership and with indispensable American support.

Our Socialist Government who now call upon us in quavering tones to take all kinds of serious half measures of preparation and precaution are the same people who assured the electors in 1945 that they alone possessed the secret of dwelling on good terms with Soviet Russia and of the underlying affinities and comprehensions subsisting between Left-wing parties and doctrines all over the globe.

The exposure of these pretensions may vex those who were taken in by them at the time—and they were many—but in fairness I must state that the gulf which was opening between Asiatic Communist Russia and the Western democracies large and small was already brutally obvious to the victorious War Cabinet of the National Coalition even before Hitler was destroyed and the Germans laid down their arms.

SOVIET IMPERIALISM
"Fearful Challenge"

As we can all now see, the growing aggressiveness and malignity of the Soviet Government and its complete breaches of good faith at that time should have made both the British and American Governments refrain from dispersal of their armies so completely. Nor should they have carried out their great withdrawals in Germany until after there had been a general confrontation along the line on which the Western and Eastern Allied armies had met.

It would also have been wiser and prudent to allow the British Army to enter Berlin, as it could have done, and for the United States armoured divisions to enter Prague, which was a matter almost of hours. I and my colleagues of all parties foresaw at that time that the armies of democracy would melt in the sunlight of victory while the forces of totalitarian despotism could be held together on a gigantic scale for an indefinite time.

Therefore, whatever I may think of the unskilful manner in which our foreign affairs have been handled, I do not reproach the British Socialist Government with creating the abyss which now yawns across Europe and the world.

I will not encourage you with false hopes of a friendly settlement with Soviet Russia. It may be that some formula will be found or some artificial compromise effected which will be hailed as a solution and deliverance.

But the fundamental danger and antagonisms will remain. The 14 men in the Kremlin who rule over 300 million human beings with an arbitrary authority never possessed by any Czar since Ivan the Terrible, and who are now holding down nearly half Europe by Communist methods, dread the friendship of the free civilised world as much as they would its hostility.

If the Iron Curtain were lifted, if free intercourse, commercial and cultural, were allowed between the hundreds of millions of good-hearted human beings who dwell on either side, the power of this wicked oligarchy in Moscow would soon be undermined and the spell of their Communist doctrines broken.

Therefore, for the sake of their own interests and skins they cannot allow any intercourse or intermingling. Above all, they fear and hate the genial influences of free and easy democratic life, such as we have gradually evolved for ourselves in the Western world.

It is my belief—I say it with deep sorrow—that at the present time the only sure foundation of peace and of the prevention of actual war rests upon strength.

If it were not for the stocks of atomic bombs now in the trusteeship of the United States there would be no means of stopping the subjugation of Western Europe by Communist machinations backed by Russian armies and enforced by political police.

IF U.S. DESTROYED BOMBS "Would Murder Freedom"

Of one thing I am quite sure, that if the United States were to consent, in reliance upon any paper agreement, to destroy the stocks of atomic bombs which they have accumulated, they would be guilty of murdering human freedom and committing suicide themselves. I hope you will give full consideration to my words. I have not always been wrong.

Nothing stands between Europe today and complete subjugation to Communist tyranny but the atomic bomb in American possession. If the Soviet Government wishes to see atomic energy internationalised, and its military use outlawed, it is not only by verbal or written agreements that they must reassure the world but by actions, which speak louder than words.

Let them release their grip on the satellite States of Europe. Let them retire to their own country, which is one-sixth of the land surface of the globe.

Let them liberate by their departure the 11 ancient capitals of Eastern Europe which they now hold in their claws. Let them go back to the Curzon line as was agreed upon in the days when we were fighting as comrades together.

Let them set free the million or more German and Japanese prisoners they now hold as slaves. Let them cease to oppress, torment, and exploit the immense parts of Germany and Austria which are now in their hands.

The lifting of the blockade at Berlin would be merely the stopping of blackmail. There should be no reward for that.

Let them cease to distract Malaya and Indonesia. Let them liberate the Communist-held portion of Korea. Let them cease to foment the hideous civil war in China.

Above all, let them throw open their vast regions on equal terms to the ordinary travel and traffic of mankind. Let them give others the chance to breathe freely and let them breathe freely themselves. No one wants to take anything that belongs to them away from them.

After all, we are asking them to do no more than what the other victorious States have done of their own free will. No other of the former Allies have tried to add large territories and populations to their domain. Britain, indeed, has gone to the opposite extreme and cast away her Empire in the East with both her hands.

APPEAL TO MOSCOW
"Cease To Darken World"

Let the Russians be content to live on their own and cease to darken the world and prevent its recovery by their ceaseless threats, intrigues and propaganda. When they have done this, or even more of it, and given these proofs of good faith and given up what they have no right to take, then indeed it will be time to raise the question of putting away the one vast, and I believe sure and overwhelming, means of security which remains for protection and guards the progress of mankind.

It was my dream during the war years, when we were all united against the Hitler

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W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950, MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

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MR. CHURCHILL ON RUSSIA—Continued from Front Page

"SEEK A SETTLEMENT NOW"

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You can judge yourselves what will happen then by what is happening now. If these things are done in the green wood what will be done in the dry?

If they can continue month after month disturbing and tormenting the world, trusting to our Christian and altruistic inhibitions against using this strange new power against them, what will they do when they themselves have large quantities of atomic bombs?

What do you suppose would be the position if it had been Communist Russia instead of free enterprise America which had created the atomic weapon? Instead of being a sombre guarantee of peace and freedom it would have become an irresistible method of human enslavement.

No one in his senses can believe that we have a limitless period of time before us. We ought to bring matters to a head and make a final settlement. We ought not to go jogging along, improvident, incompetent, waiting for something to turn up. By which I mean waiting for something bad to turn up for us.

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I am therefore of opinion that our party is bound to support any firm measures which the Government is found capable of taking and that our country, with the rest of the British Commonwealth and Empire, should be ready to work with the United States and, after consultation, act with them and with the free Governments of Europe.

BERLIN BLOCKADE ERRORS

Meanwhile we have a situation in Berlin which may at any time precipitate a hideous world struggle. Had I been responsible I would not have allowed it to develop in this way.

It would have been better to meet in good time the blockade of Berlin by counter measures against Russian shipping and imports of all kinds which might be useful for war purposes, than to be driven from the roads, the railways and the canals and left with only the prodigious exertion of the air lift into Berlin, which may at any moment be interrupted by the winter weather or by Soviet action.

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TOWARDS UNITED EUROPE

It is for this reason that I deplore and condemn the stupidity which persists in endless trials of former Nazis.

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We support them in developing the closest possible unity with the United States on moral issues and in military measures. We support them also in trying to organise the effective defence of Western Europe and a faithful effort towards a United Europe by all States who are free to choose their path.

The British Government have gained very little credit by their handling of this large issue, and petty and personal jealousies, arising from the fact that I revived this idea of a United Europe two years ago in a speech at Zurich have clouded the vision of some of them. A wrong-headed desire to reduce United Europe to a United Socialist Europe has misled others.

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As I look upon the future of our country, I feel the existence of three great circles among the free nations and democracies.

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These three majestic circles are co-existent, and if they are linked together there is no force or combination which could overthrow them or even challenge them effectively. We are the only country which has a great part in every one of them. We stand, in fact, at the very point of junction, and here in this island at the centre of the seaways and perhaps of the airways also, we have the opportunity of joining them all together. If we rise to the occasion we may well once again hold the key to opening a safe and happy future to humanity and gain for ourselves gratitude and fame.

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They appeal for a spirit of national unity. But at the same time another important Cabinet Minister describes us as "lower than vermin," and the Secretary for War, who is specially involved in the recruiting appeal has explained that, apart from the trades unions, he does not care "a tinker's cuss" for all the rest of us.

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I must repeat what I said at Brighton that all our activities are oppressed by the appalling weight of taxation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has utterly failed to reduce Government expenditure.

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But above all special questions there rises before us the dread and solemn issue of the survival of Great Britain and her Empire as a united power in the first rank among the nations. From the day when the news of our landslide into Socialism flashed around the world we fell in the estimation of every country, friendly or hostile, and this process has continued with every year that has passed. We have recklessly cast away our interests, our duties and our reputations for good faith in many parts of the globe.

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CALL FOR RESTORATION OF LIBERTY

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Deploring the Government's policy of bulk buying.

Moving the resolution on the restoration of liberty, Mr. W. R. Brown, Chertsey, said: "The British Press without newsprint is like Winston Churchill without his voice."

Lord Woolton, summing up the Conference, said: "It is no longer a case of 'if we get back' but of 'when we get back.' Our ranks are closed. We have only one enemy—the totalitarians—whether you call them Socialists or whether you call them Communists.

"I must, however, warn you against over-confidence. We are a long way from achieving victory. What we can do is no less than save England, restore her economy, and give her back her liberty and her sense of feeling free."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950, MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication SUNDAY TIMES

C 205831

Date October 10th, 1948

Subject

WARNING TO WEST BY MR. CHURCHILL

Atomic Bomb Alone Stands In Way Of Communist Tyranny

RUSSIA URGED "RELEASE GRIP ON EUROPE"

BLUNT denunciation of the Soviet Government's "growing aggressiveness and malignity," a call for Allied strength as the only means of preventing war, and a warning that another Socialist Government would seal Britain's fate in world history, were the highlights of the speech with which Mr. Churchill concluded the Conservative Conference at Llandudno yesterday.

"Nothing," he declared, "stands between Europe today and complete subjugation to Communist tyranny but the atomic bomb in American possession."

To reach a settlement without bloodshed, he urged, the Western nations should "formulate their just demands while they have the atomic power and before the Russian Communists have it too."

It was not only by verbal or written agreements that Russia must reassure the world but by actions. "Let them release their grip on the satellite States of Europe."

While Conservatives would support the Government in its firm stand on Berlin and in rearmament, he had no confidence in its military arrangements or in its leaders. Calling for the return of a Conservative Government at the next election, Mr. Churchill warned the nation that it would be voting "not only for freedom and recovery, but for bare survival."

"DEADLY ENMITY" OF SOVIET

MR. CHURCHILL was given one of the greatest ovations of his life when he entered the Conference Hall with Mrs. Churchill. Delegates stood cheering for several minutes, then sang "For he's a jolly good fellow" while Mr. Churchill, his eyes glistening with tears, acknowledged their reception.

Nearly 2,500 delegates packed the Pier Pavilion, where the conference was held, and the speech was relayed to two other halls in the town and broadcast from loudspeakers along the full length of the pier and the promenade.

Mr. Churchill said:

The state of the world and the position of Britain in it have sunk to levels which no one could have predicted. Our minds are oppressed by the accounts of our relations with Soviet Russia which we read every day in our restricted newspapers and in the speeches of Cabinet Ministers.

We are confronted with the deadly enmity and continued aggression of the Russian Communist Government and its imprisoned satellites. No words which I could use could surpass the declarations of Mr. Bevin or of Mr. McNeil, and their words are only on a par with what is said by the leading responsible statesmen of America, France, our Dominions and all the smaller States of Europe outside the Iron Curtain.

UNITED NATIONS
"Cockpit For Insults"

The Assembly of the United Nations, which we fondly hoped would be the majestic centre of world security, and later of world co-operation and, finally, of world government, has been reduced to a mere cockpit in which the representatives of mighty nations and ancient states hurl reproaches, taunts and insults at one another to marshal public opinion and inflame the passions of their peoples to arouse and prepare them for what seems to be a remorselessly-approaching third world war.

Bolshevik Russia is already heavily armed and her forces in Europe far exceed those of all the Western countries put together. The United States are re-arming on a large scale. Efforts are being made to build up a front of resistance in the West by France and the Low Countries under our leadership and with indispensable American support.

Our Socialist Government who now call upon us in quavering tones to take all kinds of serious half measures of preparation and precaution are the same people who assured the electors in 1945 that they alone possessed the secret of dwelling on good terms with Soviet Russia and of the underlying affinities and comprehensions subsisting between Left-wing parties and doctrines all over the globe.

The exposure of these pretensions may vex those who were taken in by them at the time—and there were many; but in fairness I must state that the gulf which was opening between Asiatic Communist Russia and the Western democracies large and small was already brutally obvious to the victorious War Cabinet of the National Coalition even before Hitler was destroyed and the Germans laid down their arms.

SOVIET IMPERIALISM
"Fearful Challenge"

As we can all now see, the growing aggressiveness and malignity of the Soviet Government and its complete breaches of good faith at that time should have made both the British and American Governments refrain from dispersal of their armies so completely. Nor should they have carried out their great withdrawals in Germany until after there had been a general confrontation along the line on which the Western and Eastern Allied armies had met.

It would also have been wiser and prudent to allow the British Army to enter Berlin, as it could have done, and for the United States armoured divisions to enter Prague, which was a matter almost of hours. I and my colleagues of all parties foresaw at that time that the armies of democracy would melt in the sunlight of victory while the forces of totalitarian despotism could be held together on a gigantic scale for an indefinite time.

Therefore, whatever I may think of the unskilful manner in which our foreign affairs have been handled, I do not reproach the British Socialist Government with creating the abyss which now yawns across Europe and the world.

I will not encourage you with false hopes of a friendly settlement with Soviet Russia. It may be that some formula will be found or some artificial compromise effected which will be hailed as a solution and deliverance.

But the fundamental danger and antagonisms will remain. The 14 men in the Kremlin who rule over 300 million human beings with an arbitrary authority never possessed by any Czar since Ivan the Terrible, and who are now holding down nearly half Europe by Communist methods, dread the friendship of the free civilised world as much as they would its hostility.

If the Iron Curtain were lifted, if free intercourse, commercial and cultural, were allowed between the hundreds of millions of good-hearted human beings who dwell on either side, the power of this wicked oligarchy in Moscow would soon be undermined and the spell of their Communist doctrines broken.

Therefore, for the sake of their own interests and skins they cannot allow any intercourse or intermingling. Above all, they fear and hate the genial influences of free and easy democratic life, such as we have gradually evolved for ourselves in the Western world.

It is my belief—I say it with deep sorrow—that at the present time the only sure foundation of peace and of the prevention of actual war rests upon strength.

If it were not for the stocks of atomic bombs now in the trusteeship of the United States there would be no means of stopping the subjugation of Western Europe by Communist machinations backed by Russian armies and enforced by political police.

IF U.S. DESTROYED BOMBS
"Would Murder Freedom"

Of one thing I am quite sure, that if the United States were to consent, in reliance upon any paper agreement, to destroy the stocks of atomic bombs which they have accumulated, they would be guilty of murdering human freedom and committing suicide themselves. I hope you will give full consideration to my words. I have not always been wrong.

Nothing stands between Europe today and complete subjugation to Communist tyranny but the atomic bomb in American possession. If the Soviet Government wishes to see atomic energy internationalised, and its military use outlawed, it is not only by verbal or written agreements that they must reassure the world but by actions, which speak louder than words.

Let them release their grip on the satellite States of Europe. Let them retire to their own country, which is one-sixth of the land surface of the globe.

Let them liberate by their departure the 11 ancient capitals of Eastern Europe which they now hold in their claws. Let them go back to the Curzon line as was agreed upon in the days when we were fighting as comrades together.

Let them set free the million or more German and Japanese prisoners they now hold as slaves. Let them cease to oppress, torment, and exploit the immense parts of Germany and Austria which are now in their hands.

The lifting of the blockade at Berlin would be merely the stopping of blackmail. There should be no reward for that.

Let them cease to distract Malaya and Indonesia. Let them liberate the Communist-held portion of Korea. Let them cease to foment the hideous civil war in China.

Above all, let them throw open their vast regions on equal terms to the ordinary travel and traffic of mankind. Let them give others the chance to breathe freely and let them breathe freely themselves. No one wants to take anything that belongs to them away from them.

After all, we are asking them to do no more than what the other victorious States have done of their own free will. No other of the former Allies have tried to add large territories and populations to their domain. Britain, indeed, has gone to the opposite extreme and cast away her Empire in the East with both her hands.

APPEAL TO MOSCOW
"Cease To Darken World"

Let the Russians be content to live on their own and cease to darken the world and prevent its recovery by their ceaseless threats, intrigues and propaganda. When they have done this, or even more of it, and given these proofs of good faith and given up what they have no right to take, then indeed it will be time to raise the question of putting away the one vast, and I believe sure and overwhelming, means of security which remains for protection and guards the progress of mankind.

It was my dream during the war years, when we were all united against the Hitler

Continued on Page 5, column 4

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

C205833

Name of Publication ..... Times .....

Date ..... October 9th. .....

Subject .....

ANGRY FRENCH STRIKERS

CLASHES WITH POLICE

UNTENDED FURNACES

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, OCT. 8

To-day is the fifth day of the miners' strike; and it offers no better prospect of an ending than the last three days—indeed, the outlook has if anything grown blacker. Now the coking ovens have become the focal point of the dispute, and the maintenance of the fires a matter of urgent national importance. It has led the Government to issue an order requisitioning workers to tend them; but it has also led the C.G.T. unions in the north to send instructions to "comrades" who might be thus requisitioned, asking them to look after the safety of the cokeries—a virtual anticipation of the Government's order and an acceptance of the obligations it implied.

Unfortunately, however, at Micheville steel works, near Nancy, a body of 160 police, who had compelled recalcitrant railway workers to evacuate the cokeries, were later attacked with brickbats and fire-hoses by several hundred strikers, summoned by the factory sirens from all the ironworks in the area, were overwhelmed, in spite of the use of tear-gas, and were driven out of the cokeries. The cokeries remain in the hands of the strikers, who, in retaliation for police action, abandoned at 3 p.m. the safety measures for keeping the ovens going. It will have to be seen which of these incidents is to provide the pattern for developments in the next few days.

COKE OVENS

The coke ovens are normally kept at a temperature of about 1,100deg. C. When they cease to be fed with coal the temperature falls by about 40deg. C. each day. The critical temperature, below which cooling causes serious damage, is 700deg. C., and the temperature has already fallen to about 800deg. C. This shows that there is no time to lose. The furnaces of the big glass works at Vingles, in northern France, have been allowed to go out. It will take three months to get the works going again.

Out of the 14 electrical power stations on the northern coal mines, only seven are now working. The current supplied is one-quarter of the amount which the strike committees originally undertook to maintain. Air and water pumps are no longer able to keep down the level of water in the pits or to prevent a serious fouling of the atmosphere. The fall in coal production has compelled the Government to begin the winter rationing of electric current to factories and other big users throughout the country next Monday. The reduction in the case of industrial users will be about one-third.

The troops and special police are still being kept out of sight in the northern coalmining region. But reports that the local police are now carrying rifles indicate an increase in tension. The decision of the Minister of Labour, M. Daniel Mayer, who is also acting Minister of Transport, to summon a conference of the "super prefects," officials entrusted in an emergency with full powers of administrative control over several departments, is not a reassuring sign.

UNREST ON RAILWAYS

Railwaymen everywhere are being consulted by their C.G.T. union leaders on whether to start a general strike on Monday in support of the miners. Workers affiliated to Force Ouvrière and the Christian trade unions were told to-day by their unions not to take part in this vote. At the eastern junction of Châlons-sur-Marne, the railwaymen struck last night and closed the line to through trains. The station was cleared by the police this morning, but this has caused ill-feeling in the district, and has provoked strikes in several branches of industry which have so far been immune. Strikes are reported from the stations at Nancy and Chaumont, in the east, and at St. Omer, in the north—all important centres. But sufficient men, mostly affiliated to the non-Communist unions, have refused to join the movement to enable traffic to continue. Merchant seamen began their promised 24 hours' warning strike this morning. In consequence only two ships left Marseilles. There is the same story to tell of other ports.

According to official estimates the strike is costing the State 620m. francs a day, or, in terms of coal tonnages, 160,000 tons a day.

To-day the crews of the cross-Channel steamers Arromanches and Londre, which maintain the Dieppe-Newhaven service, went on strike, and the boat train from Paris had to be diverted to Calais. The service is expected to resume normally to-morrow.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication "Times" October 9th, 1948. C 205821

Date

Subject

TALKS ON THE EMPIRE

DOWNING STREET MEETINGS

PLENARY SESSION ON MONDAY

From Our Special Correspondent

The Commonwealth representatives who are to attend the conference of Prime Ministers which opens on Monday are now converging on London, and most of them are already in this country. This meeting is historic in that, as the Indian newspapers have been pointing out, this is the first occasion on which the three new Dominions of the "brown races"—India, Pakistan, and Ceylon—have taken part. For both the old and the new Dominions, therefore, it will be a time of testing.

The meetings, which will open at No. 10, Downing Street, with plenary sessions on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, will last for about a fortnight, and will close with another plenary session on October 22 or 25. Between these dates it is expected that the delegates will break up for informal discussions between groups and individuals on subjects of mutual concern.

The mechanism of this conference, in so far as there is any, differs from that of any other conference just as the relationship between the members of the Commonwealth differs from that of any other association of nations. As the widest possible identity of outlook on fundamental questions is taken for granted, procedure can be dispensed with and fullest advantage taken of elasticity. The only possible comparison is a conference between members of a family.

The keynote is fullest and frankest exchange of information and advice. No decisions are taken, and there is therefore no question of the formation of a *bloc* in international affairs. Yet the conference is influential, as the decisions taken at a later date by the Governments and Parliaments of the individual member States will be illuminated by the insight into each other's minds obtained at the conference. The conference is in fact an essential part of the Commonwealth's permanent machinery of consultation. No one, however, comes to it committed, and there will be constant reporting back to Governments.

NO FIXED AGENDA

It is of a piece with the informality of the proceedings that there is at this stage no fixed agenda. At the first session the delegates will decide which of the many problems, external and domestic, claiming their attention shall have priority. The conference coincides with the meetings of the United Nations in Paris and with the Berlin blockade. These events are bound to have their influence in shaping the agenda. The relationship of the Commonwealth to Western Union—to which most of the Dominions have already given their approval in principle—is bound to be one of the main subjects discussed. So, too, is defence, which tends to be organized more and more on a regional basis in which Canada is associated primarily with the Atlantic while Australia plays an increasingly important role in the Pacific. Linked with these two subjects, and no less vital, is that of economics, with the Commonwealth straddling the sterling and dollar areas. There are many lesser matters, such as the American proposals for internationalizing the Antarctic, all waiting on this opportunity of discussion, which will no doubt be included if time permits. Apart from external policy, there are the domestic topics, such as immigration, Commonwealth citizenship, and the status of high commissioners, to be considered.

It is an understood convention that no subject of deep controversy between two members of the Commonwealth is admitted for discussion in plenary session. Nevertheless the opportunity is always at hand on these occasions for good offices to be made use of where there are disputes—the case of the Indians in South Africa springs to mind.

There has been no Imperial conference in the proper sense since 1937. There were, however, Prime Ministers' conferences in 1944, when the chief concern was to review the course of the war, and in 1946, when they discussed matters which bore on the peace. At that time General Smuts declared that in his opinion the conference was "more useful in many ways and more effective and helpful than the old formal Imperial conferences."

EAST AND WEST

At the present conference a warm welcome will be extended to the three new Dominions. This is the first time in history that there has been an association of east and west of this kind, and it holds many possibilities for the future. They come uncommitted with regard to future association and will have an opportunity of judging the usefulness of the machinery of consultation and drawing their own conclusions.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Bevin, Sir Stafford Cripps, and Mr. Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will be among the United Kingdom Ministers who will be chiefly concerned with the talks. No doubt the chiefs of staff and other experts will be called in for consultation. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, will also be available. All those taking part will be heavily occupied, especially as some of them are also representing their Governments at the United Nations. Private engagements and entertainment have therefore been cut to a minimum.

Full details of the composition of the Australian delegation are now available. Dr. Evatt will be assisted throughout by Mr. Beasley, the High Commissioner in London, and will have as advisers Dr. H. C. Coombs, Director-General of Post-War Reconstruction; Dr. Roland Wilson, Commonwealth Statistician; Mr. F. H. Wheeler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Professor K. H. Bailey, Solicitor-General; and Mr. Patrick Shaw, Commonwealth Representative on the Allied Council in Tokyo.

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication "Times" October 9th, 1948. C 205834

Date

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W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205697-C206472

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

C 205835

Name of Publication Daily Telegraph

Date October 8th, 1948.

Subject

CANADA'S PLAN FOR TREATY

WESTERN DEFENCE

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA, Thursday.

Canada is to propose to a November meeting of Western Union that a formal treaty be signed between the United States and Canada and the five nations —Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, according to authorative sources. This decision was reached here yesterday after a Cabinet meeting of three and a half hours.

The proposal will be made by the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, after the conclusion of the United States election. Canada is willing to supply security equipment on a lend-lease basis, but requires a formal agreement to include the United Kingdom and the United States.

Reports from Washington indicate that both Republicans and Democrats would back such a treaty. The Canadian Cabinet is now studying what security materials are at present available

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

C 205836

Name of Publication Daily Telegraph

Date October 8th, 1948.

Subject

CONSERVATIVE EMPHASIS ON EMPIRE UNITY

PROBLEM OF LINK WITH W. EUROPE

From Our Political Correspondent

LLANDUDNO, Thursday.

Mr. Eden's speech on foreign policy to-morrow is awaited with great interest by the Conservative party conference here. It is clear that the twin problems of Western Union and imperial policy are emerging as the main theme of the discussion and his pronouncement upon the former of these is eagerly awaited.

A great reception was given to Mr. Eden when he arrived on the platform at the conference this afternoon.

Some divergency of view became apparent during to-day's debate on imperial policy. Mr. Eden's speech to-morrow will probably reconcile this.

It was announced that work was far advanced on a new Empire Charter. This would be issued soon.

A resolution urging the integration of the Empire into "one great strategic and trading unit" with an amendment pledging the party to secure the denunciation of the Geneva trade treaty and the non-ratification of the Havana Charter, in so far as they limit the system of imperial preference, was carried unanimously.

DELEGATES' DOUBTS

The conference was enthusiastic on the question of imperial unity but the undercurrent of uneasiness as to how far this might be impaired by pursuit of a closer association with Western Europe was unmistakable. Many delegates felt that these doubts might have been resolved if foreign policy had been debated first and a clear lead given on the party's attitude to closer association with Western Europe.

Mr. Stanley, replying to the debate from the platform, pointed out that the Government, though it had helped to set up in Europe the machine of Organisation for European Economic Co-operation for taking quick decisions on economic problems, had established no similar organisation for the Empire.

He was cheered for his assurance that the party, when it returned to power, was in no way committed to the Geneva agreement. His belief that no choice had to be made between Europe and the Empire did not appear to convince some sections of his audience.

The difficulties of many delegates are not difficulties of principle but of degree. There is little doubt in most minds that a closer association with Western Europe is essential, but there is considerable vagueness as to how far such an association might lead.

CONFERENCE UNANIMITY

Apart from this uneasiness over imperial and foreign policy, the mood of the conference is so far of singular unanimity.

There was no hesitation in approving the Agricultural Charter. An enthusiastic response was given to the Marquess of Salisbury's assurance that reform of the House of Lords would be given the highest possible priority when the party returned to power and satisfaction was expressed with Mr. Butler's promise of a speedy announcement of the Conservative attitude to Welsh problems.

Conference Report—P3

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
C 205836

Name of Publication Daily Telegraph

Date October 8th, 1948.

Subject

CONSERVATIVE EMPHASIS ON EMPIRE UNITY

PROBLEM OF LINK WITH W. EUROPE

From Our Political Correspondent

LLANDUDNO, Thursday.

Mr. Eden's speech on foreign policy to-morrow is awaited with great interest by the Conservative party conference here. It is clear that the twin problems of Western Union and imperial policy are emerging as the main theme of the discussion and his pronouncement upon the former of these is eagerly awaited.

A great reception was given to Mr. Eden when he arrived on the platform at the conference this afternoon.

Some divergency of view became apparent during to-day's debate on imperial policy. Mr. Eden's speech to-morrow will probably reconcile this.

It was announced that work was far advanced on a new Empire Charter. This would be issued soon.

A resolution urging the integration of the Empire into "one great strategic and trading unit" with an amendment pledging the party to secure the denunciation of the Geneva trade treaty and the non-ratification of the Havana Charter, in so far as they limit the system of imperial preference, was carried unanimously

DELEGATES' DOUBTS

The conference was enthusiastic on the question of imperial unity but the undercurrent of uneasiness as to how far this might be impaired by pursuit of a closer association with Western Europe was unmistakable. Many delegates felt that these doubts might have been resolved if foreign policy had been debated first and a clear lead given on the party's attitude to closer association with Western Europe.

Mr. Stanley, replying to the debate from the platform, pointed out that the Government, though it had helped to set up in Europe the machine of Organisation for European Economic Co-operation for taking quick decisions on economic problems had established no similar organisation for the Empire.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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C 205837

THE TIMES

October 5, 1948

CONSERVATISM IN CANADA

COLONEL DREW'S AIMS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

OTTAWA, Oct. 4

The selection of Colonel Drew, Premier of Ontario, as national leader of the Progressive Conservative Party has placed the party's fortunes in the hands of a forceful personality who intends to revive Conservatism by cutting across existing party lines in Canada and rallying to his side all who oppose Socialism as well as those who feel that the present Liberal administration has departed from traditional Liberal principles.

In the speech he made after his election as leader Colonel Drew asserted that by adherence to the principles of personal freedom and Parliamentary responsibility the party would receive "magnificent support" from true Liberals, who would find that his conception of Conservative doctrines embodied the things that would be best for the country. He pointed out that his party had won seats in the Ontario election with the support of Liberals and that the same would apply in the rest of the country, and he urged his supporters to carry the Conservative creed to their own regions with the conviction that it would appeal to others than Conservatives.

It is already clear that Colonel Drew's selection as leader has endowed the party with a new spirit and, as to-day's *Globe and Mail* observes, the party has again become a well-knit and disciplined body marching purposefully behind a strong leader. The decisiveness of the party's choice in recording an overwhelming vote for Colonel Drew on the first ballot is also regarded as being symbolical of a new unity and of a determination to give fresh vigour to Canadian Conservatism.

GLUED TOGETHER

C 205838

AMBASSADE DU CANADA

SERVICES DE PRESSE

THE TIMES

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COL. DREW ELECTED AS NEW LEADER

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

OTTAWA, Oct. 3

Colonel Drew, the Premier of Ontario, was elected as national leader of the Progressive Conservative Party by an overwhelming vote at the party convention which ended here yesterday. He received 827 votes, as against 311 which were cast for Mr. Diefenbaker and 104 for Mr. Fleming, the other two candidates for the post.

The selection of Colonel Drew had been generally expected, and the proposal to make the vote unanimous was enthusiastically endorsed by the delegates. As soon as arrangements can be made a seat will be found for Colonel Drew in the Federal Parliament, where he will become Leader of the Opposition in succession to Mr. Bracken, who relinquished the party leadership at the convention. By the time Colonel Drew enters Parliament Mr. St. Laurent, the recently chosen Liberal leader, will have assumed the Prime Ministership, and with the two principal parties headed by new men fresh political developments are expected to emerge in Canada.

CONSTITUTION SYSTEM

Dealing at some length with the country's constitution system, Colonel Drew criticized those who threatened it by efforts to concentrate power in the federal field rather than by interpreting it as a genuine partnership in which every province and municipality had its proper share in advancing particular developments entrusted to them under the British North America Act. He contended that the federal system, under which Canada had become a nation, called for a pooling of resources, and added that he would do everything in his power to maintain a constitutional federal democracy.

Competent political observers here who have previous experience of Canadian political conventions contend that the Ottawa meetings reflected "a party which has struck its tents and is on the march," endowed not only with a new faith and a new vitality but also, and more important, with a realistic political programme.

A dispatch on the meetings due to begin in Ottawa to-day between representatives of Canada and Newfoundland to determine final terms for admission of Newfoundland to the Confederation appears on page 3.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE (Paris) C205839

Date October 4th, 1948

Subject Threat to defence system of Western European Union

West Union Plan Upset By France

Objections Raised In Defense Accord

U.S. General Is Wanted For Top Staff Position Given to Montgomery

By Walter Kerr

The whole defense system of Western European Union, founded on the five-power Brussels pact of March 17, was threatened yesterday by nervous, second thoughts of a frightened French government.

Weakened by internal dissension and scared by the existence of a Kremlin-ordered Soviet Army the French pulled back before commitments they considered to be out of line with their capabilities. They refused to implement a decision they took last Tuesday which would have established a common defense policy and a permanent organization to carry it out for Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

It is understood their major objection is the failure of the United States government to participate in the plan. Their specific complaint is the failure to select an American general as the commander of combined land, air and naval forces.

Viewpoint

To understand the French viewpoint, which within a few days has upset completely all political and strategic considerations in Europe, it is necessary to take into consideration the following facts:

1—The French Army on the Continent amounts to little more than seven divisions.

2—Something like 30 per cent of the people vote the Communist ticket, and, therefore, may be considered unreliable in case of a conflict with the Soviet Union.

3—More than 40 per cent are followers of General Charles de Gaulle, who opposes the policies of the present administration, differs with the current concept of Western Union and promises to take his own line if he is returned to power as head of the French state.

4—The remaining 30 per cent or less supports, to a certain extent, the existing government. Unfortunately, this is a divided minority, held together by fear of Communists and General de Gaulle, divided by many issues and maintained in power by the absence of general elections.

Agreement

Against this background, Paul Ramadier, a Socialist Minister of National Defense, agreed last Tuesday in Paris to a common defense program of the five Western powers and to its execution by a permanent staff.

According to the arrangement, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, was to take command of supreme headquarters. British military men were to take over the naval and air forces of the five powers, and the land armies were to be intrusted to General Alphonse Juin, Resident General of French Morocco and commander in chief of the French North African Theater of Operations.

It is never easy to determine what is going on when a plan of this sort is under consideration. Immediately, the lid of secrecy is tightened. Leaks are few and far between.

This time, however, it is possible to tell the story although some details may be lacking.

The original intention was to make public arrangements made here last Monday and Tuesday in a conference of the Defense Ministers of the five powers. The selected day was Thursday. The hour was 8 p.m. But General Juin flew in from Morocco and, strangely, the communique was postponed until Friday night.

Protests

Then, several things happened on Friday. First, General de Gaulle held a press conference in Paris, protesting the plan on the ground the defense scheme was based on the British Isles instead of on the Continent.

"General," asked a correspondent, "what do you think of the position taken by the western peoples for their defense?"

"You mean," replied General de Gaulle, "the agreement which appears to have been concluded recently between the present French regime and the governments of western Europe concerning the common defense of the West? I think Europe must be defended. I think Europe must be defended in Europe, and I think that by virtue of geography, history and also of psychology it is not in London that Europe can be defended. I do not mean by this that London should not contribute to it in an essential manner, but I say that a defense centered on London is not the defense of Europe. This defense must be centered on France."

General de Gaulle went on to laud the discipline, training and strength of the British people and to pay his respects to the technical ability of Viscount Montgomery.

"But I repeat," he said, "that from a general point of view there is something inadequate in trying to organize in London the defense of Europe."

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

C205841

Name of Publication SUNDAY TIMES

Date October 3rd, 1948.

Subject Soviet plan to end Atom deadlock.

SOVIET PLAN TO END ATOM DEADLOCK

Simultaneous Conventions For Prohibition And Control

VALUE DISCOUNTED BY VETO RETENTION

From O. H. BRANDON,
The Sunday Times Representative

PARIS, Saturday.

RUSSIA today abandoned her two-year insistence on the destruction of all atom bombs before the establishment of international control and inspection of atomic energy production. Addressing the Political Committee of the United Nations Assembly, Mr. Vyshinsky proposed, as a compromise to end the deadlock:

A convention on the prohibition of atomic weapons and a convention to provide for effective international control of atomic energy, the two to be signed and put into force simultaneously.

This is the policy which the Atomic Energy Commission has urged upon the Russians for a long time, but hitherto without success.

For Britain, Mr. Hector McNeil asked for time to consider the full implications of the Russian proposal, and the debate on it was adjourned until Monday. In the meantime, comment among the delegations is inclined to doubt whether it represents a real advance towards effective control of the atomic bomb.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of The Prime Minister

C205840

Name of Publication NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE (paris)

Date October 4th, 1948

Subject Berlin Crisis

Hearing on Berlin Crisis Begins This Afternoon In the Security Council

Jessup Will Present U.S. Part of Appeal

Objective of West Allies Is to Force the Soviets To End the Blockade

The Security Council of the United Nations will meet here at 3 o'clock today to determine whether the Soviet Union's blockade of the City of Berlin is a threat to international peace and security, and, if so, what to do about it.

The complaint is being brought by the United States, Great Britain and France, who for more than three months have been forced to feed by plane their occupation forces and the German inhabitants of their sectors of the former German capital.

Direct negotiation in Moscow and Berlin failed to solve the problem. The talks broke down. Now the United Nations is being asked to study a situation which the Western powers fear may lead to war if Soviet strong-arm methods to expell them from the city are not stopped.

Jessup to Present U.S. Case

The case will be argued before the eleven-nation Council by Dr. Philip C. Jessup for the United States, by Sir Alexander Cadogan for Great Britain, Alexandre Parodi for France and Andrei I. Vishinsky, Deputy Foreign Minister, for the Soviet Union.

Dr. Jessup, who will be assisted by Benjamin V. Cohen, former Counselor of the State Department, is now on sabbatical leave from Columbia University where he is professor of international law and diplomacy. Sir Alexander and M. Parodi are their governments' permanent representatives on the Security Council. Mr. Vishinsky is the right-hand man of Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, who has remained in Moscow.

The plan to take the case to the United Nations was advanced originally by Secretary of State George C. Marshall when he became convinced that direct negotiation was futile. Great Britain and France agreed when a last-minute attempt at an understanding failed to soften Mr. Molotov.

The Western objective is the same as it has been for many months—to see that the blockade is lifted. Although it is realized the Soviet government can veto any Security Council action, the general feeling is that this is better than a cold, irritated silence in which the Berlin situation could swing from serious to dangerous.

Western Positions

Secretary Marshall, Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, and Robert Schuman, French Foreign Minister, approach the problem from three basic positions:

1—That their countries have a right to be occupying Berlin by virtue of the defeat of Germany in the war.

2—That they will not be pushed out by force or the threat of force.

3—That they will not discuss other questions relating to Germany (such as the Ruhr or reparations) until the blockade has been raised and they are in a position to negotiate with free hands.

The Soviet case is based on another thesis. In Moscow it is contended that Berlin is part of the Soviet Zone and that the Western powers are there only on sufferance as long as it is possible to work toward a quadripartite solution of the entire German problem. Once this appeared impossible, through the London decision to establish a government for western Germany, the United States, Great Britain and France no longer belonged in the city.

Threat Is Question

These arguments and others will be heard often in the next few weeks. The Council, however, will not be asked to determine who is right and who is wrong, but whether in fact there is a threat to the peace as a result of the blockade.

It is expected Mr. Vishinsky will contend the issue does not come within the competence of the United Nations since it involves an exenemy state. (Article 107 was designed to keep the UN out of such matters.) The West will reply the dispute does not involve Germany as such, but a difference of opinion between UN members which just happens to be taking place in Germany.

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CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
205842

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

AMERICAN CRITICISM
"No Assurance"

The only official comment tonight came from Senator Warren Austin, the American delegate. He announced that the American delegation had considered the Soviet resolution in the light of Mr. Vyshinsky's speech on Friday, and added:

"It is the view of the delegation that this resolution fails to carry any assurance that the Soviet Union is prepared to accept the central plan of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. This plan is the result of 31 months of continuous effort by technicians and statesmen who agreed that it embodies the only effective system which would insure the harnessing of atomic energy in the service of mankind."

General McNaughton, the Canadian delegate, described the Russian plan as "a manoeuvre to send us back to Lake Success for another year's discussion."

The Russian delegate, Dr Malik, asked whether the phrase "prohibition of atomic weapons" in the Russian resolution meant also the destruction of already existing bombs replied "Of course."

At first glance, the proposal—which included also the recommendation that the Atomic Energy Commission should continue its work, and not, as the Americans have suggested, be wound up—would appear to be a major concession. But its value is open to doubt on two grounds:

Russia's objection—voiced by Mr. Vyshinsky as recently as yesterday—to international inspection and control as defined in the American plan because it would violate Russian sovereignty; and

The insistence that the control contemplated operate "within the framework of the Security Council"—which would give Russia the right to veto all or any of the controls she would appear to be accepting.

MR. McNEIL ATTACKED
Vehement Accusations

Mr. Vyshinsky was in his best form as prosecutor of the Western Powers. He vehemently attacked Mr. Hector McNeil, the British delegate, saying that his criticisms of Russia had not been made in good faith and that he had been "beating the air with a stick, which is only useful for physical conditioning." But the violence of his charges gave proof that Mr. McNeil had hit the chinks in Mr. Vyshinsky's armour.

He used all his oratorical brilliance in the effort to remove from Russia the stigma of having blocked progress towards agreement on the control of atomic energy, and to place the blame on his adversaries. Time and again he repeated that international control must be established over all phases of atomic energy and atom-bomb production; but he did not say how far the Soviet Union would be prepared to let outsiders inspect her own atomic-energy production.

The American plan he described as being designed to permit "uncontrolled control for the United States over the entire world."

The Soviet delegate also attacked M. Ramadier, the French Minister for Defence, who had spoken before him and had argued that juridical prohibition, as suggested by Russia, was an empty protection.

M. RAMADIER'S APPEAL
"Must Free Ourselves From Fear"

M. Ramadier opposed Mr. Vyshinsky's former insistence that destruction of all atom bombs must precede control of their manufacture, asking:

"Can we not see that the previous destruction of all atomic weapons would be in favour of the fraudulent, the deceivers? We would be asking those whom we know to possess the weapon to destroy it. But we would have no assurance that it would be universally destroyed. We must work out a system which precludes mistrust.

"The atomic age," he warned, "is an age in which supremacy is reserved to the Great Powers, with their huge industrial production. All other Powers are caught between the pincers of a terrible fear, from which we must free ourselves."

M. Ramadier's own proposal was that all existing bombs be handed over to an international control agency. That, he suggested, should satisfy the Russian fears and demands.

"I refuse to believe," he added, earnestly, "that it is impossible to build an international agency in such a way as to dissipate suspicion. Control of the agency will be entrusted to impartial men—to men of the highest integrity, who are not delegates of their nations but individual servants of humanity.

"Have you no confidence in man?" M. Ramadier asked passionately. "Has the individual been so discredited that in all this globe it is impossible to find men who will free the world from this horrible scourge? Cannot we detach men, individual men, from their nations to devote them to this sacerdotal mission? I refuse to believe that we cannot find such men."

C 205843

AMBASSADE DU CANADA

SERVICES DE PRESSE

THE TIMES

[illegible], 1948

POLICY OF CANADIAN CONSERVATIVES

"COMMON MAN'S" PARTY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

OTTAWA, OCT. 1

Nominations for the leadership of the Progressive Conservative Party were being accepted this evening at the party's convention here, and before the time limit expired the four candidates who had intimated their intention to run—Colonel Drew, Mr. Diefenbaker, Mr. Fleming, and Mr. Garfield Case—were still in the lists. The choice will be made to-morrow.

During the day the convention received the report of its resolution and policy committee, and it was clear from the document that a genuine effort was being made to expand the party's influence by developing a special political programme which could be recognized as something distinctive from that of any other party. There has been warm endorsement of Mr. Bracken's exhortation that Conservatives should avoid the extreme right as well as the extreme left in politics and should aim at becoming "the crusading party of the common man" by following a straight path to reasoned progress.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
C205842

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

AMERICAN CRITICISM

"No Assurance"

The only official comment tonight came from Senator Warren Austin, the American delegate. He announced that the American delegation had considered the Soviet resolution in the light of Mr. Vyshinsky's speech on Friday, and added:

"It is the view of the delegation that this resolution fails to carry any assurance that the Soviet Union is prepared to accept the central plan of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. This plan is the result of 31 months of continuous effort by technicians and statesmen who agreed that it embodies the only effective system which would insure the harnessing of atomic energy in the service of mankind."

General McNaughton, the Canadian delegate, described the Russian plan as "a manoeuvre to send us back to Lake Success for another year's discussion."

The Russian delegate, Dr Malik, asked whether the phrase "prohibition of atomic weapons" in the Russian resolution meant also the destruction of already existing bombs replied "Of course."

At first glance, the proposal—which included also the recommendation that the Atomic Energy Commission should continue its work, and not, as the Americans have suggested, be wound up—would appear to be a major concession. But its value is open to doubt on two grounds:

Russia's objection—voiced by Mr. Vyshinsky as recently as yesterday—to international inspection and control as defined in the American plan because it would violate Russian sovereignty; and

The insistence that the control contemplated operate "within the framework of the Security Council"—which would give Russia the right to veto all or any of the controls she would appear to be accepting.

MR. McNEIL ATTACKED

Vehement Accusations

Mr. Vyshinsky was in his best form as prosecutor of the Western Powers. He vehemently attacked Mr. Hector McNeil, the British delegate, saying that his criticisms of Russia had not been made in good faith and that he had been "beating the air with a stick, which is only useful for physical conditioning." But the violence of his charges gave proof that Mr. McNeil had hit the chinks in Mr. Vyshinsky's armour.

He used all his oratorical brilliance in the effort to remove from Russia the stigma of having blocked progress towards agreement on the control of atomic energy, and to place the blame on his adversaries. Time and again he repeated that international control must be established over all phases of atomic energy and atom-bomb production; but he did not say how far the Soviet Union would be prepared to let outsiders inspect her own atomic-energy production.

The American plan he described as being designed to permit "uncontrolled control for the United States over the entire world."

The Soviet delegate also attacked M. Ramadier, the French Minister for Defence, who had spoken before him and had argued that juridical prohibition, as suggested by Russia, was an empty protection.

M. RAMADIER'S APPEAL

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Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE (Paris) C 205844

Date October 2nd, 1948.

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French Power, Gas and Coal Prices to Rise

Gasoline Goes to 39 Fr. A Liter for Priority Users, 64 for Others

By Vincent Bugeja

The French Cabinet decided yesterday to raise the price of coal, gas and electricity, and to establish two sets of prices for gasoline; one for those who use their vehicles for public utility purposes, and the other, much higher, for private automobilists who drive their cars for their own pleasure or convenience.

Coal was raised from 3,040 francs a ton to 3,715 francs, an increase of 22.5 per cent. Gas for cooking and bread baking was raised 25 per cent, the new price per cubic meter being 13.50 francs instead of 10.80. Electricity for domestic consumption was raised from 16.05 to 19.70 francs, a 19.5 per cent increase.

To Help Cut Deficit

The price increases of coal, gas and electricity are designed to wipe off some of the heavy deficits of the two principal nationalized industries. Hitherto the government has been covering these deficits by Treasury advances, which were a constant drag on the budget. Another measure which the government is taking to restore the balance of the nationalized industry budgets is reduction of their personnel by 10 per cent.

It was to protest against this cut, entailing the discharge of a large number of workers, that gas and electricity staffs held a four-hour strike yesterday morning. The walkout was practically total, but its effects were hardly noticed by domestic consumers as there was enough power and gas in reserve to assure an almost regular supply during the work stoppage. The strikers, however, threaten to walk out again for twenty-four hours on a date still to be fixed as "another warning" to the government.

Mine Strike Monday

The miners are giving no "warning," but according to present arrangements, they will stop work in all the coal mines of France on Monday and remain out until satisfaction is obtained both as regards the cut in personnel and other matters.

Under the new price regime, gasoline will be distributed in rationed quantities to "non-priority" automobile owners as well as to the "priorities," but the former will have to pay 64 francs a liter, while those registered as performing a public service will pay 39 francs, an increase of 7 francs over the present official price.

The institution of two categories of prices has been talked about ever since gasoline was rationed and distributed only to "priority" vehicles. Rationing never failed to prevent "non-priority" automobiles from being driven about. Larger and larger amounts of gasoline made their way to the black market, until no private automobilist ready to pay the price was short of fuel.

By doubling the price of gasoline for private users the government hopes to recover some of the black-market profits, but as the announced allowance to "non-priorities" is only twenty liters for November and thirty for December, the gasoline black market is expected to continue.

The government's price increases covering bread, milk, butter, transportation rates, fuel and lighting, and ranging from 20 to 100 per cent, were again bitterly commented upon yesterday by the principal trade union federations as more than wiping out the 15 to 20 per cent increase in wages and salaries recently approved by the government.

Both the Communist-controlled General Labor Confederation (CGT) and the non-Communist Christian Workers in their communiqués referred to possible strikes in a near future unless something is done to maintain the workers' purchasing power.

In addition to the strike menace, the government was faced yesterday with the prospect of the bakers taking the law into their own hands and putting an end to the bread-rationing system. Practically all the Paris bakers either refused to accept coupons or threw them away.

The same thing was going on in the provinces, despite the government's repeated warnings against the bakers' "revolt." A few Parisians called policemen to order recalcitrant bakers to take the coupons, but this show of civic sense seemed to have little effect on the public generally.

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The UN majority, Mr. McNeil asserted, is determined to establish an effective world control of atomic energy, but, failing that, the majority must demonstrate to the world that it is the Russians who are blocking the establishment and thereby frightening the plain people of all lands.

The young British diplomat hammered at the Soviet atomic position from a variety of fronts. Russia, he said, objects to the inspection and control aspects of the American plan as a violation of Russian sovereignty.

Why Just Russia?

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Office of
The Prime Minister

C 205846

Name of Publication NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE (paris)

Date October 2nd, 1948

Subject

De Gaulle Calls France Hub of West's Defense

Wants Five Powers' Command in Paris

Again Urges Elections, Says He May Act If Delay Brings Illegality

Text of questions and answers at General de Gaulle's press conference, page 6.

By William J. Humphreys

General Charles de Gaulle, in a critical review of the French and international situations, said yesterday that the defense headquarters of the five Brussels-pact nations should be located in France and not London, where he said an insular psychology prevails.

"I think it is necessary to defend Europe," the general said at a crowded press conference. "I think it is necessary to defend Europe in Europe, and I think that in virtue of geography, history and psychology, it is not in London that one can defend Europe."

This statement was only one of several indictments brought by the leader of the Rally of the French People (RPF). He charged the present coalition government of France with wasting Marshall plan funds, as well as its own taxes and credit, in what he termed a selfish determination to maintain "a sterile regime."

There is only one way for the nation to avoid catastrophe, the general asserted, and that is to hold elections and allow the people to express their confidence in him. To a large extent, he added, the future of Europe depends on the same course of action being followed.

A strong French government would lessen the risk of another war, he said.

By not holding elections, the general continued, France would be sinking herself in the abyss of illegality. "At the moment when the nation might arrive there, I reserve the right to act in my own way," he said, adding that he had saved France by independent action in 1940.

Expects to Have Chance

The general talked at length about what he called the certainty of French political and financial bankruptcy, providing there were no elections. But he seemed confident that the majority of the French people were behind him and that his own chance would come in time to deal with the French and international problems.

Dressed in a navy-blue, double-breasted suit and wearing a white stiff collar and black and white checked tie, he made a brief statement before opening the conference to questions. His statement warned that France, with a succession of unsuccessful governments, was approaching involuntary anarchy through the incapacity of the moderate government parties to think of the nation first.

When asked what he thought of the Berlin situation, the general replied that referring the matter to the United Nations was next to a useless step. The Berlin crisis would be lost there, he said, in "a jungle of procedure."

What the "free powers" should do, said the general, is to proceed to build up the western German states preparatory to making them into a federation. He did not refer to the Western powers as such during the conference. He used the phrase "free powers" as he customarily uses the word "separatists" to describe French Communists.

After a western German federation was created, it might be possible that "totalitarianism" would "crumble" in eastern Germany, General de Gaulle added. In any event, there would be a "practical" western Germany, he said.

The Berlin crisis stems from agreements in which France was not represented, and from the London accords, which ought to be renounced, he went on. The prime fault, he said, was that the Big Four had agreed to build up a united German state.

There resulted, he declared, the situation in which the Soviet Union was applying "grave, disquieting" restrictions on the "free powers," and the latter had little with which to reply except procedure, but that did not imply that the United States, France and Britain should withdraw from Berlin.

General de Gaulle said he did not think that they should withdraw from any place where they are now. "I certainly did not propose that they leave Paris," he said with a smile. "I propose, on the contrary, that they assert and organize themselves."

Establishing the joint defense headquarters of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg at London was an erroneous, short-sighted move, the general said. Britain was the strongest force at the moment, but this mistake would be corrected when France again became a strong nation under his leadership, he added.

"When there is a war and events go badly on the Continent," he said, it was inevitable and human of Britain to think of her own defenses first. "But that does not suffice to direct the defenses of Europe," he added, after paying homage to the courage and ability of his wartime ally and her war leaders.

The general called the refusal of the National Assembly to hold cantonal elections this month a "sordid" political operation. He had been counting on local balloting to stress the necessity of national elections and thereby gain power.

If the present "Third Force" government invited the Communists to join it in order to remain in authority, the presence of the "separatists" would only add to the illegality of the government—illegal because it is afraid to consult the people by ballot, said the general.

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By William J. Humphreys

General Charles de Gaulle, in a critical review of the French and international situations, said yesterday that the defense headquarters of the five Brussels-pact nations should be located in France and not London, where he said an insular psychology prevails.

"I think it is necessary to defend Europe," the general said at a crowded press conference. "I think it is necessary to defend Europe in Europe, and I think that in virtue of geography, history and psychology, it is not in London that one can defend Europe."

This statement was only one of several indictments brought by the leader of the Rally of the French People (RPF). He charged the present coalition government of France with wasting Marshall plan funds, as well as its own taxes and credit, in what he termed a selfish determination to maintain "a sterile regime."

There is only one way for the nation to avoid catastrophe, the general asserted, and that is to hold elections and allow the people to express their confidence in him. To a large extent, he added, the future of Europe depends on the same course of action being followed.

A strong French government would lessen the risk of another war, he said.

By not holding elections, the general continued, France would be sinking herself in the abyss of illegality. "At the moment when the nation might arrive there, I reserve the right to act in my own way," he said, adding that he had saved France by independent action in 1940.

Expects to Have Chance

The general talked at length about what he called the certainty of French political and financial bankruptcy, providing there were no elections. But he seemed confident that the majority of the French people were behind him and that his own chance would come in time to deal with the French and international problems.

Dressed in a navy-blue, double-breasted suit and wearing a white stiff collar and black and white checked tie, he made a brief statement before opening the conference to questions. His statement warned that France, with a succession of unsuccessful governments, was approaching involuntary anarchy through the incapacity of the moderate government parties to think of the nation first.

When asked what he thought of the Berlin situation, the general replied that referring the matter to the United Nations was next to a useless step. The Berlin crisis would be lost there, he said, in "a jungle of procedure."

What the "free powers" should do, said the general, is to proceed to build up the western German states preparatory to making them into a federation. He did not refer to the Western powers as such during the conference. He used the phrase "free powers" as he customarily uses the word "separatists" to describe French Communists.

After a western German federation was created, it might be possible that "totalitarianism" would "crumble" in eastern Germany, General de Gaulle added. In any event, there would be a "practical" western Germany, he said.

The Berlin crisis stems from agreements in which France was not represented, and from the London accords, which ought to be renounced, he went on. The prime fault, he said, was that the Big Four had agreed to build up a united German state.

There resulted, he declared, the situation in which the Soviet Union was applying "grave, disquieting" restrictions on the "free powers," and the latter had little with which to reply except procedure, but that did not imply that the United States, France and Britain should withdraw from Berlin.

General de Gaulle said he did not think that they should withdraw from any place where they are now. "I certainly did not propose that they leave Paris," he said with a smile. "I propose, on the contrary, that they assert and organize themselves."

Establishing the joint defense headquarters of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg at London was an erroneous, short-sighted move, the general said. Britain was the strongest force at the moment, but this mistake would be corrected when France again became a strong nation under his leadership, he added.

"When there is a war and events go badly on the Continent," he said, it was inevitable and human of Britain to think of her own defenses first. "But that does not suffice to direct the defenses of Europe," he added, after paying homage to the courage and ability of his wartime ally and her war leaders.

The general called the refusal of the National Assembly to hold cantonal elections this month a "sordid" political operation. He had been counting on local balloting to stress the necessity of national elections and thereby gain power.

If the present "Third Force" government invited the Communists to join it in order to remain in authority, the presence of the "separatists" would only add to the illegality of the government—illegal because it is afraid to consult the people by ballot, said the general.

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NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

October 1, 1948

C205847

Assembly Personalities—By Woop



India's Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit in conversation with Canada's Mackenzie King.

The UN Yesterday

Thursday, September 30, 1948

Berlin Crisis to Be Discussed Monday in Security Council; Political Committee Debates Atom

BERLIN—The Berlin crisis will go to the Security Council Monday afternoon, the UN announced officially. United States delegate Warren R. Austin would normally preside over the meeting, according to a system of rotating chairmanships which the Council has followed since its inception. It was expected that in this case he will step down in favor of the next chairman, the Argentine delegate.

ATOM—The Assembly's Political Committee opened debate on atomic-energy control. Canada proposed a resolution asking full approval of the American control plan and condemnation of Russia as to blame for the failure to date of establishment of atomic controls. The United States asserted that unless its plan gets a big favorable vote in the Assembly, there is little point in pressing the program further.

GREECE—The UN, it was learned, received a communication from Miltos Porfyrogenis, Minister of Justice of the so-called Democratic regime in Greece proclaimed earlier this year by the Communist forces of General Markos. The communication, sent from Prague, asked UN help in obtaining a French visa so that Mr. Porfyrogenis could come to Paris and seek to appear before the General Assembly's Political Committee during consideration of the Greek problem. Inquiries to the French Foreign Office brought the reply that Mr. Porfyrogenis was unknown and had not so far requested a visa to enter France.

RIGHTS—The Assembly's Social Committee heard an appeal from the United States delegate, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, for quick approval of the draft International Declaration of Human Rights, without excessive effort to amend it in detail.

GENOCIDE—The Assembly's Legal Committee began debate on the draft Convention on Genocide seeking to outlaw extermination of groups on racial, religious or cultural grounds. The United States supported adoption of the convention, but reserved the right to propose amendments later.

BUDGET—The Assembly's Administrative and Budgetary Committee approved in principle an American-Canadian-Chilean proposal to set a ceiling on any one state's contribution to the UN budget. A committee of fourteen was set up to study this and other budget questions. Discussion of a proposal to make Spanish a working language of the Assembly was postponed.

KASHMIR—It was reported that the UN special mediation committee on Kashmir will report to the Security Council within two weeks. The committee is dealing with Kashmir's political future in reference to the new Dominion of India.

DEBATE—The Social Committee met to prepare a draft declaration on human rights, and became involved in the question of whether there should be general debate permitted on this controversial question. After two hours, when the argument over limitation of debate threatened to go on without limit, it was decided to permit general debate.

General Assembly Agenda

10:30 a.m. Committee 1 (Political and Security) takes up first item on its agenda dealing with the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Committee 3 (Humanitarian and Social) proceeds with general debate on draft Declaration of Human Rights.

Committee 5 continues debate on United States proposal to fix ceiling for contributions to UN budget by individual members.

Committee 6 continues debate on draft Convention on Genocide.

3 p.m. Committee 1 meets.

Committee 2 (Economic Affairs) meets for first time to elect vice-chairman and rapporteur and determine order of business.

Committee 5 meets.

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Chronology

C 205848

TEXT OF SPEECH BY GENERAL A.G.L. McNAUGHTON, REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA, IN THE FIRST COMMITTEE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH.

The matter of the consideration of atomic energy comes before the General Assembly of the United Nations and before this Committee in consequence of a resolution which I had the privilege of presenting to the Security Council on 22 June 1948. This resolution provides merely for the transmission of the three reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, but it goes on to say that these matters are a subject of very special concern.

This resolution of transmittal followed the exercise of the veto by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which had been presented previously by the United States of America on behalf of a number of members who had joined with them in preparing the resolution and the majority report to which the resolution refers.

I think it is very important for this Committee to understand why the majority of members of the Atomic Energy Commission were so anxious to have the case come on to the General Assembly, and I do not believe that I can do better than to quote the remarks which I myself made in the Security Council following the exercise of the veto against the United States resolution and in proposing the resolution which was in fact adopted by the Council. I then said:

> "The veto which has just been imposed by the representative of the Soviet Union has the effect of preventing the Security Council from taking a decision on the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission. This vitally important matter obviously cannot be left to rest there. It is essential, as I have already stated in this Council, that the General Assembly, which established the Commission and defined its responsibilities, should be fully apprised of the work which has been done by the Commission. The General Assembly should also be informed of the situation in which the Commission now finds itself and, as stated in the third report, this situation arises principally from conditions with which the Commission is not competent to deal.

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"The General Assembly and the members of the United Nations should also be informed of the deliberations which have taken place in the Security Council with regard to atomic energy. They should have an opportunity of studying for themselves the proposals which have been put forward for the international control of atomic energy so that they may review, and so that the General Assembly may judge, the attitudes taken in regard to these proposals by each member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

"Those of us who have worked out in good faith the proposals which are contained in the majority report will thus be enabled to test our conclusions in the wider forum of the General Assembly and, despite a natural disappointment with the remarks which have just been made by the representatives of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR I still hope that, given time between now and the meeting of the General Assembly for further reflection on the essentials of the problem, they will come to appreciate the sincerity and the convictions of those who framed the majority proposals, and that they will come also to recognize that their conclusions are inescapable. Thus, in the General Assembly we shall endeavour to find a basis on which the work of the Atomic Energy Commission may be resumed and which will ultimately lead to agreement on this matter which, I think, everyone is convinced is essential for the continued peace and well-being of the world."

The three reports of the Atomic Energy Commission are before the General Assembly and have been referred to this Committee.

I should like first to say a word about the significance of atomic energy as a weapon for war. It will be recalled that three years ago two atomic bombs fell upon Japan. More than 115,000 people were killed and another 110,000 injured. These two bombs were delivered by two aircraft with small crews, packed in explosive concentration equal to over 44,000 tons of TNT, which is a concentration of energy which a short time before would have required for delivery at the target at least 10,000 aircraft and perhaps a crew of 100,000. Thus, by the introduction of the atomic bomb, even in its elementary model, the power of the greatest individual

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weapon previously available was multiplied by a factor of several thousand; and tremendous as was this achievement, and terrifying as was the result, it is well remembered that under the conditions then existing only a relatively small part of the nuclear energy present in the active material of the bomb was released in the explosion.

In the intervening years these atomic weapons in a number of new forms have been the subject of intensive research made possible by large resources and carried forward by persons who had previously become skilled in the art. It is known that as a consequence the efficiency of the explosion can be very substantially improved, and it may well be that the possibilities in this connection may be represented by a shift of the decimal point.

Also, as regards materials it is well known that new sources of science have become available. It is not too much to say, therefore, that the United Nations in seeking methods and means of controlling atomic energy is dealing with something which, if it is not controlled and if it should be used, may well bring an end to civilization as we know it. And for the first time in the history of the world the means of utter destruction of civilization are present.

It was with a deep realization of the application of atomic energy, as well as of the economic possibilities, that scientists and military men and statesmen, even before Hiroshima, started thinking of this problem which had been created and which can only be solved in terms of international agreement. The first step towards the creation of such international agreement was made very shortly after the termination of the war by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada in a declaration which was issued at Washington, D.C. on 15 November 1945. Recognizing the need for an international agreement, these countries proposed as a matter of great urgency the setting up of a Commission under the United Nations to study the problem and to make appropriate recommendations for its control. This declaration was followed by a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR, which was held in Moscow in December 1945 and at which the Washington proposals were fully endorsed. These three Governments then invited France, China and Canada to join with them in sponsoring proposals at the General Assembly.

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C 205851

At the meeting of the General Assembly held on 24 January 1946 in London the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission was established by unanimous resolution. I should like to recall to this Committee that the Atomic Energy Commission is composed of delegations from each of the eleven countries represented on the Security Council, as well as Canada when Canada was not a member of the Security Council. It was charged with making specific proposals. Among other matters were to be included proposals "for the control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes and for effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions."

When the Commission first met in New York in June 1946 it was presented with two different plans for the control of atomic energy. One was proposed by the United States and the other by the USSR.

The plan which was the result of the work of the Commission has been submitted to the General Assembly and carries the endorsement of nine out of eleven present members of the Commission. It is based on the proposals originally put forward by the United States. In brief, this plan is a great project for international collaboration on a scale far exceeding anything previously attempted.

It calls for the formation of an international atomic energy authority which would own all the uranium and thorium in trust for the nations of the world from the time these substances are taken from the ground, and which would control the mining of all such ores. Production would be strictly related to consumption, and there would be no accumulation of stocks to cause anxiety. The authority would own, operate and manage all facilities handling dangerous amounts of this fissionable material, and thus would control directly all the atomic energy activities in all nations which might become a potential menace to world security.

The licensing and inspection system is contemplated for activities of a less serious character, and it is provided that the authority would foster beneficial uses and research in nationally owned establishments which would be limited, of course, to non-dangerous quantities. It is

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proposed that this system of control should be set up by stages, and after it is fully in operation the manufacture of bombs would cease and existing stocks would be disposed of and the explosive material reclaimed for peaceful use. The authority would then be given all available information from all sources regarding the production of atomic energy and similar related matters.

In contrast with this proposal which carried the majority support, the USSR representatives have proposed a plan which differs fundamentally. They envisaged the immediate outlawing of the atomic bomb and the destruction of all existing stocks of weapons within a three-months period, and to this end the representative of the USSR has tabled a draft convention which he has said should be negotiated forthwith as the first step towards the establishment of international control. The representative of the USSR has refused to even pledge his country to any second step in the development of control, and to us it seems that the idea that the menace to world peace which is presented by the atomic bomb could be dispelled by the mere signing of an agreement to prohibit its use is very unreal indeed. Certainly, the experience of the last twenty-five years has shown that international agreements alone are not sufficient to safeguard the peace. The prohibition by itself of the use and manufacture of the atomic bomb at the present time would not contribute to security; it would merely most seriously reduce the military strength of the United States of America, which is the only nation now in possession of atomic bombs, at least on any scale which would suffice to make atomic war. It would be a kind of unilateral disarmament which would give no assurance that any country engaged in the production of atomic energy would or would not use the bomb in the future, because the fissionable material which is the essential substance for such peaceful application in the development of atomic power is also the explosive element of the bomb, and in the absence of an effective instrument of control could readily be developed from a peaceful to a military use by a nation secretly preparing to wage atomic war.

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C 205853

For these reasons, most members of the Commission are in agreement that the prohibition in the use and manufacture of atomic bombs should form part of an overall control plan so that when such prohibitions are put into effect they would be accompanied by the application of safeguards such as international inspection of all countries on a scale and with a thoroughness sufficient to ensure that no secret activities are in progress. The prohibition of atomic weapons standing by itself is little more than a pious hope, but prohibition as part of a comprehensive, thorough and effective system of control, starting with the international ownership of all fissionable materials in trust for the nations of the world, is something else again.

This seems so elementary that it has been very difficult to realize that the USSR is really serious in its simple prohibition convention. It was felt in the Commission that no doubt whatever must be left on this point, and so during this last year full use of the time and the attention of the members of the Commission has been devoted to a meticulous re-examination of the USSR proposals in detail, in order to make abundantly certain that no possible misconception of their purpose should stand in the way of agreement. However, it is now evident there is no misconception and there thus remains a wide gap between the views of the USSR, now supported in this Commission by the Ukrainian SSR, and those of the remaining members of the Commission, who have rejected the USSR proposals as completely ignoring the existing technical knowledge or providing an adequate basis for effective control and the elimination of atomic weapons from national armaments.

In contrast to the USSR proposals, the plans which have been evolved by the majority are based on a strict acceptance of the scientific facts, of the very nature of atomic energy, and on the conclusions which follow logically from these facts. After more than 240 meetings, the Commission has decided:

> "No other solution ... will meet the facts, prevent national rivalries in this most dangerous field, and fulfill the Commission's terms of reference."

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C 205854

Such is the impasse which has developed in the Atomic Energy Commission, and such is the state of affairs which made it evident that the issue raised in the Commission should be taken to the General Assembly of the United Nations. In this Committee and in the meetings of the General Assembly at this session, it will be the hope that the majority proposals may be fully explained to the nations which previously have not had an opportunity to study these grave questions in any detail. It will be the hope also that these proposals may be dealt with objectively, as their importance requires, and that the conclusions which are reached in the General Assembly will be based strictly on the merits of the case. The issues in question are far too grave and far too serious for the future of the world to permit them safely to be discussed with other matters which have not had the benefit of the detailed, careful and meticulous preparation which the Atomic Energy Commission has given to the question of atomic energy.

It is vitally important that nothing should transpire which will obscure in any way the purpose and the scope and the full significance of the proposals which have been put in front of this Committee by the majority reports of the Atomic Energy Commission. The draft resolution which I have the honour to submit to you, and which has just been circulated, is designed to provide a suitable framework for discussion in this Committee with a view to bringing out a debate and a full consideration of all the points which are at issue.

I would say that, since we only learned late yesterday evening that this matter would come before this Committee this morning, time has not permitted me to circulate this draft for prior consideration by those nations which have been associated with us in the majority report as, otherwise, I should have wished to have done. In consequence, I think this draft may, and probably will, require amendment. I can assure the Chairman and the members of the Committee that the Canadian delegation will welcome any proposals that will improve it.

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This draft resolution, in purport, is identical with the one which was proposed by the United States in the Security Council on 22 June, except that the references to various parts of the Commission's three reports by Chapter and Section have been expanded to include the text. This was done in order to meet the convenience of the members of the General Assembly and the general public. They may see, in one document, exactly what we are proposing that the General Assembly should study and approve.

In conclusion, I should like to say that atomic energy is not just another military weapon. The evidence shows clearly that the possibilities for the peaceful uses of this form of energy are literally incalculable. In medicine, chemistry, biology, metallurgy and engineering, tools of such novelty, power and aptness to the task in hand have been made available that, wherever they have been freed for use, the frontiers of knowledge are being pressed back and the vistas of human understanding are being widened in a most remarkable fashion. These are inspiring possibilities which intrigue the imagination, and we all look forward to the time when we will be able to facilitate this search for new knowledge by contributing the information and the help which we can make available.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS C 205856 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication THE TIMES

Date September 30th, 1948.

Subject Berlin dispute

BERLIN DISPUTE PRESENTED TO UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL TO CONSIDER "THREAT TO THE PEACE"

IDENTICAL THREE-POWER REQUEST

Identical letters to the Secretary-General of the United Nations from the three western Governments yesterday requested the Security Council to consider at the earliest possible opportunity the blockade of Berlin, "which creates a threat to the peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter."

The three Governments, as proof that they have done all they can to settle their differences with the Soviet Union directly, append to their letter 11 documents giving the story of the protracted discussions in Moscow.

HEARING LIKELY ON MONDAY

WAY STILL OPEN TO CONCILIATION

From Our Special Correspondent

PARIS, SEPT. 29

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the United Nations was presented with the gravest dispute it has yet had before it. Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General, received three identical letters from the British, American, and French Governments, requesting the Security Council "at the earliest opportunity" to consider the Soviet blockade of western Berlin and all its dangerous consequences. The Soviet act, it is stated in the letters, "creates a threat to the peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter." The Council, it is thought, will begin hearing the case on Monday.

The three Governments state that they have done all they can to settle their differences directly with the Soviet Government, and as proof of that they append to the letters 11 annexes—11 documents giving the story of the profitless discussions with Moscow from July 6 of this year. Among them is the text of the agreed four-Power instructions which were sent to the four Military Governors at the end of August, when it was thought for a time that agreement was possible.

ENLIGHTENING TEXT

Marshal Sokolovsky destroyed that hope as soon as the Military Governors began their talks; and as the Russians claim that his demand to control the currency in Berlin was justified by the four-Power instructions, the text of those instructions is especially enlightening. "The four Military Governors," it is stated, "will work out arrangements involved in the introduction of the German mark of the Soviet zone of Berlin. . . . A financial commission of representatives of the four Military Governors shall be set up to control the practical implementation of the financial arrangements, indicated above, involved in the introduction and continued circulation of a single currency in Berlin."

The Berlin talks broke down on technical disagreements, but the three western Governments in their letters of to-day point to the wider forces that have made the dispute so grave.

They recall the words used in their last Note to Moscow. They then stated outright that the issue between the west and Moscow is not simply one of technical difficulties in commissions or differences over the currency. The issue, they state, arises because the Soviet Government has clearly shown that it is trying "by illegal and coercive measures . . . to secure political objectives to which it is not entitled and which it could not achieve by peaceful means." In other words, it is trying to wrest authority from the western Powers in Berlin.

CHARTER OBLIGATIONS

The text of the British letter, signed by Sir Alexander Cadogan, head of the British delegation at the Security Council, is as follows:—

"I have the honour, on behalf of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, in agreement with the Governments of the United States and the French Republic, to draw your attention to the serious situation which has arisen as the result of the unilateral imposition by the Government of the U.S.S.R. of restrictions on transport and communications between the western zones of occupation in Germany and Berlin. Quite apart from the fact that it is in conflict with the rights of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of France, with regard to the occupation and administration of Berlin, this action by the Soviet Government is contrary to its obligations under Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and creates a threat to the peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter.

EVERY EFFORT MADE

2. "It is clear from the protracted exchange of Notes and the conversations which have taken place on the initiative of the three Governments between them and the Soviet Government that the three Governments, conscious of their obligation under the Charter to settle their disputes by peaceful means, have made every effort to resolve their differences directly with the Soviet Government. Copies of the relevant documents are submitted separately. In particular, attention is drawn to the summary of the situation which is contained in the Notes of his Majesty's Government and the Governments of the United States of America and the French Republic dated September 26-27 as follows:—

"'The issue between the Soviet Government and the Western Occupying Powers is therefore not that of technical difficulties in communications nor that of reaching agreement upon the conditions for the regulation of the currency for Berlin. The issue is that the Soviet Government has clearly shown by its actions that it is attempting by illegal and coercive measures in disregard of its obligations to secure political objectives to which it is not entitled and which it could not achieve by peaceful means. It has resorted to blockade measures; it has threatened the Berlin population with starvation, disease, and economic ruin; it has tolerated disorders and attempted to overthrow the duly elected municipal government of Berlin. The attitude and conduct of the Soviet Government reveal sharply its purpose to continue its illegal and coercive blockade and its unlawful actions designed to reduce the status of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France as occupying Powers in Berlin to one of complete subordination to Soviet rule, and thus to obtain absolute authority over the economic, political, and social life of the people of Berlin, and to incorporate the city in the Soviet zone.

SOLE RESPONSIBILITY

"'The Soviet Government has thereby taken upon itself sole responsibility for creating a situation in which further recourse to the means of settlement prescribed in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations is not in existing circumstances possible, and which constitutes a threat to international peace and security. In order that international peace and security may not be further endangered the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France therefore, while reserving to themselves full rights to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain in these circumstances their position in Berlin, find themselves obliged to refer the action of the Soviet Government to the Security Council of the United Nations.'

3. "Accordingly His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom request that the Security Council consider this question at the earliest opportunity."

The anxious delegates of other countries have already noted with some relief that the western Powers do not ask the Council to take any drastic action at this stage. The way to conciliation is still left open. It seems a faint hope, but several here cling to it. Once again to-day, as yesterday, there are heard unofficial suggestions that the four Powers should be recommended to open discussions on Germany as a whole. Berlin is the place where the wider disunity of the Powers in Germany has reached danger point, and it is hard to see how the Berlin dispute can be discussed apart from the German dispute from which it springs. The Security Council itself cannot discuss a German settlement, but it might—the suggestion is heard—tell the four Powers to try again.

If the Russians are sincere in their often expressed desire for a renewal of talks on Germany, the promise of such talks might be the only thing to induce them to raise the blockade. Without any lifting of the blockade, the western Powers could not, of course, entertain the idea of wider talks.

CONFUSED OUTLOOK

Looking still further ahead, some say that, even if the wider talks failed, the failure would at any rate bring clarity and finality; and the positions and responsibilities of the Powers in a divided Germany would be seen more clearly. Perhaps the suggestion for such wider talks would have to come from one of the smaller Powers represented at the Security Council; nothing has been said by any of the four Powers themselves—either by the western Powers or by the Soviet Union—to rule out a proposal on such lines.

For the immediate future, however, the prospect is wholly confused. In all probability the debate will open with procedural wrangles, with Mr. Vyshinsky disputing the right of the Security Council to examine anything to do with Germany while Germany is still nominally under the four-Power responsibility recognized by Article 107 of the Charter. Then there is the all too clear probability that charges and counter-charges will only aggravate the dispute. As no action can be authorized in any case, because of the inevitable Soviet veto, many delegates wonder what purpose will be served in the Council. "Educating world opinion" is often given as the answer; or it is said that the United States is deliberately bringing matters to a head and is confronting Russia, by way of warning, with the assembled force of the free world.

SHEET ANCHOR

Another American answer was heard to-day, more rational than the others. The Berlin dispute (so the argument runs) may become more tense and more dangerous. The United States Government does not seek war; it will do all it can to avert it; but, in the present state of American public opinion, it might be forced to take strong action if an incident of any kind—say, in the air corridor—were to occur. Public pressure in America might be all the greater if the dispute were not already being examined by the Security Council. The fact that the Security Council was in possession of the case might therefore act as a steadying force, a sheet-anchor, providing the time and means for international consideration.

The establishment of the permanent western defence organization is counted as timely by most delegations here. Possibly few people, even in the east European group, doubt the sincerity of Mr. Bevin's assurance that Russia will not be attacked; certainly most delegations know the assurance to be the simple truth. At the same time it is recognized that western stability is one of the main guarantees of peace; and, as the new defensive organization serves that stability, it is welcomed.

This morning Mr. Bevin had a discussion of more than an hour with the heads of the Commonwealth delegations. There has been the fullest consultation with the Dominions day by day over the past weeks, but the moment of presenting Berlin to the Security Council was counted opportune for a general review.

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W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950, MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PRESS CLIPPINGS C 205856 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication THE TIMES

Date September 30th, 1948.

Subject Berlin dispute

BERLIN DISPUTE PRESENTED TO UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL TO CONSIDER "THREAT TO THE PEACE"

IDENTICAL THREE-POWER REQUEST

Identical letters to the Secretary-General of the United Nations from the three western Governments yesterday requested the Security Council to consider at the earliest possible opportunity the blockade of Berlin, "which creates a threat to the peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter."

The three Governments, as proof that they have done all they can to settle their differences with the Soviet Union directly, append to their letter 11 documents giving the story of the protracted discussions in Moscow.

HEARING LIKELY ON MONDAY

WAY STILL OPEN TO CONCILIATION

From Our Special Correspondent

PARIS, SEPT. 29

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the United Nations was presented with the gravest dispute it has yet had before it. Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General, received three identical letters from the British, American, and French Governments, requesting the Security Council "at the earliest opportunity" to consider the Soviet blockade of western Berlin and all its dangerous consequences. The Soviet act, it is stated in the letters, "creates a threat to the peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter." The Council, it is thought, will begin hearing the case on Monday.

The three Governments state that they have done all they can to settle their differences directly with the Soviet Government, and as proof of that they append to the letters 11 annexes—11 documents giving the story of the profitless discussions with Moscow from July 6 of this year. Among them is the text of the agreed four-Power instructions which were sent to the four Military Governors at the end of August, when it was thought for a time that agreement was possible.

ENLIGHTENING TEXT

Marshal Sokolovsky destroyed that hope as soon as the Military Governors began their talks; and as the Russians claim that his demand to control the currency in Berlin was justified by the four-Power instructions, the text of those instructions is especially enlightening. "The four Military Governors," it is stated, "will work out arrangements involved in the introduction of the German mark of the Soviet zone of Berlin. . . . A financial commission of representatives of the four Military Governors shall be set up to control the practical implementation of the financial arrangements, indicated above, involved in the introduction and continued circulation of a single currency in Berlin."

The Berlin talks broke down on technical disagreements, but the three western Governments in their letters of to-day point to the wider forces that have made the dispute so grave.

They recall the words used in their last Note to Moscow. They then stated outright that the issue between the west and Moscow is not simply one of technical difficulties in commissions or differences over the currency. The issue, they state, arises because the Soviet Government has clearly shown that it is trying "by illegal and coercive measures . . . to secure political objectives to which it is not entitled and which it could not achieve by peaceful means." In other words, it is trying to wrest authority from the western Powers in Berlin.

CHARTER OBLIGATIONS

The text of the British letter, signed by Sir Alexander Cadogan, head of the British delegation at the Security Council, is as follows:—

"I have the honour, on behalf of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, in agreement with the Governments of the United States and the French Republic, to draw your attention to the serious situation which has arisen as the result of the unilateral imposition by the Government of the U.S.S.R. of restrictions on transport and communications between the western zones of occupation in Germany and Berlin. Quite apart from the fact that it is in conflict with the rights of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of France, with regard to the occupation and administration of Berlin, this action by the Soviet Government is contrary to its obligations under Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and creates a threat to the peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter.

EVERY EFFORT MADE

2. "It is clear from the protracted exchange of Notes and the conversations which have taken place on the initiative of the three Governments between them and the Soviet Government that the three Governments, conscious of their obligation under the Charter to settle their disputes by peaceful means, have made every effort to resolve their differences directly with the Soviet Government. Copies of the relevant documents are submitted separately. In particular, attention is drawn to the summary of the situation which is contained in the Notes of his Majesty's Government and the Governments of the United States of America and the French Republic dated September 26-27 as follows:—

"'The issue between the Soviet Government and the Western Occupying Powers is therefore not that of technical difficulties in communications nor that of reaching agreement upon the conditions for the regulation of the currency for Berlin. The issue is that the Soviet Government has clearly shown by its actions that it is attempting by illegal and coercive measures in disregard of its obligations to secure political objectives to which it is not entitled and which it could not achieve by peaceful means. It has resorted to blockade measures; it has threatened the Berlin population with starvation, disease, and economic ruin; it has tolerated disorders and attempted to overthrow the duly elected municipal government of Berlin. The attitude and conduct of the Soviet Government reveal sharply its purpose to continue its illegal and coercive blockade and its unlawful actions designed to reduce the status of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France as occupying Powers in Berlin to one of complete subordination to Soviet rule, and thus to obtain absolute authority over the economic, political, and social life of the people of Berlin, and to incorporate the city in the Soviet zone.

SOLE RESPONSIBILITY

"'The Soviet Government has thereby taken upon itself sole responsibility for creating a situation in which further recourse to the means of settlement prescribed in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations is not in existing circumstances possible, and which constitutes a threat to international peace and security. In order that international peace and security may not be further endangered the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France therefore, while reserving to themselves full rights to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain in these circumstances their position in Berlin, find themselves obliged to refer the action of the Soviet Government to the Security Council of the United Nations.'

3. "Accordingly His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom request that the Security Council consider this question at the earliest opportunity."

The anxious delegates of other countries have already noted with some relief that the western Powers do not ask the Council to take any drastic action at this stage. The way to conciliation is still left open. It seems a faint hope, but several here cling to it. Once again to-day, as yesterday, there are heard unofficial suggestions that the four Powers should be recommended to open discussions on Germany as a whole. Berlin is the place where the wider disunity of the Powers in Germany has reached danger point, and it is hard to see how the Berlin dispute can be discussed apart from the German dispute from which it springs. The Security Council itself cannot discuss a German settlement, but it might—the suggestion is heard—tell the four Powers to try again.

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C 205857
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The Note of July 6 was the first formal protest by the United Kingdom against the blockade, and strong emphasis was laid on the rights of the United Kingdom in Berlin. The British Government categorically asserted that they were in occupation of their sector with free access thereto " as a matter of established right deriving from the defeat and surrender of Germany and confirmed by formal agreements among the principal allies. They further declare they will not be induced by threats, pressure, or other actions to abandon these rights." The Note went on to mention British responsibility for the wellbeing of the 2,500,000 people in their sector, which was jeopardized by the blockade, and asked for the full restoration, in accordance with existing agreements, of the movements of freight and passenger traffic between the western Powers' sectors and the western zones. When that was done, the British Government intimated, they would be ready " as a first step " to participate in negotiations in Berlin among the four allied occupying authorities for the settlement of any question in dispute arising out of the administration of the city of Berlin.

THE SOVIET ARGUMENT

The Soviet Government replied on July 14. They had no objection, they said, to conversations, but they declined to fulfil any preliminary conditions—that is, the lifting of the blockade—and the conversations must cover, besides Berlin, the whole question of quadripartite control of Germany. The lengthy remainder of their Note essayed to argue the British out of their position in Berlin. Their rights to a share in the government of Berlin derived, it was stated, from agreements making Berlin the seat of four-Power government of Germany. But, Moscow argued, the system of quadripartite government having been destroyed by, among other acts of the western Powers, their decision to create in Frankfurt a government for western Germany, the western Powers " had destroyed the legal basis which guaranteed their right to participate in the control of Berlin." As for the restrictions on transport, of which the British had complained, they were a necessary protection of the Soviet economy against the impact of the introduction by the western Powers of a special currency in the western zone of Germany and the western sectors of Berlin. On the British concern for the German population in the western sectors of Berlin, the Soviet Government's comment was that if necessary they would " not object to securing sufficient provision from their own resources for the whole of Greater Berlin."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. STALIN

The western Powers' view of that Note was that it offered no constructive suggestion for a settlement, and they asked for an interview for their representatives with Mr. Stalin. This was done in a joint *aide-mémoire* which in Mr. Molotov's absence was left with Mr. Zorin, Deputy Foreign Minister, on July 30.

Three days later General Bedell Smith, the United States Ambassador, made an oral statement to Mr. Stalin, on behalf of the representatives of the British, French, and American Governments. The western Powers, he said, must re-emphasize that their right to be in Berlin was unquestionable and absolute. They did not intend to be coerced by any means whatever into abandoning this right. The Soviet Government's interference with their rights through the interruption of communications was viewed by the three Governments with extreme seriousness. If the restrictions arose from technical difficulties, these could be easily remedied. If they were related to the currency problem, they were uncalled for, for that problem could be adjusted by the representatives of the four Powers in Berlin. If they were designed to bring about negotiations between the four Powers, they were equally unnecessary, since the western Powers had never at any time declined to meet the Soviet Union to discuss questions relating to Germany. If the purpose was to compel the three Powers to abandon their rights as occupying Powers in Berlin, it could not be allowed to succeed.

General Bedell Smith added that the Soviet Government would appreciate that the three western Powers were unable to negotiate under duress. When the issue of restrictions on communications was resolved, such difficulties as stood in the way of a resumption of conversations on the lines set out by the Ambassador should, he concluded, be removed.

DIRECTIVE TO GOVERNORS

The next document is the directive on which the Governments of the four Powers, after much negotiation in Moscow, reached agreement and sent to the Military Governors in Berlin on August 30. The following steps, the Governors were informed, were to be taken simultaneously: Restrictions on communications, transport, and commerce between Berlin and the western zones and to and from the Soviet zone of Germany were to be lifted; the German mark of the Soviet zone was to be introduced as the sole currency for Berlin and the western mark " B " was to be withdrawn from circulation in Berlin. Regulation of currency circulation in Berlin was to be undertaken by the German bank of issue in the Soviet zone, but a financial commission of the representatives of the four Military Governors was to be set up to control the practical implementation of the arrangements, specified in the directive, involved in the introduction and circulation of a single currency in Berlin.

The Military Governors were given a week in which to make detailed arrangements for carrying out the Governments' decisions, but on September 7 the British, American, and French representatives reported back that agreement had not been reached. Marshal Sokolovsky interpreted the currency part of the directive in one way and the representatives of the western Powers in another. In the opinion of the western Powers' representatives, the financial commission should control the activities of the German bank of issue in regard to the conversion of currency and its subsequent circulation in Berlin. Marshal Sokolovsky took the view that the commission's functions were more limited. Along with proposals to restore road, rail, and inland water transport, Marshal Sokolovsky presented a clause dealing with air traffic which stipulated that regulations adopted by the Control Council in August, 1945, should be strictly observed. " By his interpretation of these regulations," the Commanders-in-Chief reported, " civil air traffic to Berlin would be prohibited."

CONTROL OF TRADE

Finally Marshal Sokolovsky insisted on Soviet control of the trade of Berlin, and the western Powers' Governors contended for four-Power control. The western Powers' Governors conceded that Marshal Sokolovsky had made some last-minute concessions, but thought they were designed to improve the Soviet Government's bargaining position on the main currency, trade, and air transport issues. They saw no sign of Marshal Sokolovsky yielding on any of these issues, and no prospect of resolving them until action had been taken on a governmental level.

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CONCESSION WITHDRAWN

The western Powers accordingly put the question to the Soviet Government whether they were prepared to give instructions to their Military Governors in Berlin confirming the agreed intention of the directive. They received from the Soviet Government on September 18 a note which in substance upheld Marshal Sokolovsky's interpretations of the directive against those of the western Powers. He conceded one point—that trade be placed under control of the Four-Power Financial Commission—but took it back by demanding that the Soviet Military Administration be the licensing authority.

At that the western Powers decided that the time had come to state their final positions to the Soviet Union. On September 22, in a joint Note, they told the Soviet Government that (*a*) they cannot accept the imposition of any restrictions on air traffic between Berlin and the western zones; (*b*) they insist that the finance commission must control the activities of the German bank of issue of the Soviet zone in so far as they relate to the financial arrangements for the introduction and continued use of the Soviet zone mark as the sole currency in the city of Berlin: and (*c*) they insist that trade between Berlin and the western zones and other countries must be under quadripartite control, including the issuance of licences.

FURTHER TALKS USELESS

The Note added that further discussions on the present basis were, the western Powers felt, useless. Difficulties in arranging to restore a normal situation in Berlin derived, it was clear, not from technical difficulties but from a fundamental difference of views between the western Powers on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other as to the rights and obligations of the occupying Powers in Berlin. The blockade imposed by the Soviet authorities, together with other of their acts in Berlin were, they repeated, in violation of the rights of the western occupying Powers. Accordingly they asked the Soviet Government whether, in order to create conditions which would permit the continuance of discussions, it was now prepared to remove the blockade measures and to specify the date on which that would be done.

The Soviet Government's reply did not meet the western Powers' request. To say, wrote the Soviet Government, that discussions could not be continued unless the temporary transport restrictions were removed contradicted the agreement reached in Moscow that these restrictions should be raised simultaneously with the introduction of the Soviet mark as the sole currency in Berlin. The Note then stated the Soviet Union's position on each of the main technical issues on which the Military Governors had disagreed. Establishment of control over air transport by the Soviet military authorities was, the Note stated, as indispensable as in the case of rail, road, and water transport.

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The implications of the Soviet Government's position for that of the western Powers in Berlin were set out in a final Note which the latter sent to Moscow on September 27, and which has already been published. This Note also gave notice of the western Powers' intention to appeal to the Security Council.

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CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE THIRD REGULAR
SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

FOR THE PRESS

Press Release No. 1
September 28, 1948.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

ADVANCE RELEASE

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ADDRESS BY THE RT. HON. W.L. MACKENZIE KING O.M., P.C.,
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, AT THE PLENARY SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

Mr. President and Fellow Delegates:

It affords me particular pleasure to say to the government and people of France, how deeply the Canadian Delegation appreciates the choice of Paris as the place of meeting of the Third Assembly of the United Nations. This city, over many centuries, has been a radiant centre of political and cultural achievements. No country represented here is so remote from Paris, nor so distinct in tradition from France, that it has not been greatly influenced by movements of enlightenment and progress which have had their origin in this city and in this country. Of no country and of no people is this truer

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than of my own. One third of the people of Canada have ancestors who came from the shores of France. They still speak its language and share the traditions of French civilization.

As I listened to the eloquent and moving speech of the President of the French Republic at the opening of this Assembly, and as I recalled the great services which M. Vincent Auriol has rendered, and is rendering, to his country, I could not but reflect upon the continuing significance of the role of France among the nations. After all she has suffered and endured in two wars, France has again taken her place in the front rank of the world community. Canadians never doubted that France would rise again to the full stature of her glorious past.

What France records of man's ability to develop political freedom within the framework of organized society should remind us that, in the work of the Assembly, we are carrying forward a great tradition. It should strengthen our conviction that, through the instrument of the United Nations, we also, in our day, have an opportunity to develop political ideas, and forms of political organization, of service not to one nation only, or to a few nations, but to mankind.

This Assembly of the United Nations affords an opportunity for judging to what extent the United Nations has, thus far, found it possible to further the great purposes to which it is dedicated. We have now an opportunity to measure the work done, and to survey work that remains to be done. This Assembly should be made the occasion for a real audit of achievement. It should equally be made the occasion for a searching analysis of failure, where such has occurred.

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If we are true to ourselves, we will admit that there is not one among us who has not been discouraged by the difficulties which have beset the path of our new organization, and who today is not disturbed by doubts and uncertainties. Too many of us have assumed that the high aims and purposes of an organization which seeks the betterment of mankind throughout the world could not fail to have a universal appeal. We have not been sufficiently conscious of the realities of the world situation.

I for one, believe the United Nations has attempted to accomplish far too much, in far too short a time. We have overlooked the fact that any world institution, especially one which aims at effective co-operation among all nations, is certain to be of slow growth. It is true that Nature never rests. It is equally true that Nature never hastens. One reason why the international institutions the United Nations has created since the close of war are not working in the way we hoped they might, is that the sense of a world community of interest on which these institutions must rest, and which, in themselves, they tend to create, has not yet been developed. It may take a long time to develop.

The United Nations, I feel, must seek to close the gap, already far too wide, between the purposes which are within its reach, and those which exceed its grasp. We must not dissipate the moral and other resources of a world which desperately needs peace, on too many secondary objectives, however desirable they may be in themselves.

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We do well to recognize that the advance of science demands, in an increasingly urgent and imperative way, the existence of a community sense which is world-wide. In seeking to create this sense of a world community, the United Nations is certain to be confronted with many difficulties. In thinking of these difficulties, I have sometimes wondered whether the experience in co-operation and association of the countries of the Commonwealth of Nations, to which Canada is proud to belong, has not some lessons, both positive and negative, which might be of help in meeting like difficulties in the development of a world community sense by the United Nations.

It is true the countries of the Commonwealth have never had a Charter, have never appointed a Secretary-General, and have never taken a decision by a simple or two-thirds majority. They have nevertheless, over many years, worked together with an increasing appreciation of interests they have in common. It is true they have by no means solved all their difficulties; some of these difficult situations have found their way on to the agenda of the United Nations. Nevertheless, by and large, it is true that the countries of the Commonwealth do try to understand each other's problems, institutions and points of view. Between themselves they have sought agreements by accommodation and mutual forbearance. Without positive formulation, they have contrived to share in large measure a common point of view. This community sense they have developed despite the differences in language, race, tradition, and religion which characterize the member States. In this more limited experiment in international political association there are some things which may be of value in helping to further a wider appreciation of a world community of interest among the members of the United Nations.

By our presence here in Paris, we are reminded not only of what may be accomplished through the combined efforts of nations, but also of the peril which again threatens civilization.

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The conflicts of the last eighty years have flowed back and forth across this land of France and have exacted an appalling penalty of its people. Since the latest and greatest of these conflicts, the nations have set themselves the double task of reconstructing the shattered political and economic life of Europe, and of preventing a recurrence of such conflicts. These are aims towards the realization of which every nation might have been expected to co-operate whole-heartedly. It must frankly be admitted, however, that we have cause for misgiving about the progress of both these undertakings.

The reconstruction of Europe, stimulated by aid from countries which suffered less directly from the war, and carried forward by the co-operative effort of the peoples of Western Europe, has, fortunately, made some progress. On the other hand, rather than participate in this work of reconstruction, from which they themselves would benefit, certain nations have chosen not merely to stand aside, but, wilfully or otherwise, to misrepresent and obstruct the efforts of others. This obstruction in the task of reconstruction is, unfortunately, but one example of what would appear to be a policy of deliberate hindrance of the political and economic reorganization of the postwar world. In so far as this may be so, we cannot be otherwise than profoundly concerned for the well-being of the entire work of reconstruction and peacemaking which has been undertaken since the war.

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It will come as a painful surprise, if not as a shock, to my fellow country-men in Canada to learn that anyone addressing this Assembly could have left the impression that members of the United Nations had ignored the interests of the peoples of those countries which suffered most from the war, and from the severe hardships which were imposed by the Hitlerites. Such, certainly, was the impression left on my mind in listening to the address of the representative of the U.S.S.R. on Saturday morning last. I find the impression left on others was similar to my own.

The specific references, it is true, were to the Economic and Social Council and the Economic Commission for Europe, but the impression conveyed was that the United Nations had been indifferent to the important interests of the peoples of those countries which had suffered most. This certainly is not true of the United Nations as expressed in the contributions of its member nations.

I am sure the Assembly would be glad to hear from the representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia what quantity of farm implements, how many motor trucks, how many locomotives, to say nothing of food supplies and medical aid, their countries have received, since the end of the war, by gift and credit, from countries, members of the United Nations, that have sought to help in the common task of reconstruction.

I speak with some knowledge and feeling on this question because the people of Canada have taken their full share of the

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load of providing relief and assistance for the war-shattered countries of Europe - through Mutual Aid, through Military Relief, through UNRRA, as well as through direct governmental credits of over 500 million dollars for the Continent of Europe. I can speak for the government of which during these years I have been the head, and which recommended to Parliament the necessary appropriations. I can speak for the Parliament of Canada which made the appropriations possible, and for the people of Canada who supported these policies for the rehabilitation of the economy of war devastated countries, and supplemented them by sending millions of dollars more, through private and voluntary channels, for the relief of the needy and destitute. Their single purpose was to assist the peoples who had suffered most from the war to rebuild their homes, restore their agriculture, [redacted], restart their industries - so that their countries could take their places again in the world economy and world community to which we all belong.

What I have said about the Canadian effort, and the spirit that inspired it, holds good, I believe, in every particular, for the infinitely greater contribution in each of these fields that the United States has made, and continues to make, towards the recovery of Europe's economic independence and well-being.

The second major undertaking of the postwar world, has been the establishment of machinery for the settlement of

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international disputes and for the maintenance of peace. Great hopes have been entertained that the establishment at San Francisco of the United Nations would mark the beginning of a world organization which would provide real security. Today, this task stands in equal peril.

The settlement of international disputes, through machinery provided by the United Nations, has made some progress, though it is still far from having achieved success. Its success or failure would appear to have been dependent upon the extent to which the application of the veto has been in accordance with the general consensus of view of the member nations. In areas where it is clear that the veto has not been applied to further the special interest of one or more member nations rather than the general interest, procedures of negotiation and compromise, mediation and adjustment have been undertaken, and have proved helpful and constructive. However, in every area, and on every subject where it is obvious that the veto has been applied to further some particular interest, rather than the general interest, the process of compromise and adjustment has been ignored, and little or no progress as a consequence has been made.

The stalemate which has resulted from this state of affairs affects many situations which are of direct and imperative concern in the life of all free nations. Its continuance cannot fail to lead to threats to freedom, arising

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not only from aggressive aims at territorial expansion, but, as well, from sinister plans to undermine the structure of free government within the borders of individual nations.

There is no nation, however great, which, in a world such as the one in which we live to-day, can defend its freedom solely with its own resources. All nations are, therefore, interested in security. Where existing machinery for the prevention of settlement of international disputes has proven or is proving inadequate to effect security, additional means must be sought.

Security for individual nations, under such circumstances, can be assured only by the effective co-operation, and the united power of those nations whose determination to maintain their freedom constitutes a strong bond of community between them. It is not surprising therefore that certain nations, knowing that their security depends on collective action in some form, and which are not yet able to achieve that security on the universal basis which the United Nations contemplates, should, pending this large accomplishment, seek to achieve their security on a less than universal basis.

As nations, we are all members one of another. The good of each is bound up in the good of all. This sense of community of interest cannot be too highly, too rapidly, or too widely developed. It is vital to the defence of freedom to maintain a preponderance of moral, economic and military strength on the side of freedom - all else is wholly secondary.

.....To direct.....

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To direct its energies to this imperative end seems to me to be the supreme task of the United Nations to-day.

There is a further all-compelling reason why a world community sense cannot be too completely developed. I mean, of course, the urgent necessity for the effective control of atomic energy. Scientific achievements have in recent years placed this terrible weapon of destruction at the disposal of mankind. The processes by which atomic energy is released are now well-known to the scientists of all nations. The ability to make and release the atomic bomb will, in the course of time, be available to any nation which possesses and devotes sufficient skill to that purpose. The international control of atomic energy might change it from a force of terrible destruction into a power which could greatly benefit the whole of mankind.

In the presence of the menace which atomic energy constitutes, every nation, in the interest of its own people, as well as those of other lands, cannot strive too earnestly to ensure this mighty transformation. The hope of the world is, I believe, centred, to-day, in the United Nations as the one world organization capable of establishing this international control.

In his address to this Assembly last Saturday, the representative of the U.S.S.R. said that after thirty months of work by the Atomic Energy Commission there had been no

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positive results, that the work of the Atomic Energy Commission had remained fruitless. He sought to place the blame on the United States for the failure, thus far, to bring about the international control of atomic energy. I do not think this is borne out by the facts. The government of Canada has taken part in the important discussions and negotiations on this subject since their inception. I am therefore able to speak with some knowledge of the facts.

The facts show conclusively that not only has the United States striven earnestly and hopefully for a solution, but that, subject to proper safeguards, they have unhesitatingly offered to give to the world the far-reaching advantages which came to them in consequence of their vast efforts in this field during the late war.

Two years ago, when the meetings of the Atomic Energy Commission were commenced, no one was certain that it would be possible to produce a workable plan in the international control and development of this great source of energy. A plan forthis purpose has, however, been developed. The nations of the world which now possess the resources and the skill for the production of atomic energy have stated their willingness to take part in the operation of the plan.

The representative of the U.S.S.R., in denying that substantial progress has been made toward the working out of arrangements for the international control of atomic energy,

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stands almost alone in this view. Every other country which has participated in the work of the Atomic Energy Commission established by this Assembly at its first session in London, which has been free to express its conclusions, has joined in full acceptance of the majority report of the Commission.

The report of the Commission will come before the Assembly later for detailed study and approval. At that time, members of the Canadian delegation will develop the reasons for Canada's acceptance of its proposals. In our opinion they are based on the inescapable facts of atomic energy, and constitute the only method by which these new dread forces may properly be brought under effective control in the interest of peace and well-being of all the peoples of the world.

In international relations, as indeed, in all human relations, attitude and will are of first importance. A solution of most problems is not difficult to find where men or nations are really anxious to discover common ground, and bring their wills to that task. Where, however, there is no will to peace, and an attitude of antagonism rather than of co-operation is deliberately fostered, the appeal soon becomes one to Force, rather than to Reason. Wherever the appeal is to Force, Security, which is essential to the preservation of Freedom, demands a preponderance of strength on the side of Freedom. This is necessary, not from any thought of aggression, but to save from destruction, the very nations and peoples who have at heart the aim of creating

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conditions for others as well as for themselves.

The problems of to-day are not going to be solved by any formula. They will be solved only to the degree that each individual does his part, and each nation does its part, to further the common good, by an attitude of good-will towards all. In this particular, example is all powerful. Patience and forbearance are not signs of weakness. They are the hall-marks of strength.

If this world of ours is to escape destruction, international relationships, characterized by antagonism and coercion must make way for a world community which recognizes that "Over all nations is Humanity". The habit of mind which resolves problems in term of class, of race, or of national prestige must be abandoned, and its place taken by a world outlook.

Let us not be deceived. The terrible truth is that the nations have yet to decide which is to prevail - the law of blood and of death, ever imagining new means of destruction, and forcing nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield; or the law of peace, work and health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges which beset him. Mankind has still to discover whether violent conquest or the relief of Humanity is to triumph in the end.

Whatever may be said by or of individuals, the peoples of the world - in every community - ardently desire world peace. To-day they are looking anxiously to all the

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representatives, of all the nations at this Assembly, to work together towards the fulfilment of this great purpose. The proceedings of this Assembly may help to determine whether the world is to be plunged into the darkness of anarchy, or whether mankind is to continue to move towards the light of ordered freedom and universal peace.

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In the General Assembly of the United Nations — Tuesday, Sept. 28/48.

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Mr. SPAAK (Belgium) (interpretation from French): The representatives who spoke at the beginning of this general debate on many occasions stressed the atmosphere of great anxiety in which our work has begun. How could it be otherwise with so many deceived hopes and so many problems that have remained without solution?

After a week of general debate, perhaps it is permissible to question where we are and whether we have effected any progress. Some speakers have come to this rostrum in order to stress their persistent faith in the principles of the Charter. Others have drawn their conclusions with serenity and with courage. Others have delivered their usual recriminations.

If, at this stage of the general debate, I were to ask myself what is the prevailing feeling, I would say that it seems to me, alas, that the atmosphere of lack of comprehension which more and more is dividing the United Nations has only increased still further, has only still further deepened. And I would not hesitate to say that there is perhaps no greater feeling of disillusionment, no more painful feeling, than to see that a society such as ours cannot succeed unless, at its base, there is not only tolerance but also the possibility of understanding one another's point of view.

In this atmosphere of lack of comprehension, who is the more guilty party? Who is not making any effort to understand the point of view of the opposing party? Mr. Bevin said yesterday from this very rostrum -- and I can but repeat his words -- that the countries which stress that they belong to the Western, the democratic civilisation, in the classic sense of the word, have nothing for which to reproach themselves. It is we who wish the free circulation of human beings; it is we who wish the free circulation of ideas; it is we who are ready to submit ourselves to the examination, to the investigation, to the judgment of everyone -- to the examination of our policies, of our ideals. It is not we who close ourselves to this examination; it is not we who shut ourselves up behind an iron curtain; it is not we who elude such an attempt to understand; it is not we who do not wish, on the basis of this understanding, to co-operate.

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the Atlantic Charter, and [illegible]

the United Nations, and their determination to secure, with the collaboration of all peace-loving nations, a world order under the aegis of law consecrated to the achievement of peace, security and freedom, and the general welfare of humanity,

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"Second, resolves to adopt such part of the Declaration signed at Yalta on 11 February 1945 by their Excellencies, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Stalin, which proclaims that 'only with the continuing and growing co-operation and understanding among our three countries and among all the peace-loving nations can the highest aspiration of humanity be realized -- a secure and lasting peace which will, in the words of the Atlantic Charter, afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.'

"Third, the General Assembly resolves to recommend to the signatory powers of the agreement reached at the Second Conference of Moscow, that, within a spirit of solidarity and common understanding, they should double their efforts so as to obtain, at the shortest possible time, the total termination of the war and the conclusion of all the peace treaties.

"Fourth, the General Assembly resolves to recommend to the above mentioned powers that in the achievement of so noble an aim they should associate the signatory States of the Declaration of Washington of 1 January, 1942, either through the General Assembly of the United Nations or through a special conference of all those States that subscribed or acceded to the above-mentioned Declaration."

All the members of the United Nations, all our peoples, expect from the great powers the will and ableness to conciliate their differences and to achieve peace. It is essential that we obey and give expression to the powerful hope of peace, a hope which is unanimous in millions of men and women in all nations of the earth, a hope that reasserts itself, a hope that demands and continues.

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It is quite certain that there is a complete lack of comprehension of the western world on the part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the speech of Mr. Vishinsky was an eloquent testimony to this. Perhaps it may seem impertinent for the representative of a modest country to wish to reply to the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. But perhaps, after all, it is better that the representative of a small country should reply to the USSR representative, since, I believe, no one will be able to find in my attitude any intention of provocation on the part of Belgium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. That would be, indeed, ridiculous.

But the speech of Mr. Vishinsky can be understood in only two ways. Either it is a speech of propaganda, or else it is a sincere speech. Amd in both cases this speech deserves an answer, because, if it is a propaganda speech, then we also have the right to make use of this rostrum to indulge in counter-propaganda; and, if it is a sincere speech, then it reveals such a lack of comprehension of our spirit, it shows such an ignorance of our wishes, of our thoughts, of the thoughts of the Western European countries, that it is imperative to redress these mistakes and to allow the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to base its policies on an accurate understanding of what is happening and of what is being thought in a part of the world.

After Mr. Bevin, I would reply: We do not wish to discuss the communist regime. We consider that, for many countries, communism is a test which is perhaps necessary, but we believe that it is a test which the Western world can avoid, through which it need not go. Without discussing the merits of the regime, I should like to assert that, after having struggled in this last war against fascism and against Hitlerism, we do not propose to submit ourselves to any other totalitarian or authoritarian doctrine. We are in favour of liberal democracy; that is to say, we believe -- and we believe with all our force and with all our conscience -- in the necessity of building a political society based on liberty of thought, on liberty of writing, on liberty of reunion and on liberty of association. We want free elections; we want a government responsible to the people; we want respect for human dignity; we want a state that serves the human being and not a human being that serves the state -- and still less do we want a man who serves a single party.

This regime has vast advantages. It allows all manner of progress, both economic and social. It repudiates intolerance. It repudiates the use of force and the use of violence. It shows

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confidence in good sense and in human wisdom. I recognise that this regime is perhaps the most difficult political regime to achieve, and I also recognise that it offers certain inconveniences, certain disadvantages, and perhaps even certain dangers. In my country, liberty of thought and liberty of writing includes even liberty to write and think differently from what is generally admitted. But in order to struggle against a mistake, we do not believe that we should base ourselves on the might of the police, of censorship, or of the tribunals. Still less do we believe that we should base ourselves on propaganda which spreads lies and errors. We believe that we must base ourselves on propsganda that spreads truth. It is because we have this great confidence in the wisdom of human beings that we believe that truthful propaganda will triumph over everything.

All this -- this spirit in which we live, the principles which are ours, the truths which we respect and protect and defend -- must be understood if one wishes to judge our political action.

Mr. Vishinsky has spoken a lot of the war-mongering campaigns which allegedly exist in the United States, in the United Kingdom -- and he did not fail to mention even France, Belgium, Luxembourg and other countries such as the Netherlands.

Very frankly, as far as my country is concerned, I do not know a single political party, I do not know a single responsible political personality, I do not know a single man who exercises influence in the leadership of public opinion -- I do not know a single one who is a war-monger. I have never heard, I have never seen, I have never read in the press of my country or in speeches delivered in my country any sentence that could make one believe that Belgium would participate in a campaign of war-mongering against any other country. But I believe that in this field we must not lose a sense of nuance. We must not confound the feeling that a war might start with the will that a war should start. We must not mistake the possibility of envisaging a war and the fact of desiring it. We must not even confuse the will to prepare for war and the will to provoke war.

Of course, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics what is read in the papers and what is heard in speeches is greatly exaggerated. I have applied myself to listening with the closest attention, with the greatest respect, to the words of the USSR representative, but I have also re-read his speech and I have noticed that, nevertheless, he attributes extraordinary importance to certain facts which, in a country of liberty, go more or less unnoticed.

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Mr. Vyshinsky denounces passionately certain articles which have appeared in the American press, and he says that in these articles we have with singular frankness enumerated the bases from which the Soviet Union would be bombed. We have also the distances over which these planes would fly. We have also indicated that Moscow is so many miles distance from Tripoli and so on and so forth. Mr. Vyshinsky enumerates the range of action of the United States planes, and he says that this is a war-mongering campaign to point out in precise figures the distances which exist between London and Moscow and Moscow and Tripoli. I should like to put to the representative of the USSR a single question. Does he wish to give me an assurance that the General Staff of the Soviet Union has not evaluated the distances from Moscow to London, and that there are not calculations made by the General Staffs which reveal so eloquently in the American press the distances which exist between the various cities? But there is not only the war-mongering propaganda, there is also the five power pact -- the Brussels pact -- and Mr. Vyshinsky said that those who conceived such treaties, those who built up such blocs and conducted such policies were encouraging the instigators of war and the organizers of a new war. This lamentation of the Soviet Union is not very subtle, because it is tantamount to saying that as long as the Soviet Union signs alliances with its neighbouring countries, so long as the Soviet Union signs defensive treaties with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and other countries of eastern Europe, all these are peaceful policies. When, on the contrary, Belgium, Luxembourg or the Netherlands sign alliances with France and the United Kingdom, that, of course, is a war-mongering policy.

I have two arguments to make against this statement, and they are both decisive. One, in refutation of such propaganda, is that when we signed the five power pact, the Brussels pact, we did nothing but comply strictly with the letter of Article 51 of the Charter. Article 51 of the Charter states:

"Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence..."

This is the Charter which the Soviet Union and the other countries of eastern Europe signed together with us. This is where we are authorized to organize our mutual self-defence, whether it be individual or collective. It is on the basis of Article 51 of the Charter that we have confined and that we have conceived our Brussels pact.

I believe that this juridical provision is sufficient to authorize the spirit of our agreement, but [illegible] anyone in this Assembly, anyone in the world, who might believe that Luxembourg, or that the Netherlands, or that Belgium wish to participate in an aggressive war. Does one forget

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where we come from, does one forget the two contests we have suffered within twenty-five years? Does one forget that though we have been victorious we have, neverthless, been occupied for four long years and that our countries have come out of every war ravaged and decimated? Does anyone really believe that we could survive a third world war? Of course not. Nobody can believe such a thing, and Mr. Bevin said so very eloquently. Nobody can believe that the Brussels pact conceived in March of last year is of an aggressive nature. Everybody knows that we wish to join our forces in order to defend ourselves.

The delegation of the USSR must not seek complicated explanations of our policy. I will explain to this delegation what is the basis of our policy. I will say, in terms which perhaps are cool ones, in terms which I believe that the small nations alone can employ, what is the basis of our policy. It is fear; the fear of you, the fear of your Government, the fear of your policy. If I may use this word, it is because the fear to which I refer is not the fear of a coward. It is not the fear of a country that trembles, a country that is ready to ask for mercy or pity. It is the fear of someone who can and must have that fear, of one who looks ahead, the fear of one who considers the horror and tragedy that will face them in the future.

Do you know why we fear? It is because you speak of imperialism often, and what is the definition of imperialism? What is the current notion, the generally accepted notion of imperialism? It is usually that of a great country that effects conquests, that expands its influence throughout the world. What is the reality of this conception? There is only one great power that has emerged from the war having conquered other territories and that power is the USSR. It is during this war, and because of this war, that you have annexed the Baikan countries, that you seized a portion of Finland, and that you seized a portion of Poland. It is because of your policy that you reached Warsaw, that you reached Sofia, and that you reached Bucharest. It is because of this policy that you occupy Berlin and you are not ready to quit Berlin and Vienna, and it is because of this policy that you assert your right to participate in the Ruhr. It is because of all this that we feel you are on the very banks of the Rhine and, therefore, we cannot understand why you ask us why we are fearful.

The truth is that your foreign policy is now more audacious and more ambitious than the foreign policy of the Tsars themselves. We also fear because of the policy you pursue in this Assembly. We also fear because of the use and the abuse that you make of the right that has been given to you in San Francisco, the use and the abuse of the veto.

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We fear because in this Assembly you have arisen as the champions of the doctrine of absolute national sovereignty, and we ask you, how can an international organization function and fulfil the purposes that belong to it if this antiquated doctrine, this absolute doctrine, this reactionary doctrine prevails. Such an international organization can only function when all nations, small, medium and large, have recognized that above their own personal will there is the international law. So long as any nation wishes to impose its will or to place its will above the majority of nations, that organization will not give the results we hoped it would give.

It has not sufficed to make use or abuse of the veto. It has not sufficed that you proclaim this principle of absolute sovereignty against international law. You have also systematically refused to co-operate with the United Nations every time that this Assembly, against your feelings or against your views, has made a recommendation. You have contended that the Korean Commission or the Balkan Commission has not offered any tangible result. How could it offer any tangible result, because from the outset you have refused to co-operate with them?

We fear because of all this. We fear because by your conduct you have rendered this Organization ineffective. We fear because the problems before this Assembly have remained unsolved, because even when a solution is proposed by the majority of the United Nations, you have refused to adhere to this solution. We have feared because we have placed all our hopes and our confidence in the defensive organization of the United Nations and through the policy you have pursued you are forbidding us to seek our security and our salvation within the framework of this Organization, but making us seek it within the framework of a regional arrangement. We fear you because in every country represented here you are maintaining a fifth column besides which the Hitlerite fifth column is nothing but a Boy Scout organization, if I might say so. There is not a single spot in the world, whether in Asia, whether in Europe, or whether in Africa, where a Government represented here fails to find difficulties, and where these difficulties are being still further aggravated by you. Whereas these Governments represented here seek to co-operate, in every one of our countries there is a group of individuals who are not only representatives and defenders of your foreign policy, which is not perhaps a very grave fault, but they do not miss an opportunity to weaken the countries to which they belong, morally, politically and socially, and you, the USSR and the eastern European countries and the communist parties of the world have shown exactly what you can do in your opposition and in your attacks against the Marshall plan.

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I do not have many illusions. I know that in certain sections of the press throughout the world I shall most likely be called an intrument of American policy or a pawn of Wall Street. But I assert that the position taken by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against the Marshall Plan is the basest, the saddest, the most disquieting policy that could be imagined. The hopes of the world are portrayed by sixteen countries pursuing one aim, that of national rehabilitation. In spite of all statements to the contrary, we can see clearly that without the Marshall Plan these countries would be lost. Instead of going into complicated debates on the Marshall Plan, instead of delving into the American Press, it would perhaps be more logical to seek an explanation of the Marshall Plan in the words of General Marshall himself. When he spoke for the first time of this Plan which was to become the Marshall Plan, he said that it is logical that the United States should do all that it can to reestablish the economic health of the world, without which political stability and peace cannot be ensured. Our policy is against no country; it is against no doctrine; it is against famine, poverty, despair and chaos. Its purpose is the resurrection of an active economy throughout the world.

Whatever the future of the Marshall Plan, the words said on that day are words which will shed honour on the head of the American State Department and the policy for which we have the greatest respect and gratitude. We know that this policy speaks for the country which has twice in twenty-five years sent soldiers to fight for liberty and independence. This is the policy inspired by Wilson and by Roosevelt. It was this same policy that made UNRRA and Lend-Lease. Now it is offering Europe its greatest and only hope of salvation.

And that is why we fear. I repeat, rather grossly speaking, that is why we are afraid.

In a speech made during the war, President Roosevelt enumerated the Four Freedoms which should, according to him, bring confidence and prosperity to the world. One of these freedoms was the "Freedom from Fear". I must admit that when that speech was made I did not understand its entire purport; I did not understand its depth. But today, a few years later at the time when the Third General Assembly of the United Nations is meeting, I know what tremendous service would be rendered to the world if one succeeded, once and for all in freeing us from fear.

If this freedom from fear is to become a reality, may I tell the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics must play a vital part. We do not only expect one to proclaim that one is for the United Nations Charter, dd

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that one is for freedom. We want these words translated into action. In this Assembly we should like to begin a real, genuine co-operation based on mutual understanding and mutual respect for one another.

Is this a pessimistic speech? Does this mean that I believe that all is lost? Of course not. Whatever has been said in this general debate, whatever meaning one might attribute to the words spoken, whatever ones feelings, we all have the same respect for peace and the same desire to co-operate. Whatever the frankness of my words, I believe that these peaceful speeches were genuinely sincere. I believe we are too close to the war, too close to the suffering which we have gone through, too close to our dead, our orphans and widows, too close to all this to be insincere when we speak of peace and co-operation.

What frightens me is that I understand that at this time humanity knows what should be done in order that it be saved. Humanity would like to do it. But its tragic destiny seems to render it incapable of doing it.

Nevertheless, at the time when this Third Session of the General Assembly is meeting, we should strive to undertake something even at the time when we feel that our illusions are being slowly lost. Of course, we must not be too ambitious; we must not, at this stage, attempt to change a situation that we have all allowed to deteriorate year by year. But, within the framework of our everyday task, within the framework of the Third Session of the General Assembly we should try to resolve certain problems and we should begin by a spectacular coup. We should start with a compromise.

I know that in certain quarters compromises are not looked on with favour, but how can we come to agreement with one another, when we are so different from one another, if we fail to seek a compromise ?

I have noted that our agenda is heavily overloaded. In parentheses, may I say that our Organization is dealing with too many secondary problems. Would it not do better to tackle the more essential and immediate problems? Perhaps I am naive in saying so. Nevertheless, you may see a reasonable element in the proposal that I am about to make. The Assembly seems to abhor everything that smells of a revision of the Charter or an abrogation of the veto. One believes that certain countries might always be in the minority. But I do not believe that this is the case. I do not think this fear is justified. I believe it is exaggerated, and I say so quite frankly. I know that there are a number of delegations in this Assembly which would like to come nearer to the theses propounded by certain countries, if only they could see that these are reasonable and dependable. But even though this fear is

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exaggerated, I understand that it can exist. And, even though we believe that this Organization can only function if the Charter is revised, even though we believe that this Organization can only exist on condition that the veto is abrogated, we are willing to renounce this proposal. We will make an effort to apply the Charter as it emerged from San Francisco. We are willing to renounce something which we consider essential. But on the other hand, we hope that you will promise to collaborate on the basis of the Charter as it now stands. Not only as it stands in the letter, but also in the spirit. This means that you will not object ceaselessly to the admission of new members, that you will not prevent certain countries from participating in our work; this means that, during this Session, you will collaborate in drawing up a resolution that will allow these countries to participate in our work. We need you to make a success of our task. We enjoin you not to sabotage the work. Promise us you co-operation. Promise us that you will help us to start off on a new tack. In striving to understand one another and to come closer to one another, perhaps our fear will disappear and we will again have the faith we had at San Francisco.

Let us make this new start together before it is too late. I believe it is time for us to do so.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

C205882

Name of Publication.....THE TIMES.....

Date.....September 28th, 1948.

Subject.....

THREE-POWER MEETING

BERLIN DISPUTE PROCEDURE

ANXIETY IN PARIS

From Our Special Correspondent

PARIS, SEPT. 27

Experts of the three western Powers met at the Quai d'Orsay to-day to see how exactly the Berlin dispute should be brought before the Security Council of the United Nations. A letter will have to be sent to Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General, who will consult with Sir Alexander Cadogan, this month's chairman of the Council. If custom is followed a meeting will be arranged two or three days later, that is to say, on Thursday or Friday.

Apparently it is still an open question whether to make the appeal under Article VI of the Charter, which deals with the pacific settlement of disputes, or whether to invoke an article of Chapter VII, which envisages "Action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression." If the second is chosen, the western Powers would seek at the least to secure a strong recommendation or order that the Soviet Union should lift the blockade of the Berlin western sectors without delay. Quite certainly the Russians will try to rule all discussion out of order or will reply with the strongest counter-charges against the western Powers.

On all sides to-day there is the deepest anxiety. Although no one thinks that open war is probable, the danger of it is sensed for the first time. The reasons which led the western Powers to break the negotiations with Moscow are well understood in most of the delegations. But the knowledge that the break has been made, the acknowledgment that the western Powers can do no more, the strong terms of their latest Note to Moscow, and the dark picture of the relations between the two camps which Mr. Bevin put before the General Assembly this morning—all have driven home, with a sense of shock, a deeper recognition that Berlin is a mine which might explode. Stripped of all clouds and false hopes, the great Powers' battle of wills in Berlin is now forced on the attention of a world already ranged in two mutually suspicious and hostile camps.

POSSIBLE REACTIONS

Against that background few people take much interest in all the procedural knots into which the Security Council may soon be tied.

Much more compelling is the question whether the Security Council—debating in public—can devise any suggestion for a solution which the Soviet Union could accept. Many here expect the dispute only to be aggravated during the interchanges. They are left wondering what gain can fall to the western Powers, who in any case are determined to increase the air-lift during the winter.

To this the answer is given that, as Berlin has grown to be a concern of the world, it is right that the world's representatives should know who is in the wrong. Even if nothing tangible is gained, the western Powers will have done their duty in reporting the situation and letting the nations judge.

Briefly, what many people expect is an inconclusive debate and a further hardening of the already strong anti-Communist front within the membership of the organization. Would the Soviet Union leave the United Nations? The question is often asked, and is generally answered with the suggestion that the Soviet Union finds it too useful a platform to leave. Soviet policies and opinions and anti-western charges are expressed on the platform and are duly reported; and in any case the Soviet Union has hitherto shown itself anxious to maintain formal associations with the rest of the world.

A GENERAL ASSUMPTION

The general assumption that the United Nations is unable to compose the dispute among its four most powerful members throws back attention on to the three western Powers. How are they going to bridge the dispute? It is recognized that the present state of tension in and around Berlin cannot continue indefinitely. Equally it is recognized that the western Powers cannot in present circumstances withdraw from Berlin. Many Frenchmen may wish that the western Powers had acknowledged the division of Germany earlier and had not pledged themselves to stay out in the advance post which is Berlin, but even they say that withdrawal now is out of the question. Therefore it is clear that western policy lies in maintaining and increasing the air-lift during the winter while pressing on with the reorganization of western Germany. Then, perhaps in the spring, when the Russians have realized that the western Powers are not to be dislodged from Berlin by duress, the way to settlement may be seen more clearly. Among the cheerless thoughts of to-day the hope seems faint, but none other is put forward.

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Office of
The Prime Minister
C 205883

Name of Publication Continental DAILY MAIL

Date Sept. 28, 1948

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BERLIN DISPUTE SENT TO SECURITY COUNCIL

Moscow will attempt to block latest move by Western Powers

UNO APPLAUDS BEVIN'S REPLY TO RUSSIA

By WILSON BROADBENT, Daily Mail Diplomatic Correspondent

Soviet Russia intends to oppose the request of the Western Powers for a debate on the Berlin situation in the Security Council, according to reliable information made available in Paris.

Their decision to pass the Berlin issue to the Security Council was declared in simultaneous notes delivered in Moscow yesterday by Britain, the U.S. and France. They recorded the failure, both of the secret Kremlin talks and the negotiations between the military governors in Berlin.

The Russian argument, it was learned last night, is that the Security Council is not competent to deal with the matter. They assert that it belongs to the Council of Foreign Ministers and that it is for this body to persist in finding a solution.

Tentative arrangements have been made by the Western Powers, after a day of continuous meetings, to raise the matter at a special meeting on Friday. The precise form and nature of the case have yet to be settled and there will be a meeting between the Big Three Foreign Ministers today to discuss their plans.

Vishinsky consults his experts

M. Vishinsky was also busily engaged yesterday with his experts, some of whom gave the impression that Soviet Russia will fight not only to block the efforts of the Western Powers to debate Berlin but also to resist the machinations of those, who it is said, would like to force Russia and her satellites out of the United Nations.

This is, perhaps, the most interesting of all yesterday's developments, because it indicates that there is as yet no foundation for the persistent speculation in Paris about Russia's intention to "walk out" of the United Nations. But it is admitted that M. Vishinsky has not yet received his final instructions from Moscow.

Since the delivery of the joint Note by Britain, the United States and France, Mr. Ernest Bevin has delivered in the Assembly what is regarded as the most effective criticism yet heard of Soviet policy.

Some of Mr. Bevin's phrases stung representatives of Russia's satellites to bitter comment. There is no doubt, however, that among the majority of delegates the speech made a great impression and its effect in Moscow can only be assumed.

Mr. Bevin, who received the biggest applause yet from the United Nations' delegates, did not shirk any of the issues involved in his long indictment of Russian policy. He placed the blame for the failure of the United Nations to make progress fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the Soviet Government leaders.

In this, delegates got the impression that Mr. Bevin was himself prepared for the possibility that Russia would secede from the United Nations.

His reference to the necessity of making regional agreements if they cannot make progress on a world basis was probably the biggest talking point of all among delegates last night.

Maybe too much should not be read into this statement, however, for there is no indication in official quarters that the British Government has given any close con-

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Berlin case for Uno

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sideration to a policy of this kind. They still adhere to the United Nations and its Charter.

Hence, the determination to try and solve the Berlin issue by discussion in the United Nations.

The Soviet blockade of Berlin will be one of the principal charges laid before the Security Council by the Western Powers, but evidence will also be advanced to show that Soviet Russia has inspired attacks against the legally elected municipal government in Berlin.

After admitting that it was "a bleak and depressing picture that confronts us," Mr. Bevin charged Soviet Russia with holding up progress in the various activities of the United Nations.

In the work of the Atomic Energy Commission the minority had resolutely refused to accommodate itself to the desires of the majority.

"Therefore," Mr. Bevin declared, "this I must say with all the solemnity at my disposal: If the black fury, the incalculable disaster of atomic war should fall upon us, all I can say is, that one Power, by refusing its co-operation in the control and development of those great new forces for the good of humanity, will alone be responsible for the evils which may be visited on mankind."

"We are the victims of the 'cold war' waged against us all from Moscow," asserted Mr. Bevin. "To restore confidence now we need deeds not words." But they were not going to be deceived by any specious resolutions.

Mr. Bevin put a direct question to Mr. Vishinsky, asking him if it was true that, according to the Marxist-Lenin conception, there could be no final agreement with non-Communist States.

M. Vishinsky listened intently, but did not indicate by any change of countenance his reaction to the bitter indictment of Soviet policy.

He is expected to find an opportunity to reply to some of Mr. Bevin's direct questions.

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Berlin case for Uno

(From Page One)

sideration to a policy of this kind. They still adhere to the United Nations and its Charter.

Hence, the determination to try and solve the Berlin issue by discussion in the United Nations.

The Soviet blockade of Berlin will be one of the principal charges laid before the Security Council by the Western Powers, but evidence will also be advanced to show that Soviet Russia has inspired attacks against the legally elected municipal government in Berlin.

After admitting that it was "a bleak and depressing picture that confronts us," Mr. Bevin charged Soviet Russia with holding up progress in the various activities of the United Nations.

In the work of the Atomic Energy Commission the minority had resolutely refused to accommodate itself to the desires of the majority.

"Therefore," Mr. Bevin declared, "this I must say with all the solemnity at my disposal: If the black fury, the incalculable disaster of atomic war should fall upon us, all I can say is, that one Power, by refusing its co-operation in the control and development of those great new forces for the good of humanity, will alone be responsible for the evils which may be visited on mankind."

"We are the victims of the 'cold war' waged against us all from Moscow," asserted Mr. Bevin. "To restore confidence now we need deeds not words." But they were not going to be deceived by any specious resolutions.

Mr. Bevin put a direct question to Mr. Vishinsky, asking him if it was true that, according to the Marxist-Lenin conception, there could be no final agreement with non-Communist States.

M. Vishinsky listened intently, but did not indicate by any change of countenance his reaction to the bitter indictment of Soviet policy.

He is expected to find an opportunity to reply to some of Mr. Bevin's direct questions.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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C 205884

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, Paris edition

Date Sept. 28th, 1948.

Subject

Complete Text of American White Paper on Berlin

The text of the American White Paper entitled "The Berlin Crisis: A Report on the Moscow Discussions, 1948" is published in full below:

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The Soviet government has maintained first that its measures restricting communications, transport and commerce between Berlin and western Germany were necessitated by "technical difficulties" and then that they were "defensive" against conditions created by the currency reform in western Germany and western Berlin. The following chronological record of events reveals that many of the Soviet restrictive measures were imposed months before the currency reform and that they have been systematic products of a deliberate coercive purpose rather than the results of "technical difficulties":

On March 30, 1948, ten days after the Soviet delegation had walked out of the Allied Control Council meeting, the Soviet Deputy Military Governor, General Dratvin, stated in a letter to the United States Military Government that supplementary provisions regarding communications between the Soviet and U.S. Zones of Occupation in Germany would go into effect on April 1, 1948. These provisions, which were contrary to practice established since the quadripartite occupation of Berlin, set forth that:

(1) U.S. personnel traveling through the Soviet Zone by rail and highway must present documentary evidence of identity and affiliation with the U.S. Military Administration of Germany.

(2) Military freight shipments from Berlin to the Western zones must be cleared through Soviet check points by means of a Soviet permit; freight shipments into Berlin would be cleared by accompanying documents;

(3) All baggage must be inspected at Soviet check points, with the exception of personal belongings of U.S. personnel carried in a passenger railway car or a passenger automobile.

Similar letters were delivered to the British and French Military Government authorities.

Rail Traffic Dispute

On March 31 the Chief of Staff, U.S. Military Government, replied that the new provisions were not acceptable and that such unilateral changes of policy could not be recognized. In this letter General Gailey states:

"I am prepared to have each train commandant of passenger trains furnish you at an established entry point a passenger list accompanied by copies of the orders of each passenger. Likewise each train commandant of freight trains will furnish you at the entry point with a manifest of cargo.

"However I cannot agree to permit your representatives to enter these trains for the purpose of examining individual documentation or belongings or inspecting cargo.

"I shall be glad to discuss with you or your representatives the procedure which I have outlined above, although not on 24 hours notice."

In the same letter, General Gailey also stated:

"The agreement under which we entered Berlin clearly provided for our free and unrestricted utilization of the established corridors This right was a condition precedent to our entry into Berlin and our final evacuation of Saxony and Thuringia. I do not consider that the provisions you now propose are consistent with this agreement."

In his reply of April 3, General Dratvin challenged this statement and claimed that there was no agreement "concerning the orderless and uncontrolled traffic of freight and personnel through the territory of the Soviet Zone of Occupation". He termed the new regulations "an internal matter" concerning the Soviet occupation authorities and saw no possibility of changing the new regulations.

U.S. Trains Halted

In his reply of April 4, General Gailey pointed out that on June 29, 1945 a clear understanding was reached between Marshal Zhukov and U.S. representatives that the U.S forces in Berlin would have free and unrestricted use of the established corridors to meet their requirements, subject only to normal regulation of movements. He reiterated our willingness to provide appropriate documents for both passenger and freight trains, made up as military trains, but refused to agree to entry of representatives of another power into our military trains while in transit between Berlin and our zone of occupation.

Meanwhile, on April 1, two U.S. passenger trains were stopped at the Soviet Zone border and turned back upon refusing to accept Soviet inspection. Two British trains were turned back under the same conditions.

Beginning April 1, the Soviets refused to permit mail cars containing packages to depart from Berlin to the west, and demanded the filing of additional forms, the character of which was not adequately clarified. On april 3, 1948, the Soviets closed the Hamburg-Berlin and Bavaria-Berlin rail routes requiring all freight to move to Berlin via Helmstedt.

On April 2, the Soviets requested the American authorities to close down, effective May 1, the U.S. aid station which was midway on the only automobile highway available between Berlin and Helmstedt. Later they also requested removal by April 15 of U.S. Signal Corps personnel stationed in the Soviet Zone at Weimar for the maintenance of repeater stations required for our official telephone communications with Berlin. The British received a similar request to remove their Signal Corps men from Magdeburg. The request was protested by our letter of April 9, but the personnel were removed on April 14.

Barges Suspended

On April 20, the Soviets imposed the requirement for individual clearance of barges moving through the Soviet Zone to and from Berlin. Protest by the British had no effect.

On April 23, international train service from Berlin was suspended by a Soviet order prohibiting the two international coaches from being attached to the inter-zonal train between Berlin and Osnabrueck.

On May 20 a new documentation requirement for barge traffic entering the Soviet Zone was instituted. When British authorities thereupon reciprocally introduced similar requirements on barge traffic, a temporary suspension of all barge traffic across zonal boundaries resulted. Subsequently this traffic was resumed for a time on a reciprocal basis.

On June 9, the Soviets introduced unilaterally new regulations for German travel into the Soviet Zone, demanding special authorization in contravention of Allied Control Council directives.

On June 9, the Soviet authorities, by orders to German railway officials, tried to interfere with operations in the railroad yards in the U.S. sector of Berlin. This interference was prevented by the appearance of U.S. military guards

On June 11, the Soviet authorities stopped all eastbound railway traffic at the entrance point (Helmstedt) but resumed accepting traffic to Berlin on the next day.

On June 12, the Soviets announced the closing of the Elbe bridge on the autobahn between Berlin and the west for repairs. A detour and ferry service were arranged.

On June 16, the Soviet delegation walked out of the Allied Kommandantura of Berlin.

Currency Dispute

After the announcement on June 18 of the currency reform for all of western Germany (but not western sectors of Berlin), the Soviets on June 19 suspended all passenger train traffic between Western and Eastern zones. All road traffic from Western zones into the Soviet Zone, including traffic on the autobahn to Berlin, was also stopped. Incoming rail freight was reduced in volume by change of technical procedures, and water transport was subject to stricter regulations.

The French commandant, chairman of the Berlin Kommandantura, invited on June 19 the other members to a special meeting to discuss the effects of the currency reform on Berlin, but the Soviet member declined the invitation.

On June 22, at the request of the three Western powers, a quadripartite meeting of financial and economic advisers took place in Berlin to discuss the problem of currency for Berlin. The Soviet representative insisted that there could be no currency for Berlin different from the currency of the surrounding Soviet Zone. They would not accede to quadripartite control of the currency for Berlin. Immediately after the meeting, the Soviet authorities issued their orders for currency reform in the Soviet Zone and *all* of Berlin.

In view of the inability to obtain agreement on a currency for Berlin under quadripartite control, the Western Allies informed the Soviets of their intention to introduce into the western sectors of Berlin the new deutschmark of the Western zones (over-stamped "B" for Berlin). The public announcement was made on June 23.

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Soviet traffic restrictions issued on June 19 were followed by subsequent prohibitions in the following week. Westbound road traffic only was still permitted for a time, subject to Soviet control at check points. Mail and parcel-post traffic

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Subject

White Paper Text Ends Secrecy on Talks in Kremlin

(Continued from Page 1)

was completely suspended. On June 24, because of these unacceptable restrictions, the American and British authorities ordered all freight trains from the U.S. and British Zones to the Soviet Zone stopped. Traffic from the east continued to be accepted.

On June 24 the Soviets issued orders prohibiting the distribution of any supplies from the Soviet Zone to the western sectors of Berlin thereby violating a four-power agreement for supplying Berlin from a common pool. The Western powers thereupon forbade distribution of any supplies from Western sources to the Soviet sector of Berlin.

On June 26 General Robertson in a letter to Marshal Sokolovsky protested against interruption of essential freight traffic between Berlin and the west.

Talks With Sokolovsky

On June 29 Marshal Sokolovsky answered General Robertson's letter. He described the restrictions on inter-zonal passenger traffic as connected with the currency exchange and announced the re-establishment of rail facilities for movement of the German population. He declared that the restrictions on motor traffic must be retained to prevent conveyance to Berlin of currency from the Western zones. He announced that the technical defects on the railroad line were in process of elimination and his expectation that traffic would recommence as soon as possible. He protested against British stoppage of freight train movements between the Soviet and the British Zones.

General Robertson answered this letter on July 3, stressing the positive elements of the letter and reiterating his willingness to discuss use of one currency in Berlin. He repeated his request for resumption of normal transportation facilities between Berlin and the West.

On July 3, Generals Robertson, Noiret and Clay visited Marshal Sokolovsky. General Robertson inquired what the technical difficulties were which, according to Sokolovsky's letter, were holding up train traffic. He asked for assurance that traffic could be resumed at an early date, and when. He further drew attention to the fact that no alternative routes had been made available. Marshal Sokolovsky stated that the question raised by Robertson was important to the Western Allies and that they wanted it treated alone, whereas there were other questions important to him. He continued that he had never said that traffic on the railway was held up for other than technical reasons and that these reasons still applied. He declared at length that the Western Allies, as a result of their London conference, had created economic disorders in the Soviet Zone which made it impossible to provide alternate routes. He reiterated that the present stoppage was for technical reasons, although he would not guarantee that when these technical difficulties had been cleared, others might not occur elsewhere.

It became thus evident that further endeavors by the Western Military Governors to settle the Berlin problem locally would serve no useful purpose.



The three Foreign Ministers in Paris: Britain's Ernest Bevin; France's Robert Schuman and America's George C. Marshall.

The Moscow Discussions

Exchange of Notes On Berlin Crisis

Accordingly the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France decided to make formal representations to the government of the U.S.S.R. The three Western powers on July 6 delivered similar notes to Soviet representatives in Washington, London and Paris.

The American Note of July 6

In the American note, the Soviet government was informed that the United States regarded the blockade measures as "a clear violation of existing agreements concerning the administration of Berlin by the four occupying powers." The United States categorically asserted that it was in occupation of its sector of Berlin with free access thereto "as a matter of established right deriving from the defeat and surrender of Germany and confirmed by formal agreements among the principal Allies." The United States also emphatically declared that it would "not be induced by threats, pressures or other actions to abandon these rights."

This consideration, together with responsibility for the physical well-being of the population of its sector of Berlin, including hundreds of thousands of women and children, obliged the United States to insist that "in accordance with existing agreements, the arrangements for the movement of freight and passenger traffic between the Western zones and Berlin be fully restored."

The United States emphasized again its willingness to settle by negotiation, or by any of the other peaceful methods provided for in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, any disagreement which might exist between the U.S.S.R. and the United States over the administration of Berlin, but it stressed that such negotiation could not be entered into as a result of duress. Specifically, the United States offered, once blockade measures were lifted, to participate in negotiations in Berlin among the four Allied occupying authorities. The full text of the American note follows:

"The United States government wishes to call to the attention of the Soviet government the extremely serious international situation which has been brought about by the actions of the Soviet government in imposing restrictive measures on transport which amount now to a blockade against the sectors in Berlin occupied by the United States, United Kingdom and France. The United States government regards these measures of blockade as a clear violation of existing agreements concerning the administration of Berlin by the four occupying powers.

"The rights of the United States as a joint occupying power in Berlin derive from the total defeat and unconditional surrender of Germany. The international agreements undertaken in connection therewith by the governments of the United States, United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union defined the zones in Germany and the sectors in Berlin which are occupied by these powers. They established the quadripartite control of Berlin on a basis of friendly co-operation which the government of the United States earnestly desires to continue to pursue.

"These agreements implied the right of free access to Berlin. This right has long been confirmed by usage. It was directly specified in a message sent by President Truman to Premier Stalin on June 14, 1945, which agreed to the withdrawal of United States forces to the zonal boundaries, provided satisfactory arrangements could be entered into between the military commanders, which would give access by rail, road and air to United States forces in Berlin. Premier Stalin replied on June 16, suggesting a change in date but no other alteration in the plan proposed by the President. Premier Stalin then gave assurances that all necessary measures would be taken in accordance with the plan.

"Correspondence in a similar sense took place between Premier Stalin and Mr. Churchill. In accordance with this understanding, the United States, whose armies had penetrated deep into Saxony and Thuringia, parts of the Soviet Zone, withdrew its forces to its own area of occupation in Germany and took up its position in its own sector in Berlin. Thereupon the agreements in regard to the occupation of Germany and Berlin went into effect. The United States would not have so withdrawn its troops from a large area now occupied by the Soviet Union had there been any doubt whatsoever about the observance of its agreed right of free access to its sector of Berlin. The right of the United States to its position in Berlin thus stems from precisely the same source as the right of the Soviet Union. It is impossible to assert the latter and deny the former.

"It clearly results from these undertakings that Berlin is not a part of the Soviet Zone, but is an international zone of occupation. Commitments entered into in good faith by the zone commanders, and subsequently confirmed by the Allied Control Authority, as well as practices sanctioned by usage, guarantee the United States, together with other powers, free access to Berlin for the purpose of fulfilling its responsibilities as an occupying power. The facts are plain. Their meaning is clear. Any other interpretation would offend all the rules of comity and reason.

"In order that there should be no misunderstanding whatsoever on this point, the United States government categorically asserts that it is in occupation of its sector in Berlin with free access thereto as a matter of established right deriving from the defeat and surrender of Germany and confirmed by formal agreements among the principal Allies. It further declares that it will not be induced by threats, pressures or other actions to abandon these rights. It is hoped that the Soviet government entertains no doubts whatsoever on this point.

"This government now shares with the governments of France and the United Kingdom the responsibility initially undertaken at Soviet request on July 7, 1945, for the physical well-being of 2,400,000 persons in the western sectors of Berlin. Restrictions recently imposed by the Soviet authorities in Berlin have operated to prevent this government and the governments of the United Kingdom and of France from fulfilling that responsibility in an adequate manner.

"The responsibility which this government bears for the physical well-being and the safety of the German population in its sector of Berlin is outstandingly humanitarian in character. This population includes hundreds of thousands of women and children, whose health and safety are dependent on the continued use of adequate facilities for moving food, medical supplies and other items indispensable to the maintenance of human life in the western sectors of Berlin. The most elemental of these human rights which both our governments are solemnly pledged to protect are thus placed in jeopardy by these restrictions. It is intolerable that any one of the occupying authorities should attempt to impose a blockade upon the people of Berlin.

U.S. Resists Duress

"The United States government is therefore obliged to insist that in accordance with existing agreements the arrangements for the movement of freight and passenger traffic between the Western zones and Berlin be fully restored. There can be no question of delay in the restoration of these essential services since the needs of the civilian population in the Berlin area are imperative.

"Holding these urgent views regarding its rights and obligations in the United States sector of Berlin, yet eager always to resolve controversies in the spirit of fair consideration for the viewpoints of all concerned, the government of the United States declares that duress should not be invoked as a method of attempting to dispose of any disagreements which may exist between the Soviet government and the government of the United States in respect of any aspect of the Berlin situation.

"Such disagreements, if any, should be settled by negotiation or by any of the other peaceful methods provided for in Article 33 of the Charter in keeping with our mutual pledges as co-partners in the United Nations. For these reasons the government of the United States is ready as a first step to participate in negotiations in Berlin among the four Allied occupying authorities for the settlement of any question in dispute arising out of the administration of the city of Berlin. It is, however, a prerequisite that the lines of communication and the movement of persons and goods between the United Kingdom, the United States and the French sectors in Berlin and the Western zones shall have been fully restored.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

The Soviet Note of July 14.

The Soviet reply to the American note, dated July 14, 1948, contained no reference to the previous explanation of the blockade measures as due to "technical difficulties." Rather, it was now openly admitted that the blockade was in effect retaliation against actions of the Western powers in their own occupation zones of Germany. For the first time, and despite all agreements to the contrary, the Soviet government put foward the claim that Berlin "is a part of" the Soviet Zone. The Soviet note ended with the contention that Berlin problems were inseparably linked with questions involving the whole of Germany and that negotiations would be effective only if they encompassed the entire German situation. Moreover, the Soviet government refused to permit restoration of the lines of communication between the Western zones and Berlin, which restoration had been declared by the United States government to be a prerequisite for any negotiations. Translated text of the reply follows:

"1. The Soviet government has familiarized itself with the note of the government of the United States of America of July 6, 1948, in which the situation which has been created at the present time in Berlin is described as a result of measures taken by the Soviet side. The Soviet government cannot agree with this statement of the government of the United States and considers that the situation which has been created in Berlin has arisen as a result of violation by the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, and France of agreed decisions taken by the four powers in regard to Germany and Berlin which (violation) has found its expression in the carrying out of a separate currency reform, in the introduction of a special currency for the western sectors of Berlin and in the policy of the dismemberment of Germany.

Soviet Warnings

The Soviet government has more than once warned the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France in regard to the responsibility which they would take upon themselves in following along the path of the violation of agreed decisions previously adopted by the four powers in regard to Germany. The decisions adopted at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences and also the agreement of the four powers concerning the control mechanism in Germany have as their aim the demilitarization and democratization of Germany, the removal of the base itself of German militarism and the prevention of the revival of Germany as an aggressive power and thereby the transformation of Germany into a peace-loving and democratic state. These agreements envisage the obligation of Germany to pay reparations and thereby to make at least partial compensation for the damage to those countries which suffered from German aggression. In accordance with these agreements the governments of the four powers took upon themselves the responsibility for the administration of Germany and bound themselves jointly to draw up a statute for Germany or for any areas including Berlin which were part of German territory and to conclude with Germany a peace treaty which should be signed by a government of a democratic Germany adequate for that purpose.

"These most important agreements of the four powers in regard to Germany have been violated by the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, and France. Measures for the demilitarization of Germany have not been completed and such a very important center of German military industry as the Ruhr district has been taken out from under the control of the four powers. The execution of decisions concerning reparations from the Western zones of occupation of Germany has been interrupted by the governments of the U.S.A., the U.K., and France. By the separate actions of the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France the four-power control mechanism in Germany has been destroyed and the Control Council as a result thereof has ceased its activity.

"Following the London meeting of the three powers with the participation of Benelux, measures have been undertaken by the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France directed toward the division and dismemberment of Germany, including preparations which are now in progress for the designation of a separate government for the Western zones of Germany and the separate currency reform for the Western zones of occupation carried out on June 18th of this year.

"Inasmuch as the situation created in Berlin as well as in all Germany is the direct result of the systematic violation by the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France of the decisions of the Potsdam Conference and also of the agreement of the four powers concerning the control mechanism in Germany, the Soviet government must reject as completely unfounded the statement of the government of the U.S.A. to the effect that the measures for the restriction of transport communications between Berlin and the Western zones of occupation of Germany introduced by the Soviet command for the defense of the economy of the Soviet Zone against its disorganization are allegedly in violation of the existing agreements concerning the administration of Berlin.

Russian Rebuttal

"2. The government of the U.S. declares that it is occupying its sector in Berlin by right arising out of the defeat and capitulation of Germany, referring in this connection to agreements among the four powers in regard to Germany and Berlin. This merely confirms the fact that the exercise of the above-mentioned right in regard to Berlin is linked to the obligatory execution by the powers occupying Germany of the four-power agreements concluded among themselves in regard to Germany as a whole. In conformity with these agreements, Berlin was envisaged as the seat of the supreme authority of the four powers occupying Germany, in which connection the agreement concerning the administration of "Greater Berlin" under the direction of the Control Council was reached.

Charges Against West

"Thus, agreement concerning the four-power administration of Berlin is an inseparable component part of the agreement for the four-power administration of Germany as a whole. After the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France by their separate actions in the Western zones of Germany destroyed the system of four-power administration of Germany and had begun to set up a capital for a government for western Germany in Frankfurt-am-Main. They thereby undermined as well the legal basis which assured their right to participation in the administration of Berlin.

"The government of the United States in its note points out that its right to be in Berlin is based also on the fact that the United States withdrew its forces from certain regions of the Soviet Zone of Occupation into which they had penetrated during the period of hostilities in Germany, and that if it (the United States government) had foreseen the situation which has been created in Berlin, it would not have withdrawn its forces from those regions. However the government of the United States well knows that in removing its troops to the boundaries of the American Zone established by agreement of the four powers concerning zones of occupation in Germany it was only carrying out an obligation which it had taken upon itself, the execution of which could alone accord the right of the entry of the troops of the U.S. into Berlin. An examination of the letter referred to in the note of the government of the U.S.A. of President Truman to Premier Stalin of June 14, 1945, and the letter in reply of Premier Stalin of June 16, 1945, confirms the fact that, thanks to the agreement then reached, the forces of the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France were given the opportunity to enter not only the capital of Germany, Berlin, but also the capital of Austria, Vienna, which, as is known, were taken only by the forces of the Soviet Army. In addition, it is known that the agreements referred to concerning the question of Berlin and also of Vienna were only a part of the agreements concerning Germany and Austria upon the fulfillment of which the Soviet government continues to insist.

"3. The government of the United States declares that the temporary measures put into effect by the Soviet Command for the restriction of transport communications between Berlin and the Western zones have created difficulties in supplying the Berlin population of the western sectors. It is impossible, however, to deny the fact that these difficulties were occasioned by the actions of the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France, and primarily by their separate actions in the introduction of new currency in the Western zones of Germany and special currency in the western sectors of Berlin.

"Berlin lies in the center of the Soviet zone and is a part of that zone. The interests of the Berlin population do not permit a situation in which in Berlin or only in the western sectors of Berlin there shall be introduced special currency which has no validity in the Soviet Zone. Moreover, the carrying out of a separate monetary reform in the Western zones of Germany has placed Berlin and the whole Soviet Zone of Occupation as well in a situation in which the entire mass of currency notes which were canceled in the Western zones threatened to pour into Berlin and the Soviet zone of occupation of Germany.

Russia 'Protects' Germans

"The Soviet Command has been forced therefore to adopt certain urgent measures for the protection of the interests of the German population and also of the economy of the Soviet zone of occupation and the area of Greater Berlin. The danger of the disruption of the normal economic activity of the Soviet zone and of Berlin has not been eliminated even at the present time, inasmuch as the United States, Great Britain and France continue to maintain in Berlin their special currency.

"Furthermore, the Soviet Command has consistently displayed and is displaying concern for the well-being of the Berlin population and for assuring to them normal supply in all essentials and is striving for the speediest elimination of the difficulties which have arisen recently in this matter. In this connection, if the situation requires, the Soviet Government would not object to assuring by its own means adequate supply for all 'Greater Berlin.'

"With reference to the statement of the government of the United States that it will not be compelled by threats, pressure or other actions to renounce its right to participation in the occupation of Berlin, the Soviet Government does not intend to enter into discussion of this statement since it has no need for a policy of pressure, since by violation of the agreed decisions concerning the administration of Berlin the above-mentioned governments themselves are reducing to naught their right to participation in the occupation of Berlin.

"4. The Government of the United States, in its note of July 6, expresses the readiness to begin negotiations between the four Allied occupying authorities for consideration of the situation created in Berlin but passes by in silence the question of Germany as a whole.

"The Soviet Government, while not objecting to negotiations, considers, however, it necessary to state that it cannot link the inauguration of these negotiations with the fulfilling of any preliminary conditions whatsoever and that, in the second place, four-power conversations could be effective only in the event that they were not limited to the question of the administration of Berlin, since that question cannot be severed from the general question of four-power control in regard to Germany.

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

Preliminaries to Stalin Meeting

Western Request for Discussions With Stalin and Molotov

The Government of the United States, as well as the Governments of the United Kingdom and France, considered the Soviet reply to their notes of July 6 unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, desiring to leave no stone unturned in the interest of peace, they decided to make another appeal to Soviet authorities. A request for an appointment on July 30 for representatives of the three powers to meet with Foreign Minister Molotov met with a reply from Mr. Molotov's principal secretary, Erfeev, to the effect that the Foreign Minister was "on vacation," and the suggestion that in view of Mr. Vishinsky's absence as well, the matter be taken up with Deputy Foreign Minister Zorin. U.S. Ambassador Smith pointed out that the matter was of great importance, and inquired whether Molotov personally might be available "within a few days." Erfeev promised to investigate; but later the same day he reported that since Molotov's vacation had only just begun, it would be necessary for the Western representatives to see Zorin. It was decided to present the problem to Zorin. At 6 p.m. on July 30, a meeting with Zorin was held and he was handed by Ambassador Smith the following aide memoire, (similar to those handed simultaneously to Zorin by the British envoy, Mr. Roberts, and by the French Ambassador, M. Chataigneau, on behalf of their respective governments):

US Aide Memoire

"The United States Government has given the most serious consideration to the note delivered by the Soviet Ambassador in Washington and has exchanged views with the British and French Governments on the similar notes received by these governments. The United States Government does not accept the contention in the Soviet note that the right of the Western occupying powers to participate in the occupation of Berlin no longer exists, and while they do not wish to enter into a detailed discussion of the allegations contained in Mr. Panyushkin's note of July 14, they would like to make it plain at the outset that they cannot accept the Soviet version of the facts nor the interpretation placed on them.

"Whatever may be the reasons which have led the Soviet authorities to decide the restriction of communications between Berlin and the Western zones of occupation of Germany, whether these reasons be technical as was first stated, or political, as Mr. Panyushkin's note would seem to indicate, the measures taken by the Soviet authorities in Berlin have created an abnormal and dangerous situation, the gravity of which does not need to be emphasized.

"The Soviet reply of July 14 offers no constructive suggestion for the bringing to an end of the abnormal situation in Berlin. Nevertheless the United States Government, as any peace-loving government, holds the view that this situation is capable of settlement. They trust that the Soviet Government share this view. The question of negotiation has never been, and is not the issue. The willingness to negotiate in the absence of duress has always been there. In the opinion of the United States Government, the best way to a solution of the present difficulties lies in direct approach. They think that a frank discusison between Generalissimo Stalin and Mr. Molotov on one side and the representatives of each of the three Western occupying powers on the other side should give the opportunity of finding a solution. I accordingly have been instructed by my government to request that you should arrange an interview between Generalissimo Stalin and Mr. Molotov on the one hand and the French Ambassador, the U.K. Chargé d'Affaires and myself on the other hand in order to discuss the present situation in Berlin and its wider implications."

Conversation With Zorin

The reaction of Mr. Zorin to the Western representation was described by U.S. Ambassador Smith as "uncompromising." Zorin stated that the absence of Mr. Molotov on vacation prevented for the time being the granting of the requested meeting. He then said that there was no indication in the aide memoire of any change in the position of the U.S. or of any subjects which would make profitable a discussion with Generalissimo Stalin and Mr. Molotov. However, he would transmit the request to his government for consideration. Ambassador Smith replied that the presentation had been brief, since the general position of the U.S. had already been made clear. It would be redefined and amplified during the proposed discussions.

Mr. Zorin said that he could only say that the position of the Soviet Government had also been clearly defined in its note of July 14 but that he would, as previously stated, present the request to his government.

Preliminary Meeting With Molotov, July 31

On the day following the Zorin interview, the representatives of the Western powers were informed that separate appointments with Mr. Molotov had been arranged for the same evening. At the meeting with Ambassador Smith, Molotov referred to the aide memoire and asked what kind of discussion and negotiations the Western Governments had in mind, at present and for the future. On Smith's replying that the aide memoire was intentionally brief and lacking in detail since it was the purpose of the proposed conversations to develop necessary detail, Molotov repeated the point made in the Soviet note of July 14 to the effect that conversations regarding Berlin were not practical except within the framework of conversations regarding all

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Bevin Assails

(Continued from Page 1)

ment out of a blue sky, Mr. Bevin admonished, let Mr. Vishinsky pull aside the iron curtain and disclose the strength of Soviet armed forces.

And, he continued, let Mr. Vishinsky get to the heart of the matter and tell the West whether the Stalinists actually live by a Marxist-Lenin credo which holds that the Soviet republics can never live permanently in peace with non-Communist countries.

If Moscow is worried about an attack from the West, Mr. Bevin said, Moscow can set its fears at rest, for such an attack is not and never will be contemplated. Then he added:

"On the other hand, if, having secured Soviet territory, they (the Russians) then use the territory of other states to prepare attacks on us, then a very difficult situation is created, in which we can only look to our own defense."

The five Western Union countries, Mr. Bevin pledged, are bound together for defense, not for aggression. And as for Russian condemnations of the Marshall plan, condemnations which are echoed by the Slav satellites, Mr. Bevin said that the satellites stayed out of the plan because Russia so ordered, and not for any other reason.

Applause Is Loud

The British Foreign Secretary, whose address received the loudest round of delegate applause of the Assembly to date, said in another aside to Mr. Vishinsky:

"If he or his government had any feeling for the simple people of Europe, if they were animated by anything but an out-of-date, backward, unscientific doctrine, they would be the first to applaud the great and unselfish contribution of the United States to world recovery."

A number of other countries took part in the general debate yesterday:

Dr. Malik, of Lebanon, in his long address on UN economic and social programs, disclosed that he will later propose a five-point program to improve the work of the Economic and Social Council.

His program would encourage the council to make arrangements to deal properly with its ever-increasing agenda, to make more social and cultural studies, to extend the council's cultural activities. It also would propose more joint work with the Security Council, and provide new finance to take care of increased work.

New Zealand's speaker, James Thorn, recognized all that was wrong with the UN, but he asked the countries nevertheless to take a vital and positive attitude toward the organization. Here he quoted from the annual report of UN Secretary General Trygve Lie—"the United Nations has become the chief force that holds the world together against all the conflicting strains and stresses that are pulling it apart."

In the balance of his speech, instead of decrying UN's shortcomings or viewing with alarm the world political situation, Mr. Thorn gave a review of UN work in social, economic, scientific and cultural fields.

Asks Observers in Hyderabad

Henry F. Cooper, Liberian Minister to France, spoke the typical and justified lament of a small country. He wondered whether the big powers were aware of the fine words and promises in the UN Charter. What, he asked, can a little country plan for or count on when an atomic war of giants is not impossible in the future?

Hector David Castro, of El Salvador, defended the Russian-disputed right of the Assembly to admit new members to the UN, even if the applications of the applicant states had previously been vetoed in the Security Council.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, called on the Indian princely state of Hyderabad to demand that UN observers be sent there to assess the situation since Hyderabad capitulated to India. He accused India of keeping tight censorship over events.

The Moscow Discussions

Exchange of Notes On Berlin Crisis

Accordingly the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France decided to make formal representations to the government of the U.S.S.R. The three Western powers on July 6 delivered similar notes to Soviet representatives in Washington, London and Paris.

The American Note of July 6

In the American note, the Soviet government was informed that the United States regarded the blockade measures as "a clear violation of existing agreements concerning the administration of Berlin by the four occupying powers." The United States categorically asserted that it was in occupation of its sector of Berlin with free access thereto "as a matter of established right deriving from the defeat and surrender of Germany and confirmed by formal agreements among the principal Allies." The United States also emphatically declared that it would "not be induced by threats, pressures or other actions to abandon these rights."

This consideration, together with responsibility for the physical well-being of the population of its sector of Berlin, including hundreds of thousands of women and children, obliged the United States to insist that "in accordance with existing agreements, the arrangements for the movement of freight and passenger traffic between the Western zones and Berlin be fully restored."

The United States emphasized again its willingness to settle by negotiation, or by any of the other peaceful methods provided for in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations, any disagreement which might exist between the U.S.S.R. and the United States over the administration of Berlin, but it stressed that such negotiation could not be entered into as a result of duress. Specifically, the United States offered, once blockade measures were lifted, to participate in negotiations in Berlin among the four Allied occupying authorities. The full text of the American note follows:

"The United States government wishes to call to the attention of the Soviet government the extremely serious international situation which has been brought about by the actions of the Soviet government in imposing restrictive measures on transport which amount now to a blockade against the sectors in Berlin occupied by the United States, United Kingdom and France. The United States government regards these measures of blockade as a clear violation of existing agreements concerning the administration of Berlin by the four occupying powers.

"The rights of the United States as a joint occupying power in Berlin derive from the total defeat and unconditional surrender of Germany. The international agreements undertaken in connection therewith by the governments of the United States, United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union defined the zones in Germany and the sectors in Berlin which are occupied by these powers. They established the quadripartite control of Berlin on a basis of friendly co-operation which the government of the United States earnestly desires to continue to pursue.

"These agreements implied the right of free access to Berlin. This right has long been confirmed by usage. It was directly specified in a message sent by President Truman to Premier Stalin on June 14, 1945, which agreed to the withdrawal of United States forces to the zonal boundaries, provided satisfactory arrangements could be entered into between the military commanders, which would give access by rail, road and air to United States forces in Berlin. Premier Stalin replied on June 16, suggesting a change in date but no other alteration in the plan proposed by the President. Premier Stalin then gave assurances that all necessary measures would be taken in accordance with the plan.

"Correspondence in a similar sense took place between Premier Stalin and Mr. Churchill. In accordance with this understanding, the United States, whose armies had penetrated deep into Saxony and Thuringia, parts of the Soviet Zone, withdrew its forces to its own area of occupation in Germany and took up its position in its own sector in Berlin. Thereupon the agreements in regard to the occupation of Germany and Berlin went into effect. The United States would not have so withdrawn its troops from a large area now occupied by the Soviet Union had there been any doubt whatsoever about the observance of its agreed right of free access to its sector of Berlin. The right of the United States to its position in Berlin thus stems from precisely the same source as the right of the Soviet Union. It is impossible to assert the latter and deny the former.

"It clearly results from these undertakings that Berlin is not a part of the Soviet Zone, but is an international zone of occupation. Commitments entered into in good faith by the zone commanders, and subsequently confirmed by the Allied Control Authority, as well as practices sanctioned by usage, guarantee the United States, together with other powers, free access to Berlin for the purpose of fulfilling its responsibilities as an occupying power. The facts are plain. Their meaning is clear. Any other interpretation would offend all the rules of comity and reason.

"In order that there should be no misunderstanding whatsoever on this point, the United States government categorically asserts that it is in occupation of its sector in Berlin with free access thereto as a matter of established right deriving from the defeat and surrender of Germany and confirmed by formal agreements among the principal Allies. It further declares that it will not be induced by threats, pressures or other actions to abandon these rights. It is hoped that the Soviet government entertains no doubts whatsoever on this point.

"This government now shares with the governments of France and the United Kingdom the responsibility initially undertaken at Soviet request on July 7, 1945, for the physical well-being of 2,400,000 persons in the western sectors of Berlin. Restrictions recently imposed by the Soviet authorities in Berlin have operated to prevent this government and the governments of the United Kingdom and of France from fulfilling that responsibility in an adequate manner.

"The responsibility which this government bears for the physical well-being and the safety of the German population in its sector of Berlin is outstandingly humanitarian in character. This population includes hundreds of thousands of women and children, whose health and safety are dependent on the continued use of adequate facilities for moving food, medical supplies and other items indispensable to the maintenance of human life in the western sectors of Berlin. The most elemental of these human rights which both our governments are solemnly pledged to protect are thus placed in jeopardy by these restrictions. It is intolerable that any one of the occupying authorities should attempt to impose a blockade upon the people of Berlin.

U.S. Resists Duress

"The United States government is therefore obliged to insist that in accordance with existing agreements the arrangements for the movement of freight and passenger traffic between the Western zones and Berlin be fully restored. There can be no question of delay in the restoration of these essential services since the needs of the civilian population in the Berlin area are imperative.

"Holding these urgent views regarding its rights and obligations in the United States sector of Berlin, yet eager always to resolve controversies in the spirit of fair consideration for the viewpoints of all concerned, the government of the United States declares that duress should not be invoked as a method of attempting to dispose of any disagreements which may exist between the Soviet government and the government of the United States in respect of any aspect of the Berlin situation.

"Such disagreements, if any, should be settled by negotiation or by any of the other peaceful methods provided for in Article 33 of the Charter in keeping with our mutual pledges as co-partners in the United Nations. For these reasons the government of the United States is ready as a first step to participate in negotiations in Berlin among the four Allied occupying authorities for the settlement of any question in dispute arising out of the administration of the city of Berlin. It is, however, a prerequisite that the lines of communication and the movement of persons and goods between the United Kingdom, the United States and the French sectors in Berlin and the Western zones shall have been fully restored.

"Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

The Soviet Note of July 14.

The Soviet reply to the American note, dated July 14, 1948, contained no reference to the previous explanation of the blockade measures as due to "technical difficulties." Rather, it was now openly admitted that the blockade was in effect retaliation against actions of the Western powers in their own occupation zones of Germany. For the first time, and despite all agreements to the contrary, the Soviet government put foward the claim that Berlin "is a part of" the Soviet Zone. The Soviet note ended with the contention that Berlin problems were inseparably linked with questions involving the whole of Germany and that negotiations would be effective only if they encompassed the entire German situation. Moreover, the Soviet government refused to permit restoration of the lines of communication between the Western zones and Berlin, which restoration had been declared by the United States government to be a prerequisite for any negotiations. Translated text of the reply follows:

"1. The Soviet government has familiarized itself with the note of the government of the United States of America of July 6, 1948, in which the situation which has been created at the present time in Berlin is described as a result of measures taken by the Soviet side. The Soviet government cannot agree with this statement of the government of the United States and considers that the situation which has been created in Berlin has arisen as a result of violation by the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, and France of agreed decisions taken by the four powers in regard to Germany and Berlin which (violation) has found its expression in the carrying out of a separate currency reform, in the introduction of a special currency for the western sectors of Berlin and in the policy of the dismemberment of Germany.

Soviet Warnings

The Soviet government has more than once warned the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France in regard to the responsibility which they would take upon themselves in following along the path of the violation of agreed decisions previously adopted by the four powers in regard to Germany. The decisions adopted at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences and also the agreement of the four powers concerning the control mechanism in Germany have as their aim the demilitarization and democratization of Germany, the removal of the base itself of German militarism and the prevention of the revival of Germany as an aggressive power and thereby the transformation of Germany into a peace-loving and democratic state. These agreements envisage the obligation of Germany to pay reparations and thereby to make at least partial compensation for the damage to those countries which suffered from German aggression. In accordance with these agreements the governments of the four powers took upon themselves the responsibility for the administration of Germany and bound themselves jointly to draw up a statute for Germany or for any areas including Berlin which were part of German territory and to conclude with Germany a peace treaty which should be signed by a government of a democratic Germany adequate for that purpose.

"These most important agreements of the four powers in regard to Germany have been violated by the governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, and France. Measures for the demilitarization of Germany have not been completed and such a very important center of German military industry as the Ruhr district has been taken out from under the control of the four powers. The execution of decisions concerning reparations from the Western zones of occupation of Germany has been interrupted by the governments of the U.S.A., the U.K., and France. By the separate actions of the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France the four-power control mechanism in Germany has been destroyed and the Control Council as a result thereof has ceased its activity.

"Following the London meeting of the three powers with the participation of Benelux, measures have been undertaken by the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France directed toward the division and dismemberment of Germany, including preparations which are now in progress for the designation of a separate government for the Western zones of Germany and the separate currency reform for the Western zones of occupation carried out on June 18th of this year.

"Inasmuch as the situation created in Berlin as well as in all Germany is the direct result of the systematic violation by the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France of the decisions of the Potsdam Conference and also of the agreement of the four powers concerning the control mechanism in Germany, the Soviet government must reject as completely unfounded the statement of the government of the U.S.A. to the effect that the measures for the restriction of transport communications between Berlin and the Western zones of occupation of Germany introduced by the Soviet command for the defense of the economy of the Soviet Zone against its disorganization are allegedly in violation of the existing agreements concerning the administration of Berlin.

Russian Rebuttal

"2. The government of the U.S. declares that it is occupying its sector in Berlin by right arising out of the defeat and capitulation of Germany, referring in this connection to agreements among the four powers in regard to Germany and Berlin. This merely confirms the fact that the exercise of the above-mentioned right in regard to Berlin is linked to the obligatory execution by the powers occupying Germany of the four-power agreements concluded among themselves in regard to Germany as a whole. In conformity with these agreements, Berlin was envisaged as the seat of the supreme authority of the four powers occupying Germany, in which connection the agreement concerning the administration of "Greater Berlin" under the direction of the Control Council was reached.

Charges Against West

"Thus, agreement concerning the four-power administration of Berlin is an inseparable component part of the agreement for the four-power administration of Germany as a whole. After the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France by their separate actions in the Western zones of Germany destroyed the system of four-power administration of Germany and had begun to set up a capital for a government for western Germany in Frankfurt-am-Main. They thereby undermined as well the legal basis which assured their right to participation in the administration of Berlin.

"The government of the United States in its note points out that its right to be in Berlin is based also on the fact that the United States withdrew its forces from certain regions of the Soviet Zone of Occupation into which they had penetrated during the period of hostilities in Germany, and that if it (the United States government) had foreseen the situation which has been created in Berlin, it would not have withdrawn its forces from those regions. However the government of the United States well knows that in removing its troops to the boundaries of the American Zone established by agreement of the four powers concerning zones of occupation in Germany it was only carrying out an obligation which it had taken upon itself, the execution of which could alone accord the right of the entry of the troops of the U.S. into Berlin. An examination of the letter referred to in the note of the government of the U.S.A. of President Truman to Premier Stalin of June 14, 1945, and the letter in reply of Premier Stalin of June 16, 1945, confirms the fact that, thanks to the agreement then reached, the forces of the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France were given the opportunity to enter not only the capital of Germany, Berlin, but also the capital of Austria, Vienna, which, as is known, were taken only by the forces of the Soviet Army. In addition, it is known that the agreements referred to concerning the question of Berlin and also of Vienna were only a part of the agreements concerning Germany and Austria upon the fulfillment of which the Soviet government continues to insist.

"3. The government of the United States declares that the temporary measures put into effect by the Soviet Command for the restriction of transport communications between Berlin and the Western zones have created difficulties in supplying the Berlin population of the western sectors. It is impossible, however, to deny the fact that these difficulties were occasioned by the actions of the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France, and primarily by their separate actions in the introduction of new currency in the Western zones of Germany and special currency in the western sectors of Berlin.

"Berlin lies in the center of the Soviet zone and is a part of that zone. The interests of the Berlin population do not permit a situation in which in Berlin or only in the western sectors of Berlin there shall be introduced special currency which has no validity in the Soviet Zone. Moreover, the carrying out of a separate monetary reform in the Western zones of Germany has placed Berlin and the whole Soviet Zone of Occupation as well in a situation in which the entire mass of currency notes which were canceled in the Western zones threatened to pour into Berlin and the Soviet zone of occupation of Germany.

Russia 'Protects' Germans

"The Soviet Command has been forced therefore to adopt certain urgent measures for the protection of the interests of the German population and also of the economy of the Soviet zone of occupation and the area of Greater Berlin. The danger of the disruption of the normal economic activity of the Soviet zone and of Berlin has not been eliminated even at the present time, inasmuch as the United States, Great Britain and France continue to maintain in Berlin their special currency.

"Furthermore, the Soviet Command has consistently displayed and is displaying concern for the well-being of the Berlin population and for assuring to them normal supply in all essentials and is striving for the speediest elimination of the difficulties which have arisen recently in this matter. In this connection, if the situation requires, the Soviet Government would not object to assuring by its own means adequate supply for all 'Greater Berlin.'

"With reference to the statement of the government of the United States that it will not be compelled by threats, pressure or other actions to renounce its right to participation in the occupation of Berlin, the Soviet Government does not intend to enter into discussion of this statement since it has no need for a policy of pressure, since by violation of the agreed decisions concerning the administration of Berlin the above-mentioned governments themselves are reducing to naught their right to participation in the occupation of Berlin.

"4. The Government of the United States, in its note of July 6, expresses the readiness to begin negotiations between the four Allied occupying authorities for consideration of the situation created in Berlin but passes by in silence the question of Germany as a whole.

"The Soviet Government, while not objecting to negotiations, considers, however, it necessary to state that it cannot link the inauguration of these negotiations with the fulfilling of any preliminary conditions whatsoever and that, in the second place, four-power conversations could be effective only in the event that they were not limited to the question of the administration of Berlin,

C205884
Office of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, Paris edition

Date Sept. 28th, 1948.

Subject

Text of the White Paper — the Western Case Against Russia

(Continued from Page 3)

of Germany. He then pressed for a statement of U.S. views as to problems relating to Germany as a whole. Ambassador Smith reported that, in reply, he stated that the formal position of the two governments had been made clear in the two notes which had been exchanged, but the formal written word was very rigid and much more could be accomplished by informal exploration.

Molotov then said that he would report to his government on the U.S. British, and French approaches; that he hoped Stalin would agree to meet the representatives of the three governments; and that his purpose in this talk was simply to clarify our proposals.

The First Meeting With Stalin

The requested interview between representatives of the Western powers on the one side and Stalin and Molotov on the other took place on August 2, at nine in the evening.

Ambassador Smith opened the conversation by presenting the following oral statement to Generalissimo Stalin:

"It is not our purpose at this time to rebut in detail the charges contained in the Soviet note. It is highly important, however, to make completely clear certain fundamental points in the position of the United States, the United Kingdom and France and to clarify the position of the Soviet Union which, in certain respects, is obscure. The three governments must re-emphasize their right to be in Berlin to be unquestionable and absolute. They do not intend to be coerced by any means whatsoever into abandoning this right.

"Action taken by the Soviets in interfering with rights in connection with occupation, derived through the defeat and surrender of Germany and through international agreement and usage, by interrupting communications between Berlin and the Western zones, thus interfering with duties of Allied Military Forces of Occupation, is viewed with extreme seriousness by the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. It is incumbent on them to take such measures as are necessary to assure the supply of their forces and discharge of their occupational duties. The United States, the United Kingdom and France do not wish the situation to deteriorate further and assume that the Soviet Government shares this desire. The three governments have in mind restrictive measures which have been placed by Soviet authorities on communication between the Western zones of Germany and Western sectors of Berlin. It was the feeling of our governments that if these measures arose from technical difficulties, such difficulties can be easily remedied. The three governments renew their offer of assistance to this end. If in any way related to the currency problem, such measures are obviously uncalled for, since this problem could have been, and can now be, adjusted by representatives of the four powers in Berlin. If, on the other hand, these measures are designed to bring about negotiations among the four occupying powers they are equally unnecessary, since the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and France have never at any time declined to meet representatives of the Soviet Union to discuss questions relating to Germany. However, if the purpose of these measures is to attempt to compel the three governments to abandon their rights as occupying powers in Berlin, the Soviet Government will understand from what has been stated previously that such an attempt could not be allowed to succeed.

"In spite of recent occurrences, the three powers are unwilling to believe that this last reason is the real one. Rather they assume that the Soviet Government shares their view that it is in the interest of all four occupying powers, of the German people and of the world in general to prevent any further deterioration of the position and to find a way by mutual agreement to bring to an end the extremely dangerous situation that has developed in Berlin.

"The Soviet Government will, however, appreciate that the three governments are unable to negotiate in the situation which the Soviet Government has taken the initiative in creating. Free negotiations can only take place in an atmosphere relieved of pressure. This is the issue. Present restrictions upon communications between Berlin and the Western zones offend against this principle. When this issue is resolved, such difficulties as stand in the way of resumption of conversations on the lines set out above should be removed."

Westerners in Berlin

The remainder of the two-hour meeting was taken up with a discussion which developed from the points brought out in Ambassador Smith's statement.

Premier Stalin, though emphatically maintaining that it was not the purpose of the Soviet Government to oust Allied forces from Berlin, reiterated the contention of the Soviet note of July 14 that the Western Powers no longer had a juridical right to occupy Berlin. This of course was categorically rejected in the statement just presented by Smith which declared that the three Western Governments "re-emphasize their right to be in Berlin to be unquestionable and absolute. They do not intend to be coerced by any means whatsoever into abandoning this right."

Discussion of the possibility of resumption of negotiations on Berlin, of a four-power meeting to consider problems relating to Germany as a whole revealed agreement as to the desirability of such developments. But to a suggestion by Stalin as to items to be included in the agenda of a four-power meeting, the Western representatives replied that they were not in a position to consider an agenda, and that in any event negotiations on broad German problems would not be possible until duress in Berlin was removed.

Stalin developed the argument that the communication restrictions in Berlin had been made necessary because of the decisions taken at London in regard to the establishment of a new German government at Frankfurt and because of the introduction of a special Western currency in Berlin. The Western representatives explained that, contrary to the Generalissimo's apparent understanding, it had never been contemplated that the government at Frankfurt would be a central German government. The agency now to be set up under the London decisions would in no way hamper eventual understanding on a central government for a united Germany. The Western representatives added that they were not authorized to discuss the London decisions. They would report Stalin's views; but in the meanwhile they felt strongly that agreement should be reached on the immediate issues in regard to Berlin.

At the opening of the meeting, Smith had specified in his prepared statements, after emphasizing that the three Western powers were in Berlin as a matter of right and as co-equals, that if the blockade measures were "in any way related to the currency problem, such measures are obviously uncalled for, since this problem could have been, and can now be, adjusted by representatives of the four powers in Berlin." There seemed no reason, consequently, why agreement could not immediately be reached with respect to the Berlin situation. However, Smith stated that he was not himself an expert on currency matters and that the Western representatives were not competent to deal with technical arrangements of the currency question; with this view his British and French colleagues associated themselves.

At the end of the discussion Stalin asked whether the Western representatives wanted to settle the matter that night. If so, he could meet them and make the following proposal:

(1) There should be a simultaneous introduction in Berlin of the Soviet zone Deutsche mark in place of the Western mark B, together with the removal of all transport restrictions.

(2) He would no longer ask as a condition the deferment of the implementation of the London decisions, although he wished this to be recorded as the insistent wish of the Soviet Government.

Ambassador Smith then asked Stalin about the announcement of a resumption of negotiations on Berlin and holding a four-power meeting to consider other problems affecting Germany. Stalin said they should be included. Following this, the three Western representatives agreed to present Stalin's proposal to their governments.

Reaction to Stalin Meeting

It was the belief of the Western governments that the progress made in the discussion with Stalin and Molotov was such that the settlement of the immediate Berlin crisis could be effected. The Soviet authorities were prepared to remove all transport restrictions between Berlin and the Western zones. Resumption of negotiations on Berlin and a four-power meeting to consider other outstanding problems affecting Germany was accepted without conditions, although Stalin wished it recorded as the insistent desire of the Soviet Government that the execution of the London decisions with respect to the establishment of a western German government be suspended until such time as the four powers met and tried to reach an agreement concerning Germany.

There remained the problem of working out general details with Molotov, and the arrangement of technical matters regarding the substitution of the Soviet-zone mark for the Western B mark in Berlin.

In order, however, that there should be no misunderstanding of the position of the American Government in regard to finalizing the currency proposal developed at the meeting, the following specific instruction was sent to Ambassador Smith:

"We agree to the outline of the draft statement developed at your Aug. 2 meeting with Stalin and Molotov.

"Our acceptance of Soviet-zone currency in Berlin *cannot* be unconditional and its use must be subject to some form of quadripartite control. This requirement is essential for the maintenance of our position in Berlin and is made doubly necessary because of Soviet action of the last few days in freezing the accounts of western-sector enterprises in Berlin.

"The substitution of the Soviet-zone mark for the B mark in Berlin can now be accepted in principle, but our agreement must be supplemented by a satisfactory agreement providing for quadripartite control of the availability and use of the Soviet currency in Berlin. In our opinion such agreement should include control of credit, uniform application of credit rules and currency issue within Berlin, availability of sufficient funds for occupation powers, and some arrangements to cover trade between the Western zones and Berlin. Arrangements of this character are necessary for the orderly use of separate currencies in the Eastern and Western zones."

Although the interview with Stalin had ended without his having made it a condition precedent to settlement of the Berlin crisis that there should be a suspension of the execution of the London decisions with respect to the establishment of a western German government, his earlier expressed concern with that development received careful consideration, both by the Western representatives in Moscow, and by this government. Having it in mind, the Department of State sent Ambassador Smith the following for his information, in case this question should arise again:

"Sept. 1 does not represent the date of formal establishment of such a governmental organization. It is rather the date on which representatives from the German states will begin the exploratory study of the problems involved in the setting up of the common organization. It is certainly not intended that any conclusions that they reach shall preclude or contravene any agreement arrived at by the four powers on a government for all Germany."

The Drafting Meetings With Foreign Minister Molotov

On the basis of the foregoing and other similar instructions, as well as points developed in conversations with the British and French, Ambassador Smith joined with his British and French colleagues, acting under the instructions of their respective governments, in an endeavor to arrive at a draft implementation of the conversation with Prime Minister Stalin to be brought into final form in a further conversation with Foreign Minister Molotov. To this end they then arranged a meeting with the latter, which in fact became a drawn-out series of meetings with him, on Aug. 6, 9, 12 and 16, some of them over three hours long, ending in failure to arrive at any satisfactory agreement.

This failure to reach agreement in drafting a concrete implementation of the principles for terminating the Berlin crisis, as discussed with Stalin, resulted from the fact that the fundamental objectives from which Molotov approached the drafting were diametrically opposed to those of the Western representatives. This fundamental conflict is reflected in the differences between the initial draft, suggested by the latter, and the counter-draft proposed by Molotov.

The Initial Western Draft

The initial draft proposed by the Western representatives and rejected by Molotov was in the form of a draft communique for issuance in the name of the four governments. Its text is as follows:

"As the result of discussions held in Moscow between Generalissimo Stalin and Mr. Molotov, and French, United Kingdom and United States representatives, the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have agreed as follows:

"All restrictions which have been imposed on the transport of persons and goods in either direction between the three Western zones of Germany and Berlin shall be immediately removed, and freedom of communications shall be maintained.

"Meetings shall be held among representatives of the four governments to consider any questions which may be outstanding as regards Berlin and any other outstanding problems affecting Germany as a whole.

"The Soviet zone mark will be accepted as the sole currency for Berlin and the Western mark will be withdrawn as soon as quadripartite arrangements have been agreed upon by the four military governors for the issue and control of currency in Berlin. These arrangements shall ensure: No discrimination or action against holders of either eastern or western zone currency; equal treatment as to currency and provision of fully accessible banking and credit facilities for all sectors of Berlin; adequate funds for budgetary purposes and occupation costs; and a satisfactory basis for trade between Berlin and the Western zones. Implementation of these arrangements shall be carried out by the Berlin Kommandatura."

Mr. Molotov's Counter-Draft

Mr. Molotov rejected the foregoing draft and, at the second meeting, on Aug. 9, made his own counter-proposal in the following substitute text:

"1. All restrictions which have been imposed after the announcement of currency reform in the Western zones on the transport of persons and goods in either direction between the three Western zones of Germany and Berlin shall be removed on Aug. 15 and freedom of communications shall be maintained in accordance with the present agreement.

"2. All restrictions which have been imposed after the announcement of currency reform in the Western zones on the traffic of goods to and from the Soviet zone and the three Western zones of Germany shall be removed on Aug. 15 and freedom of communications shall be maintained.

"3. Meetings among representatives of the four governments in the form of the Council of Foreign Ministers or a separate conference of representatives of the four powers shall be held in the near future to discuss:

"(A) Any questions which may be outstanding as regards Berlin and

"(B) Any other outstanding problems affecting Germany as a whole.

"In the negotiations which took place between representatives of the four powers, consideration was given to the wish of the Soviet government to defer the implementation of the decisions of the London conference on the creation of a west German government until the results of the above-mentioned meeting of representatives of the four governments have been ascertained. In this connection the representatives of the three Western powers stated that the governments of these powers do not propose for the time being to deal with the question of the formation of a government for western Germany.

"4. The German mark of the Soviet Zone shall be accepted as from August 15 as a sole currency for Berlin and the Western mark B shall be simultaneously withdrawn from circulation in Berlin.

"The regulation of currency circulation in Berlin shall be undertaken by the German bank of emission of the Soviet zone of occupation through the credit establishments operating at present in Berlin and shall be equally extended to the whole of Berlin without discrimination against any part of Berlin; organizations, enterprises, firms and private persons in Berlin shall be allowed to maintain unhampered trade and economic connections with third countries and the Western zones of Germany through the German export-import agency of the Soviet zone.

"Occupation costs resulting from the presence of forces in Berlin shall be met from the budgets of the respective zones of occupation of Germany, Berlin being exempted from defraying occupation costs."

Fundamental Differences

The fundamental differences between these two drafts are evident. The Western draft proceeds from the position that the Western occupation forces in Berlin are there as a matter of established right, and seeks to liquidate the present crisis on an orderly basis which would permit the use of the Soviet zone currency throughout Berlin provided that the terms of such use could be agreed upon among the four powers and that this agreed use would be under quadripartite control. The Molotov counter-draft proceeds from the position that the Western Allies have lost their right to be in Berlin but would be permitted to remain there by "the present agreement," which in turn would enable the Soviet authorities to exercise full economic control over Berlin and to block further development of plans for the formation of a western German government, while remaining able at any time to resume obstruction of our access to Berlin if they considered we were not complying with "the present agreement".

The Molotov draft provided for lifting of communication restrictions imposed "after the announcement of currency reform in the Western zones" (i. e. June 19). This would have meant the continuation of a large number of hampering measures which had been put into effect between March 30 and June 19 (see Section II above), and would have constituted tacit acceptance of the Soviet contention that its inauguration of a blockade had been "defensive" in character, a contention which the Western governments categorically rejected. Molotov's version also reintroduced the question of implementation of the London decisions regarding western Germany, despite the fact that it had been understood at the Stalin meeting that this issue would not constitute a condition to agreement on a settlement of the Berlin crisis. Furthermore, the Molotov draft would have delegated control over Berlin's currency and credit to a bank subject to exclusive Soviet control, and similarly would have entrusted the conduct of Berlin's external trade entirely to a Soviet-dominated agency.

The Western representatives immediately voiced their objections to this draft. They said they would of course transmit it to their respective governments, but that they were sure that it would be found unacceptable, for reasons which they pointed out forthwith. Considerable time was also devoted to an examination of its details in order that the Western representatives might also give their governments the benefit of an anlysis of Molotov's thinking concerning it to facilitate the search for some acceptable basis for agreement.

American Objections

As anticipated by Ambassador Smith, the United States government found the Molotov formula quite unacceptable. The objections to certain of its features are specified in the following excerpts from instructions sent to Ambassador Smith:

"We find, as you correctly informed Molotov, the Soviet counter-draft unacceptable in its present form. It is apparent from this draft and from the statements of Stalin and Molotov on the subject that the Soviet Government is seeking to establish its thesis that quadripartite control of Germany and consequently of Berlin as well has lapsed and, therefore, whatever agreement may be reached in the Moscow discussions will constitute the only four-power agreement concerning Berlin. This position is, of course, completely unacceptable to this government. We have maintained and will continue to maintain that mere Soviet assertion cannot vitiate the quadripartite agreements, including those defining the rights and duties of the Western powers in Berlin. We feel it extremely important that this point be covered in order to avoid any misunderstanding in the future, as otherwise the Soviet authorities will probably maintain that the three Western powers, in effect, accepted the Soviet thesis that the previous four-power agreements concerning Germany and Berlin are no longer valid and that failing any four-power agreements at the Council of Foreign Ministers or elsewhere we have no rights in Berlin other than those accorded by the agreements set forth in the proposed announcement.

"As previously stressed, we cannot recognize Berlin as part of the Soviet zone and it follows from this that we cannot accept the conduct of Berlin's external trade through the medium of the Soviet zone's trade monopoly. Because of their supplies of food and raw materials to Berlin, the Western nations have a substantial interest in the city, and in seeking agreement on the regulation of trade matters they are asking for no more than an assurance concerning the proper and efficacious use of their contributions. The economic well-being of Berlin depends on the maximum freedom of its trade with the other parts of Germany. In the interest of simplification and in order to obviate a currency war, the Western nations are willing to accept a Soviet zone mark as the sole circulating medium, but four-power supervision of its use in Berlin is essential to establish a satisfactory economic relationship between Berlin and the rest of Germany."

Three-Power Position

The British and French governments were also unable to accept the Soviet position reflected in Molotov's counter-draft. The three representatives informed him of the positions of their governments in the next meeting, which was held on August 12. At this meeting, the following agreed statement was made by Ambassador Smith on behalf of the three powers:

"We have now received and compared instructions from our respective governments and find, as anticipated at the conclusion of the August 9 conference, that the Soviet proposals in their present form are unacceptable. Mr. Molotov will recall that at the last conference we each directed particular attention to paragraphs 3 and 5 of the Soviet draft and stated they raised issues which our governments regarded as of fundamental importance. I will refer to these issues again during our detailed discussion of the Soviet draft and re-emphasize the position of our governments with respect thereto.

"1. The Soviet government has inserted into the original Western draft the words 'after announcement of currency reform in the Western Zones.' The other three governments cannot agree to insertion of these words. Their inclusion would mean that certain restrictions on communications between Berlin and the Western Zones which began long before currency reform took place in western Germany would not be wholly removed. However, as said before, the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States are willing to settle, as between the Allied commanders in Berlin, the necessary regulations to prevent illicit black-market operations in currency, etc., between the Western and Eastern zones of Germany or between the Western zone of Germany and the western sectors of Berlin, which we understood from Mr. Molotov to be a major concern of the Soviet government.

"The Soviet draft also inserts at the end of paragraph 1 the words 'in accordance with the present agreements,' which are not included in paragraph 2. Our governments are unable to accept these words, which imply a new agreement is now being made derogatory to or possibly even invalidating established rights of the French, British and American governments in regard to Berlin. These rights were clearly set forth in the oral statement made to Generalissimo Stalin and Mr. Molotov on August 2 and have been reiterated emphatically at our subsequent conferences. Our governments are not prepared to make any new agreement now which might be held in any way to weaken these rights.

"2. It is clearly the intention of all four governments that paragraphs 1 and 2 should be uniform in so far as possible. Accordingly our governments consider that the words 'after the announcement of currency reform in the Western zones' should also be deleted from paragraph 2, although we are unaware of any restrictions placed on interzonal trade before currency reform was introduced in the Western zones.

Oral Agreements

"3. Our governments are not in any circumstances prepared to agree to the additional subparagraph inserted by the Soviet government. As they understand the position, it is that Generalissimo Stalin made an oral attempt regarding the insistent desire of the Soviet government for deferment of the physical establishment of a west German government. In reply I made an oral statement on behalf of the United States government with which the representatives of the French and British governments associated themselves, and this statement went as far as possible to meet the Generalissimo's oral statement. The Generalissimo expressly declared that this statement was not a condition for issuance of the joint statement now under discussion in Moscow. The statements made on the one hand by the Generalissimo and on the other hand by the British, French and American representatives were made privately but have been recorded. Our governments cannot agree to any statement on this matter being inserted in a published communique representing preliminary agreement by our four governments nor are they prepared to accept any suggestion that negotiations have taken place on this subject. As we stated very clearly in the original conference with Stalin and yourself at the outset of our conversations, our governments are only prepared to undertake negotiations in an atmosphere free of all pressure and cannot accept any position which carries implication of negotiating under duress.

"4. While the principle implied in the first sub-paragraph is acceptable, the paragraph as written in the Soviet draft is unacceptable for reasons given to Mr. Molotov on August 9. Our governments consider that the re-draft proposed by the Soviet government involves a fundamental question of principle. They can only interpret the wording of this paragraph in the Soviet draft as implying a Soviet intention to incorporate Berlin fully into the Soviet Zone. The position of our respective governments on this question and its essential connection with four-power discussions on Germany as a whole have been stated on several different occasions during our earlier conversations and need not be repeated now. Consequently, while prepared to accept substitution of the Soviet-Zone mark for the Western mark as the sole currency for Berlin, such acceptance is possible only if some four-power regulation of the flow and use of the Soviet currency in Berlin proper is provided which safeguards the rights and interests of our three governments in Berlin and the legitimate interests of the Berlin population, while taking fully into account, as explained in our previous meeting, the legitimate interests of the Soviet occupation authorities, and their responsibilities for safeguarding the economic situation in the Soviet Zone, which we fully recognize. In the opinion of our governments the Soviet draft of paragraph 4 completely fails to take into account these basic considerations, which are concerned not only with fundamental issues of principle but also with essential and practical issues of daily economic life in Berlin. I repeat that, while ready to consider and assist in a practical solution of the currency problem in Berlin on a basis of sole use of Soviet currency, our governments can only do so if the Soviet government is prepared to recognize our basic rights in Berlin. This is really the crux of the matter, but I will mention further details.

Clarity Asked

"Aside from these fundamental questions of principle, clarification is required of the phrase in subparagraph 2 concerning 'discrimination against any part of Berlin.' We think our intentions are the same. In the draft we submitted on August 6 this phrase read 'no action or discrimination against the holders of Eastern or Western Zone currency.' If, as we assume, the Soviet draft covers discrimination not only against any part of Berlin but against all persons, firms, etc., resident in any part of Berlin, this corresponds to our own intention and in that case our governments suggest that the phrase in the August 6 draft would be clearer.

"Then we come to trading agencies. This brings us back to our fundamental point. We cannot recognize Berlin as part of the Soviet Zone, and it follows from this that we cannot accept conduct of Berlin's external trade through the medium of Soviet-Zone trade monopolies. Our governments have a substantial interest in the city and, in seeking agreement on regulation of trade matters, we are asking for no more than assurances concerning proper and effective use of our very extensive contributions to the economy of Berlin. The economic well-being of Berlin depends on maximum freedom of its trade with other parts of Germany. This confirms again, from our viewpoint, the necessity of technical discussions in Berlin and the impossibility of such discussions among us here. In the interest of simplification and to obviate a currency war our governments are willing to accept the Soviet mark as the sole circulating medium, but I must say again that four-power supervision of its use in Berlin is essential to establish satisfactory economic relationship between Berlin and the rest of Germany. It is possible that Molotov misunderstood the wording in our draft: 'For the issue and control of currency in Berlin.' We do not insist on control over the total issuance of Soviet Zone currency. What we are seeking is agreement for quadripartite regulation of the flow and use of Soviet Zone currency within Berlin and in trade. Our governments are convinced it is necessary to provide for non-discrimination as to availability of currency throughout Berlin through equitable budgetary and credit procedures and the orderly conduct of trade between Berlin on one hand and the Western and Eastern Zones and third countries on the other. This can only be done by some quadripartite authority in Berlin.

"While our governments consider the question of occupation costs a pertinent one, they do not believe the Soviet proposal in subparagraph 4 of paragraph 4 is best adapted for this purpose. The Soviet draft implies that the British, French and American governments have no right to claim occupation costs in or from Berlin. Our governments cannot accept this position and they maintain their rights to call on the Berlin magistrat to meet such charges, and are not prepared to obtain what is their fully established right from sources under the control of another power. Our governments have for a long time past been contributing largely to the supply of Berlin with food and coal with no appreciable reimbursement and they see no reason why Berlin, which is part of Germany, should not bear its due share of the occupation costs, particularly since the heavy costs of the Soviet occupation forces in Germany are, according to the Soviet proposal, to be borne by the Soviet Zone surrounding Berlin. This question might be dealt with as proposed in our draft of August 6 or postponed for discussion at the time when the four powers meet to discuss the question of Berlin and Germany in all its aspects. I must, however, emphasize that the view of our governments on this question is one of principle affecting their juridical rights in Berlin."

Molotov's Reaction

Mr. Molotov's reaction to this statement was summarized by Ambassador Smith as follows:

"Mr. Molotov's reply was very cursory in regard to the first two paragraphs. He suggested the words 'in conformity with what is set forth below' as substitution for the last phrase of paragraph 1, and remarked that satisfactory alternative wording could probably be found which would more specifically define restrictions which were to be removed, in lieu of the wording to which we objected in paragraphs 1 and 2. He then reverted to paragraph 4. Today, however, he did not, as on previous occasions, reject our position in Berlin nor did he insist that quadripartite control had lapsed nor maintain any demand for the Soviet wording of this paragraph. His conversation seemed to me to be generally exploratory, in order to determine whether or not we had reached our definite and final bargaining position.

"We continued to press strongly the point that our entire discussions really hinged on one basic factor—our right to be in Berlin and to continue quadripartite regulation and control of the flow and use of the new currency when introduced. Molotov never directly challenged any of our statements in this connection. He also readily admitted that certain practical questions would have to be settled in Berlin. The point to which he reverted most frequently and on which he seemed to concentrate today was the specific mention of a date on which the currency change would be made and the restrictions lifted. Discussion of this subject became involved and protracted and finally, to bring matters to a head, we suggested the possibility that a tentative date be accepted toward which planning would begin immediately in Berlin by the four military commanders, pointing out that until the machinery for the control and use of the Soviet mark was established any date was meaningless. This subject also Molotov did not directly challenge or reject, although he criticized it as vague. It was our opinion that at the least he willfully misunderstood it.

"Molotov then discussed occupation costs briefly, taking the attitude that he could not see any reason in our objection to the Soviet formula or to exempting Berlin from cost of occupation since all four powers were treated alike. An interesting feature of this phase of the discussion was that again he failed to challenge our juridical right, stating that Soviet proposals in this matter did not affect juridical rights of either side to be in Berlin, and that the problem was purely a practical one. We took note of this.

"Our final statement was that the solution of the question of occupation costs was dependent on solution of the basic question which remained to be dealt with in the first part of that paragraph. This brought us back to the question of currency, and after lengthy discussion Molotov suggested as an alternate solution that the Soviet government might be willing to agree to the issue of the same quantity of Soviet-zone marks for the western sectors of Berlin as have been issued or introduced in Berlin by the Western powers, arguing that this would dispose of the technical question. We rejected this on the ground that it did not cover our basic requirement, which was quadripartite control of currency in Berlin, and did not provide enough currency for our present and future operations.

Near Agreement

"After this Molotov again came back to the question of a fixed date for the introduction of Soviet currency in Berlin and the lifting of traffic restrictions, and proposed that we draw up a list of questions relating to the flow of currency to be discussed by the representatives of the Soviet Union and Western powers in Berlin. We replied that we would be perfectly willing to accept a tentative date and in fact proposed such discussion, but that the commanders in Berlin must be provided with terms of reference which covered the basic points on which we insisted, and the technical points which we felt must be settled with regard to new currency. There was still outstanding the major question of four-power control in Berlin and until this was decided, nothing could be done. We said it would be worse to fix a date and fail to meet it than to leave things as they are now.

"We then asked Molotov if he could meet us on the question of four-power regulation of currency. He evaded direct reply to this by reverting to the second part of paragraph 3 (London agreements) although not aggressively. We repeated our governments' past objection to the Soviet wording on the lines of paragraph 3 in the following telegram. He then suggested substituting for the second part of paragraph 3 our oral statement of August 6. We reiterated that our instructions were specific and our governments could not agree to any statements of this nature being inserted in a communique representing preliminary agreement. However, I said I was willing to ask my government if the oral exchange between Generalissimo Stalin and ourselves might be confirmed confidentially by written notes, providing agreement was reached on all other points.

"Roberts then suggested that insertion of this material would unbalance the document, pointing out that Articles I and II were to our mutual advantage, and in so far as the Soviet government might think Part I benefited us more than Part II benefited them, this was more than balanced by paragraph 4. Paragraph 3 would, we hoped, be to our mutual advantage. Molotov agreed, and at this point for a few minutes I thought that he was going to accept and conclude the conference. However, he recovered himself and rediscussed some of the parts of paragraph 4, during which occasion was taken to point out that he would have to meet us on the basic point of principle under 4 if we were even to consider his proposal under 3, emphasizing again that unless our basic requirement for four-power control and regulation of currency in Berlin were accepted, the rest of the document would automatically fall.

"Molotov terminated the conversation shortly afterward by saying that he would report our statements to his government, who would consider them carefully. We said we would report his comments and proposals and would inform him when we were ready for further discussions."

Western Concessions

Though failing to produce definitive progress toward final agreement, the atmosphere of the August 12 meeting was sufficiently encouraging to induce the Western powers to examine exhaustively among themselves the issues in controversy, and to reduce their demands to absolute essentials in the hope that Soviet objections would be overcome. These efforts resulted in the following draft text which was presented to Molotov at the fourth and last drafting meeting, that of August 17:

"1. On August 25 all restrictions which have been imposed since March 1 on transport of persons and goods in either direction between the three Western zones of Germany and Berlin shall be removed and freedom of communications shall be maintained.

"2. On August 25 all restrictions which have been imposed since March 1 on traffic of goods to and from Soviet zones of Germany shall be removed and freedom of communications shall be maintained.

"3. The four military governors are charged with the duty of making all arrangements necessary to ensure that the provisions of paragraphs one and two above are brought into effect on August 25.

"4. In addition to meetings of military governors, meetings among representatives of the four governments in the form of CFM or other conferences of representatives of the four powers shall be held in the near future to discuss: (A) Any questions which may be outstanding as regards Berlin and (B) any other outstanding problems affecting Germany as a whole.

"5. As from August 25 the German mark of the Soviet Zone shall be accepted as the sole currency forg Berlin and the Western mark B shall be simultaneously withdrawn from circulation in Berlin, provided, however, that before that date the four military governors shall have worked out arrangements for continued issue and use in Berlin, under quadripartite authority, of the German mark of the Soviet zone.

"These arrangements shall ensure no discrimination or action against holders of German marks of either the Soviet zones or Western zones; equal treatment as to currency and provision of full and accessible banking and credit facilities throughout all sectors of Berlin; unhampered trade and economic connections with third countries and with all zones of Germany, subject only to such provisions as may be agreed from time to time among the four military governors; and provision of sufficient currency for budgetary purposes and occupation costs. These arrangements shall be implemented by the four military governors."

This latest redraft was received by Mr. Molotov in much the same way as the first draft. The Western representatives discussed it with him for nearly four hours. His reaction to it appeared to be mainly exploratory, to try to sound out the Western representatives.

Molotov's Solution

After a lengthy discussion of specific points in it, much along the lines of the earlier discussions, Smith and his colleagues were unable to convince Molotov that their draft met his requirements. Breaking off the discussion of particular points, Molotov suddenly suggested that he could provide a simple formula to deal with paragraphs 1, 2 and 5, and that the other paragraphs could be left for later discussion as being relatively unimportant. He then wrote down and read out the following proposed directive to the military governors in Berlin:

"The governments of France, Great Britain, the United States and the U.S.S.R. have agreed that the following steps should be taken simultaneously:

"(A) Restrictions recently imposed on both sides on communications between Berlin and the Western zones shall be lifted;

"(B) The German mark of the Soviet zone shall be introduced as the sole currency for Berlin, and the Western mark B shall be withdrawn from circulation in Berlin.

"In connection with the above you are instructed to examine, together with your colleagues, within the shortest time possible, and if possible before Aug. 25, the detailed arrangements necessary for the implementation of this agreement and to inform your government of the exact date on which provisions under 'A' and 'B' above can be brought into effect."

As the discussion had already gone on for more than two hours, and Molotov showed no disposition to give serious consideration to accepting the draft proposed by Smith and his colleagues, they stated that they would be willing to submit his new proposal to their governments but that it would serve no useful purpose to do so unless the directive he suggested were completed by adding an additional paragraph covering all the points in the second part of their draft paragraph 5, which their governments consider the absolute minimum that could be accepted in the way of a directive to the four military governors. Molotov argued against this, taking the line, contrary to his previous position, that the military governors in Berlin might very well be able to work out practical solutions of the technical problems without specific instructions. Smith pointed out that this would simply transfer the unsolved problems from Moscow to Berlin, with even less hope of a solution in the absence of agreement in Moscow on the two or three basic issues which still remain unsettled. He then agreed to go through the Western draft together with the Soviet draft to see whether it would be possible to bring them into conformity and set down principles under which the four military governors could work.

Further discussion of details again and again brought the Western representatives face to face with a point of principle on which they had to repeat their position, reminding Mr. Molotov that while their governments were willing to accept the Soviet currency as the sole currency in Berlin, they would not be willing to accept terms for the use of that currency which would endanger the financial and economic life of the city.

Smith repeated that it was quite useless to send any directive to the military governors unless there was agreement in Moscow on the basic issues. It would be equally useless to propose a vague and undefined directive to the three military governors, who would still be obliged to obtain answers to the basic questions they had already raised. He repeated that there was no point in simply transferring to Berlin problems which it had not been possible to solve in Moscow through direct contact with Mr. Molotov.

The meeting was finally adjourned with Smith and his colleagues recording their disappointment at the lack of progress. Smith suggested that they study and report the results of the meeting to their governments in case they should have any final instructions or additional guidance. He said he would then ask for a final conference.

The Second Meeting With Stalin on Aug. 23

After considering the fruitless series of drafting meetings with Molotov, the three governments then decided to request another meeting with Stalin. This was held on August 23.

In preparation for it the three governments had agreed upon a new draft to put before Stalin, embodying the points discussed in the first meeting with him, and taking into account the points raised meanwhile by Molotov in so far as these could be harmonized with the rights and duties of the Western Occupation forces in Berlin. This draft took the form of a directive to the military governors in Berlin to work out the concrete means for implementing the principles with respect to currency and transport restrictions, together with a communiqué to be issued by the Moscow conferees on behalf of the four governments, finalizing the arrangements worked out by the military governors.

Stalin began the meeting by producing a Soviet draft for this purpose which he said he had prepared after studying the reports of the drafting meeting with Molotov. Smith then produced the draft just mentioned, suggesting that Stalin read it while the Western representatives were reading the Soviet draft. Following a general discussion of the two drafts, Stalin withdrew from the meeting and Molotov and the Western representatives continued in drafting session to try to harmonize the two drafts.

During the discussion with Stalin, he and the Western representatives noted that the two drafts were in many respects close to each other. Stalin thought, however, that the directive to the commanders should contain more concrete wording with regard to safeguarding the Soviet Zone currency from depreciation. Smith pointed out that this point was covered in the Western draft. Stalin replied that it should be made more explicit. He also discussed the provision for the exchange of currency, and for the issue of currency thereafter by the German bank of issue of the Soviet Zone and for the establishment for these purposes of a financial commission composed of the four commanders to control their practical implementation. He considered these points essential. He then added that it would also be desirable to have some indication in the draft of a postponement of the establishment of a western German government on the basis of the London decisions. On this point the Western representatives rested on the position which had already been made clear.

Smith then again reiterated the necessity for managing currency matters in Berlin on a basis which would provide absolute equality of control and would respect the juridical position of the Western governments in Berlin. Stalin replied that if German unity were restored by confirming the decisions of previous four-power conferences, Berlin would remain the capital of Germany and then there would be no objection to the forces and authority of the three Western powers remaining in Berlin and sharing the control of the German government in Berlin with the Soviet Union. If this did not happen, then Berlin would lose its standing as the capital of Germany. Smith expressed the hope that such a situation would not arise and took occasion again to explain fully our view of the juridical position of the Western powers in Berlin. It was decided that drafting details should be worked out with Molotov with a view to finding a final wording for a directive to the military governors in Berlin, requesting them to report back their recommendations within about a week after the directive was issued to them.

Stalin's Suggestions

Before Stalin withdrew, Ambassador Smith specifically took occasion to bring out clearly certain questions on which he wanted to get an unequivocal clarification of the Soviet position. With respect to transport restrictions, it is worth quoting the following excerpt from

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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C205884
Office of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, Paris edition

Date Sept. 28th, 1948.

Subject

The White Paper — Details of the Secret 4-Power Negotiations

the transcript of the meeting of Aug. 23 in Moscow:

"The U.S. Ambassador then asked if he could first query one or two points, for example, the Soviet wording with regard to the transport restrictions. Molotov remarked, after a certain amount of discussion, that the Soviet government meant the restrictions imposed since the 18th of June. *We indicated that this was unsatisfactory. Stalin then suggested that it might be better to say 'the restrictions lately imposed,' and confirmed that if there were any imposed before that date they would also be lifted.*"

It was with this understanding, personally confirmed by Premier Stalin, that a directive was ultimately sent to the military governors in Berlin to work out the technical arrangements necessary to give effect to the above agreement.

Stalin's Commitment

The principle of quadripartite supervision over the currency within the city of Berlin was an important issue in the discussion at Moscow. On this point Premier Stalin, during the discussion, gave the following confirmation of the interpretation to be placed on the language of the directive dealing with the powers of the financial committee:

"Stalin stated that the German bank of emission controlled the flow of currency throughout the whole of the Soviet zone, and it was impossible to exclude Berlin from the Soviet zone. *However, if the question was asked whether it did so without being controlled itself, the answer was 'no.' Such control would be provided by the financial commission and by the four commanders in Berlin, who would work out the arrangements connected with the exchange of the currency and with the control of the provision of currency, and would supervise what the bank was doing.*

"Stalin said the Soviet draft had kept the word 'control' with reference to the four-power finance committee and the Soviet government did not object to it. But from the point of view of financial science and political economy, it was impossible to exclude the German bank of emission from Berlin. To avoid abuse in its operations, the word 'control' had been included. The U.S. Ambassador then suggested that the mention of regulation by the German bank of emission should be made after the financial commission. *Stalin replied that the subjects had been mentioned in the logical order and that the authority conducting the operations had been mentioned first and afterwards the body controlling this authority had been mentioned.*"

It was on this clear understanding of these points that Smith and his colleagues continued the discussion and drafting.

Stalin expressed persistent interest in having something said about the London decisions. He suggested insertion of the following or some similar wording:

"The question of the London decision was also discussed, including the formation of a western German government. The discussion took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding."

Smith said he would inform his government of Stalin's desire but did not anticipate that his government could accede to any such wording unless it were also made explicit that no agreement was reached on this subject, since it was not considered a condition attaching to the lifting of transport restrictions.

The ensuing drafting meeting with Molotov elaborated a joint draft which was then submitted to the governments for consideration.

Smith's Instructions

The United States government, in expressing its views to Ambassador Smith, took occasion among other things to corroborate Smith's own view that a provision such as Stalin desired with respect to western Germany would be open to misinterpretation and, therefore, could not be accepted. Any such provision should make clear that we do not refuse to discuss this point at some subsequent time, but are not prepared to make any commitments whatsoever for postponement of the London decisions in connection with the present negotiations. Smith was instructed to make this clear to the Soviet authorities and to agree at most to a statement that:

"During the conversations the Soviet government expressed its wish that the implementation of the decisions of the London Conference should not result in the establishment of a government for western Germany before the representatives of the four powers had been able to meet to discuss the whole German problem. The representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and France affirmed the desire of their governments for a four-power agreement whereby a government for the whole of Germany would be established. They explained that the London decisions did not preclude such an agreement and, while they were not able to agree to any postponement to the implementation of the London decisions, they would make a sincere endeavor to ascertain whether there is a real prospect of agreement among the four powers. Further discussion of this point was accordingly deferred."

In framing its further instructions to Ambassador Smith, this government proceeded from the following basic requirements, upon which it had insisted from the beginning:

1—Insistence on our co-equal rights to be in Berlin;

2—No abandonment of our position with respect to western Germany;

3—Unequivocal lifting of the blockade on communications, transport and commerce for goods and persons; and

4—Adequate quadripartite control of the issue and continued use in Berlin of the Soviet mark.

After the three governments had consulted each other and instructed their respective representatives in Moscow, the latter met with Molotov and Vishinsky on August 27 and worked out the following drafts for the communiqué and directive under discussion:

Communiqué

"The governments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. have agreed that the following measures under (A) and (B) shall be put into effect simultaneously, and have approved detailed arrangements for their implementation, jointly worked out by the four military governors.

"(A) The restrictions which have recently been imposed of communications, transport and commerce between Berlin and the Western zones and between the various zones of Germany shall be lifted, and freedom of communications, transport and commerce shall be maintained.

"(B) The German mark of the Soviet Zone shall be accepted, on the basis agreed between the four military governors, as the sole currency for Berlin and the Western mark 'B' shall be simultaneously withdrawn from circulation in Berlin.

"The four governments have also agreed that in addition to meetings of the four military governors, meetings among representatives of the four governments in the form of the Council of Foreign Ministers or other conferences of representatives of the four powers shall be held in the near future to discuss:

"(1) Any outstanding questions regarding Berlin, and (2) any other outstanding problems affecting Germany as a whole."

Directive

"The governments of France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the U.S.S.R. have decided that, subject to agreement being reached among the four military governors in Berlin for their practical implementation, the following steps shall be taken simultaneously:

"(A) Restrictions on communications, transport and commerce between Berlin and the Western zones and to and from the Soviet Zone of Germany which have recently been imposed shall be lifted;

"(B) The German mark of the Soviet Zone shall be introduced as the sole currency for Berlin, and the Western mark B shall be withdrawn from circulation in Berlin.

"In connection with the above you are instructed to consult together with your colleagues so as to make, in the shortest time possible, the detailed arrangements necessary for the implementation of these decisions, and to inform your government not later than September 4 of the results of your discussions, including the exact date on which the measures under (A) and (B) above can be brought into effect. The four military governors will work out arrangements involved in the introduction of the German mark of the Soviet Zone in Berlin.

"The arrangements relating to the currency changeover and to the continued provision and use in Berlin of the German mark of the Soviet Zone shall ensure:

"(a) No discrimination or action against holders of Western mark B in connection with the exchange of these Western marks issued in Berlin. These shall be accepted for exchange for German marks of the Soviet Zone at the rate of one for one;

"(b) Equal treatment as to currency and provision of fully accessible banking and credit facilities throughout all sectors of Berlin. The four military governors are charged with providing adequate safeguards to prevent the use in Berlin of the German mark of the Soviet Zone from leading to disorganizing currency circulation or disrupting the stability of currency in the Soviet Zone;

"(c) A satisfactory basis for trade between Berlin and third countries and the Western zones of Germany. Modification of this agreed basis to be made only by agreement among the four military governors;

"(d) The provision of sufficient currency for budgetary purposes and for occupation costs, reduced to the greatest extent possible, and also the balancing of the Berlin budget.

"The regulation of currency circulation in Berlin is to be undertaken by the German bank of emission of the Soviet Zone through the medium of the credit establishments operating at present in Berlin.

"A financial commission of representatives of the four military governors shall be set up to control the practical implementation of the financial arrangements indicated above, involved in the introduction and continued circulation of a single currency in Berlin."

Molotov Reverses Self

During this discussion, as during previous ones, Molotov endeavored again, without success, to insert some provision into the communiqué that would tie the hands of the Western governments with respect to the London decisions. The most noteworthy feature of this particular conversation was that he reversed completely his former position that details about the currency should be settled and agreed in Moscow before any reference to the military governors in Berlin.

After a final review by the several governments it was arranged with Molotov on August 30 that the directive to the military governors be dispatched to them by midnight, calling for a report from them by September 7.

Although the directive was finally agreed and sent, it was not possible to reach final agreement on the ultimate draft communiqué, because Molotov still insisted on a final paragraph concerning the London decisions.

Smith told him that, regardless of the finally agreed text, when the communiqué was made public we would be obliged to publish a statement that the agreement represented by it was entered into without prejudice to the co-equal rights, duties and obligations of the Western occupying powers in Berlin. Molotov's reply to this was that the position of the Soviet Government was well known and that it would undoubtedly make a similar public reservation.

The attitude of the Soviet representatives at this Aug. 27 conference was less pleasant than hitherto. The Western representatives referred to the disturbed situation in Berlin and pointed out the desirability of maintaining a peaceful atmosphere during the deliberations of the military governors. Molotov declined to pursue the matter further, stating that the Soviet military governor already had his instructions. It was impossible to issue any interim communiqué to inform the public that technical questions were being referred to Berlin because Molotov refused to agree to any text for it except in his own terms. He tried to extend the period for discussion in Berlin to Sept. 10, being reluctant to agree to limit the discussions to one week ending Sept. 7.

The directive finally dispatched to the military governors was one on which it might be possible to work out a solution of the technical details if the Soviet authorities did in fact wish to settle the Berlin crisis. Whether this was so remained to be seen during the course of the discussions in Berlin.

The Technical Discussions in Berlin

On August 31 the four commanders and their staffs met for the first time to work out, under instructions from their governments, the implementation of the directive. They continued these meetings daily throughout the week allotted for the Berlin discussions.

It soon became apparent that Marshal Sokolovsky was not ready to honor the understandings reached in Moscow. During the course of the meetings it was evident that he was seeking to increase, rather than to decrease, the restrictions on transport, and also to eliminate any measure of quadripartite control over the German bank of issue for the Soviet zone with respect to Berlin, and to assert for the Soviet military authority sole jurisdiction over the trade between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany as well as third countries.

With respect to the transport restrictions, Sokolovsky began by declaring that he would agree to removal of only those restrictions imposed after June 18, the date of the currency reform. This position was taken in spite of Stalin's categorical statement on August 23 that under the final wording of the directive any restrictions imposed before that date would also be removed. Sokolovsky even endeavored to discuss the imposition of new restrictions on the existing air traffic. When the Western commanders sought to discuss freedom of passage for military trains, the condition of the railroad tracks, and the need of more paths, Sokolovsky began by declining to discuss rail traffic unless the Western commanders would agree to discuss the imposition of new restrictions on the existing air traffic. General Clay and his colleagues refused to do this, pointing out that the directive referred only to the removal of existing restrictions, not to the imposition of new ones. In justifying his adherence to the date of June 18, Sokolovsky argued that since traffic restrictions were being removed in exchange for the currency provisions of the directive, the latter must refer only to traffic restrictions imposed after the Western currency reform of June 18; he went on to say that traffic restrictions imposed before that date were connected with the London Conference. He later receded from his initial position on this point, but continued to try to put new limitations on the existing air traffic.

Sokolovsky's Attitude

With respect to the provisions of the directive concerning the currency itself, Sokolovsky took the position (despite the clear understanding confirmed by Stalin in Moscow), that the proposed four-power financial commission should have no authority whatever to control the operations of the German bank of issue with respect to Berlin. Yet without such authority over the institution issuing, and promulgating regulations concerning, the currency of Berlin, it is obvious that the financial commission would have been quite incapable of discharging the function assigned to it in the directive, i.e. controlling the practical implementation of the financial arrangements involved in the introduction and continued circulation of a single currency in Berlin. Sokolovsky's repudiation of the understanding reached on this point with Stalin in Moscow was sufficient in itself to frustrate any agreement upon genuine quadripartite administration of the currency of Berlin, quite aside from other differences which arose concerning the detailed financial arrangements for Berlin.

With respect to trade arrangements between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany and third countries, Sokolovsky asserted for the Soviet authorities the exclusive right to control such trade. This claim obviously contradicted the clear meaning of the agreed directive to the four military governors, and in no way constituted a reasonable approach to the problem of working out a mutually "satisfactory basis" for the trade of Berlin.

Marshal Sokolovsky in Berlin thus took a position contrary to the explicit assurances given by Stalin in Moscow, with respect to transport restrictions, currency and trade. Moreover, he manifested increasingly an attitude of indifference about the progress or failure of the negotiations.

The week of technical discussion in Berlin thus proved even more futile and frustrating than the month of negotiations in Moscow. The military governors were unable to submit an agreed report; Marshal Sokolovsky remarked that there was nothing to report.

A New Aide Memoire

The three governments therefore instructed their representatives in Moscow to deliver the following aide memoire to Stalin and Molotov:

"1—The governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, having received and studied reports from their military governors of the discussions in Berlin, find it necessary to draw the attention of the Soviet government to the fact that the position adopted by the Soviet military governor during the meetings in Berlin on a number of points deviates from the principles agreed at Moscow among the four governments and contained in the agreed directive to the four military governors. As the Soviet government is aware, the terms of this directive were finally agreed after long and careful consideration, and after clarifications as to interpretation had been received from the Soviet government.

"2—The specific issues on which in the opinion of the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, the Soviet military governor has departed from the understandings reached at Moscow relate to: 1. restrictions on communications, transport and commerce between Berlin and the Western zones; 2. the authority and functions of the financial commission, and in particular its relation to the German bank of emission; and 3. the control of the trade of Berlin.

"3—As to the first, the Soviet military governor has presented a proposal which falls outside the agreed principle that the restrictions which have recently been imposed on communications, transport and commerce be lifted. He has proposed that restrictions upon air traffic, not heretofore existing, should now be imposed, and in particular that air traffic to Berlin should be strictly limited to that necessary to meet the needs of the military forces of occupation.

"4—As the Soviet government is aware, the directive makes no mention of air transport and this question was not discussed at Moscow. The directive reads: 'Restrictions on communications, transport, and commerce between Berlin and the Western zones and to and from the Soviet Zone of Germany which have recently been imposed, shall be lifted.' There have been and are no such restrictions on air traffic. The purpose of the directive is to lift restrictions and not to impose new ones. The proposal of the Soviet commander-in-chief, therefore, falls outside the scope of the present discussions and is unacceptable.

Sokolovsky's Refusal

"5—Secondly, on the question of the authority and functions of the financial commission there should be not the slightest grounds for any misunderstanding. At the meeting on August 23 attended by Premier Stalin and Mr. Molotov and the representatives of the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, the intention of the directive in regard to the powers of the financial commission, including its power to control the operations in Berlin of the German bank of emission, was clearly and specifically confirmed by Premier Stalin. The Soviet military governor has refused to accept both the meaning of the directive and the clear understanding of the four powers reached at Moscow.

"6—Thirdly, there is the question of the control of the trade of Berlin. The position of the Soviet military governor during the discussions in Berlin in regard to matters relating to the control of trade between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany amounts to a claim for exclusive Soviet authority over such matters. Such a claim is a contradiction of the spirit and meaning of the directive to the four military governors to which the four governments gave their approval, and is therefore unacceptable.

"7—In bringing these major points of difference to the notice of the Soviet government, the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France do not wish to imply that these are the only points of difference which have arisen during the conversations in Berlin.

"8—The governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States have understood clearly the principles agreed to in Moscow and the assurances given by Premier Stalin. Their military governors in Berlin have acted in accordance with those principles and assurances. The position taken by the Soviet military governor, on the contrary, has constituted a departure from what was agreed in Moscow and strikes at the very foundation upon which these discussions were undertaken. The divergences which have accordingly arisen on these questions are so serious that the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States feel compelled to inquire whether the Soviet government is prepared to affirm the understandings outlined herein and to issue the necessary instructions to the Soviet military governor, confirming the agreed intention of the directive in regard to

"(a) the lifting of all restrictions on communications, transport and commerce imposed after March 30, 1948, without imposition of any new air or other restrictions; and

"(b) the control by the financial commission of the financial arrangements contemplated in the agreed directive, including control of the operations of the bank of emission with respect to Berlin, as specifically confirmed by Premier Stalin; and

"(c) a satisfactory basis for trade between Berlin and third countries and the Western zones of Germany in accordance with an agreement to be reached among the four military governors which does not involve the unilateral control of such trade by the Soviet trade administration and which recognizes the right of each of the occupying powers to import, in fulfillment of their respective responsibilities, and to control the proceeds from, food and fuel imported for the use of the Berlin population and industry.

"They believe that only if the steps proposed in the aide memoire are taken would it be possible for the military governors to continue their discussions."

Return to Moscow

Stalin being out of town and unavailable, this aide memoire was delivered to Mr. Molotov by the three Western envoys on Sept. 14.

Molotov expressed the view that progress could be facilitated if, instead of an immediate exchange of communications at the government level, the military governors were first to prepare an agreed report of their discussions, and he proposed that they be given two days to do this. The Western envoys pointed out that the military governors had already found it impossible to agree on such a joint report. Molotov then reluctantly agreed to submit the aide memoire to his government for study and reply.

On Sept. 18, Mr. Molotov invited the Western envoys to the Kremlin and handed them the Soviet government's reply, which was likewise in the form of an aide memoire. The text was as follows:

"1. The Government of the U.S.S.R. has acquainted itself with the aide memoire, dated Sept. 14 last, of the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the U.S. which gives a unilateral account of the course of discussions among the four military governors in Berlin and which presents incorrectly the position adopted by the Soviet military government during those discussions.

"The Soviet government believes that consideration of the difference referred to in the said aide memoire, which arose during the Berlin discussions in regard to the interpretation of the directive to the military governors, would have been facilitated and expedited had the four military governors submitted to their governments a joint report with an account of the course of discussions. In that event the discussions in Moscow would not have been based on any unilateral communications but on an accurate statement of the positions adopted by all four military governors, both on points already agreed among them and on points left outstanding. Since, however, the representatives of the three governments have refused to follow that method of discussion, the Soviet government finds it necessary to reply to the questions raised in the aide memoire.

"The aide memoire of Sept. 14 refers to the following three questions: 1. restrictions on communications, transport and commerce between Berlin and the Western zones; 2. the authority and functions of the financial commission, and in particular its relation to the German bank of emission; 3. the control of the trade of Berlin.

"At the same time it is asserted that the Soviet military governor allegedly deviated from the understanding reached on these questions in Moscow.

"The Soviet Government believes this assertion to be without foundation, because during the Berlin discussions the Soviet military governor strictly followed the agreed directive and the clarifications which had been given by the Soviet government when it was being drawn up in Moscow. Study by the Soviet government of all materials relating to the Berlin discussions has shown that the reason for the differences which arose during the Berlin discussions lies in the desire of the U.S., the U.K. and the French military governors to interpret the directive agreed upon in Moscow in a unilateral manner, and to give it an interpretation which had not been implied when it was being drawn up and which constitutes a violation of the directive, and with this the Soviet government is unable to agree.

"2—The directive to the four military governors states the following in regard to the first question referred to in the aide memoire of Sept. 14: 'restrictions on communications, transport and commerce between Berlin and the Western zones and on the traffic of goods to and from the Soviet Zone of Germany which have recently been imposed

C205884
Office of
The Prime Minister

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, Paris edition

Date Sept. 28th, 1948.

Subject

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

New York Herald Tribune, Inc.
HELEN ROGERS REID, President

Paris, Tuesday, September 28, 1948

EUROPEAN EDITION
Published by
New York Herald Tribune, S.A.

WILLIAM H. WISE, General Manager. GEOFFREY PARSONS jr., Editor.
ERIC HAWKINS, Managing Editor.

OFFICES: New York Herald Tribune Building 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 8e
Telephone: Elysées 12-87; Balzac 03-83, 03-99
Telegraph address: HERALD-PARIS P.O.O. 380-13

NEW YORK: 230 West 41st Street. Tel. Pennsylvania 6-4000.
BELGIUM: Circulation: Agence et Messageries de la Presse 14-22 Rue du Persil, Brussels. General Representative for Belgium, the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: Eric Cypres, 275 Chaussée de Bruxelles, Tervueren. Tel. 57-37-51.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Agence Orbis, Stallnova 46, Prague.
DENMARK: Advertising: Harlang and Toksvig Reklame Bureau A.S, Bredgade 36, Copenhagen K. Phone: c 15,000. Circulation & Subscriptions: Victor Schrödera Bladimport A/S 8, Hovedvagtsgade, Copenhagen K.
EGYPT: New York Herald Tribune, 25 Sharia Tewfik, Cairo.
EIRE: Messrs Eason & Son Ltd. 79 Middle Abbey Str., Dublin.
GERMANY: Military Sales American Zone: New York Herald Tribune, 52 Taunusstr Frankfurt a/M. German Civilian Sales: Pressevertriebsgesellschaft Frankfurt a/M., Zeil 48.
GREAT BRITAIN: Selwyn E. Lezard, General Representative and Editorial: The Adelphi, Strand, London W C 2. Tel.: Temple Bar 7585. Distribution: Seymour Press Ltd., 22 Great James Street, London W C 1. Tel.: Holborn 7484.
GREECE: Inter Book & News Agency, 17 Amerikis St., Athens.
HUNGARY: "Ibusz" Akademia-u 10. Budapest V.
ISRAEL: Pales Press Ltd., 119 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.
ITALY: Editorial: Via Della Mercede 54, Rome Sales & Subscriptions: Messagerie Italiane, Via Lomazzo 52, Milan.
LUXEMBOURG: Paul Kraus, 29 R. Joseph Juhek, Luxembourg.
NETHERLANDS: Circulation: Rotterdamsche Couranten-Import & Kiosken-Onderneming v.h. Van Ditmar, Saftlevenstr. 40b, Rotterdam Tel 38246. Advertising: G. A. Teesing, 9 Brahmsstraat, Amsterdam Z. Tel 279.13
NORWAY: Narvesens Kioskkompani, Stortingsgata 2, Oslo.
POLAND: "Ckytelnik." 14 Wiejska Street, Warsaw.
PORTUGAL: Livraria Bertrand, 73-75 Rua Garrett, Lisbon.
SWEDEN: Wennergren-Williams A.B., Stockholm 1.
SWITZERLAND: Advertising: Senger Annoncen. Gotthardstr 61, Zurich 2 Circulation: Axel A.G Dornacherstr 62, Bale; Le Kiosque S.A. Maulbeerstr. 11, Berne (Bulk and single copy sales only): Naville & Cie. 5-7 Rue Lévrier, Genève: Paul Schmidt. Aeschengraben 22, Bale.
SYRIA & LEBANON: Joseph Taragan. P.O.B. 439, Beirut.
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Today's Paper

Of its ten pages, today's European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune devotes nearly four to the text of the American White Paper on the Berlin crisis. This is scarcely conventional publishing, and it has been done only at the price of a newspaper somewhat more weighty than we like in appearance, and a little more staccato than some of our readers will enjoy in its presentation of other news. We print this text because our judgment tells us that it is beyond equivocation the most important news of the day, and because we consider it our business, above all else, to make the news available.

We believe that most of our readers will want to read it, word by word. But in any case we will not for a moment entertain doubts that it is our duty to print it, in full, for those who wish to read it, whether they are many or few. The Berlin crisis, in its genesis and its outcome, may determine the kind of world we live in for the next generation. The account of its development is of primary importance to the men and women whose lives it will affect. We therefore put this text before them, and we hope it will be read with the attention it merits.

The Answer of the West

Seven weeks of earnest and patient negotiation over the Berlin deadlock, in which the Western democracies exhausted every resource of pacific diplomacy in the effort to reach one sound, even if partial and temporary, settlement with the Soviet Union ended in the early hours of Sunday morning in a flat failure. The Soviet Union even violated its own pledged secrecy in order to get its case first before the world and so to pin responsibility for the failure on the West. Such petty maneuvering can make little difference. The Soviet statement, baldly revealing the Kremlin's "insistence" on getting the control of the air as well as the rail and water routes into Berlin, alone made the whole matter too plain for any possibility of mistake.

This was a negotiation never intended, from the beginning, to succeed. No doubt the Kremlin would have been very happy to trap the West once more, as it has done so often in the past, into underwriting Soviet ambitions, and no doubt it would be glad to string out indefinitely a negotiation in which the West was more and more assuming the role of Soviet dupe. But as a fair meeting of minds and adjustment of conflicting interests, the negotiation was doomed to failure from the first by the masters of the Kremlin. It would now be useless to continue; it would be a good deal worse than useless. To do so would be only to keep alive a whole series of very dangerous illusions in the minds of the Kremlin and of the world at large.

With diplomacy a failure, there is no other appeal, short of force, save to the United Nations, and the three Western nations have properly and promptly announced that the case will be laid before the Security Council. It is obvious that this will bring a tragically heavy strain, of a kind it was never designed to meet, upon the international organization. It is obvious also that it can return only a moral verdict, and that the Western position in Berlin will still have to be defended over an indefinite time with heavy cost and risk. But the Russians, by refusing to suggest anything to the West, save an abject retreat, have now themselves made retreat impossible.

The prospect is a grim one. It is less grim, nevertheless, than any further continuation of the misunderstandings, the confusions, the mendacities and double meanings, the false assumptions, with which the great quarrel between Russia and the West has filled the world. The Western powers have in the clearest and sharpest way brought a full indictment against the whole course of Soviet policy; in so doing they have made it clear that the long period, which has run through Tehran and Yalta and Potsdam down to the present, is at an end at last, and that if there is to be negotiation in the future it must be negotiation in good faith, with agreement as its purpose, rather than infiltration and betrayal. The prospect may be grim, but if the Western peoples stand firmly on that position, a real agreement may some day enter the realm of the possible.

—From yesterday's New York Edition.

The Need for Lend-Lease

The apparent breakdown of this summer's negotiations with the Russians poses the problem of the defense of the West with more urgency than ever. The odds against war are still large, but, as long as there is military weakness in the West, there is a temptation to aggressors. Western Europe can feel secure only if the means are available and preparations made for meeting and repelling any possible aggression east of the Rhine.

At present, western Europe literally cannot afford to defend itself. It cannot afford to divert production to planes and tanks and guns. It is true that Britain has announced increased armament expenditures, including a doubling of its production of fighter aircraft. Yet the British concern over the impact of this program on their economy is apparent from Sir Stafford Cripps's trip to Washington to consult about defense and rearmament plans.

The inescapable conclusion is that the United States will have to help equip the divisions and squadrons that are needed to defend the Rhine and the Alps. This is an undertaking quite outside the scope of the Marshall plan. What is needed is a new military lend-lease program that would be integrated with America's own defense plans. It might take the form of underwriting the Western alliance of Britain, France and the Benelux countries. It is known that staff talks have been held with a view to exploring the possibilities of a joint defense of the West. Yet that is not enough. The matter must be made the subject of public debate: a new lend-lease program must be adopted as part of a popularly indorsed national policy.

We have no way of estimating the cost. In part, equipment that is already on hand or being produced might be used. New appropriations would also be needed and an additional strain would pe placed on our own economy. Whatever happens, this country must face the prospect of years of continued high expenditures on defense and international commitments. That will mean continued high taxes and most likely shortages and privations. Yet preparedness is the best way of guarding against war, and its cost is small compared with the cost of a war.

—From the New York Edition.

Equinox

ANTARES red, Arcturus red,
And all the white stars overhead,
The Dipper pinned to handle bar,
The thin beam of the pale North Star,
These are the visitors that stand
Above the trees and the green land,
Hearing the footsteps of the frost
Far off, before the leaves are lost.
These are the bright observers here
Watching the climax of the year,
With summer hustling, yellow gowned,
Over the cattails on the ground.
Crimson cardinal flower, attend,
This is almost summer's end.
Zinnia top and hollyhock spire,
Go no further, climb no higher,
Lay your hopes in the seed pod,
Climb back into earthy sod,
Leaving stars to cast their glow
Over red leaves, over snow.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY.

Twenty-Five Years Ago In the European Edition

SEPTEMBER 28, 1923

MENACE OF CIVIL war in Bavaria subsides as the followers of Adolf Hitler, figurehead of the Ludendorff Bavarian Nationalist group, fail to agree with the partisans of former Premier Von Kahr, who led the recent Bavarian revolt against Berlin.

CHANCELLOR STRESEMANN tells the representatives of the Allies in Berlin that the German government intends to cancel the ordinances relating to passive resistance in the Ruhr.

THE ITALIAN TROOPS evacuate Corfu, but the Italian squadron there is ordered to remain until the 50,000,000 lire (about $2,400,000) in reparations is paid by Greece.

Fifty Years Ago Today In the European Edition

SEPTEMBER 28, 1898

THE REPUBLICAN STATE Convention at Saratoga nominates Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York State.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT instructs its peace commissioners in Paris that Spain intends to retain the Philippines.

THE FILIPINO REBELS send a delegation to Washington to insist on their being officially represented at the peace conference in Paris.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT in Peking abrogates all the liberal measures recently approved by the Emperor, who is reported confined to his palace by order of the Dowager Empress.

Partial Text of Bevin's Speech to UN Assembly

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of the United Kingdom began his address before the UN General Assembly yesterday by acknowledging the hospitality of France. A partial text of his address follows:

As the Assembly is aware, His Majesty's Government held for twenty-five years a mandate in Palestine whose terms presented a problem which proved to be insoluble. The object of the mandate was to prepare for self-government in Palestine where Arabs and Jews could live together in harmony, and many efforts were made to settle this problem on this basis. All kinds of proposals were advanced, none of which proved to be acceptable. But notwithstanding this, His Majesty's Government have reason to be proud of the contribution they made during those years to the development of the country and the well-being of its people. Whatever happens in the future, whatever decision the United Nations may make, the future rulers of Palestine will be building on foundations laid by British administrators. The problem of Palestine was accentuated by the persecution of the Jews by Hitler; the resulting pressure of Jewish immigration intensified the conflict between Arabs and Jews. We came to the conclusion the only way the problem could be solved was by our surrendering the mandate and asking the United Nations to consider the future government of Palestine.

Considerable time was spent on the Palestine question at the second session of the Assembly, and it was examined again at the special session in the spring of this year.

Nevertheless, the termination of the British mandate was followed by an immediate outbreak of hostilities. The delegation of the United Kingdom in the Security Council played a major part in bringing about the present truce, which we hope will not again be broken.

Tribute to Bernadotte

The successful establishment of the truce was due in large part to the devotion and courage of Count Bernadotte, whose tragic death will cast its shadow over our discussion of Palestine at the present session of the Assembly. Nobody was in a better position than Count Bernadotte to estimate the kind of settlement which would give the best prospects of stable and peaceful conditions in Palestine.

It is fortunate, therefore, that he was able before his death to complete his report to the Secretary General, and so to present us with the conclusions to which his experience had led him. We believe that the plan contained in Part I of the mediator's report is one in which the two parties should be able to acquiesce without sacrificing any of their vital interests. We believe that it offers the best hope of healing the breach between these two Semitic peoples.

We have therefore decided to support Count Bernadotte's plan in its entirety.

Political Activities

May I now turn to what I may call the political side of the activities of the United Nations. Whatever deficiencies my colleagues may have discerned on the economic, social and functional side of the United Nations, I can point to successes there. During the last year there cannot be said to have been any outstanding successes on the political side. It is indeed a bleak and depressing picture that confronts us. At San Francisco Great Britain agreed to the Charter and we decided to base our policy on it. To that policy we have steadfastly adhered. Delegates will remember that at the first meeting of the Assembly in London we called for the immediate setting up of a Military Staff Committee. This was, of course, with a view to getting on quickly with the organization of collective security, so that we could all settle down to the tasks of peace in the knowledge that political problems would be dealt with in a spirit of compromise; and that if disputes occurred, there would in the last resort be collective force available to solve them.

Coincidentally my government —like many other governments— have been studying what could be done, not only about the atomic bomb but about atomic energy. We knew that while there was such a tremendously important weapon, it must be controlled if mankind were to benefit from the equally important forces of atomic energy that might be available for peaceful purposes. Therefore the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, flew to the United States in 1945 to discuss this problem with President Truman and Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The United States government should here and hereafter have full credit for working out the resulting coherent plan for the control and use of atomic energy. They knew, as we knew, that it would be impossible to harness these immense and unparalleled forces for peaceful purposes unless we took steps to control the clandestine use of these same forces for secret and disastrous purposes.

Atomic Reports

We assume that all delegates are familiar with the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, and particularly with the first report of that commission, which is the basis of all our thinking on this subject. In the first report you will find that a committee of experts (on which Soviet Russia was represented) was set up to report as technicians on whether it was technologically possible effectively to control atomic energy. They said there, and I am quoting their report:—

"With regard to the question posed by Committee Two 'whether effective control of atomic energy is possible,' we do not find any basis in the available scientific facts for supposing that effective control is not technologically feasible."

In later discussions this conclusion was developed into a detailed plan. The United Kingdom with the majority emphatically agreed that effective control over atomic energy can be exercised if the International Control Agency to be set up, is given powers which include some form of international ownership, management and inspection.

Why then, my colleagues will ask, are we months later confronted by a situation in which the Atomic Energy Commission itself has reported that it can no longer profitably continue its activities, and that its work in effect must now be adjourned? The reason, I am afraid, is fundamentally a simple one. It is that, although they often put forward a point of view which cannot be disregarded and which should be intelligently discussed, the minority in these matters resolutely refuses to accommodate itself, even in the slightest degree, to the wishes and desires of the majority. This is a circumstance which does not only apply to the field of atomic energy, but is evident in practically all the political activities of the United Nations. It is evident, for example, in the field of disarmament, where, although certain progress has been made, work has reached a point where further progress does not seem likely. It is evident as regards the Military Staff Committee, where the disagreement revealed both over the question of general principles and other matters shows how remote are the prospects of early agreement.

War Shadow

This I must say with all the solemnity at my disposal. If the black fury, the incalculable disaster of atomic war should fall upon us, all I can say is, that one power, by refusing its co-operation in the control and development of those great new forces for the good of humanity, will alone be responsible for the evils which may be visited upon mankind. This lack of co-operation, so obvious on these grave subjects to which I have been alluding, has almost never been absent at any level of international political activity. There has been in this connection much discussion about the use of the veto.

May I say that, so far as my government is concerned, we have consistently held the view that where the vital interests of the countries were in question, the veto is not evil in itself. It is the abuse of the veto which is the root of the trouble. In other words, this abuse is the most striking instance of the basic fact that progress is unobtainable unless a real attempt is made to regard the majority view as something to which individual views should in general defer, if it is not a question of life and death or of one party being put in a demonstrably difficult position. In some circumstances, therefore, we can admit that the veto is necessary, and even useful. During the meeting of the Assembly in New York at the end of 1946, we recognized that it was unwise to try to amend the Charter so as to restrict or eliminate it, but rather put forward a code of conduct in the light of which it should, if necessary, be exercised. Can we not even now progress on this path and gradually build up some system of case law based on precedents which would define the circumstances in which it was or was not proper to exercise the veto."

New Members

Let me take, for instance, the question of the admission of new members. I cannot see, myself, how the vital interests of any one great power could be in any way affected if there were general agreement on the part of the permanent members of the Security Council not to employ their privileged vote so as to block the admission of any state which was found to be worthy of admission by the normal majority of members of the Security Council. As the Assembly already knows, four of the permanent members have already agreed to forgo their privileges in this connection. But still many states are penalized by the intransigence of the fifth state. The most striking example of this is Ceylon. We have here an example of a state which has only recently emerged into independence but has nevertheless elected to remain in that great and historic community of free nations which is the British Commonwealth. Why should she be penalized for remaining in that community—a community of other nations which have taken their place as original members of the United Nations? And yet Ceylon has been refused admission.

The blocking of countries such as Ceylon, Eire, Transjordan and Italy for entirely irrelevant reasons does indeed produce an acute sense of frustration and, though not perhaps the most important, is in some ways the most striking example of the exercise of a power which, as I have already said, should only be used in the most solemn and exceptional cases. In the light of what I have said about the Soviet attitude to security, disarmament, atomic energy and the veto, how on earth are we to regard the latest proposals put forward by Mr. Vishinsky? We must be forgiven if we are suspicious. As you all know, his country is a sealed book; but in my country we have a free press. As you have heard, Mr. Vishinsky can and does quote anything that appears in print about what happens on our side, and in some cases about what does not happen. What person can say what is happening inside the Soviet Union? Have we got to put our security in the pool with a nation which will not, and is determined not to, reveal to the world what it is doing? This looks to me like a proposal to the Assembly to disarm the rest of the world while the Soviet Union maintains secrecy about its own military strength. It is not a situation conducive to confidence or to collective security. For us in England it is impossible to divorce the government from the people. The government is the people. It is unthinkable that governments should draw closer when the people are deliberately kept apart. It is difficult, if not impossible, to have any useful exchanges between governments when there is not even the possibility of normal contact between the individual citizens of the countries concerned.

I notice that Mr. Vishinsky claimed that the contacts existing between friendly nations in the West were all part of a "cold war" against the Soviet Union. This is nonsense. But what about the Soviet war of nerves? What about the war of nerves which has been carried on against Turkey for so long, compelling her to keep herself mobilized?

Why the perpetual war of nerves, involving in this case actual fighting, against the lawfully-elected Greek government and the valiant and sorely-tried Greek people?

This has not been disguised. Mr. Vishinsky cannot expect us to forget these things and we cannot go on as though they do not exist. In many parts of the world democratic institutions are being attacked either through the Commform or the local Communists acting under direction. An onslaught is being made, directly or indirectly, on the rights of peoples and individuals. It is we who are on the defensive. It is we who are the victims of the "cold war" waged against us all from Moscow.



Bevin of Britain

Explains Discipline

I have already quoted the figures of the terrible war losses in my country; and, of course, I acknowledge that losses in other countries, including Soviet Russia, were terrible. We are a democracy. The present Labor government was elected by the people in 1945 and we have bent our energies to complete economic rehabilitation.

I think we can claim before this Assembly that no country in the world has submitted itself more than we have to voluntary discipline, nor made a greater collective contribution to restore their position than has Great Britain.

But yet, through no wish or fault of our own, we have now been forced to turn from our work of reconstruction and to divert a part of our resources to the production of munitions, which we had virtually abandoned. In our concern for the economic and social well-being of our people we came near to neglecting their safety, which we had hoped might have been secure in the hands of the United Nations. But, for reasons which I have explained, nothing has occurred which gives us any sense of assurance either in the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations or in the Atomic Energy Commission.

Security and Disarmament

We believe, as a result of bitter experience, that a feeling of security and confidence alone leads to disarmament. We do not believe that the converse is true. Since Mr. Vishinsky apparently takes the opposite view, let him tell us first the facts about the armed forces of the Soviet Union. We are told they now number at least three or four millions. Before the war I believe they were nearer one million.

We, on the other hand, were rapidly running down to our pre-war position, and we have had to arrest it. From where then do we begin to disarm? What is the basis on which to start?

I repeat what I said in New York. The basis of disarmament is collective security. Let us open up and see what others are doing. It presupposes, moreover, a cessation of the attacks upon our institutions and our internal political business. If not, we cannot look with any confidence upon any resolution which may be put before us. We doubt its sincerity because of the actual events which have taken place.

No Attack on U.S.S.R.

This co-operation would not be directed against the Soviet Union. He never questioned that right. That I appreciate, and it would be very improper if he did.

We are co-operating with our friends, but we are not suggesting any attack on any one. In fact, if the Soviet government is living in fear of our joining in an attack on the territory of the Soviet Union, they may rest in peace. We shall never do it. On the other hand, if, having secured Soviet territory, they then use the territory of other states to prepare attacks on us, then a very difficult situation is created, in which we can only look to our own defense.

One other point. We have no objection to the Soviet Union being a Communist state. We raise no objection to America being a capitalist state. We, however, claim a right on behalf of the people of Great Britain to develop our state as we feel necessary for the well-being of our people. If this can be conceded and understood, then a good deal of the cause of conflict can be removed.

Now let me sum up to make my position clear. I am neither impressed nor edified by Mr. Vishinsky's attack on the United States.

If he or his government had any feeling for the simple people of Europe or of the world, if they were animated by anything but an out-of-date, backward, unscientific doctrine, they would be the first to applaud the great and unselfish contribution of the United States to world recovery.

Truth Due

I am neither a warmonger nor a pacifist. I still pin my faith in the ordinary peoples of the world, who will not be deceived either by dialectics or slogans. These may confuse them for a time, but in the end the simple folk will discern the truth. Perhaps that is the reason why so much of the world is denied knowledge of what is going on in other parts of the world. Let there be light; let there be knowledge; let the common people have freedom of movement, freedom of information and contacts. Let them learn that among ordinary people in the world there is no such thing as aggressors. It is not the simple people who want to fight: it is not they who want to take other people's homes and territory. After San Francisco our hopes were high and we felt that at last, with all the mistakes of the League of Nations behind us, a new instrument had been created which would avoid them: that the terrible experiences which the world has suffered would lead all statesmen to co-operate.

Perhaps we set our hopes too high. Nevertheless, it is better to have our difficulties now than to live in a fool's paradise, because from these misunderstandings and difficulties we may still learn a way to provide means to overcome them.

If we cannot proceed on a world basis as we hoped, we must proceed on a regional basis. We must agree with whom we can agree; work with those whom we can work with; understand and trust those who are willing to enter into trust and understanding with us. It is perhaps out of these very regional structures that there may yet grow that world government for which humanity yearns and toward which it has been striving and struggling for so long.

The Conclusion of the White Paper

(Continued from Page 5)

with respect to Berlin of the German bank of emission of the Soviet Zone.

"Furthermore, with respect to the question of the control of the trade of Berlin, the position of the Soviet Military Governor amounted to a claim for exclusive Soviet authority over the trade of Berlin with the Western Zones of occupation and with foreign countries. This claim was a contradiction of the clear meaning of the agreed directive to the four military governors.

"7. Even while discussions were in progress, the Soviet authorities in Berlin tolerated attempts on the part of minority groups sympathetic to their political aims forcibly to overthrow the legal government of the city of Berlin, constituted by democratic elections held under four-power supervision. On August 30, the representatives of the three Western occupying powers in Moscow had drawn Mr. Molotov's attention to the disturbed situation in Berlin. They suggested that instructions be sent to the four military governors that they should do all in their power to preserve a favorable atmosphere in Berlin, but Mr. Molotov claimed that such instructions to the Soviet Military Governor were unnecessary. Nevertheless, after that date, these attempts to overthrow the city government increased in violence.

"8. On September 14, 1948, the representatives of the governments of the United States, France and the United Kingdom, acting on specific instructions, called the attention of the Soviet government to the Soviet Military Governor's disregard of the agreements reached during the Moscow discussions and requested that he be instructed to give effect to them.

New Soviet Demands

"9. The Soviet government's reply of September 18, however, upheld the Soviet military governor's position. The Soviet government further confirmed its intention to disregard its commitment to lift the restrictions imposed on transport and communications by seeking to impose restrictions which had not before been in effect.

With respect to trade, the Soviet requirement that the licensing of trade with Berlin be placed in the hands of the Soviet military authorities made plain the Soviet government's intention to obtain exclusive control over the trade of Berlin.

"As regards the powers of the four-power financial commission, the Soviet reply asserted that the Western occupying powers desired to establish control over all operations of the German bank of emission. In fact the United States, United Kingdom and French military governors sought only to secure the Soviet military governor's acceptance of the agreed principle that the four-power financial commission should control the operations of the bank with respect to the financial arrangements relating to the currency changeover and to the continued provision and use of the German mark of the Soviet Zone in the city of Berlin, (i.e. in Berlin only and not in the Soviet Zone). In the light of Mr. Molotov's statements during the discussion of the Soviet reply, it became clear that no assurance was given that the Soviet military governor would be prepared to proceed on the previously agreed basis. Thus in this matter, as in others, the intention of the Soviet government was manifestly to impose conditions nullifying the authority of the Western occupying powers and to acquire complete control over the city of Berlin.

"10. For the governments of the U.K., U.S.A. and France to continue discussions when fundamental agreements previously reached had been disregarded by the Soviet government would have been futile. It would have been equally fruitless to continue such discussions in the face of the unmistakable intention of the Soviet government to undermine, and indeed to destroy, the rights of the three governments as occupying powers in Berlin as a price for lifting the blockade, illegally imposed in the first instance and still unlawfully maintained. The three governments therefore dispatched identical notes on September 22 to the Soviet government. In those notes, after restating their position on the specific points at issue, they asked the Soviet government whether it was prepared to remove the blockade measures which it had imposed and thereby to establish conditions which would permit a continuation of discussions.

Reply Unsatisfactory

"11. The reply of the Soviet government in its notes to the three governments of September 25, 1948, is unsatisfactory.

"As regards the introduction and continued circulation and use in Berlin of the German mark of the Soviet Zone, the Soviet government misrepresents the position of the three Western occupying powers. The latter have made it clear from the outset that they do not desire to exercise any control over the financial arrangements in the Soviet Zone of Occupation, but are insisting on those conditions only which would provide adequate four-power control over the financial arrangements for the introduction and continued circulation and use of the German mark of the Soviet Zone as the sole currency in Berlin.

"As regards control of the trade of Berlin the Soviet government, contrary to its previous attitude, now states its willingness to agree to the establishment of four-power control over the issuance of licenses for the import and export of goods provided that agreement is reached on all other questions. It is clear, after more than six weeks of discussions, from the Soviet government's persistent refusal to remove the blockade measures and its continued insistence on other conditions which would enable it to destroy the authority and rights of the United Kingdom, the United States and France as occupying powers in Berlin that this conditional concession is illusory.

"As regards air traffic between Berlin and the Western zones of occupation, the Soviet government, while neither affirming nor withdrawing the demand for the particular restrictions put forward by the Soviet Military Governor during the discussions in Berlin and confirmed in its reply of September 18, introduces another requirement to the effect that transport by air of commercial freight and passengers must be placed under the control of the Soviet command.

"The Soviet government's note of September 25, therefore, not only ignores the request of the three governments that the blockade measures should be removed in order that conditions may be established which would permit the continuation of discussions. It also seeks to impose restrictions on transport and communications between Berlin and the Western zones which would place the maintenance of the forces of occupation of the three Western occupying powers and the whole life of the Berlin population within the arbitrary power of the Soviet command, thus enabling the Soviet military authorities to reimpose the blockade at any moment in the future if they so desired.

Appeal to UN

"12. Accordingly, it is apparent that the Soviet government had no intention of carrying out the undertakings to which it had subscribed during the Moscow discussions in August. In the face of the expressed readiness of the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France to negotiate with the Soviet government all outstanding questions regarding Berlin and Germany as a whole in an atmosphere free from duress, the Soviet government has, in fact, persisted in using duress. It has resorted to acts of force rather than to the processes of peaceful settlement. It has imposed and maintained illegal restrictions amounting to a blockade of Berlin. It has failed to work out in good faith four-power arrangements for the control of the currency of that city. Even while the Western occupying powers were seeking agreement on measures to implement the understandings reached in Moscow, the Soviet military authorities condoned and encouraged attempts to overthrow the legally-constituted municipal government of Berlin.

"These actions are plainly attempts to nullify unilaterally the rights of the Western occupying powers in Berlin, which are coequal with those of the Soviet Union and like them are derived from the defeat and un-conditional surrender of Germany and from four-power agreements to which the Soviet government is a party. Moreover, the use of coercive pressure against the Western occupying powers is a clear violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Coercive Measures

"13. The issue between the Soviet government and the Western occupying powers is therefore not that of technical difficulties in communications nor that of reaching agreement upon the conditions for the regulation of the currency for Berlin. The issue is that the Soviet government has clearly shown by its actions that it is attempting by illegal and coercive measures, in disregard of its obligations, to secure political objectives to which it is not entitled and which it could not achieve by peaceful means. It has resorted to blockade measures; it has threatened the Berlin population with starvation, disease and economic ruin; it has tolerated disorders and attempted to overthrow the duly elected municipal government of Berlin.

"The attitude and conduct of the Soviet government reveal sharply its purpose to continue its illegal and coercive blockade and its unlawful actions designed to reduce the status of the United States, the United Kingdom and France as occupying powers in Berlin to one of complete subordination to Soviet rule, and thus to obtain absolute authority over the economic, political and social life of the people of Berlin, and to incorporate the city in the Soviet Zone.

"14—The Soviet government has thereby taken upon itself sole responsibility for creating a situation, in which further recourse to the means of settlement prescribed in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations is not, in existing circumstances, possible, and which constitutes a threat to international peace and security. In order that international peace and security may not be further endangered, the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France, therefore, while reserving to themselves full rights to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain in these circumstances their position in Berlin, find themselves obliged to refer the action of the Soviet government to the Security Council of the United Nations."

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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Sept. 27, 1948

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UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION
TO THE THIRD SESSION OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ADVANCE ADVANCE

NOTE: THE CONTENTS OF THIS RELEASE SHOULD NOT BE USED IN ANY WAY BY PRESS OR RADIO UNTIL DELIVERY HAS ACTUALLY BEGUN.

The following is the text of a speech to be given by The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin before the Plenary Session of the General Assembly

PLEASE CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY FOR POSSIBLE CHANGES

I am glad to have this opportunity of addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations at this third regular Session, and it is a particular pleasure that it should be taking place in Paris. We find ourselves the guests of the French Government and of this great city, and indeed of the whole French people. Its long history, its many crises and vicissitudes, and its great triumphs are in a way a symbol for our endeavours in this world organisation in which we have to discuss the great problems of the world.

In the statement which I am about to make, I shall refer to several phases of the work, policy and labours of the United Nations. But there is one subject which I want to deal with at the outset - the question of Palestine. It is a particularly vexed problem, and it is before the United Nations now. In the view of my Government a rapid solution is most desirable. I refer, of course, to the problem of Palestine.

/PALESTINE

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PALESTINE.

As the Assembly is aware His Majesty's Government held for twenty five years a Mandate whose terms presented a problem which proved to be insoluble. The object of the Mandate was to prepare for self-government in Palestine where Arabs and Jews could live together in harmony and many efforts were made to settle this problem on this basis. All kinds of proposals were advanced, none of which proved to be acceptable. But notwithstanding this, His Majesty's Government have reason to be proud of the contribution they made during those years to the development of the country and the well-being of its people. Whatever happens in the future, whatever decision the United Nations may make, the future rulers of Palestine will be building on foundations laid by British administrators. The problem of Palestine was accentuated by the persecution of the Jews by Hitler; the resulting pressure of Jewish immigration intensified the conflict between Arabs and Jews. We came to the conclusion the only way the problem could be solved was by our surrendering the Mandate and asking the United Nations to consider the future government of Palestine.

Considerable time was spent on the Palestine question at the Second Session of the Assembly, and it was examined again at the special Session in the Spring of this year.

Nevertheless, the termination of the British Mandate was followed by an immediate outbreak of hostilities. The delegation of the United Kingdom in the Security Council played a major part in bringing about the present truce, which we hope will not again be broken.

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The successful establishment of the truce was due in large part to the devotion and courage of Count Bernadotte, whose tragic death will cast its shadow over our discussion of Palestine at the present session of the Assembly. Nobody was in a better position than Count Bernadotte to estimate the kind of settlement which would give the best prospects of stable and peaceful conditions in Palestine.

It is fortunate, therefore, that he was able before his death to complete his report to the Secretary-General, and so to present us with the conclusions to which his experience had led him. We believe that the plan contained in Part I of the Mediator's report is one in which the two parties should be able to acquiesce without sacrificing any of their vital interests. We believe that it offers the best hope of healing the breach between these two Semitic peoples.

We have therefore decided to support Count Bernadotte's plan in its entirety.

I am instructed by my Government to impress upon the Assembly the urgent need for a decision on the Palestine question.

If we fail to take a decision in the next few weeks, hostilities might break out again with incalculable consequences.

The United Kingdom Delegation therefore feels justified in asking the Assembly to tackle this problem urgently, so that the United Nations may decide on their course of action and on the means for carrying it into effect.

/I...

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I would, now, if I may, refer to the economic and social work of the United Nations. My Government have always attached the greatest importance to this work. We have always believed that if it is possible to solve the problems of the lack of proper food, of social unhappiness and discontent, and that if there is a great stimulation of agricultural production and of means to meet all the other essential needs of the people together with an agreed covenant on human rights, freedom of information, freedom of association: then we shall have made a great contribution to a sound structure of world peace.

I would ask not only the Delegates, but also the Parliaments and other representatives of the world in all fields, to study the substantial measure of progress which has been made in these fields. It is not so great as we would have wished, because it has been hindered by political differences and has been affected by great political problems which divide the world to-day and which have their repercussions on economic and social collaboration. But it does represent, in spite of all that, great progress.

When I refer to the economic and social work of the United Nations I include all the specialised agencies. Taken together, the scope of their work is tremendous. Its effect is not seen in a spectacular way but rather in the daily life of the people.

We are glad to witness the coming into existence of the International Refugee Organisation. One of the terrible things in the aftermath of the war and the disturbances which have followed the war is the sufferings of these poor unfortunate people.

/The...

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The International Refugee Organisation has already performed very useful work in dealing with this great human problem. We would make a most earnest appeal that this organisation, now fully established, be supported and aided by all members of the United Nations. A really resolute effort ought to dispose of this problem during the coming year or two at the most. It does mean, however, that we must not find excuses for not taking action, but must really approach the problem with a will to help in its final solution. In fact every member of the United Nations should be willing to take their quota. If dealt with in this way, a problem which now appears large will then appear small.

Another agency, with which some of us have been associated since the end of the 1914-18 war, has been the International Labour Office. That too has pressed on with its social work and it has been able to frame an important convention on freedom of association and trade union rights. This is of the highest importance. I understand that the Convention is now before Governments for ratification. I hope that this convention will be widely ratified.

Another great piece of work which the International Labour Office is developing in its Trade Committees, in which people engaged in different industries can collaborate for their mutual benefit and advancement. When people talk in terms of occupations rather than in terms of national interests, comradeship develops. This should be fostered.

It is impossible for me to mention all the work of the specialised agencies, but they do represent a growth of international collaboration producing useful results, which in their totality bring practical benefit to the lives and welfare of millions of people.

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Let me mention here our great and continued interest in the definition of Human rights and of the fredom of information. At one time we had hoped that it would be possible at this Assembly for the nations of the world to pledge themselves to a covenant defining human rights. This now seems doubtful, but we will not slacken our efforts to secure such a covenant. However, the United Kingdom Delegation hopes that the Assembly will without dissent approve the declaration on human rights which is now submitted to it, and also that it will be possible to agree upon the covenants covering the freedom of information. In themselves these are great instruments. If there were a definition agreed among us as to what human rights each should safeguard; if there were provision among us for the free movement of information as well as of individuals; the tension between us would be immediately relieved, and misunderstanding between us would be ultimately removed.

These social activities of the United Nations can only thrive on a healthy economic foundation. The Charter contemplated a healthy world, economically speaking, and that I regret to say cannot be described as being the case in fact. But, the possibility exists for progressively restoring economic health to the world. One of the contributions offered to us was the Marshall Plan. It is well known that Great Britain has been anxious to see the rehabilitation of Europe. While she is the centre of a great commonwealth, she is also a European country and the well-being of her citizens depends on the security and prosperity of Europe. We have always been, since the close of the war, anxious to make what contributions we could, notwithdtanding our terrific losses in the war, to European rehabilitation.

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The figures of our material losses during the war speak for themselves. I will quote some of the more striking figures:

destruction of or damage to four million houses, i.e. to one house in every three in the country;

destruction to factories and installations worth one thousand five hundred million pounds;

the sinking of nine million tones of shipping;

loss of a great proportion of our overseas investments.

Owing to the damage to our economy it was a formidable task to make these losses good. We were further handicapped by the grave impoverishment of the country. Thus, in order first to continue the war when we were alone and then to carry on to victory we sold over one thousand million pounds of foreign investments, gold and dollars, and we incurred debts amounting to more even than that.

Instead therefore of constantly attacking the United States we welcomed their generosity. What form has it taken? First U.N.R.R.A.: a universal contribution without discrimination. We also made a significant contribution to U.N.R.R.A., in proportion to our national income, and many countries represented on this rostrum benefited from that effort. We do not expect gratitude, but we have felt that decency would make them remember it. Later Mr.Marshall made his speech and indicated that America would make a contribution to Europe, to be applied to the whole of Europe without discrimination, provided Europe set about helping herself. We welcomed this. We have striven to make it a workable scheme and we do not apologise for it. Indeed, I am confident that many of the Governments who now pretend to rejoice that they are outside the European Aid Programme do so with regret in their hearts.

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When to my surprise, Mr.Modelewski, the leader of the Polish Delegation stated that the very fact of Poland's rejection of the Marshall Plan had made it possible for Poland to establish and carry out her own Polish plan of reconstruction, his words did not carry conviction. All, or almost all, European countries were anxious to come into the programme, notwithstanding the allegations made in certain quarters about infringement of national sovereignty. We know that the countries of Eastern Euro pe were forbidden to come in, and that is the only reason whey they are outside. It is noteworthy that every country which was really free to come in, came in.

The European Recovery Plan is ~~not charity~~: it is to assist Europe to get on her feet, to produce for herself. It is not designed to take away independence, but to help to re-establish it.

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TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL.

Turning to the Trusteeship Council, it seems to me that it is not doing the job laid down for it in the Charter of the United Nations. It will be remembered that it was the United Kingdom Government, together with the Australian Government, who took the initiative in preparing the draft of Chapter 12 of the Charter, and that draft was based on the recognised and long-standing policy of successive British Governments in regard to all British dependent territories. Together with other Powers at San Francisco, who had considerable experience with the same problems which faced us in our Colonies, a draft was eventually elaborated, which was accepted by the United Nations as a whole. In accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, we and other Powers who administered colonial territories under mandate, agreed to place the territories in question under the trusteeship of the United Nations. These agreements were approved by the United Nations, but although their aim was to associate the United Nations with the administration of the territories in a general supervisory capacity, it was always intended - and this is made quite clear by the wording of the agreements themselves - that the administering authority should have sole responsibility for their administration. There now seems to be a tendency in the Trusteeship Council to go beyond its general powers of supervision, and beyond the terms of the Charter and of the agreements, and to attempt to take upon itself the functions of the administering authorities.

In our role of administering authority, we are anxious to co-operate, and we welcome constructive criticism. There is no iron curtain round our trust territories - nor for that matter around any of the non-self-governing territories for which we are responsible. But in the administration of

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our trust territories, we will not be deflected from what we think to be the right course by uninformed or prejudiced, doctrinaire criticism from people who are not required to reveal the truth of conditions in their own territories.

Let me give two examples of the sort of criticism to which I refer. We were reproached in Tanganyika for maintaining the tribal system. The fact is that the clan and tribe alone bind the vast majority of rural areas together for community action of any sort: the clan and tribe more than anything else teach and enforce the social responsibilities and enrich and colour the lives of individuals. To break this up, as is suggested, in the name of progress, would be equivalent to destroying the family unit in a Western society. We, the Administering Authority, have a much more constructive and realistic policy. Our aim is steadily to develop the existing traditional tribal organisations into more liberal forms in a way which will eventually result in a system of indirect electoral representation, linking representative local Councils with the Central Legislative Council itself.

The second example is the ground nuts scheme, which the Soviet representative criticised as leading to the disruption of the indigenous economy and the concentration of millions of acres of land in the hands of non-indigenous population. The fact is that we are bringing millions of acres of thorn scrub desert under cultivation and destroying the tsetse fly and attacking the disease which has made the lives of many Africans, "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". The ground nut scheme is no ruthless experiment in collectivisation on the Soviet lines. We are not expropriating Africans: we are expropriating thorn bush and tsetse. Moreover, we have made our intention abundantly clear of making this land habitable and fertile, and in due course handing it over to

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the indigenous peoples as fruitful, well cultivated land which they will be taught to maintain by methods of large-scale agriculture and co-operative farming. And a considerable portion of the large sums devoted to this Scheme are being spent on establishing schools and training centres for African technicians and artisans, hospitals and other social measures for the benefit of the local population. In these areas and in many others under our control, if what we are doing were done by those who criticise us, they would be making great propaganda for their actions and their work in development. But it happens to be Great Britain, so our efforts are singled out for condemnation. Notwithstanding this, we intend to pursue our policy.

There is a misguided and false idea that the possession of colonies is bad in itself and that Colonial Powers cannot be trusted to guide backward peoples. As a result, the Trusteeship Council is in danger of degenerating into a platform for political propaganda, which will not serve the interests of the inhabitants of trust territories, and cannot fail to undermine the international trusteeship system itself. No right-thinking person can want this to happen: my Government most emphatically do not. And if I speak bluntly, it is in order to clear up these misunderstandings which, if allowed to persist, will effectively prevent the United Nations from carrying out the great task entrusted to the Trusteeship Council of assisting the Administering Authorities in bringing the peoples in trust territories to a stage where they can stand for themselves. In passing, I might mention a fact that is often overlooked, and that has frequently consoled me: Trusteeship is like an English word and reflects an English conception. We have a proud record in the promotion of self-government for many peoples.

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May I now turn to what I may call the political side of the activities of the United Nations. Whatever deficiencies my colleagues may have discerned on the economic, social and functional side of the United Nations, I can point to successes there. During the last year there cannot be said to have been any outstanding successes on the political side. It is indeed a bleak and depressing picture that confronts us. At San Francisco Great Britain agreed to the Charter and we decided to base our policy on it. To that policy we have steadfastly adhered. Delegates will remember that at the first meeting of the Assembly in London we called for the immediate setting up of a Military Staff Committee. This was, of course, with a view to getting on quickly with the organisation of collective security, so that we could all settle down to the tasks of peace in the knowledge that political problems would be dealt with in a spirit of compromise; and that if disputes occurred, there would in the last resort be collective force available to solve them.

Coincidentally my Government - like many other Governments - have been studying what could be done, not only about the atomic bomb but about atomic energy. We knew that while there was such a tremendously important weapon, it must be controlled if mankind were to benefit from the equally important forces of atomic energy that might be available for peaceful purposes. Therefore the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, flew to the United States in 1945 to discuss this problem, with Mr. Truman and Mr. Mackenzie-King. The United States Government should here, and hereafter,

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have full credit for working out the resulting coherent plan for the control and use of atomic energy. They knew, as we knew, that it would be impossible to harness these immense and unparalleled forces for peaceful purposes unless we took steps to control the clandestine use of these same forces for secret and disastrous purposes.

We assume that all delegates are familiar with the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, and particularly with the first report of that Commission, which is the basis of all our thinking on this subject. In the first report you will find that a Committee of Experts (on which Soviet Russia was represented) was set up to report as technicians on whether it was technologically possible effectively to control atomic energy. They said there, and I am quoting their report:-

> "With regard to the question posed by Committee Two 'whether effective control of atomic energy is possible', we do not find any basis in the available scientific facts for supposing that effective control is not technologically feasible".

In later discussions this conclusion was developed into a detailed plan. The United Kingdom with the majority emphatically agreed that effective control over atomic energy can be exercised if the International Control Agency to be set up, is given powers which include some form of international ownership, management and inspection.

Why then, my colleagues will ask, are we months later confronted by a situation in which the Atomic Energy Commission itself has reported that it can no longer profitably continue its activities, and that its work in effect must now be adjourned? The reason, I am afraid, is fundamentally a simple one. It is that although they often put forward a point

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of view which cannot be disregarded and which should be intelligently discussed, the minority in these matters resolutely refuses to accommodate itself, even in the slightest degree, to the wishes and desires of the majority. This is a circumstance which does not only apply to the field of atomic energy, but is evident in practically all the political activities of the United Nations. It is evident, for example, in the field of disarmament where, although certain progress has been made, work has reached a point where further progress does not seem likely. It is evident as regards the Military Staff Committee, where the disagreement revealed both over the question of general principles and other matters shows how remote are the prospects of early agreement. This I must say with all the solemnity at my disposal. If the black fury, the incalculable disaster of atomic war should fall upon us, all I can say is, that one Power, by refusing its co-operation in the control and development of those great new forces for the good of humanity, will alone be responsible for the evils which may be visited upon mankind. This lack of co-operation, so obvious on these grave subjects to which I have been alluding, has almost never been absent at any level of international political activity. There has been in this connection much discussion about the use of the veto. May I say that so far as my Government is concerned, we have consistently held the view that where the vital interests of the countries were in question, the veto is not evil in itself. It is the abuse of the veto which is the root of the trouble. In other words, this abuse is the most striking instance of the basic fact that progress is unobtainable unless a real attempt is made to regard the majority view as something to which individual views should in general defer, if it is not a question of life and death or of one party being

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put in a demonstrably difficult position. In some circumstances, therefore, we can admit that the veto is necessary, and even useful. During the meeting of the Assembly in New York at the end of 1946, we recognised that it was unwise to try to amend the Charter so as to restrict or eliminate it, but rather put forward a code of conduct in the light of which it should, if necessary, be exercised. Can we not even now progress on this path and gradually build up some system of case law based on precedents which would define the circumstances in which it was or was not proper to exercise the veto?

Let me take, for instance, the question of the admission of new members. I cannot see myself how the vital interests of any one Great Power could be in any way affected if there were general agreement on the part of the permanent members of the Security Council not to employ their privileged vote so as to block the admission of any State which was found to be worthy of admission by the normal majority of members of the Security Council. As the Assembly already knows, four of the permanent members have already agreed to forego their privileges in this connection. But still many States are penalised by the intransigeance of the fifth State. The most striking example of this is Ceylon. We have here an example of a State which has only recently emerged into independence but has nevertheless elected to remain in that great and historic community of free nations, which is the British Commonwealth. Why should she be penalised for remaining in that community - a community of other nations which have taken their place as original members of the United Nations? And yet Ceylon has been refused admission.

Can anyone seriously say that Ceylon is less independent

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than, for instance, the Ukrainian and Byelo-Russian Republics? The blocking of countries such as Ceylon, Eire, Transjordan and Italy for entirely irrelevant reasons does indeed produce an acute sense of frustration and, though not perhaps the most important, is in some ways the most striking example of the exercise of a power which, as I have already said, should only be used in the most solemn and exceptional cases. In the light of what I have said about the Soviet attitude to Security, Disarmament, Atomic Energy and the Veto, how on earth are we to regard the latest proposals put forward by Mr. Vyshinski? We must be forgiven if we are suspicious. As you all know, his country is a sealed book; but in my country we have a free press. As you have heard, Mr. Vyshinski can and does quote anything that appears in print about what happens on our side, and in some cases about what does not happen. Much of what he has said is pure invention. But no-one objected. What person can say what is happening inside the Soviet Union? Have we got to put our security in the pool with a nation which will not, and is determined not to, reveal to the world what it is doing? This looks to me like a proposal to the Assembly to disarm the rest of the world while the Soviet Union maintains secrecy about their own military strength. It is not a situation conducive to confidence or to collective security. For us in England it is impossible to divorce the Government from the people. The Government is the people. It is unthinkable that Governments should draw closer when the people are deliberately kept apart. It is difficult, if not impossible, to have any useful exchanges between Governments when there is not even the possibility of normal contact between the individual citizens of the countries concerned.

I notice that Mr. Vyshinsky claimed that the contacts

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existing between friendly nations in the West were all part of a "cold war" against the Soviet Union. This is nonsense. But what about the Soviet war of nerves? What about the war of nerves which has been carried on against Turkey for so long, compelling her to keep herself mobilised.

Why the perpetual war of nerves, involving in this case actual fighting, against the lawfully elected Greek Government and the valiant and sorely-tried Greek people? Mr. Vyshinski need not trouble to answer. We know that the Soviet spider wants Greece within its web. Why should Mr. Vyshinski attack UNSCOB (United Nations Special Commission for the Balkans)? Why should not the United Nations at least watch over, if it cannot protect the inviolability of Greece's frontiers? We had a right to assume that there would be no interference with the internal life of Greece; that she would be left free to develop in her own way; that she would have elections and develop parliamentary government and evolve the kind of life she wanted. From the end of the war Greece has not been given a chance. She has not had a moment's respite either from her neighbours outside, nor from their accomplices within. The Greeks have been treated by the Soviet Union and her friends as if they were an enemy country. Her people have been unable to sleep in their beds at night with safety. In the villages they have been driven out. There are thousands of refugees. The blame for the woes the Greeks have suffered cannot be pinned on the United States and on Great Britain. We have merely been trying to assist the Greek people to reconstruct their own life. We all know of the desire on the part of her Northern neighbours for territorial aggrandisement at her expense.

This has not been disguised. Mr. Vyshinsky cannot expect us to forget these things and we cannot go on as though they do not exist. In many parts of the world democratic institutions are being attacked either through the Cominform or the local Communists acting under direction. An onslaught is being made, directly or indirectly, on the rights of peoples and individuals. It is we who are on the defensive. It is we who are the victims of the "cold war" waged against us all from Moscow.

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I have already quoted the figures of the terrible war losses in my country; and of course I acknowledge that losses in other countries, including Soviet Russia, were terrible. We are a democracy. The present Labour Government was elected by the people in 1945 and we have bent our energies to complete economic rehabilitation.

I think we can claim before this Assembly that no country in the world has submitted itself more than we have to voluntary discipline, nor made a greater collective contribution to restore their position than has Great Britain.

But yet, through no wish or fault of our own, we have now been forced to turn from our work of reconstruction and to divert a part of our resources to the production of munitions, which we had virtually abandoned. In our concern for the economic and social well-being of our people we came near to neglecting their safety, which we had hoped might have been secure in the hands of the United Nations. But, for reasons which I have explained, nothing has occurred which gives us any sense of assurance either in the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations or in the Atomic Energy Commission.

The threat of the war of nerves hangs over us in the activities of the Cominform and other bodies. We were even threatened here in Paris when we decided to press on with the European Recovery Plan. All these things have contributed to uncertainty. To restore confidence now we need deeds not words. Show us the deeds, give us proof of good faith, and it will be found that Great Britain will not be slow to enter into any rational discussion, provided she can expect a spirit of compromise and

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understanding for mutual interests.

We are not going to be deceived by any specious resolutions.

We believe, as a result of bitter experience that a feeling of security and confidence alone leads to disarmament. We do not believe that the converse is true. Since Mr. Vyshinsky apparently takes the opposite view, let him tell us first the facts about the armed forces of the Soviet Union. We are told they now number at least three or four millions. Before the war I believe they were nearer one million.

We, on the other hand, were rapidly running down to our pre-war position, and we have had to arrest it. From where then do we begin to disarm? What is the basis on which to start?

I repeat what I said in New York. The basis of disarmament is collective security. It presupposes, moreover, a cessation of the attacks upon our institutions and our internal political business. If not, we cannot look with any confidence upon any resolution which may be put before us. We doubt its sincerity because of the actual events which have taken place.

I would put a question to Mr. Vyshinsky: Is it true that, notwithstanding everything you say from this platform, it is the Marxist-Leninist conception that there can be no final agreement with non-Communist states? That everything the Soviet Government does is tactics and that they adhere to their given purpose whatever they say in the process? We are entitled to ask this, for it has been thus from the beginning, and you have made no secret of it. It is in everything you publish in the Soviet Union.

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It is in the writings of Lenin himself.

"We are living" says Lenin, "not merely in a state, but in a system of states, and the existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable.

One or other must triumph in the end.

And before that end supervenes, a series of frightful collisions between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois States will be inevitable.

That means, that if the ruling class - the proletariat - wants to hold sway, it must prove its capacity to do so by military organisation also". That quotation can be found in Generalissimo Stalin's work entitled "The Problems of Leninism".

Can Mr. Vyshinsky wonder that we are cautious about accepting at its face-value his statement that the policy of the Soviet Union is one of expanding and strengthening international co-operation?

Mr. Vyshinsky has said that the treaty we have made with France and the Benelux countries is directed against the Soviet Union. I deny this. Such a thought never entered our heads. But I can assure you it is decided to build a union which can stand on its own feet and rally its own peoples against any aggression against it, wherever it may come from. Mr. Vyshinsky referred to Germany. Well, as regards the German situation, what disappointed us was the turning down by the Soviet Government of the Byrnes Treaty. There we had a definite treaty for forty years, which was reintroduced by Mr. Marshall when he succeeded Mr. Byrnes. With this we should have had no fear at all of Germany ever being able to become aggressive. But you refused it. How can you stand before us now and

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make these accusations? All Soviet action belies Soviet statements. That is the difficulty.

I told Generalissimo Stalin we would co-operate with our neighbours just as he had.

This co-operation would not be directed against the Soviet Union. He never questioned that right. That I appreciate, and it would be very improper if he did.

We are co-operating with our friends, but we are not suggesting any attack on anyone. In fact, if the Soviet Government are living in fear of our joining in an attack on the territory of the Soviet Union, they may rest in peace. We shall never do it. On the other hand, if, having secured Soviet territory, they then use the territory of other States to prepare attacks on us, then a very difficult situation is created, in which we can only look to our own defence.

One other point. We have no objection to the Soviet Union being a communist state. We raise no objection to America being a capitalist state. We however claim a right on behalf of the people of Great Britain to develop our state as we feel necessary for the well-being of our people. If this can be conceded and understood then a good deal of the cause of conflict can be removed.

Now let me sum up to make my position clear. I am neither impressed nor edified by Mr. Vyshinsky's attack on the United States.

If he or his Government had any feeling for the simple people of Europe or of the world, if they were animated by anything but an out-of-date, backward, unscientific doctrine, they would be the first to applaud the great and unselfish contribution of the United States to world recovery.

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I am neither a war-monger nor a pessimist. I still pin my faith in the ordinary peoples of the world, who will not be deceived either by dialectics or slogans. These may confuse them for a time, but in the end the simple folk will discern the truth. Perhaps that is the reason why so much of the world is denied knowledge of what is going on in other parts of the world. Let there be light; let there be knowledge; let the common people have freedom of movement, freedom of information and contacts. Let them learn that among ordinary people in the world there is no such thing as aggressors. It is not the simple people who want to fight: it is not they who want to take other people's homes and territory. After San Francisco our hopes were high and we felt that at last, with all the mistakes of the League of Nations behind us, a new instrument had been created which would avoid them: that the terrible experiences which the world had suffered would lead all statesmen to co-operate.

Perhaps we set our hopes too high. Nevertheless, it is better to have our difficulties now than to live in a fool's paradise, because from these misunderstandings and difficulties we may still learn a way to provide means to overcome them.

If we cannot proceed on a world basis as we hoped, we must proceed on a regional basis. We must agree with whom we can agree; work with those whom we can work with; understand and trust those who are willing to enter into trust and understanding with us. It is perhaps out of these very regional structures that there may yet grow that world government for which humanity yearns and towards which it has been striving and struggling for so long.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....THE TIMES.....

Date.....September 27, 1948.....

Subject.....

C 205907

MR. VYSHINSKY'S ARMS PLAN

A REDUCTION BY ONE-THIRD

From Our United Nations Correspondent

PARIS, SEPT. 26

Mr. Vyshinsky had a packed house at the Palais de Chaillot yesterday for his speech to the General Assembly, and with his flair for dramatic oratory he reserved his motion for a reduction of armaments (discussed on another page) until the end.

This read: " Noting that up to the present time practically nothing has been done to implement the Assembly's decisions of January 24, 1946, on atomic energy as well as the decision of December 14 on principles governing the general regulation and reduction of armaments; recognizing the task of prohibition of production and use of atomic energy for war aims as of the first importance; recognizing that general substantial reduction of armaments satisfies the demands for establishing a durable peace and strengthening international security and is compatible with the interests of the nations in making easier the heavy economic burden they bear as a result of excessive and ever-increasing expenditures for armaments in various countries; taking into account that the great Powers, permanent members of the Security Council, possess the overwhelming number of armed forces and armaments and bear the main responsibility for maintenance of peace and universal security; for the purpose of strengthening the cause of peace and eliminating the threat of a new war fomented by expansionist and other reactionary elements; the General Assembly recommends to the permanent members of the Security Council—the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and China—as the first step in reduction of armaments and armed forces, to reduce by one-third during one year all present land, naval, and air forces.

" The General Assembly recommends the prohibition of atomic weapons as weapons intended for the aims of aggression and not for those of defence;

" The General Assembly recommends the establishment within the framework of the Security Council of an international control body for the purpose of the supervision of and control over the implementation of the measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces and for the prohibition of atomic weapons."

" VIOLATIONS OF THE CHARTER "

Apart from this resolution Mr. Vyshinsky was almost entirely concerned with failures of the United Nations organization during the past year and with his usual attacks on the western Powers, accused this time with active preparations for war on the Soviet Union. His brief references to the pacific nature of Soviet intentions were received with disciplined applause.

His first tilt was at alleged violations of the charter by " unlawful decisions " in establishing the interim committee, or " Little Assembly," and the commissions on Korea and the Balkans. There was no doubt, he said, that the initiators of the interim committee sought to undermine the role and significance of the Security Council in its responsibility for peace and security. The commission for Korea was intended to cover up foreign interference with the internal affairs of Korea. At the price of lawlessness and the split of Korea the American authorities had set up a South Korean puppet government which they widely advertised as an all-Korean government. Equally unsuccessful, he asserted, were the efforts of the Balkan Commission, illegally set up at the previous session of the Assembly and intended to facilitate the suppression of the national liberation movement in Greece on the one hand, and on the other to support artificial charges of the Greek " monarcho-Fascists " against their northern neighbours.

In a flanking attack on the Marshall plan Mr. Vyshinsky observed that it not only made no contribution to stabilization in Europe but was aggravating the position of those nations adhering to it by undermining their political and economic dependence. Then came an onslaught on the work of the Security Council, which, he asserted, had failed to adopt necessary measures against threats to peace and had taken a contrary position by supporting the violators.

After the 30 months' work of the Atomic Energy Commission and of the Commission on the Reduction of Armaments all the tasks assigned to them by the General Assembly had not progressed an inch. The Soviet Union insisted on the immediate prohibition of atomic weapons and on strict international control. Without prohibition of the production and use of atomic weapons all proposals regarding the establishment of an international body for control over the use of atomic energy would be deprived of any practical sense. The American Government insisting that first an international body of control should be established and then an agreement on the prohibition of atomic weapons put the cart before the horse.

AMERICAN POLICY

Tracing what he called a radical change in American foreign policy, Mr. Vyshinsky declared that the policy of the Soviet Union was constantly directed towards international co-operation. But the United States Government, from the policy of fighting against aggressive forces, had passed over to a policy of expansion and the realization of plans for world domination.

America, together with the Governments of Great Britain and France, had organized a military political *bloc* of five States, whose aims were not directed against the danger of the recurrence of German aggression, since they intended to include western Germany, since time immemorial a stronghold of German militarism. It was quite clear, he stated, that the forming of such alliances was in direct contradiction with the Soviet treaties with Finland, Britain, and France. The whole British, French, and American Press openly stated that the military alliance of the five western Powers was directed against the U.S.S.R. and the new democracies.

He recalled that three years after the war, engaged in its secretive activities against the interest of peace, there still existed the Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff. He mentioned some of its members by name, adding that last year manoeuvres were held in the northern Atlantic with the participation of British, American, and Canadian naval forces; only this month there were manoeuvres of the so-called defence of Britain with the participation of British and American air forces.

Mr. Vyshinsky is an old hand at quoting from independent and often irresponsible newspaper articles, and he now had a plentiful supply of extracts from American journals to support his case that war was being prepared against Russia, and he went on to refer to the great increase of armament commitments in the American budget.

" Public opinion is being frantically coaxed, the U.S.S.R. and the new democracies shamelessly slandered, malicious lies spread, facts manipulated so as to deceive millions of people, to divert their attention from the actual instigators of war." " This situation," he concluded, " cannot be put up with. Millions of common people who paid with their blood for the crimes of the Fascist inciters and organizers of a recently terminated second world war cannot allow a repetition of a new war, which will bring in its wake calamities and hardships to the whole of mankind."

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....THE TIMES..... C 205907

Date.....September 27, 1948.....

Subject.....

MR. VYSHINSKY'S ARMS PLAN

A REDUCTION BY ONE-THIRD

From Our United Nations Correspondent

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CANADA

COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

September 26, 1948
(Sunday)

COMMUNIQUE

C205908

Mr. Schuman, Mr. Bevin and Mr. Marshall met shortly after noon at the Quai d'Orsay to consider the Soviet note of September 25, 1948 relating to the situation in Berlin, caused by the imposition and continuance of the Soviet blockade of rail, road and water communications between Berlin and the Western Zones of occupation in Germany.

In view of the fact that the Soviet Government in violation of the understanding between the four Powers has chosen to make public unilaterally its version of these negotiations, the three Ministers authorized the following statement:

The Governments of France, the United States and the United Kingdom are in agreement that the Soviet note of September 25 is unsatisfactory. The Soviet Government fails to provide the assurance requested in the notes from the three Governments of September 22, 1948 that the illegal blockade measures will be removed. In addition it demands that commercial and passenger traffic between the Western Zones and Berlin, by air as well as by rail, water and road, be controlled by the Soviet Command in Germany. This demand of the Soviet Government is restated with emphasis in the official communique issued in Moscow. Moreover, inregard to currency, the Soviet note is evasive and does not answer the clear position stated by the three Governments.

Accordingly, the three Governments are transmitting a note to the Soviet Government fully setting out their position and informing it that in view of the insistence of the Soviet Government upon maintaining the blockade and upon the institution of restrictions on air communications they are compelled, in compliance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, to refer the matter to the Security Council.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 205909

25 September, 1948.

THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION:

DR. HERBERT V. EVATT, COMMENTING UPON MR. VYSHINSKY'S SPEECH, SAID:-

From the point of view of the Assembly of the United Nations, Mr. Vyshinsky's speech, while not so conciliatory as some had hoped after Mr. Marshall's speech, is by no means so uncompromising in tone as many had forecast.

I believe that this Assembly can make a very substantial contribution towards world peace and world justice by faithful pursuit of each agenda item and by making each decision fearlessly and in accordance with the clear principles of our Charter.

One fact is outstanding. After three long years the great powers have been quite unable to agree upon the definitive terms of peace either for Germany or Japan. Questions like the Italian colonies and Korea which really belonged to the peace settlements have already spilt over into U.N. jurisdiction. The same must happen over Germany unless speedy agreement is reached. The unjust exclusion of middle and smaller powers from the Council of Foreign Ministers, despite their very important contributions to victory over Germany and Japan, has been proved a complete failure.

The peoples of every country yearn for peace and stability and for worth-while standards of life for themselves and for their children. They are irrevocably opposed both to physical and ideological aggression. In their necessity they must turn to the United Nations and particularly to the Assembly. It is their tribunal of last resort.

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Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Continental DAILY MAIL C 205910

Date September 26, 1948.

Subject

GOVERNMENT WINS ELECTION ISSUE

Polling postponed, but Queuille faces economic threat

By HAROLD KING

The French Government yesterday emerged victorious from a long tragi-comic battle between the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament and succeeded, after several weeks of intricate manœuvres, in finally passing a law postponing the departmental council elections from October to next March.

This apparently minor issue has determined the fate of several Cabinets and frequently threatened to bring to a premature end the 15-day-old Government of Dr. Henri Queuille.

With the passing into law on Friday night of 80 milliard francs of supplementary taxation, and now the postponement of the local elections, the Government is at the end of a dangerous Parliamentary session and can look forward to two months of freedom from attack from within.

Parliament will adjourn after a final meeting today until the second Tuesday in November.

The Government will need the Parliamentary breathing space it has now gained in order to cope with the problem of wages and cost of living.

The 15 per cent. increase in wages agreed to by the Cabinet has been coldly received by the trade unions.

'Cannibalism'

The Communist union leaders yesterday described the Government offer as "sheer cannibalism."

The non-Communist union leader, M. Léon Jouhaux, also made it plain that the offer was inadequate and did not cover the further rise in prices rendered inevitable by the latest increases in fares, tobacco, milk and other household items.

The basic problem facing this as all preceding Governments is that of preventing inflation. But the coming increases in wages and other measures recently taken—such as the increase in the price of wheat—are reckoned by financial experts to put an additional 300 milliard francs into circulation.

Some experts even estimate the additional purchasing power being let loose on the national currency system at 500 milliard francs, equal to half the annual ordinary State expenditure.

While, therefore, the Government has, by innumerable twists and turns, bought off threats to its life on the Parliamentary front, the economic, social and financial problems facing it are bigger and more difficult than ever.

More strikes feared

Further social unrest and strikes, holding up production, are freely predicted in Paris for the beginning of October.

At the same time, the Government in postponing the local elections, so greatly feared by the Socialists and Popular Republicans, may have gained only a pyrrhic victory.

Balzac, a hundred years ago, jumping down the specially-built trapdoor in his Paris house to dodge his creditors, displayed less ingenuity than have the Government parties in the past few weeks in their efforts to "dodge the elector."

There is much bitter comment on the postponement of the elections, and this action has, it is generally believed, sharpened the weapons of the Government's opponents, whether Communists or Gaullists.

Despite the Parliamentary holiday, coming weeks are likely to see the political struggle in France reaching a new degree of intensity. —Reuter.

PREMIER ASKS WORKERS: DO NOT STRIKE

The French Premier, M. Queuille, broadcast a nation-wide appeal to workers last night, asking them not to strike despite their discontent over wages and high prices.

"I know very well that in a country that has not re found its political equilibrium it is easy to mount a propaganda campaign against our efforts and to find excuse for agitation," he said.

"I address a pressing appeal to the working classes. I ask them to understand that all stoppage of production can have dangerous results for them and lead to unemployment, by reducing the import of indispensable raw materials that we could then no longer buy abroad."

M. Queuille stated that, now the Assembly had passed his tax plan, he had good reasons to believe America would unblock 70,000,000,000 francs in counter-E.R.P. funds.

Production need

This would be done, he said, in stages. The first would be the unfreezing of 45,000,000,000 francs.

Dr. Queuille said that, while the Budget was temporarily balanced, only France's "tomorrows are assured," while her "definite recovery is not yet guaranteed."

It could not be guaranteed, he added, by strikes, for, more than anything, France must work and produce. "We must increase our exports by 15 per cent."

He repeatedly warned workers not to succumb to the Communist campaign against the Government. —A.P.

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A study in expression as the United States delegates to the United Nations General Assembly listen to Mr. Vyshinsky accusing their country of warlike designs on the U.S.S.R. From left to right are Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Senator Warren Austin and Mr. Marshall.

MR. VYSHINSKY'S VIOLENT ATTACK ON U.S. POLICY

From O. H. BRANDON,
The Sunday Times Special Representative

PARIS, Saturday.

MR. VYSHINSKY, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, in his opening speech to the United Nations General Assembly today, concentrated all his violent oratory on an attack on United States' foreign policy, which he alleged aimed at world domination. He accused the United States, Britain and the Western Union countries of feverishly preparing public opinion for a war against the Soviet Union, and made a point-blank rejection of the American plan for control of atomic energy.

He proposed:

1. That the General Assembly recommend to the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China, "as a first step" in the limitation of armaments, a reduction of one-third during one year of their available land, naval and air forces.

2. A ban on atomic weapons as weapons intended for aggression and not defence.

3. Creation of some international control organ to check measures of disarmament and the ban on atomic weapons.

These proposals contain nothing new and hardly differ from those made by Russia to the General Assembly in 1946.

Mr. Vyshinsky left hardly anyone in doubt that his speech was designed solely for propaganda. It touched none of the immediate issues that divide the leading Powers. Contrasting with Mr. Marshall's speech last Thursday, it contained no element of conciliation or compromise.

U.S. "DOMINATION"

"The United States Government, from a policy to fight against aggressive forces, has passed over to a policy of expansion and the realisation of plans for world domination," he exclaimed. He accused it of supporting reactionary monarcho-fascist regimes, organising military blocs and constructing military bases—the accusations heard daily over the Moscow Radio.

It was significant that Mr. Vyshinsky devoted one-third of his speech to atomic energy control. This seems to be an indication that Russia considers her stand on this matter the weakest point in her propaganda defences and that Russian efforts to produce the atomic bomb have failed.

The rest of his speech was devoted to accusing the West of having violated the United Nations Charter by establishing the "Little Assembly," the Balkan Commission, the Korean Commission, the Indonesian Good Offices Committee, and, finally, of having appointed a mediator for Palestine in contravention of last year's General Assembly resolution.

His reference to the Marshall Plan as having still more aggravated the European economic situation may be an indication that Russia still believes in the ultimate failure of the European Recovery Programme.

He attacked the Western Union as being directed against Russia, but excused the Eastern European bloc alliances as directed only towards the prevention of German aggression.

WESTERN PROPAGANDA "LIES"

Western propaganda was pictured by him as spreading lies about the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union, and as intending to "puzzle weak-nerved people by means of boasting of the military power of the United States." In support of this he quoted from various American publications.

Among Britons named by Mr. Vyshinsky as "warmongers" were Air Marshal Sir Hugh S. P. Walmsley, deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Commodore A. V. Harvey, Conservative M.P. for Macclesfield, Sir Thomas Moore, Conservative M.P. for Ayr Burghs, Mr. Harold Macmillan, Conservative M.P. for Bromley, and Mr. W. J. Brown, Independent M.P. for Rugby.

He also accused Mr. Forrestal, United States Secretary of Defence, Mr. Royall, Secretary of the Army, and Senator Bridges, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The General Assembly has had a slow start and its political outcome will much depend on future developments in Berlin. The United States and Britain agree that the most pressing issue is Palestine, where a quick decision is desirable. They will move that Palestine be put as the first item on the agenda of the political committee.

Mr. Bevin is expected to speak on Monday. He will confine himself, I understand, to a realistic review of the major issues before the General Assembly.

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The General Assembly has had a slow start and its political outcome will much depend on future developments in Berlin. The United States and Britain agree that the most pressing issue is Palestine, where a quick decision is desirable. They will move that Palestine be put as the first item on the agenda of the political committee.

Mr. Bevin is expected to speak on Monday. He will confine himself, I understand, to a realistic review of the major issues before the General Assembly.

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication ..... N.Y. Times 9791

Date ..... September 26, 1948.

Subject .....



A study in expression as the United States delegates to the United Nations General Assembly listen to Mr. Vyshinsky accusing their country of warlike designs on the U.S.S.R. From left to right are Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Senator Warren Austin and Mr. Marshall.

MR. VYSHINSKY'S VIOLENT ATTACK ON U.S. POLICY

From O. H. BRANDON,
The Sunday Times Special Representative

PARIS, Saturday.

MR. VYSHINSKY, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, in his opening speech to the United Nations General Assembly today, concentrated all his violent oratory on an attack on United States' foreign policy, which he alleged aimed at world domination. He accused the United States, Britain and the Western Union countries of feverishly preparing public opinion for a war against the Soviet Union, and made a point-blank rejection of the American plan for control of atomic energy.

He proposed:

1. That the General Assembly recommend to the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China, "as a first step" in the limitation of armaments, a reduction of one-third during one year of their available land, naval and air forces.

2. A ban on atomic weapons as weapons intended for aggression and not defence.

3. Creation of some international control organ to check measures of disarmament and the ban on atomic weapons.

These proposals contain nothing new and hardly differ from those made by Russia to the General Assembly in 1946.

Mr. Vyshinsky left hardly anyone in doubt that his speech was designed solely for propaganda. It touched none of the immediate issues that divide the leading Powers. Contrasting with Mr. Marshall's speech last Thursday, it contained no element of conciliation or compromise.

U.S. "DOMINATION"

"The United States Government, from a policy to fight against aggressive forces, has passed over to a policy of expansion and the realisation of plans for world domination," he exclaimed. He accused it of supporting reactionary monarcho-fascist regimes, organising military blocs and constructing military bases—the accusations heard daily over the Moscow Radio.

It was significant that Mr. Vyshinsky devoted one-third of his speech to atomic energy control. This seems to be an indication that Russia considers her stand on this matter the weakest point in her propaganda defences and that Russian efforts to produce the atomic bomb have failed.

The rest of his speech was devoted to accusing the West of having violated the United Nations Charter by establishing the "Little Assembly," the Balkan Commission, the Korean Commission, the Indonesian Good Offices Committee, and, finally, of having appointed a mediator for Palestine in contravention of last year's General Assembly resolution.

His reference to the Marshall Plan as having still more aggravated the European economic situation may be an indication that Russia still believes in the ultimate failure of the European Recovery Programme.

He attacked the Western Union as being directed against Russia, but excused the Eastern European bloc alliances as directed only towards the prevention of German aggression.

WESTERN PROPAGANDA "LIES"

Western propaganda was pictured by him as spreading lies about the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union, and as intending to "puzzle weak-nerved people by means of boasting of the military power of the United States." In support of this he quoted from various American publications.

Among Britons named by Mr. Vyshinsky as "warmongers" were Air Marshal Sir Hugh S. P. Walmsley, deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Commodore A. V. Harvey, Conservative M.P. for Macclesfield, Sir Thomas Moore, Conservative M.P. for Ayr Burghs, Mr. Harold Macmillan, Conservative M.P. for Bromley, and Mr. W. J. Brown, Independent M.P. for Rugby.

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Sept 25/48.

The PRESIDENT: Mr. Vyshinsky, representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, will address the General Assembly.

Mr. VYSHINSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): At the General Assemblies, it has already become a tradition that each session be opened with a general discussion in order that we may get a general picture of the part that we have traversed, in order to sum up the accounts of the past year, and in order to make an analysis of the activities of the United Nations, and, as is quite natural, to analyse the foreign policies of certain states, particularly of those which play a leading role in our organization. We intend to do the same at the present session. Of course, we shall do it in the most concise form, and we shall do so in respect of the period of activity which has elapsed since the second session of the General Assembly, which, as we all remember, took place in September to November of 1947.

At the last session of the General Assembly, the delegation of the USSR spoke about the principle draw-back in the activities of the United Nations, that draw-back being the failure to fulfil a number of extremely important recommendations of the General Assembly. Recommendations on the general reduction of armaments, on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only, and on the expediting of the drafting of measures to prohibit atomic weapons have not been carried out. Neither have recommendations on a number of other important issues been carried out.

At the same time, attention should be drawn to such an utterly abnormal situation as the one where influential members of the Organization are making use of their influence not for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the General Assembly and measures relevant to this, but, on the contrary, have used their influence for the carrying out of measures basically contradictory to and incompatible with these recommendations. Such was the case, for example, with the Palestine question, the Indonesian question, the question of discrimination in the Union of South Africa, and a number of other important questions. There is no need to put special emphasis on how injurious are the violations of the United Nations and particularly the adoption of such unlawful decisions as, for example, the decisions regarding the establishment of the Interim Committee, the Korean Commission, the so-called Balkan Commission, to the authority of the General Assembly and the United Nations generally.

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All of you will recall the circumstances under which the Interim Committee was set up last year upon a motion submitted by the delegation of the United States of America. Even at that time there was no doubt that the initiators of the establishment of that Interim Committee had as their aim the creation of a body which would compete with the Security Council in order to undermine the role and the significance of the Security Council as the body bearing the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security under the Charter. Even at that time it was clear that this Interim Committee was envisaged by the United States delegation as a body with functions wider than those of the Security Council. The establishment of the Interim Committee was another step towards the undermining of the United Nations, and towards the undermining of the whole cause of international co-operation, since the proposal of the United States was designed to transfer to the Interim Committee the solution of the most important matters relating to peace and security, thus by-passing the Security Council in violation of the United Nations Charter. It was designed to do so not on the basis of the principle of the unanimity of the five great powers, but on a different basis. In view of that, there is no doubt that the adoption of that proposal has been, and is, undermining international co-operation based on mutual understanding, trust and respect, and the interests of all states, large and small, which are striving to strengthen peace and security for all peoples.

Nevertheless, the Interim Committee has not justified the hopes of its champions and organizers. It is hardly accidental that the initiators of the establishment of the Interim Committee have not ventured at the present session to raise the question of transforming this Interim Committee into a permanent organization.

The appointment of the Temporary Commission on Korea was, according to the plans of the authors of that proposal, to cover up foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea and to bolster the setting up of a government in Korea composed of individuals upon whom the United States authorities in Korea had already been leaning, and upon whom they hope to lean in the future, in utter disregard of the interests of the people of Korea. Even in South Korea, numerous cases of lawlessness, violence and even terror have occurred against the progressive people, and particularly against the active participants of the democratic movement who do not want to put up with the lawless position of their country. Accordingly, at the price of lawlessness and of a split Korea, the United States authorities have set up a South Korean puppet government which they widely advertise as the

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all-Korean government. Neverthless, such a falsification can mislead no one. This falsification becomes particularly evident when compared with the situation in Northern Korea, where a widespread national movement for the unity and independence of Korea has resulted in the establishment of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of Korea, elected by the population of both Northern and Southern Kore', and in the creation of the Government of the Korean Peoples Democratic Republic.

There can be no doubt that the future of Korea belongs to the Korean people who are championing the unity and independence of their country against all attempts to convert Korea into a colony and to use it as a place d'armes for aggressive purposes.

Equally unsuccessful have been the efforts of the so-called Balkan Commission which was illegally set up at the last session of the General Assembly, and which was calculated to facilitate the suppression of the national liberation movement in Greece on the one hand, and on the other hand to strengthen and support the artificial charges of the Greek Monarco Fascists against the northern neighbours of Greece. Such a Commission, with such an assignment and with such terms of reference, was unable to win laurels either for itself or for the United Nations as a whole. As far back as last year, in the First Committee, numerous cases proving the lack of impartiality in the work of the Commission were cited. It was proved that no conclusions worthy of attention or credit could be arrived at on the basis of the materials provided by the Commission. Exactly the same situation exists at the present time, and we shall have to return to this matter when the so-called Greek question is under consideration at the meetings of the First Committee and at subsequent meetings of the General Assembly..

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In the field of economic questions, the activities of the United Nations in the course of the elapsed period were concentrated on problems which, though of a certain importance, were a far cry from affecting the most important interests of the peoples, first of all, the peoples of those countries which suffered most from the war and from the severe hardships and privations which were imposed by the Hitlerites. Such bodies of the United Nations as the Economic and Social Council and the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East have eschewed the fulfilment of the important tasks of drafting measures calculated to contribute to the rehabilitation of the economy of war devastated European countries and to the development of their principle national industries.

Despite the fact that, as is well known, the Marshall Plan ignores the United Nations, the economic bodies of the United Nations have deemed it to be their most important task to facilitate the implementation of that plan in every way possible. It is not accidental that the Report of the Secretary-General himself, the Report of Mr. Trygve Lie, pictures the Marshall Plan, without any reason whatsoever, as a

> "... programme which holds great promise for the restoration of Western European economy and political stability."

Meanwhile, it has become even more obvious than it was a year ago that the Marshall Plan not only makes no contribution to the economic and political stablilization of Europe but, on the contrary, worsens the economic position of the European countries that have joined the plan which undermines their economic and political independence.

Let us turn to the Security Council. In the year 1947-1948, the Security Council had before it a number of most important questions which were connected, on one hand, with the implementation of Resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly. Among these, it is essential to mention, in the first place, the decision of the General Assembly of 24 January 1946 on atomic energy, and the Resolution of the General Assembly of 14 December 1946 on the general regulation and reduction of armaments.

On the other hand, the Security Council also dealt with questions relating to cases of violation by certain states of the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and decisions of the General Assembly, violations which took place in the course of the elapsed period. In spite of the fact that in many cases these violations were and are a direct threat to the peace

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and security of the peoples, the majority of the Security Council not only did not find it fitting to adopt measures required for the removal of such threats, but, on the contrary, espoused the opposite position by supporting and bolstering such violators. Such was the case of the Indonesian question where the majority of the Security Council did not adopt measures to stop armed aggression by the Netherlands against the Indonesian people. This was exactly the attitude which again arose on the part of the majority of the Security Council when, according to the decision of that majority, the case was transferred to the hands of the Committee of Good Offices consisting of representatives of the United States, Belgium and Australia. The Committee took the side the Dutch colonizers and imposed upon the Indonesian Republic the enslaving and grievous Renville Settlement, as a result of which Indonesia was deprived of a number of rich areas taken by the Dutch in 1947. At the same time, the majority of the Security Council rejected a proposal calling for the cessation of hostilities and for the withdrawal of Dutch troops from the territory they had occupied at the beginning of the military operations. This actually meant encouragement of the aggressors.

The Security Council also failed to carry out its duty with respect to the Palestine question. The decision of the General Assembly of 29 November last was ignored and the establishment of two independent states in Palestine, Arab and Jewish, was disrupted. The policy of the majority of the Security Council with regard to the Palestine question was actually directed not toward the adoption of measures for the removal of national contradictions in Palestine, not toward ensuring good-neighbourly relations between the Jewish and Arab peoples, but, on the contrary, the policy of the Security Council contributed to the deepening of those contradictions, of the cleavage, and forced both Arabs and Jews to take the road of armed force and armed clashes which resulted indeed in warfare in Palestine.

The wrecking of the decision of the General Assembly of 29 November was caused not only by direct proposals on the part of certain states to revise the above-mentioned decision, but also by such measures as resulted from the proposal of the United States delegation to set up a trusteeship over Palestine, no less, and the proposal to appoint a Mediator -- a measure, however, which so far has failed to yield any positive results.

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Let us now turn to another most important question, a question I might say of exceptional importance, the question of the control of atomic energy. Let us turn to the important question of not utilizing atomic energy for other than peaceful purposes. After thirty months of work by the Atomic Energy Commission, there have been no positive results. I repeat: after thirty months of work by the Atomic Energy Commission, and almost the same period of work by the Commission for Conventional Armaments. None of the tasks assigned to those Commissions by the General Assembly have been fulfilled. As a matter of fact, we did not move one inch nearer to the implementation of those decisions. Heaps of paper were used up, but the cart is still there.

The work of the Atomic Energy Commission has remained fruitless, and the reason is that the Government of the United States has refused and is refusing to solve the principal problem the solution of which would determine the direction and nature of all measures relevant to the problem of removing atomic weapons from national armaments and securing the use of atomic energy only and exclusively for peaceful purposes. As is well known the Soviet Union has insisted and insists on the necessity of immediately prohibiting atomic weapons and their utilization for warlike ends. The Soviet Union insists on the need of establishing strict and effective international control over the observance of such a ban on the use of atomic weapons. The necessity to prohibit atomic weapons comes from the very nature of this type of weapon because it is essentially an aggressive weapon intended for attack and attack only. It is designed to destroy cities; it is a weapon designed for mass extermination of peaceful populations. Any objection to the prohibition of atomic weapons is possible only on the part of those circles which are intereested in the retention in their own hands of the control over this weapon, groups which are cherishing plans for attacks on other countries. It is these circles, these quarters which place their last hopes on the atom bomb. They are perfecting their aggressive plans and cherishing illusions that those plans will work, even if the whole nation or the vast majority of the nation attacking other countries is against the war, against the military aggression which is planned by the reactionary top groups.

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These circles strenuously oppose a convention for the prohibition of atomic weapons, and instead of such convention they are making proposals for the establishment of international control of atomic energy as a whole. It is not difficult to realise that without the prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes it would be absurd to speak of control over atomic energy, since the object of the control would not exist. There would be no object in the control. Without the prohibition of the production and use of atomic weapons, all proposals regarding the establishment of an international body for control over the use of atomic energy would be deprived of any practical sense. You cannot try to prohibit or control atomic energy without banning atomic weapons in the first place. In such circumstances the very drafting of any provisions concerning the competence, functions, powers, and responsibilities of the control organ would be useless and a waste of time. Without the prohibition of atomic weapons, any and all talk about control over the use of atomic energy would be only a means of misleading the people and designed to serve as a smoke-screen concealing from the eyes of the world the true atomic weapons race.

The Government of the United States, in insisting that an international control organ should be established first and that then there would be agreement on the prohibition of atomic weapons, puts the cart before the horse. It is clear that the Government of the United States is not interested in the progress of the work of the Atomic Energy Commission which, for two and a half years, has been struggling with the task of drawing up proposals regarding the exclusion from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other principle types of armaments designed for mass destruction of people. The demand that there should be concluded first the establishment of international control, and that then there might ensue conventions for the prohibition of atomic weapons, is designed to disrupt the conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes. Such a position on the part of the representatives of the United States is nothing but a design to cover up their lack of desire to have any kind of control. Furthermore, the United States plan also includes proposals for ownership -- and I stress that: ownership -- by the international control organ of all enterprises in connection with atomic energy. In other words, this international organ would have complete control and would have every opportunity for uncontrolled interference in the internal affairs of any country.
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If we take into consideration that the United States plan provides for the transfer to the international control body not only of enterprises, but also of whole industries which to a certain degree service the plants and installations producing atomic materials, it is not difficult to understand what the adoption of the United States plan may lead to. It is perfectly clear that the plan for ownership by the international control body of all atomic energy enterprises would make that body the owner of all relevant enterprises in any country without any restriction of control in the economic life of the country.

The USSR maintains that the international control body should have the right to adopt decisions by a majority of votes, but it is impossible to agree that this international body should become a United States body and should have the right to interfere with the economic life of any country, even if this were supported by a simple majority in the control organ. The USSR cannot accept such a situation. The USSR realizes that in the control organ there will be a majority which might adopt one-sided decisions, a majority upon whose favourable attitude the USSR cannot count. That is why the USSR, and probably not the USSR alone, cannot agree that the fate of its national economy should be placed in the hands of this organ.

Apart from this, the United States proposal for control does not present an opportunity for the control of atomic production proper. The Second Report of the Atomic Energy Commission to the Security Council dated 11 September 1947 stated the United States position on this question as follows:

> "Effective international control of atomic energy in order to prevent its use for destructive purposes must begin with strict control over these two key substances" -- that is, uranium and thorium -- "and the starting point of any system of control lies with the raw materials which are the source of these two key substances."

This indicates that all attention is concentrated on the mining of the raw materials. It would be futile, however, to look in this Report for any indication as to the necessity of a simultaneous establishment of control over the industrial production of atomic energy.

Thus, there are no doubts left in anybody's mind that the Government of the United States wants to place its hand on the sources of raw materials in other countries, with the aid of the so-called international control body where the United States expects to be backed by its own

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majority. At the same time the United States refuses to place its own atomic enterprises under international control, together with all the other enterprises and sources of raw materials. It is clear that such a way of putting the question is intended to provide the United States with an unlimited possibility of further uncontrolled production of atomic bombs.

The USSR maintains that a properly organized international control body should exercise control over the production of atomic energy in all its stages, beginning with the production of raw materials, up to and including the output of manufactured goods.

The governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and other powers cannot agree with that position. The USSR -- and not only the USSR -- cannot agree to the policy of these Governments.

Recently the Manchester Guardian carried a letter from the Secretary-General of the British Association of Scientific Workers which justly raises the following question:

> "What harm would have been done by our agreeing to a declaration that we would not use atomic energy for military purposes in any future war?"

I should like to stress the fact that such a declaration was contained in the convention prohibiting the use of gas for warfare. The British Association of Scientific Workers wonders why the use of atomic energy in war cannot be renounced, just as the use of toxic gases was renounced. In the letter of the Secretary-General of the British Association of Scientific Workers we find a reply as follows:

> "In the two years that have elapsed since the first Soviet suggestion for a convention was made it has become clear that the real reason for the attitude of the Western Powers on this issue was that the United States Government deemed it necessary to retain the threat of the use of atomic weapons as a key factor in the cold war against Russia." I repeat -- "the Government of the United States deemed it necessrry to retain the threat of the use of atomic weapons as a key factor in the cold war against Russia."

Atomic weapons are weapons of attack, weapons of aggression. All the peace-loving peoples, millions and millions of common people throughout the world to whom aggressive tendencies and intentions are foreign, should raise their voices for the immediate prohibition of the use of the atomic bomb which is intended for mass extermination of the peaceful

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population of countries and designed to destroy peaceful cities.

Such a situation as has arisen was undoubtedly due to the policy which is being pursued in the course of the work of the whole organization of the United Nations by such influential members of the United Nations as the United States of America, no less, whose foreign policy has undergone a radical change in recent years.

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In the past the United States together with the USSR fought against aggressive forces, against Fascist Germany and militaristic Japan; side by side with the USSR, the United States shed the blood of its sons on the battle-field against the common enemy, completing this fight until the final stage and the establishment of peace.

Now the Soviet Uniton continues to pursue its previous policy of struggle against Fascism for democratic princples, for the well-being and strengthening of the economic and political position of the democratic countries. Having done away with German Fascism and Japanese militarism, the USSR continues to pursue the policy of peace, devoting all its strength to the solution of internal problems and, in the first place, of problems connected with the rehabilitation and further development of the national economy of the country which was disrupted by the war. The people of the USSR are entirely preoccupied with peaceful labour, strengthening and furthering the development of socialist construction in their country and are firmly standing guard for the peace and security of all nations.

The policy of the USSR is a consistent and constant policy of expanding and strengthening international co-operation. This follows from the very nature of the Soviet State. A socialist State of workers and peasants deeply interested -- a State, I repeat, which is deeply interested in the establishment of the most favourable conditions for peaceful creative work in the building of a socialist society. The foreign policy of the Soviet Union pursues the course of co-operation among all countries prepared for peaceful co-operation. The USSR consistently fights against any plan and measures and designs intended to create a gap, a cleavage, among peoples. It fights for the realization and implementation of democratic principles which were born out of the wzr.

Such is not the case with the present foreign policy of the United States. After the termination of the recent world war, the Government of the United States has changed its foreign policy: from a policy of fighting against aggressive forces, the United States has passed over to a policy of expansion. It is now attempting to realize plans for world domination. It is in open support in various countries of the most reactionary and monarcho-fascist regimes and groups and rendering to them systematic aid with money and armaments for the suppression of democratic national liberation movements in these countries; organization of military alliances or blocs, the construction of new military air and naval bases as well as

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the expansion and reconstruction in accordance with the newest military technical requirements of old bases established during the war with Germany, Japan, and Italy; furthermore, unchecked propaganda of a new war against the Soviet Union and the new democracies of Eastern Europe; a wild race of armaments; a true worship of the cult of the atomic bomb and allegedly a means of escape from all the dangers and misfortunes threatening the capitalistic world: these are the principal aspects, the characteristic features, of the foreign policy of the United States of America at present.

Such a policy is inciting the psychosis of war, sowing restlessness and fear among the broad masses which strive for peace and peaceful creative labour. Such a policy has nothing in common whatsoever with a policy of peace.

The United States Government, together with the Governments of Great Britain and France, as is well known, has organized a military political bloc of five states which do not hold as their aim the prevention of German aggression, and rendering mutual assistance against such aggression. This bloc cannot pursue such an aim because it is not directed against the danger of the recurrence of German aggression, but even intends to include the Western part of Germany, which since time immemorical was a stronghold of German militarism and which has only recently served as a bulwark for Hitlerite aggression. This Germany is now to be included in this bloc. It is quite clear that the forming of such alliances is in direct contradiction with the interests of the strengthening of peace and security of the peoples. We know of other alliances, of alliances of peaceloving European states, alliances which are being concluded to prevent the possibility of recurring German aggression. Similar treaties have been concluded by the Soviet Union with the countries of Eastern Europe as well as with Finland, and on the same basis there were concluded such treaties as the Anglo-Soviet Treaty and the Twenty-Year Franco-Soviet Treaty of mutual assistance. Such treaties and alliances based upon them pursue the aim of preventing the possibility of a new German aggression, and such alliances are in full conformity with the interests of all peaceloving peoples and are not susceptible of bringing about the suppression of certain peaceloving countries. They are not designed to set some states against others or split Europe. Treaties, however, such as the Treaty of Military Alliance of the Western States including Great Britain, France, Belgium and Luxembourg, have in mind not only Germany but can in the same way be directed against those states which

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were allies during the Second World War. All of the British, French, and American press openly state that the Military Alliance of the Five Western Powers is directed against the USSR and against the new democracies of Europe. Such a Treaty can in no way be regarded as a Treaty concluded for the purpose of defence alone. Those who conclude such agreements and those who conduct and establish such alliances are pursuing a policy which has nothing in common and which is utterly incompatible with the strengthening of peace. Those who are concluding such treaties are assisting the instigators and organizers of a new war.

The decision adopted at the Second Session of the General Assembly last year renouncing propaganda of a new war and demanding assistance by means of information and propaganda for the cause of strengthening friendly relations among nations did not curb the instigators of a new war who have become more insolent during the last year. They are now carrying on their criminal activities with even greater cynicism and are now trying to intoxicate with war poison as many common people of their own countries as possible. This propaganda is accompanied by the spread of slanderous lies about the alleged aggressiveness of the Soviet Union and the new democracies, thus pursuing the aim of depicting the Soviet Union as an undemocratic country, and the United States, Great Britain, and the other countries of the Anglo-American bloc are pictured as being democratic countries par excellence. All this is accompanied by a furious armaments race and the development of plans for an attack on the USSR and the new democracies as well as the preparation of other military measures.

In this connection one cannot but recall that although three years have elapsed since the end of the Second World War, there continues to exist in its secret form, which is directed against the interests of peace, the Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff, which body was instituted in 1942 for the period of the war of the United Nations against Fascist Germany and for the task of securing the conduct of military operations of the Allies. These Combined Chiefs of Staff are still continuing their secret activities. Among the representatives of the United States on this staff we see Admiral Leahy, Admiral Lewis Denfield, General Bradley, General Hoyt Vandenberg and among the representatives of Great Britian are Admiral Henry Moore, General William Morgan, and Chief Air Marshal Midhearst. In September 1947 under the supervision of the Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff there were manoeuvres held in the Northern part of the Atlantic Ocean with the participation of British, American, and Canadian dd

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naval units. In September 1948 there were manoeuvres for the so-called defence of the United Kingdom with the participation of British and American Air Forces.

At the same time measures are being taken for the expansion and fortification mainly of military air bases for any future military adventures which may decided upon. The press of these countries is replete with discussions carried on in an insolent tone, in frantic warmongering tones, against the Soviet Union and against the new democracies. The press discuss various plans for the attack against the Soviet Union from those bases, with the clear intention of puzzling weak-nerved people by means of boasting of the military power of the United States and in particular of the power of "special invasion forces", as was clarified by the American weekly Saturday Evening Post in its issue of September 11. It talked about the special invasion forces which are being prepared; in other words the power of bombers which would carry showers of atomic bombs.

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An editorial in the influential magazine "United States News and World Report," in its issue of 9 April, openly confirms that the air forces of the United States are being re-organized for the eventuality of possible military operations in Europe. The magazine stresses that those air combat forces based in the United Kingdom are being accumulated by the United States radius-wise around the Soviet Union. The magazine reproduces a detailed plan of attacks by American aviation upon the Soviet Union. These plans are supposed to be under preparation, the magazine tells us. These plans will be carried out chiefly with the aid of the above-mentioned bombers, jet-propelled fighters and planes carrying atomic bombs.

The magazine has published a map showing the lines of attack by the air forces of the United States in accordance with the above-outlined plan. The explanatory note under one of these remarkable maps reads as follows:

> "The United States will attack Russia" -- as they call it -- "chiefly by air. The Mediterranean area would be of first importance, together with Britain and the Middle East. The Arctic would be of minor importance in these operations. Southern Italy, Sicily and Turkey would be important as bases. Atom bombs would be saved for use on Russia herself."

I have quoted verbatim from the explanatory note printed under one of those maps.

Another American magazine, The New York Times Magazine, published on 30 May an article expressing regret that the United States does not have really satisfactory maps of the interior of the Soviet Union. The article states:

> "This is perhaps the great disadvantage. The offence would suffer in bombing attacks upon Russia because of the lack of such maps... For blind bombing the most exact type of map is essential."

This article, with cynical frankness, lists military air bases from which Soviet cities would be attacked, giving the respective distances, down to the last mile, of Soviet cities which apparently are doomed to American atomic destruction. For instance, the article states:

> "It is 3,000 miles round-trip from London to Moscow; 1,750 miles one way from Tripoli to Rostov;" -- Tripoli being another Anglo-American base -- "3,400 miles one way from Fairbanks, Alaska to Vladivostok; 3,500 miles from a Greenland base to Sverdlovsk."

These are the occupations of the alleged peacemongers who are yelling all over the world about their peaceful intentions.

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The map published by the ESSO Company of New York is of the same insolently arrogant and war-inciting nature. This map is published by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. It is called, quite provocatively, "The Map of the Third World War." That is what they are publishing in the United States -- the Map of the Third World War! They are handing them out to motorists. This map, with provocatively militant appeals, carrys the heading: "Pacific Theatre of Military Operations." The map is an example of malicious war propaganda against the Soviet Union and the new democracies of Eastern Europe.

Reaction, which is no longer sure of the morrow, is continuously mobilising its forces. Public opinion is being frantically manipulated, the Soviet Union and the new democracies are being shamelessly slandered and libelled, malicious lies are being spread abroad, facts are being manipulated so as to deceive millions of common people and to divert their attention from the actual instigators of war. Millions of copies of magazines, newspapers and books soaked with beastly hatred against democracy and socialism are being issued, openly instigating an attack against the peace-loving democracies.

The reactionary circles of the United States and the United Kingdom, as well as of countries such as France, Belgium, and others, do not confine themselves to slander and abuse alone. This campaign is now being headed not only by amateurs from the family of retired politicians, statesmen, Senators and Members of Parliament, but also by persons now holding high official posts in the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and some other countries. These persons include United States Secretary of Defence Forrestal; General Kenney, Commander of the Strategic Air Forces of the United States; United States Secretary of War Royall; Senator Bridges, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; British Members of Parliament such as Brown, Harvey and Thomas Moore; Deputy Chief of Staff of the British Air Force Walmsley, MacMillan and others.

These gentlemen are no longer coming forward with general pronouncements and slogans calling for a war against the Soviet Union and the new democracies. They, and in particular the above-mentioned representatives of the high military command of the United States, are coming forward with flashy coloured plans for the use of military aviation and atomic bombs for the destruction of such Soviet cities as Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov and Odessa. Thus, United States Secretary of Defence Forrestal overstepped all limits when speaking before the Armed Forces Committee of the

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United States Senate. He insisted upon an increase of many billions of dollars in appropriations for war purposes -- that is, of course, for purposes of war against the Soviet Union. He called for the creation of powerful air forces capable of inflicting incessant blows far beyond the outer bases existing at present.

Royall and Bridges and Brown and other adventurers spoke in the same manner. They openly called for attack upon the oil fields of Batum and Baku, the Donetz Basin and industrial regions beyond the Ural Mountains.

Despite the declarations which are constantly being made by representatives of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and a number of other Western European States to the effect that their respective governments do not pursue any aggressive purposes, a furious armaments race is under way in those countries. First place in that race belongs to the United States. It is well known that in 1947, two years after the end of the war, the United States Army was three and a half times larger than it had ever been in pre-war years. The United States Air Force grew even faster, their number in 1947 having increased seventeen times as compared with 1937. During that same period, the United States Navy increased three and a half times as regards the tonnage of operating naval units, and the personnel of the Navy increased five times.

The United States budget approved for 1948-1949 shows an increase in the expenditure for war purposes which amounts to nearly four billion dollars as compared with the preceding year. Those are billions, not millions!

It should be added that, according to official data, the following increases in the military budget intended for the purpose of the re-armament of the Army, Air Force and Navy of the United States have been planned for coming years: 1949-1950, seventeen and a half billion dollars; 1950-1951, twenty billion; 1951-1952, twenty-one and a half billion; 1952-1953, twenty-two and a half billion. This is the United States Five Year Plan!

Enormous sums of money continue to be spent for war experiments, military research and the manufacture of all kinds of new types of perfected weapons. This results in the flow of billions of dollars of profits into the pockets of American monopoly capitalists.

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Not only is the United States itself carrying on intense preparations for aggressive steps against the USSR and the new democracies, but more than that the United States is also helping a number of Western European countries to prepare for war. The United States is supplying the armies of a number of Western European States with American armaments, and all this is being done under the pretext of following the interests of strengthening the defence and building up the protection of those countries from outside aggression. Some reports concerning the possibility of the resumption of armament supplies from the United States to certain Western European countries under a sort of lend-lease programme have already appeared in the press.

Such is the situation in the field of international relations at present. Such are the conditions and the circumstances under which the Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is starting its work.

It can be easily foreseen that from the rostrum from which I am now speaking, as was done at the last session and as is being done in committees and commissions of the United Nations, now as before, we shall hear pompous and grandly eloquent speeches about international co-operation, about peace, about the independence of peoples, about human rights and about democracy. But we know that behind the scenes of the United Nations, in all kinds of military offices and "pentagons" in the United States, in the United Kingdom, and in a number of other countries that rotate within the orbit of Anglo-American influence, there are other speeches made which are utterly incompatible with the principles of the United Nations.

This situation cannot be tolerated. Millions of common people have paid with their blood for the crimes of the Fascist war mongers who were the organisers of the recent war; they cannot allow the repetition of the recent war, a war which has caused such untold destruction, sorrow and grief to mankind.

On instructions of the Soviet Union Government the delegation of the USSR proposes to the General Assembly, for the purpose of strengthening the cause of peace and removing the menace of a new war which is being fomented by expansionists and other reactionary elements, the adoption of the following resolution:

"Noting that up to the present time practically nothing has been done to implement the General Assembly's decisions of 24 January 1946 on atomic energy control as well as the decision of 14 December 1946 on 'principles governing the general regulation and reduction of armaments';

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"Recognising the task of the prohibition of production and use of atomic energy for war aims as a task of the first importance;

"Recognising that the general substantial reduction of armaments satisfies the demands for establishing a durable peace and for strengthening international security and is compatible with the interests of the nations in easing the heavy economic burden they fear as a result of excessive and ever-increasing expenditures for armaments in various countries;

"Taking into account that the Great Powers, permanent members of the Security Council, possess the overwhelming number of armed forces and armaments and bear the main responsibility for the maintenance of peace and universal security;

"For the purpose of strengthening the cause of peace and eliminating the threat of a new war fomented by expansionists and other reactionary elements,

"The General Assembly recommends to the permanent members of the Security Council -- the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France and China -- as the first step in the reduction of armaments and armed forces to reduce by one third during one year all present land, naval and air forces;

"The General Assembly recommends to prohibit atomic weapons as weapons intended for aims of aggression and not for those of defence;

"The General Assembly recommends to establish within the framework of the Security Council an international control body for the purpose of the supervision of and control over the implementation of the measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces and for the prohibition of atomic weapons."

The delegation of the USSR, in submitting this draft resolution on instructions of the Soviet Union Government, expresses confidence that the adoption of the above mentioned proposal will be approved by the General Assembly, and that thus the General Assembly will make a great and lasting contribution to the cause of peace and security of all peoples.

The PRESIDENT: The draft resolution as proposed will go to the General Committee to be dealt with in accordance with the regular procedure and will be considered by it under its rules.

Mr. Moussa Noury-Esfandiary, representative of Iran, will address the General Assembly.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
C 205931

Name of Publication THE TIMES

Date September 25, 1948.

Subject Strikes in France.

FRENCH TOKEN STRIKES

PARIS WITHOUT TRANSPORT

TWO-HOUR GENERAL STOPPAGE

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, SEPT. 24

Parisians who own cars took them out to go to their work this morning, because of the 24-hour transport strike in the city, so that the streets were more jammed with traffic than at any time since before the war. The rest went on foot, often walking many miles, or else, for a small fee, clambered in perilous clusters on ramshackle lorries of market gardeners or carriers. The railway services worked as usual until this afternoon. In every respect but that of its transport the city wore its everyday aspect, and business went on as usual—until 4 o'clock, the time decreed for the nation-wide two-hour strike.

On the stroke, your Correspondent's teleprinter ticked off the words: " We are stopping work until 6," and fell silent. The post office across the road closed down, and the streets began to fill with employees leaving their work.

WORKERS' MEETINGS

In Paris, at any rate, the strike has so far been accompanied by no disturbances. Meetings of workers were to be held in all factories and business places to discuss what is to be done next, or more probably to hear what the union leaders of the various affiliations have to say about the wage increases and price measures which the Government announced late last night. The attitude of the executives is clear—and quite unfavourable. M. Jouhaux should have spoken for all the trade union organizations when he declared this morning that the adjustments proposed were nothing more than an illusory palliative which, alone, could only hasten the process of inflation. The only policy was to force down prices. He feared that agitation would swell dangerously if a quick solution were not found for the problem of keeping the wage-relation fixed.

The Communist C.G.T. publishes a declaration in which the rise in the cost of living since December is calculated at 36 per cent., calling for a minimum wage of 14,300 francs a month—an increase of 800 francs over the figure it claimed at the beginning of the month. The C.G.T. renewed demands for a sliding scale of wages in relation to prices.

WAGE-EARNER'S BUDGET

Apart from the bonus of 2,500 francs granted by the previous Government, the Government now places on the credit side of the wage-earner's budget (1) an increase of seven francs an hour on all wages; (2) an indemnity, payable by his employer, equal to the sum deducted from wages as tax; (3) for the Paris region, a uniform monthly indemnity of 500 francs to cover increased transport charges; (4) an increase in the allowance for children; and (5) an increase of 14 per cent. in family allowances. To this can be added the increase of the daily bread ration from 300 grammes to 350 grammes from October 1.

On the debit side, and as well as the charges resulting from the Government's Finance Bill and other measures announced at the time, which are the reasons given for to-day's strike, are: (1) an increase in the price of milk and sugar, from October 1; (2) increases in the price of various industrial products (coal about 25 per cent.; steel about 17 per cent.; fertilizers 22 per cent.; gas 20 per cent.; electricity 10 per cent.); (3) increases of 20 per cent. in railway goods and passenger charges, of 60 per cent. on suburban railway fares, of 50 per cent. on Paris bus fares, of 40 per cent. on Métro fares. It is easy to show this balance-sheet as heavily weighted against the wage-earner.

Yet the new concessions to the workers, which were yesterday estimated as equivalent to an increase of 15 per cent. in the national wage bill, endanger the Government's whole financial programme; and the vote of the financial Bill by the Council of the Republic, in spite of several amendments, was secured by a majority of only three.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

C 205932

Name of Publication NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE Paris Edition

Date September 24, 1948.

Subject

Marshall Assures UN Assembly U.S. Wants to Alleviate Tension But Won't Sacrifice Principles

Asks Russia to Join In Work for Peace

Poland Blames Western Allies for World Crisis And German Problem

The text of Secretary Marshall's address is on Page 4.

By John G. Rogers

Secretary of State George C. Marshall, in a firm but conciliatory address before the United Nations General Assembly, pledged the United States yesterday to work hard for solution of critical world political problems, and he invited the Soviet Union to terminate its "self-imposed" minority role and co-operate for peace.

The Russian boycott of certain UN programs, and Russian lack of co-operation in other UN programs, have seriously hampered the UN effort during the last year, Mr. Marshall said, despite the efforts of the majority countries to heal political sore spots as a prelude to building a lasting global tranquillity.

While inviting the Russians to shed suspicion and join hands in the UN team effort for peace, Secretary Marshall injected a firm qualification which some of the eastern European diplomats took to mean that East and West can co-operate providing the East comes in on the West's terms.

'Would Be Welcomed'

"Nations consistently in the minority," Mr. Marshall said, "would be welcomed among the ranks of the majority—but not at the price of compromise of basic principle... The United States does not wish to increase the existing tension.

"It is its wholehearted desire to alleviate that tension. But we will not compromise essential principles. We will under no circumstances barter away the rights and freedoms of other peoples."

The first of the big-power delegates to speak in the Assembly's general debate that opened yesterday, Mr. Marshall made only passing and indirect reference to the Berlin problem which hangs like a great black shadow over this UN meeting in the Palais de Chaillot.

That came when he told the delegates from fifty-eight countries that whether in UN forums or outside the UN, "the United States is prepared to seek in every possible way. . . a constructive and peaceful settlement of the political controversies which contribute to the present tension and uncertainty."

Warns Moscow

Without once mentioning the Soviet Union by name in his comparatively brief speech, Secretary Marshall chastised the Russians for allegedly cutting themselves off from the rest of the world by deliberate action.

In such an isolation, he said, a country becomes incapable of understanding the problems and policies of other governments and peoples. And here he warned Moscow that it would be a "tragic error" if in the grips of such misunderstanding they mistook the patience of the West for a weakness in the West.

It was ironic that as the world peace organization opened its general debate, the theme of war fears and tightened world tension ran generally through the speeches of the small and medium countries which spoke yesterday.

In addition to this, Poland presented a long speech blaming the West for virtually all of the world's current political maladies, and Egypt and Syria served veiled notice that they will fight a UN Palestine solution that recognizes Israel.

These hints of the Arab position-to-be were declared to the Assembly only a few minutes after Mr. Marshall, in his speech, supported a Palestine settlement that would lead to the eventual admission of Israel and Transjordan.

Evatt Praises Speech

Among pro-Western delegates, the Marshall speech was generally praised. The Assembly president, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, speaking as chief of the Australian delegation, had this comment:

"Mr. Marshall's speech is one of first-rate importance. It is in accordance with the true spirit of the Charter. It makes a great contribution to the success of the General Assembly. It contains constructive proposals of great value. It evidences the practical idealism for which the United Nations owes so great a debt to Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman."

Secretary Marshall, whose words were heard and weighed with the greatest attentiveness by the delegates massed in the Palais auditorium, warned the countries to beware of those who oppose economic recovery, who wield revolutionary slogans and hold out "illusions" of future prosperity at the cost of starvation and disorder today.

Conceding that political tension has increased in the last year, Mr. Marshall said that while most nations sought to rebuild peace, the leaders of "other nations" are building a great gulf between their countries and the rest of the world.

'Find a Common Ground'

"We must not allow that rift to widen any further," he said, "and

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

C 205933

Name of Publication Continental DAILY MAIL

Date September 24, 1948.

Subject

ALL FRANCE AT A STANDSTILL TODAY

Queuille's plea to Assembly: 'You have no right to abandon me'

By WALTER FARR

As trade union leaders called on more than five million French workers to stage a general "token" strike, paralysing vital services, today all over France, the Government appeared to be in danger of collapse.

Speaking in a stormy debate in the Assembly on a Bill to postpone the County Council elections, M. Henri Queuille, who has been Premier for only eleven days, said: "Everyone knows that bankruptcy is at our gates.

"Yet the members of my Government's majority are hesitating over points of minor importance. You can destroy the majority and overthrow the Government. I say to those who belong to the Government majority: 'You have not the right to abandon me.'

"Do you want to see inflation develop tomorrow to such an extent that it brings down the franc and ruins the French people?"

M. Queuille was speaking in favour of the postponement Bill. Earlier, he had said the Government would adopt a neutral attitude towards it.

His sudden decision to favour postponement could lead to the resignation of some members of his Cabinet. The Socialists in the Cabinet are in favour of postponement because they fear they may be defeated at the polls by General de Gaulle.

Other members of the Government majority consider putting off the elections to be anti-democratic.

The Communist leader, M. Jacques Duclos, during the debate, referred to "that Fascist General de Gaulle."

As the Assembly debate dragged on M. Queuille decided to call a midnight Cabinet meeting—the fifth he has held within twenty-four hours—to discuss the strike situation and to try to reach a compromise on the elections.

He had previously tried to avert tomorrow's strike by offering a 15 per cent. wage increase and a 16 per cent. increase in the bread ration.

The Communist and non-Communist trade unions replied, in effect: "Your offer is too little and too late."

Trains halted

This is what the token strike means to France:—

Transport.—Paris will be paralysed by an all-day bus and underground railway strike. Trains will be stopped all over France at 4 p.m.—many of them in between stations—and remain stopped until 6 p.m. No Air France planes will leave from 4 to 6 p.m.

Postal Services.—Post offices will close for the day from 4 p.m. No mail will be distributed in the afternoon. Telephone and telegraph services will be cut off for two hours. Departure of mail will be delayed until late at night.

Cinemas.—Afternoon and early evening performances may be cancelled.

Radio.—All broadcasts cut off from 4 to 6 p.m.

Shops.—Most of the big department stores and many food shops will be closed for two hours during the afternoon. Many shops may close all day.

Cafés.—Closed during the afternoon.

Civil Service. — Many sections will close down two hours earlier than usual.

Industry. — Two-hours standstill in factories and mines all over France.

Gas and Electricity.—Gas will be cut off during the afternoon and probably during the evening. Electricity supply may be cut.

More than 1,000 demonstrators marched down the Canebiere in Marseilles last night shouting, "Down with de Gaulle." Police and mobile guards dispersed them.

The Communist Party announced: "Many demonstrations will be staged in the streets tomorrow during the strike."

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"Do you want to see inflation develop tomorrow to such an extent that it brings down the franc and ruins the French people?"

M. Queuille was speaking in favour of the postponement Bill. Earlier, he had said the Government would adopt a neutral attitude towards it.

His sudden decision to favour postponement could lead to the resignation of some members of his Cabinet. The Socialists in the Cabinet are in favour of postponement because they fear they may be defeated at the polls by General de Gaulle.

Other members of the Government majority consider putting off the elections to be anti-democratic.

The Communist leader, M. Jacques Duclos, during the debate, referred to "that Fascist General de Gaulle."

As the Assembly debate dragged on M. Queuille decided to call a midnight Cabinet meeting—the fifth he has held within twenty-four hours—to discuss the strike situation and to try to reach a compromise on the elections.

He had previously tried to avert tomorrow's strike by offering a 15 per cent. wage increase and a 16 per cent. increase in the bread ration.

The Communist and non-Communist trade unions replied, in effect: "Your offer is too little and too late."

Trains halted

This is what the token strike means to France:—

Transport.—Paris will be paralysed by an all-day bus and underground railway strike. Trains will be stopped all over France at 4 p.m.—many of them in between stations—and remain stopped until 6 p.m. No Air France planes will leave from 4 to 6 p.m.

Postal Services.—Post offices will close for the day from 4 p.m. No mail will be distributed in the afternoon. Telephone and telegraph services will be cut off for two hours. Departure of mail will be delayed until late at night.

Cinemas.—Afternoon and early evening performances may be cancelled.

Radio.—All broadcasts cut off from 4 to 6 p.m.

Shops.—Most of the big department stores and many food shops will be closed for two hours during the afternoon. Many shops may close all day.

Cafés.—Closed during the afternoon.

Civil Service. — Many sections will close down two hours earlier than usual.

Industry. — Two-hours standstill in factories and mines all over France.

Gas and Electricity.—Gas will be cut off during the afternoon and probably during the evening. Electricity supply may be cut.

More than 1,000 demonstrators marched down the Canebiere in Marseilles last night shouting, "Down with de Gaulle." Police and mobile guards dispersed them.

The Communist Party announced: "Many demonstrations will be staged in the streets tomorrow during the strike."

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PRESS CLIPPINGS C 205934 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE (Paris Edition)

Date September 23rd, 1948

Subject

Foreign Secretary Tells Commons West Allies Agree on German Issue

By Don Cook

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, Sept. 22.—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin today unequivocally proclaimed the intention of the Western powers to stay in Berlin, telling the House of Commons that the choice "is either to stand firm or turn south and go to another Munich."

At the same time, in a long speech reviewing both the German and Palestine problems, Mr. Bevin said that the British will give "wholehearted and unqualified support" to the Palestine settlement proposals of Count Bernadotte, the assassinated United Nations mediator.

However, when asked if that involved recognition of the state of Israel, Mr. Bevin backed away and said: "We shall have to consider subsequent developments."

He also said he would "insist emphatically" that Count Bernadotte's conclusions "be considered as a single integrated plan and put into operation in their entirety."

Stresses Refugee Problem

The Arabs, Mr. Bevin said, should have "every reasonable assurance" from the Jews and the United Nations against further Jewish territorial expansion. He asked that the UN take "urgent action" on the Arab refugee problem, and indorsed the idea of Transjordan gaining sovereignty over the Arab areas of partitioned Palestine, saying that the UN should "avoid the risk of creating an Arab state which cannot support itself."

The Berlin and the German problem, however, dominated Mr. Bevin's one-hour speech to the House. What his remarks lacked in new facts about the Kremlin conferences of the last two months, Mr. Bevin more than made up in the force of his statements on general policy.

"I have noticed in the press and elsewhere that there have been rumors of disagreement between the three Western powers," he said, "but I can assure the House that not only are we in absolute agreement as to the policy of the air lift, and defending ourselves in Berlin, but in the policy we shall jointly pursue if that fails.

'We Are Confident'

"I am not by that saying that we are committed to war, and all the other things that might ensue. We have not reached that stage yet."

Mr. Bevin disclosed that the three Foreign Ministers of the Western powers, in their Paris meetings of the last few days, have been examining the prospects for the air lift through the winter months.

"If this senseless blockade continues, and if there is no let-up—if the worst comes to the worst—we are confident, after a careful examination of all the factors and of the weather, that with the combination of the two air forces and the tremendously augmented effort of the United States we shall be able to see the winter through, though there will be some discomfort for the Berlin people if the blockade continues," the Foreign Secretary said.

'There Is a Conflict'

Mr. Bevin recalled how in 1940, after Dunkerque, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in discussing the situation, said that "whatever you give, wherever you go to meet the demands of the Nazis you cannot settle." Then, with heat and intensity, he told a sober and attentive Commons:

"In this case, if you try going any further than you have done in making concessions in territory it does not satisfy the demand. There is a conflict. We have to make our own position firm and secure. Berlin stands out now as a symbol of resistance, a sort of salient. I felt when the blockade was put on that a grave choice had to be made. We made it. It was either to stand firm or turn south and go to another Munich. That was the issue with which we were faced."

Turning to western Germany, Mr. Bevin told the House all sorts of facts and figures on "the brighter side of the picture, the progress we are making" on production, currency reform, employment and in the political field.

He expressed the hope that "a provisional western German government may be established early in the new year."

Disagrees with U.S.

There was, however, one area of disagreement on which Mr. Bevin spoke firmly, even sharply, of the British position. That was reparations. Britain has been asked by the United States to halt reparations withdrawals from her zone of Germany, and on this the Foreign Secretary said:

"I know it is argued that to pull down plant in Germany and at the same time to build up production so as to make Europe more self-supporting seems contradictory. But there is really no inconsistency in it. Germany's industrial capacity today is in excess of her basic needs. There are large sections in industry not affected by the reparations program which are lying idle or working at half strength.

"There may be a few plants here and there which, because of certain shortages in Europe, might be more usefully left in Germany, and in those special cases we have always agreed to re-examine the problem. But we do not consider a complete overhaul of the reparations level to be essential."

Winding up, the Foreign Secretary, in a burst of oratorical speed, almost made a major diplomatic slip which was caught by demurs from the Conservative benches.

"I believe East and West have got to live together," Mr. Bevin was saying. "I am ready to live together. I am ready to say you live in peace in the territory you have got'. . ." and here he was interrupted.

Mr. Bevin had almost given the Russians their half of Germany for keeps, so he retracted and said: "In the area you have got. I am not talking about any particular frontiers. I don't mean to draw any precise line, to state a line only to find that the next morning when you wake up [illegible] demands have been made, revolts stirring up your people, upsetting your institutions in order to promote expansion, at a very cheap price, without war."

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Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication THE TIMES C 205935

Date September 22nd, 1948

Subject

GAULLIST "SHOCK FORMATIONS"

ASSEMBLY DEBATE

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, SEPT. 21

The 24-hour gas and electricity strikes, called at midday yesterday, petered out this morning without causing noticeable inconvenience to Parisians.

It is evident—and this view is confirmed by well-placed observers—that workers are unwilling to keep strikes going for long, largely for want of funds. The discontent is there, however, and the unions, unable to act in depth, spread their action over the widest possible field, in a sort of guerrilla warfare. This morning, for instance, drivers on the electrified suburban railways went on strike until 9 a.m., when most offices open.

Meanwhile the Communist-controlled C.G.T. has issued a declaration supporting the non-Communist unions' two-hour strike called for Friday afternoon; and it is apparent that, in a desire not to be outbid or to allow the initiative to pass to local unions, both groups of organizations are moving towards a more active policy. Reports of fresh strikes, which seem to outnumber reports of strikes ending, come from all over France.

It is clear that the Government cannot long put off an increase in wages. Once more the balance of the Budget will be upset just as soon as it has been painfully achieved; and the process will furnish new opportunities for discord in the ill-knit coalition which precariously governs the country. It is already reported that the Prime Minister and his Minister of Labour are in disagreement over the extent of wage increase to be allowed, the Prime Minister being determined that it shall not exceed 10 per cent.

PERSONAL PETROL RATION

Against this background the Government welcomed a debate in the Assembly on the shooting affray in Grenoble between Gaullists and Communist demonstrators; and speakers took the opportunity to ask searching questions about the circumstances in which General de Gaulle's tours are organized. It created a diversion and provided an occasion for demonstrating the unity of the "Third Force" on fundamentals against the Gaullist and Communist extremes.

M. Jules Moch, the Minister of the Interior, made some surprising statements. The army, it appears, placed at the disposal of General de Gaulle two personal motor-cars, three staff cars, two lorries (one equipped with an electric power-generator to feed loud-speakers in the event of local electricity strikes), two wireless cars, eight motor-cycles, and 3,000 litres (656 gallons) of petrol a month. In June this year M. Teitgen, then Minister of the Armed Forces, ordered these privileges, and the squad of gendarmerie provided for the general's personal protection, to be withdrawn, but his order was countermanded by the army staff. All this, said M. Moch, was allowed the general as liberator of France; but it was impossible now to ignore the fact that he was the head of a political party. The present Defence Minister would have decisions to take in consequence.

BULLET WOUNDS

M. Moch said that all the Gaullists and police hurt in the Grenoble affray were injured by stones or blows, but the Communist demonstrators were wounded by bullets; none of the Communist demonstrators searched was found to carry arms; and M. Moch gave an assurance that the police did not use their arms.

The inescapable conclusion that the shots were fired by supporters of General de Gaulle led to some information about his bodyguard. This was of two kinds. There were special formations, trained by Colonel Rémy, a well-known resistance figure, numbering 6,000 in Paris and 10,000 in the provinces. These were not armed, though they had all the makings of a shadow army. Then there were the "shock formations," which followed General de Gaulle's progress in jeeps and were composed of men of all sorts, a number of them coloured. These men were not armed by the movement, but almost all were found to carry arms. It was difficult not to suspect connivance by their superiors. They drove their jeeps into the crowd on several occasions during the demonstrations and were responsible for the shooting at Grenoble. They did not take part in the general's procession after the Grenoble incident.

COST TO THE STATE

M. Moch said that he had sent more than 800 men to Grenoble to keep order, and recited the cost to the State, in maintaining order alone, of General de Gaulle's various provincial tours since January 1. It exceeded 10m. francs.

The electoral issue, raised unexpectedly by the Communists yesterday, has not developed in any startling way. The various parties to the coalition, after a moment of panic last night, are believed to be patching up a compromise that will keep the Government together. The debate on the Bill postponing the local elections is being deferred.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Defence Minister, M. Ramadier, announced in the National Assembly to-night that the special squad of gendarmes attached to General de Gaulle was withdrawn to-day. He added that new steps would be taken, in conjunction with the Ministry of the Interior, to safeguard the General.—*Reuter.*

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Subject

UN Opening Isn't Spectacular, Jams Paris Traffic for Blocks

By Robert Haney

One of the biggest, most important and least spectacular international congresses Paris has ever seen began yesterday at the Palais de Chaillot when the United Nations General Assembly opened its third regular session.

To Parisians living in the city's sixteenth and eighth arrondissements, it meant, above all, a traffic problem. During the night preceding the opening session, trucks planted "one-way" signs like trees at the exits to the Place du Trocadéro and at most intersections within a block of the international territory.

As a result of this and of a decree that ordinary vehicles must circle the Palais de Chaillot, traffic was snarled as far away as the Rue de Berri. Stopping up the main crossroads on the Colline de Chaillot had the effect of dropping a large stone in a still pond. The ripples spread out in all directions.

Eighteen anonymous Parisians, however, did see more of their UN than lines of waiting cars and gesticulating policemen. After seats in the "public" gallery had been assigned to guests of delegations, guests of the Secretary General and representatives of the French government, eighteen of the available 850 places were still left. The "public" took them.

Among guests of the Secretary General were twenty-five French laborers who had worked—and are still working, as a matter of fact—preparing the Palais de Chaillot to receive the Assembly.

The colorful uniforms of the Garde Républicaine, traditional

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

(Continued from Page 1)

feature of Paris conferences, could not be seen from the wooden barricades separating scattered spectators from the international enclave. Their plumed helmets shone dully under electric lights two full floors below street level. They had been removed from public view and stationed in the labyrinthine underground passages leading to the Assembly hall.

The lone bit of color outside the Palais were the blue-and-white UN flags flying from staffs over the three main buildings. The UN banners were at half-mast, in mourning for Count Folke Bernadotte, UN mediator on Palestine, who was killed in Jerusalem Friday.

Usherettes Busy

Inside, the Palais de Chaillot was thrown into the inevitable confusion of any international conference meeting anywhere for the first time. One of the newly installed Otis-Pifre elevators (labeled "maximum—12 personnes") stalled just above the ground floor for long enough to worry the twenty-odd passengers inside and the hundreds pushing the button down below. English-speaking newspaper men who managed to find offices assigned them in the second-floor press section were foiled by new French-keyboard typewriters. Somehow, usherettes used to placing concert-goers in the former Chaillot Theater allowed more people into the orchestra galleries than there were places.

Two features of the meeting, one new to Paris and the other familiar, had remarkable success. The earphones connected to translation booths allowed first-day guests to tune in on any one of the five official languages—English, French, Russian, Chinese and Spanish. The other feature, a well-stocked tobacco counter on the ground floor, was reminiscent to Frenchmen of the Peace Conference here in 1946. Black-market American cigarettes, however, sold in dim corners yesterday for 220 francs—a full 40 francs over the usual outside rate in Paris.

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URGENT

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Hôtel Raphaël
Paris XVIe

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE THIRD SESSION
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

MEMORANDUM FOR DELEGATES, ADVISERS AND ALTERNATES

Ceremony of Homage to Count Bernadotte - Champ d'Orly, 11 a.m. Sept.21

The Protocole Officer of the United Nations advised the Canadian Delegation at 7 p.m. on September 20th, thatthere will be a Ceremony of Homage to be held at the Champ d'Aviation d'ORLY at 11 o'clock on September 21st, at which all delegations are invited to attend.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French Government, General Marshall, Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium, Mr. Trygve Lie, and Mr. Bramuglia, Temporary President of the Assembly, will participate in this ceremony.

Should the Prime Minister attend, he will be proceeding direct from the Crillon in his car.

Cars for other members of the Delegation will be available at the Hôtel Raphaël and will leave at 10.05 promptly (the trip to the Champ d'Orly takes at least one half hour).

Would delegates, alternates and advisers who propose to attend this ceremony please advise Mr. Brown before the Delegation meeting which is scheduled for 9.15, September 21st. Mr. Brown will be at the entrance of the Conference Room.

EAC

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Third Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING

Held at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris,
on Tuesday, 21 September 1948, at 3 p.m.

Address by the President of France (M. Vincent Auriol).

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of the Seals, Minister of Justice, took their places on the platform.)

OPENING OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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The INTERIM PRESIDENT (Interpretation from Spanish): The Third Regular Session of the General Assembly is open.

I shall now have the great honour of introducing Mr. Vincent Auriol, President of the French Republic, who will address the General Assembly.

Mr. Vincent AURIOL (President of the French Republic): (Interpretation

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Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, France welcomes the United Nations, and is happy and proud to be the host of the Third General Assembly in Paris. Paris is the city whence the slogan "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" spread across the world; it is the city which welcomes you. The people who,in the darkest days, kept their hope intact and invincible, greet you today with joy and confidence. In you we recognise, as we did during the days of oppression in the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Declaration, the dawn of our deliverance. We identify ourselves with your ideals, with your worries, and with your perseverance. THe spirit, the aims and the principles of your organization -- of our organization -- have been magnificently defined in the Atlantic Charter, in the solemn declarations of famous statesmen, and in the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations.

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How could the homeland of the rights of man not be unanimously at your side to proclaim its faith in the fundamental human rights, in the dignity and value of human persons, in the equal rights of men and women, as well as of nations large and small?

Having felt in our own flesh what is meant by, so to speak, the domestication of one country by another, how could we refrain from reaffirming along with you and your Charter, the right of all peoples to freely choose and practise the form of government under which they wish to live, and their duty, witnessed by the signatures of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin, to devote all their efforts to the suppression of tyrrany and slavery, oppression and intolerance, and to this end to maintain and reinforce in time to come the unity of action which made possible and certain the victory of the United Nations in the war?

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Interim President: Dr. Juan Atilio BRAMUGLIA (Argentina)

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Further, if reason, justice, humanity and high ideals do not impose a moral obligation upon us, the sorrow and the ruin it entails would be sufficient to strengthen our resolution to preserve future generations from the scourge of war and the terror which it inspires, and to this end to remove threats to peace by international co-operation in all spheres, and to settle all differences and situations likely to lead to a rupture of the peace.

To unite the forces of all nations to give "to all human beings the chance to live by their labour, free from fear and need;" "to unite the forces of all nations to maintain international peace and security" -- I apologise for these quotations, but if I recall to your attention these words, which are already a part of history, it is principally because the joy with which we welcome you expresses the profound agreement of the French people with the principles they express. And it is also because it is necessary, before undertaking a long and a difficult task, to refresh onself from the springs of a common ideal.

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Three years have passed since the end of hostilities, but it does not seem, nevertheless, that peace has been achieved.

Insecurity remains, passions and separate interests are complicating the differences which already exist. Misunderstandings increase, negotiations are prolonged, treaties are not observed and final solutions seem to become more and more distant, while discussions continue and chaos remains.

We watch with misgiving the growth of mistrust between peoples whose confident friendship we thought had been sealed with blood in the time of danger. We watch with anguish the spreading of the flames, and we see violence and fanatisiom striking the most noble of men while, with such devotion, they are striving to accomplish their task of pacification and justice. The world is paralyzing itself by its fears, its selfishness and its prejudices, as if there were no need for a large exchange of products and ideas to purify it from all the moral and material consequences of the war.

A prominent statesman who thought there was no glory to be preferred to the glory of being a good citizen, Simon Bolivar, expressed this warning; "Rare indeed are the nations which can profit from a few precious moments of liberty, because they fall back rapidly into their former errors."

What is true of liberty seems to be true also of peace. Millions of human beings, who wish to be able to think of the morrow without fear for their country, their liberty, their life or their goods, are afraid that this precious chance of peace may be missed. The common sense of the peoples of the world asks whether it is true that all nations desire peace, whether it is true that governments declare that war is terrible and absurd; if that is so, what then is the obstacle in the way of the organization of peace?

Would not a small part of the resources squandered in the war be sufficient to ensure forever political and economic co-operation between the nations?

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The principles so solemnly proclaimed, the treaties so solemnly concluded, the undertakings so solemnly sworn to -- the true legacy of those who fell on the fields of battle, on the racks of torture or in the concentration camps so that men might live in freedom, happiness and peace: will those constitute merely the charter of the dead rather than the safeguard of the living, which they were designed to be?

Men and nations look toward you, ladies and gentlemen, as their last resort. They look toward you as the repositories of their hopes. They look toward you as the guarantors of international security and justice.

Peace today depends upon your force, the material force and might which is provided for in the Charter and whose early organization is required by recent events. Peace depends upon your moral force and might, which should be exalted by the remembrance of your origin, by the sacrifice of human lives and by the greatness of your ideals. Upon all this peace depends.

Because difficulties are growing, your institutions become the more timely and the more essential. Undoubtedly you will draw encouragement from the conviction that there are no unsurmountable obstacles for men of good faith, who act not only as representatives of Governments but as men responsible for the international community, who act in the conviction that there is no difference, no matter how delicate, no matter how complex, no matter how irritating, which would not be rendered still more difficult to solve -- indeed, which would not be rendered irretrievably insoluble -- by a conflict.

But your deepest justification and our most valid ground for confidence is that, in a world where the rights and the welfare of every human being, of every nation, are linked to the lives and welfare of all men and all nations, in a world where trouble in any particular point spreads immediately over the totality of the world -- in such a world, questions of vital concern to mankind are not capable of solution on a level other than that of the United Nations. Of course, we should not underestimate the value of a pact or of particular convention among nations. But the latter are circumscribed in their objectives; their scope is often questionable. As Paul Valery put it, "The only treaties which count are those concluded on the basis of and extending from the unexpressed thoughts of men." International law alone ensures true independence, genuine freedom, the permanent security of people, since it converts the independence, the liberty and the security of each nation into the common and inalienable possession of all. That is why France solemnly proclaims, at the very head of its Constitution , that, provided reciprocity is ensured, France is prepared to consent to limitations of sovereignty which may be necessary for the organization and defence of peace.

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What nation could feel humiliated or lessened because it defended its freedom in associating it with that of others, because it preserved its independence and its security in linking them with those of others in the joint respect of international law and morality? Is this not the path where reason points? Is this not the path where we are impelled by the very evolution of human societies, where the individual felt secure in the enjoyment of his liberties and of his possessions and of his person only when they were organized and policed?

The requirements of the real today coincide with the call of the ideal. It is your task to organize peace. To organize peace is to create an international law and an international justice. When you do that, your institutions must have the means of ensuring peace. Peace is a great act of trust and of daring. To reach it we shall need much patience, much wisdom, much firmness. To win this victory of peace, we shall need all the enthusiasm, all the faith, which inspired us on the field of battle.

France -- the France that struggled and suffered for the common cause, the France which still feels the effects of the aftermath of two wars -- effects which sometimes astound us, because liberty makes them still more visable and evident for all -- France, faithful to all her traditions, yearns, with all peoples toward this true justice and trustful peace. To that end, France offers her unstinting co-operation, her total co-operation.

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Greek mythology tells us that the gods condemned Sisyphus for ever to roll a bculder to the top of a mountain, and that the boulder fell back by its weight. It is incumbent upon all of you that peace should not be the eternal rock of Sisyphus. In carrying it to the top, not only will you be justified by history, not only will you bear the consciousness of having fulfilled a sacred duty, you will, moreover, receive the joyful blessings of the mothers and of the children of the world.

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by the successive institutions as a contribution towards final and stable world peace.

We wish to avoid contests and disputes and nevertheless we are continually caught up in them. That is why in our work we must leave behind anything which might shackle our minds. The slogan should be balance in speech and sincere effort in work. Truth put into words should be an earnest of the human purpose to redeem man from intrigue

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UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE THIRD
REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

C205948

Press Release No. 2(P)
September 23, 1948

FOR THE PRESS

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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CAUTION: The following address by the Honorable George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, before the General Assembly of the United Nations, MUST BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE until delivery has begun.

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ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE C. MARSHALL,
SECRETARY OF STATE BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. President -- Fellow Delegates:

We are particularly happy to meet here in Paris. France has, through the centuries, nourished the arts and sciences for the enrichment of all mankind and its citizens have striven persistently for expanding freedom for the individual. It is entirely fitting that this General Assembly, meeting in France which fired the hearts of men with the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789, should consider in 1948 the approval of a new Declaration of Human Rights for free men in a free world.

Not only is it appropriate that we should here re-affirm our respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms but that we should renew our determination to develop and protect those rights and freedoms. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, the right of a people to choose their own government, to take part in its work, and, if they become dissatisfied with it, to change it, the obligation of government to act through law -- these are some of the elements that combine to give dignity and worth to the individual.

The Charter of the United Nations reflects these concepts and expressly provides for the promotion and protection of the rights of man as well as for the rights of nations. This is no accident. For in the modern world the association of free men within a free state is based upon the obligation of citizens to respect the rights of their fellow citizens. And the association of free nations in a free world is based upon the obligation of all states to respect the right of other nations.

Systematic and deliberate denials of basic human rights lie at the root of most of our troubles and threaten the work of the United Nations. It is not only fundamentally wrong that millions of men and women live in daily terror of secret police, subject to seizure,

imprisonment

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imprisonment or forced labor without just cause and without fair trial, but these wrongs have repercussions in the community of nations. Governments which systematically disregard the rights of their own people are not likely to respect the rights of other nations and other people, and are likely to seek their objectives by coercion and force in the international field.

The maintenance of these rights and freedoms depends upon adherence to the abiding principles of justice and morality embodied in the rule of law. It will therefore always be true that those members of the United Nations which strive with sincerity of purpose to live by the Charter, and to conform to the principles of justice and law proclaimed by it, will be those states which are genuinely dedicated to the preservation of the dignity and integrity of the individual.

Let this Third Regular Session of the General Assembly approve by an overwhelming majority the Declaration of Human Rights as a standard of conduct for all; and let us, as Members of the United Nations, conscious of our own shortcomings and imperfections, join our effort in good faith to live up to this high standard.

Our aspiration must take into account men's practical needs -- improved living and working conditions, better health, economic and social advancement for all, and the social responsibilities which these entail. The United Nations is pledged in the Charter to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development".

The Secretary-General has devoted a considerable part of his Annual Report to the nature of the progress thus far made in this field. It is evident from the record that we can be encouraged by what is being done. The United Nations is directly engaged in efforts to alleviate the social and economic disorder and destruction resulting from the war. The International Refugee Organization is giving assistance to displaced persons. The International Children's Emergency Fund is providing emergency aid to children and mothers over wide areas. As part of the United Nations' efforts to increase productivity by applying new and advanced techniques, the Food and Agriculture Organization is broadening the use of improved seeds and fertilizers. The tuberculosis project jointly sponsored by the World Health Organization and the International Children's Emergency Fund represents another example of the constructive work of our Organization.

Through the United Nations we are seeking to combine our efforts to promote international trade, to solve the difficulties of foreign exchange, to facilitate the voluntary migration of peoples, and to increase the flow of information and ideas across national boundaries. The International Trade Organization Charter would establish procedures for expanding multilateral trade, with the goal of raising living standards and maintaining full employment. The conference on Freedom of Information and the Press was responsible for three conventions now before this Assembly which embody principles and procedures for expanding the exchange of information. It is our hope that the Assembly will give these conventions thoughtful and favorable consideration.

While the United Nations and its related agencies are increasingly helpful in the economic and social field, primary responsibility for improving standards of living will continue to rest with the governments and peoples themselves. International organizations can not take the place of national and personal effort, or of local initiative and individual imagination. International action can not replace self-help, nor can we move toward general cooperation without maximum mutual help among close neighbors.

The United Nations

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The United Nations was not intended to preclude cooperative action among groups of states for common purposes consistent with the Charter of the United Nations. It has been disappointing that efforts at economic recovery consistent with this concept have been actively opposed by some who seem to fear the return of stability and confidence. We must not be misled by those who, in the name of revolutionary slogans, would prevent reconstruction and recovery or hold out illusions of future well-being at the price of starvation and disorder today.

A year ago I expressed the view to the General Assembly that "a supreme effort is required from us all if we are to succeed in breaking through the vicious circles of deepening political and economic crisis". I believe that most of us in this Organization have sought to make such an effort - and that this is beginning to bring results.

Despite the cooperative action of most nations to rebuild peace and well-being, tension during the past year has increased. The leaders of the other nations are creating a deep rift between their countries and the rest of the world community. We must not allow that rift to widen any further and we must redouble our efforts to find a common ground. Let us go back to the Charter, to words that were solemnly written by the peoples of the United Nations while the tragedy of war was vividly stamped on their minds.

"We the peoples of the United Nations," says the Charter, are "determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war ... and for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors." Three years later, we are confronted with the need to save not only succeeding generations, but our own.

The first Purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to that end all Members are pledged to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law.

We are pledged to seek an accommodation by which different cultures, different laws, different social and economic structures, and different political systems can exist side by side without violence, subversion or intimidation. An elementary requirement is that international obligations be respected and that relations among states be based on mutual confidence, respect and tolerance.

How can we establish among governments and peoples the confidence which is necessary to a just and stable peace, and is basic to the work of the United Nations? The need at this session of the General Assembly and in subsequent months is to achieve, or at least to move nearer, a settlement of the major issues which now confront us. For its part, the United States is prepared to seek in every possible way, in any appropriate forum, a constructive and peaceful settlement of the political controversies which contribute to the present tension and uncertainty.

I do not wish to deal at this time with the details of any particular issue, but there are broad lines along which a just and equitable settlement of each of these questions might be reached. Some of these matters are on the agenda of the United Nations; others such as those dealing with the peace settlements, are to be dealt with in other forums. Nevertheless, whatever the forum, as Members of the United Nations, we are all subject to the principles of the Charter.

If we want to have peace we must settle the issues arising out of the last war. The Charter was written with the expectation that the solution of the problems before the United Nations would not be made more difficult by long delay in completing the peace settlements.

We should

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We should, therefore, make every effort to achieve an early and just peace settlement so that Japan and Germany may exist as democratic and peaceful nations, subject to safeguards against the revival of military or economic means of aggression, and so that they may in due course demonstrate their qualification for admission to membership in the United Nations. In Austria our aim is the restoration of its political and economic freedom within its 1937 frontiers, and its immediate admission as a Member of the United Nations.

Other questions affecting world peace are now before the United Nations, some of them before this Assembly. We believe that the ends to be sought on these matters may be briefly summarized as follows:

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1. A Palestine free from strife and the threat of strife, with both the Jews and Arabs assured the peaceful development envisaged by the actions of the General Assembly and the Security Council; an early demobilization of armed forces to permit the return to conditions of peace and normal living in Palestine; the repatriation of refugees who wish to return and live in peace with their neighbors; economic aid to Jews and Arabs to restore and strengthen their economic well-being; the admission of Transjordan and Israel to membership in the United Nations.

2. A unified and independent Korea, accepted as a Member of the United Nations, acting under a constitution and a government selected by the Koreans themselves through free elections, and receiving the economic and political encouragement which it will need as it embarks upon its new life as a Korean nation.

3. A Greece made secure from aggressive and unlawful interference from without; ordering its political life by the democratic process and by respect for law; enabled to rebuild its economy and to provide its people the essentials of a decent life which they have been without for so long.

4. A negotiated settlement without further bloodshed in Indonesia, along the broad lines of the Renville Agreement, providing within a brief period both the sovereign independence sought by the peoples of Indonesia and continued cooperation between them and the people of the Netherlands.

5. Continuation of the mediation and negotiation between the great nations of India and Pakistan with respect to Kashmir, in order that the processes of peaceful settlement may bring to a conclusion an issue which has been charged with great dangers.

6. The early adoption of an international system for the control of atomic energy, providing for the elimination of atomic weapons from national armaments, for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only, and for safeguards to insure compliance by all nations with the necessary international measures of control.

7. Under adequate and dependable guaranty against violation, a progressive reduction in armaments as rapidly as the restoration of political confidence permits.

Other situations or problems might be mentioned, but if constructive steps are taken toward the settlement of those which have been indicated, new hope would arise among men and new confidence among the nations of the world. It will be readily seen that the above pattern is toward peace. No governments or peoples who work toward such ends can be held to be seeking war, or imperialist expansion, or disorder and strife.

We have noted with particular interest the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the United Nations relating to the millions of people who are not yet fully self-governing. We are mindful of the obligations undertaken in the Charter for the political, economic and social development of these peoples. We believe that all possible assistance and encouragement should be given to them, to the end that they may play their full part in the family of nations - either as independent states or in freely chosen association with other states.

In our efforts toward political settlement we must continue to improve the functioning of the machinery of the United Nations. We hope that the Security Council will proceed to recommend during this session of the General Assembly the admission of additional new members. There are a number of fully qualified states, now awaiting admission, whose election has been supported by the United States but has been blocked for reasons not consistent with the Charter. The most recent applicant, Ceylon, one of the new states to emerge in Southern Asia, has been denied the membership to which it properly aspires.

The report of the Interim Committee on the problem of voting in the Security Council represents the first comprehensive study of this vital problem since San Francisco, and contains the views of an overwhelming majority of the members.

The work

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The work of the Security Council would be greatly facilitated if the recommendations of the Interim Committee could be accepted by the members of the Council.

The Interim Committee itself has worked usefully and effectively during the past year and can continue to render an important service to the General Assembly. We hope that the Assembly will agree to its continuation for another year in order to give us more experience before deciding whether it should become a permanent part of our Organization.

The United States joins in expressing great appreciation to those individuals who have served on United Nations missions during the past year, either as members of national delegations or of the Secretariat. These representatives in the field have served with courage and devotion to duty. Their service has been rendered under conditions of great hardship and personal danger. We have been given a particularly solemn reminder of these conditions by the tragic death of Count Folke Bernadotte and Colonel Serot at the hands of assassins. The people of the United States join in tribute to the man who worked brilliantly and courageously as the United Nations Mediator in Palestine. We pay tribute also to those others, who have lost their lives in the service of peace.

We believe that the Assembly should give sympathetic consideration to the suggestions of the Secretary-General for the establishment of a small United Nations guard force to assist United Nations missions engaged in the pacific settlement of disputes. The fate of the Mediator in Palestine and the experience of the several commissions already working in the field has already demonstrated the need for such a group. This great world Organization should not send its servants on missions of peace without reasonable protection. The guards would be entirely distinct from the armed forces envisaged under Article 43 and would not carry out military operations. They could, however, perform important services in connection with United Nations missions abroad not only as guards but as observers and as communications and transportation personnel.

Mr. President, one of the principal purposes of the United Nations, according to Article 1, is "to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations" in the attainment of the common ends set forth in the Charter. The problem of making and keeping the peace involves many governments and many peoples. On the issues which call for settlement, the large powers as well as the small must submit their policies to the judgment of the world community. For this purpose appropriate forums have been established for the adjustment of differences through the impartial opinions of the international society. This process has been seriously hampered by the refusal of a group of nations to participate in certain of the important commissions established by this Assembly, such as the Balkan Commission, the Korean Commission, and the Interim Committee.

More important than this boycott, however, is the disturbing lack of cooperation which the United Nations has received in its efforts to resolve such questions as Korea and Greece and to bring about the international control of atomic energy. This persistent refusal of a small minority to contribute to the accomplishment of our agreed purposes is a matter of profound concern.

There is no plot among Members of this Organization to keep any nation or group of nations in a minority. The minority position is self-imposed. The

record shows

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record shows that there are no mechanical majorities at the disposal of any nation or group of nations. Majorities form quickly in support of the principles of the Charter. Nations consistently in the minority would be welcomed among the ranks of the majority - but notat the price of compromise of basic principle.

The United Nations has sought to promote the free exchange of ideas on a basis of full reciprocity. The effort is of the greatest political importance. Any government which by deliberate action cuts itself and its people off from the rest of the world becomes incapable of understanding the problems and policies of other governments and other peoples. It would be a tragic error if, because of such misunderstanding the patience of others should be mistaken for weakness.

The United States does not wish to increase the existing tension. It is its wholehearted desire to alleviate that tension. But we will not compromise essential principles. We will under no circumstances barter away the rights and freedoms of other peoples. We earnestly hope that all Members will find ways of contributing to the lessening of tensions and the promotion of peace with justice. The peoples of the earth are anxiously watching our efforts here. We must not disappoint them.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication THE TIMES C205955

Date September 21st, 1948.

Subject French elections.

FRENCH LOCAL ELECTIONS

COMMUNISTS AND POSTPONEMENT

SOCIALISTS' DISMAY

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, SEPT. 20

The violence which has accompanied General de Gaulle on the last lap of his political tour in the south-east has sent a chill through thoughtful Frenchmen. It is as if the motor-coach in which they were being erratically driven was suddenly found to have no brakes. Indirectly this is a threat to the young life of M. Queuille's Government, with all the consequences that might ensue.

While the National Assembly was debating the Bill on the method of election of the Council of the Republic, which, incidentally, it passed, as modified by that body, by 421 votes to 174, the Communist spokesman, M. Duclos, announced that his party would vote against the postponement of the local elections. The Bill to postpone these elections was to come up for debate to-night or to-morrow morning; and in previous debates on it the Communist party abstained, the last occasion being in committee of the Assembly this very afternoon. This blow to Socialist hopes that these elections might still be postponed by a free vote of the Assembly, in spite of the growing distaste among deputies and in the country for the measure, provoked them to a threat to withdraw from the Government if the parties of the majority did not all support their point of view.

These apparently irresponsible manoeuvres are taking place in the obscurity of the lobbies. It is impossible yet to predict how they will end. But the atmosphere of disorder, which the Communists feel is propitious to their cause, is making the majority parties, which, unlike the Socialists, stand to gain in an election, wonder whether the risk can be taken. M. Queuille's party is reported to be undecided and M. Queuille himself to be now definitely against elections; so that the postponement may be voted after all.

MAINTENANCE OF ORDER

General de Gaulle, however—and this is the other risk—has now announced in Grenoble, in Chambéry, and in Annecy that if elections were indefinitely postponed he might, in the collapse which would soon come about, have to gather up the reins of authority, as he did in 1940; and the disorders of Grenoble and those, less serious, in Chambéry and Annecy raise the question whether the Government is completely capable of maintaining peace between the Communist and Gaullist poles—whether, indeed, the forces of law and order are not beginning to lose that minimum of support and cooperation from the body politic without which they cannot perform their task.

The attacks are coming from too many sides at once. The cartel of non-Communist trade unions has called on workers to cease work for two hours on Friday afternoon. Only essential transport and public services are to be maintained. The strike is to be a protest against the Government's financial measures and a warning to it to restore the workers' purchasing power by lowering prices. Meanwhile the gas and electricity workers in Paris are protesting, with strikes, against the Government's decrees to reduce staffs in these two nationalized enterprises. In this movement the Communist and the Christian unions have acted in unison, and the Socialist union has announced that it will follow their decisions.

Feeling is just as strong among employers as among employees, and the Government can count on no cooperation from them. Wherever it turns for service in the national interest, the Government seems to find self-interest even more strongly entrenched, as a doctrine and as a practice.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister

C 205955

Name of Publication THE TIMES

Date September 21st, 1948.

Subject French elections.

FRENCH LOCAL ELECTIONS

COMMUNISTS AND POSTPONEMENT

SOCIALISTS' DISMAY

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, SEPT. 20

The violence which has accompanied General de Gaulle on the last lap of his political tour in the south-east has sent a chill through thoughtful Frenchmen. It is as if the motor-coach in which they were being erratically driven was suddenly found to have no brakes. Indirectly this is a threat to the young life of M. Queuille's Government, with all the consequences that might ensue.

While the National Assembly was debating the Bill on the method of election of the Council of the Republic, which, incidentally, it passed, as modified by that body, by 421 votes to 174, the Communist spokesman, M. Duclos, announced that his party would vote against the postponement of the local elections. The Bill to postpone these elections was to come up for debate to-night or to-morrow morning; and in previous debates on it the Communist party abstained, the last occasion being in committee of the Assembly this very afternoon. This blow to Socialist hopes that these elections might still be postponed by a free vote of the Assembly, in spite of the growing distaste among deputies and in the country for the measure, provoked them to a threat to withdraw from the Government if the parties of the majority did not all support their point of view.

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Name of Publication NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

Date September 21st., 1948.

Subject Strikes in France

New Strikes Are Threat To Queuille

Non-Reds Walk Out 2 Hours on Friday

CGT Already in Brief Gas, Light Stoppages; Premier Wins a Vote

By William J. Humphreys

Both Communist and non-Communist trade unions confronted Premier Henri Queuille's government with new threats to French political stability and recovery efforts yesterday by calling for nation-wide warning strikes against the Queuille financial program which asks for higher taxes, but makes no provision for higher wages.

This "save the franc" program of the coalition government of moderate parties won Parliamentary indorsement Sunday by a vote of 291 to 251 with thirty-four abstentions.

The majority of forty on the tenth financial redressment since the liberation generally was not considered flattering in the important challenge to the middle-of-the-road Cabinet's plan to deal with the economic and political crisis.

The non-Communist labor factions, Force Ouvrière, the Christian Workers Confederation and the Foremen's Confederation, agreed on swift reaction. They scheduled a two-hour general strike by their supporters next Friday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Meanwhile, other strikes called by local trade union authorities were bristling throughout France in opposition to the Queuille policy and costing thousands of man hours. Naval yard workers quit for the day at the Mediterranean port of Port-de-Bouc, railwaymen engaged in a warning stoppage at St. Etienne and Catholic miners in the Loire Department voted for a twenty-four-hour strike starting today.

Workers in the electricity and illuminating-gas plants who are members of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor (CGT) already had launched a series of staggered warning strikes. Gas-plant men who owe allegiance to Benoit Frachon, Communist general secretary of the CGT, were told to observe a twenty-four-hour stoppage from noon yesterday until noon today.

Reds Favor Cantonal Elections

Provisions for shorter strikes were made in the electric power stations during a day which produced an important development in Communist policy. Jacques Duclos, Parliamentary leader of the extreme Left group in the National Assembly, announced that his partisans now were in favor of holding cantonal elections.

General Charles de Gaulle's followers believe that if France votes for the General Councils—the governing bodies of the county-like French departments—the results would show that the mass of the people are behind him and not behind the moderate coalition parties that have provided the country with a succession of governments and crises during the past year and a half.

Recently, the National Assembly voted against the proposal that the nation ought to elect new General Councils next month. In that vote, the Communists abstained. Now, the declaration by M. Duclos alters the Parliamentary pattern. It puts the Communists in agreement with their rival, the Gaullist Rally of the French People (RPF), on the notion that a consultation with electors is advisable even if only on a local basis.

The Communist switch from its abstentionist position, it is believed, might reverse the Assembly's first stand on the cantonal elections, a stand with which the advisory Council of the Republic disagreed and which has the Assembly now reconsidering the question. It is conceivable that cantonal elections might be such a revelation that national elections would follow.

In that event, it would be possible that the country might split sharply between the Communists and General de Gaulle. The Socialists, a thoroughly weakened party since the liberation, are known to fear the cantonal elections for the same reason the Gaullists demand them. The Socialists think it would be the first step in leaving the French post-war tradition of political moderation at home.

Over 24-Hour Debate

The Assembly vote on the government's financial program, a bill designed to raise 80,000,000,000 francs in new taxes and cut 20,000,000,000 francs in civil and military expenses, came at ten minutes after 11 o'clock Sunday morning, more than twenty-four hours after the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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Assembly had started to debate the measure Saturday.

Premier Queuille told the Assembly in the course of the all-night session that French democracy would be threatened unless the Parliamentarians supported the taxation and economy program. It was obvious, however, that an important segment of the Assembly thought otherwise.

The opposition came from the Communists, who want to get back into the government they left in May last year, and from the Parliamentary supporters of General Charles de Gaulle who say his anti-Communist RPF—a one-party government scheme, in effect—is the only answer to the French problem.

Premier Queuille's Cabinet was born only nine days ago, with a Parliamentary investiture of 361 against 196 and forty-seven abstentions. There were 604 Parliamentarians voting then against 576 voting Sunday morning. But the original majority of fifty-five against Sunday's margin of forty illustrates the great problem confronting French Parliamentarians of the moderate political convictions.

They can amass a majority for a moderate government, but being merely anti-Communist and anti-Gaullist does not appear to be enough to provide a comfortable vote in the National Assembly, when there is a program instead of a new administration to indorse. On these occasions, the Socialists think of their doctrinal position, the Radical-Socialists (Premier Queuille's party) are convinced that free enterprise is the salvation of France and the pro-Catholic Popular Republican Movement pleases none of its non-religious government partners.

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Office of
The Prime Minister
C 205957

Name of Publication.....THE TIMES.....

Date.....September 20th, 1948.

Subject.....Death of Count Bernadotte

UNITED NATIONS TRIBUTES

NEED TO REDOUBLE PEACE EFFORTS

FROM OUR UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, SEPT. 19

The Security Council met at the Palais de Chaillot yesterday to express its indignation and sorrow at the assassination of Count Bernadotte, but showed little disposition at this stage to go into the deeper implications of a crime that has dealt a severe blow to the authority of the United Nations.

The delegates of the five permanent members who, sitting as a committee of the General Assembly, were responsible for Count Bernadotte's appointment, met later, however, to approve the action of the Secretary-General in instructing Dr. Ralph Bunche to assume temporary authority in Palestine and asking General Aage Lundstroem, Chief of Staff of the Truce Commission, to make a full investigation.

It was reported to the Council that Dr. Bernard Joseph, Military Governor of Jerusalem, and Colonel Dayan, commander of Israeli forces in the city, had expressed regret and concern and stated their intention of hunting down the assailants. The situation in Jerusalem, added Dr. Bunche, was tense, and he was consulting with the Truce Commission about the protection of other United Nations observers in Jerusalem, who were in constant danger.

Mr. Shertok, Foreign Minister of the provisional Government of Israel, has sent a message to the Secretary-General deploring the " abominable assassination " of Count Bernadotte by " desperadoes and outlaws " who were execrated by the entire people of Israel and the Jewish community of Jerusalem. The Israeli Government, he promised, was adopting the most energetic measures to bring the assassins to justice.

FLAG AT HALF-MAST

All 11 members of the Security Council paid tribute to the great services of Count Bernadotte and associated themselves with the words of the chairman, Sir Alexander Cadogan, in expressing horror at " this senseless and disastrous crime." The task of the United Nations remained, and there could be no question of relinquishing it. It must be their duty to redouble their efforts to bring peace to the distracted and desecrated land of Palestine and so build on the foundations Count Bernadotte had laid. Deep condolence was expressed to members of the count's family and to the King and Government of Sweden, and, after directing that the United Nations flag should fly at half-mast for three days, the Council rose in silence in tribute to its murdered officers.

Mr. Trygve Lie, who had flown back from Norway in the morning, declared that this brutal assassination reflected an intolerable lack of respect for the authority of the United Nations, eight of whose representatives had now been killed in the performance of their duty in the Middle East. The murder of Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot could be interpreted only as a direct act of attempted interference with their efforts to settle the Palestine problem and demanded an answer to the question of what could be done in the future to protect those who served the United Nations in such operations.

M. Alexandre Parodi, for France, reminded the Council that at the last special session of the General Assembly and in the Trusteeship Council his delegation had suggested measures for putting Jerusalem under efficient international control and suggested that had such a course been taken—he reserved the right to raise the matter again later—their present difficulties might have been greatly alleviated.

SOVIET VIEW

Mr. Yakov Malik, the Soviet delegate, briefly referring to the lengthening list of victims of events in Palestine, where hundreds of thousands of people were suffering, called for a swift solution of the problem on the basis of the Security Council's resolution. His Ukrainian colleague asked for urgent measures to detect and punish the culprits.

One of Count Bernadotte's last acts was to write a covering letter to his provisional report, which arrived here on the day of his death, asking the Secretary-General to place the Palestine problem on the agenda of the General Assembly. Two questions which, he wrote, should be treated separately, called for urgent action—namely, the desperate situation of more than 300,000 Arab refugees and the pacification of Palestine itself, which was now in a critical pass.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of
The Prime Minister
C 205958

Name of Publication OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL

Date September 14th, 1948

Subject Departure of Mr. King from Canada

Cabinet Bids Farewell To Mr. King

Prime Minister Leaves For UN Meeting in Paris and London Conference

By The Canadian Press.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13.—(CP)—It feels good to be reaching a time when "one can live a little of one's life", Prime Minister King said here tonight as he passed through Montreal on his way to Europe where he will attend the United Nations General Assembly in Paris and the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London.

The Prime Minister reiterated his intention of resigning as soon as he returns from his seven-week trip, adding, "of course it may be two or three days after that".

Historically—in effect, for good—William Lyon Mackenzie King handed over the job of running Canada at 5 p.m., EDT, today but, sartorially, his dynasty went rolling on.

He and Louis Stephen St. Laurent, the man who took over as acting Prime Minister in the shunting, dusty bedlam of Ottawa's Union Station, could hardly have dressed more alike if they had done it by design.

Even to shade, their grey suits, white shirts, tan shoes and dark homburg hats invested an atmosphere of extension and continuity—and light humor—in the farewell for the man who stepped aboard his private car to head for Europe for the last time as Canada's political leader. Mr. King sails from New York Wednesday for meetings of the United Nations and Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

His going was watched by a flotilla of Cabinet ministers, diplomats, civil servants, reporters and one figure entirely in white, a barber with a waxed moustache who has known Mr. King longer than any of the rest. They were meek and quiet in the obstreperous presence of history. It was difficult to talk amid the hub-bub, so they shook hands, many hands, many times.

When the PM came down the platform towards the train, they stopped shaking hands and lined up like so many schoolboys before a departing principal and then there were more handshakes. Mr. King outdid them all, and some of them were good.

He even found an engineer standing far back in the rear, and shook his hand. And, of course, the hand of the barber, the celebrated Paul (Red) Tasse who says he and Mr. King got their jobs within two weeks of one another 29 years ago—Mr. King as Liberal leader, he as barber for the Chateau Laurier.

Mr. Tasse has been cutting the PM's hair ever since, and seeing him off on trains. But he also cut the late Viscount Bennett's hair when he was Prime Minister, and he used to see Mr. Bennett off on trains as well. He is an impartial friend of the great, who votes Liberal. It was he, for instance, who strolled with Mr. King the other day in one of his rare walks through city streets.

Mr. Tasse and the others watched Mr. King complete his rounds and come back to Mr. St. Laurent. The PM took his successor's arm and a reporter standing nearby heard him say, "Well, St. Laurent . . ." They talked for a minute or so.

Then Mr. King got on the train and it went rolling easily away and he waved back, a stocky grey little man in grey suit, homburg, white shirt and brown shoes.

A reporter turned to the taller, sturdy, grey man in grey suit, homburg, white shirt and brown shoes. "Well, Mr. St. Laurent", he said, "now you're the boss."

"Not yet", said Mr. St. Laurent. "Not till he's out of Ottawa."

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Memorandum for Mr. Handy:

Trip to Europe, 1947

I am returning herewith the documents which you left with me in order that enquiries might be made about the expenses for the trip to Europe, which are set forth in Mr. Hemsley's memorandum to Mr. Pickersgill on December 31, 1947. Mr. Hemsley has reported this afternoon that it will require some time to complete the breakdown of these expenditures in order to show in detail which ones have been allocated to the Prime Minister's personal account. He hopes that he will have a full report early to-morrow morning.

R. G. R.

July 8, 1948.

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Memorandum for Mr. Handy:

Trip to Europe, 1947

I am returning herewith the documents which you left with me in order that enquiries might be made about the expenses for the trip to Europe, which are set forth in Mr. Hemsley's memorandum to Mr. Pickersgill on December 31, 1947. Mr. Hemsley has reported this afternoon that it will require some time to complete the breakdown of these expenditures in order to show in detail which ones have been allocated to the Prime Minister's personal account. He hopes that he will have a full report early to-morrow morning.

R. G. R.

July 8, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 297, pages C205607-C206472

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C 205960

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

As requested, I have secured from External Affairs, the following list of vessels sailing from the United Kingdom for the period immediately following the sailing of the Nieuw Amsterdam on October 26th:-

Vessel	Date of Sailing	From	To
Nieuw Amsterdam	October 26	Southampton	New York
Empress of Canada	October 27	"	Montreal
Queen Elizabeth	October 30	"	New York
Empress of France	November 3	Liverpool	Montreal
America	November 5	Southampton	New York
Britannic	November 5	Liverpool	New York
Mauritania	November 6	Southampton	New York
Aquitania	November 9	"	Halifax
Media	November 13	Liverpool	New York

R. G. R.

August 24, 1948.
RGR:IM

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W.D. Matthews/JEB

24th August, 1948.

Copy

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for Mr. R. G. Robertson:

Re: Accommodation for the Prime Minister to Europe in RMS "Queen Mary", sailing from New York, September 15th.

The Consulate General at New York has requested the suite consisting of bedroom with bath and sitting room adjoining be reserved, and, although the senior New York officials of the Cunard White Star Line have been approached, no confirmation of reservations has been obtained. However, Cunard are very sympathetic and are insisting that all persons who are holding suite reservations be ticketed immediately.

The Company is endeavouring to obtain the release of a suite on A deck--the cost of which would be approximately $1,010.00. Should a suite become available on M Deck, the possibilities of which are very slight, the cost would be approximately $1,908.00. The Consulate General mentioned that Cunard were very adamant concerning discounts and it appears very unlikely that the prices mentioned above would be reduced.

Call from Mrs. McCloskey said that this information was an error. Correct cost of A deck suite is $1768.00
WLMK
28/VIII/48.

At the present time, we are holding room M53, costing approximately $545.00. Unfortunately, this room has no alcove which could be curtained off and made into a small sitting room. In case no suite is available, the Cunard are also trying to improve this reservation.

The High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom has confirmed hotel accommodation at the Dorchester for the period October 11th to October 17th. The same suite as occupied in November, 1947, has been reserved. Also reserved is a room to be used as an office for Mrs. Black who has agreed to act as secretary, and rooms for other members of the party.

.....

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The Embassy at Paris has been asked to confirm the reservations at the Crillon--also to arrange rail transportation reservations from Cherbourg to Paris and rail sea transportation Paris to London, arriving London October 11th.

A suite has been reserved in the "Nieuw Amsterdam", sailing from Southampton October 27th at a cost of $725.00.

I am attaching a plan of the "Queen Mary" for your information.

(sgd) W.D. Matthews

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

- Re arrangements for trip to Europe -

Attached are the following, relating to the trip:

1. A list as requested, setting forth the vessels sailing from the United Kingdom on and after October 26th.

2. A memorandum from Mr. W.D. Matthews concerning accommodation on the Queen Mary, sailing from New York on September 15th. The Department of External Affairs would like to have direction as to the type of suite (on A deck or on M deck at the prices indicated) you would consider the most satisfactory in the event that it is possible to secure one.

3. Telegram #487 of August 24, from the Ambassador in Paris, asking whether you will be accompanied by a security officer, and also with regard to provision of a car for your use. I have checked on the arrangements made before the trip in 1947 and I find that Mr. N.A. Robertson wrote on that occasion to Commissioner Wood asking whether the R.C.M.P. could assign a security officer to accompany you on the journey from London through Europe. Commissioner Wood replied that Major J.A. Wright would be made available for the purpose.

R.G.R.

August 25, 1948

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W.D. Matthews/JEB

24th August, 1948.

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for Mr. R. G. Robertson:

Re: Accommodation for the Prime Minister to Europe in RMS "Queen Mary", sailing from New York, September 15th.

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.....

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I am attaching a plan of the "Queen Mary" for your information.

(sgd) W.D. Matthews

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re Travel Arrangements

-- 1) Attached is a copy of the telegram as dictated by you this morning which has been sent to Mr. Norman Robertson.

2) I have checked with External Affairs as to the exact date of sailing of the Queen Mary. It sails early on the morning of September 15th. Passengers are to go on board the vessel on September 14th.

I also checked with Mr. Matthews concerning the reference in his memorandum to having accommodation at the Dorchester from "October 11th - October 17th". The latter date was an error. Mr. Matthews says it should have read "October 27th". I pointed out to him that in view of your desire to sail on the Queen Elizabeth on October 30th, the accommodation at the Dorchester would have to be adjusted so as to extend up to that date.

3) You mentioned this morning that you feel that it would be desirable to arrive in London somewhat earlier than October 11th as at present arranged. Is there any alternative date you would wish to have set for this purpose in order that train reservations may be arranged and also accommodation at the Dorchester for the earlier period?

Oct 6-7

4) I passed on to Mr. Matthews your direction that you would not be accompanied by a security officer in Paris and that arrangements for cars should be at the discretion of the Ambassador.

....

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5) In order that there might be no confusion with regard to arrangements, I mentioned to Mr. Matthews that you had asked Mr. Norman Robertson to check with the head office of the Cunard White Star line concerning accommodation both on the Queen Mary to Europe and on the Queen Elizabeth returning.

R. G. R.

August 26, 1948.

P.S.--I understand from Mr. Handy that you enquired this morning with regard to accommodation in Paris. Since Mr. Handy's call and since dictating the above, I have received from External Affairs the attached copy of a letter from the Administrative Officer at our Embassy in Paris. It states that a suite will be available, and also covers a letter from the Manager of the Crillon giving additional information. does not deal with acc. a mbd in hl #352 (attached) of new date — can send further enquiry.

PP.S.--I have just had a call from Mr. Matthews to say that Miss McCloskey telephoned from New York with the word that the Cunard Company has now offered a better cabin than No. M53 ($545.00), which is at present being held in case a suite does not become available. Miss McCloskey says that the new cabin is M81 and is of a type which has a curtain that can be drawn across to form a partially separated bedroom and livingroom. The cost of this cabin is $818.00. They are anxious to know whether you would wish to release cabin M53 and hold cabin M81 instead --always with the proviso that it will be superseded by a suite if one can be secured.

Cunard called again this morning & which I told them to hold M81 if only one can be retained

RGR
27/VIII/48

RGR:rb

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RGR:McK

C 205968

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

TO: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, LONDON.

Personal

CYPHER

IMMEDIATE

No. 371 Ottawa, August 26, 1948.

Following for Mr. Robertson from the Prime Minister

Begins:

Am at present negotiating for accommodation on board the Queen Mary sailing from New York September 15th. Would like to return by Queen Elizabeth leaving Southampton October 30th. As both are Cunard White Star liners, I wonder if head officials in London would not consider giving to me, as Prime Minister of Canada attending Paris Conference, and also meeting of Prime Ministers in London, some special consideration in matter of accommodation both ways. Should you feel that the High Commissioner's Office in London should be hesitant in making inquiries and approaches, possibly Jack Patteson could do this on my behalf. For obvious reasons, I hesitate to incur a large outlay for a suite. On the other hand, feel, as Prime Minister of Canada, I should at least have a sitting room as well as a bedroom.

Would be glad to have word from you before making final arrangements through company in New York.

Appreciate any good offices you can lend. W.L.Mackenzie King.

Message Ends.

Not referred to External Affairs, but Mr Matthews informed that WLMK asked a check with me. on both QM. QE. MMP.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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RGR-ecw

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Re. Travel Arrangements

1. As I informed you by telephone this morning, I had the Department of External Affairs check with the Cunard White-Star Line as to the hours of embarkation and sailing for the QUEEN MARY. As I reported, the embarkation is to be not later than between 10.00 p.m. and 12 o'clock midnight, New York Daylight Saving time, on Tuesday, September 14th. The vessel is to sail either shortly after midnight or very early in the morning of Wednesday, September 15th.

2. As the report received from Paris yesterday with regard to hotel accommodation did not deal also with rail reservations, I had the Department of External Affairs send the attached telegram to Paris.

3. Since dictating the above, I have received the attached telegram from Norman Robertson, in reply to your telegram of yesterday.

R. G. R.

August 27, 1948.

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MEMORANDUM C205970

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, 29/VIII/48

Mr Pickersgill:

This is an incomplete duplicate set of telegrams, etc. re the trip. Ross has the complete original set & is preparing a binder & he ready Monday a. m.

WLMK.

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Schedule for Prime Minister's Trip to Paris and London

Date	Time	Event	Remarks
		Leave for New York	No arrangements made for departure.
September 14	10:00 pm 12:00 pm	Board "Queen Mary" in New York	Accommodation in Cabin 81 tentatively reserved, superseded by suite if can be secured.
September 15		"Queen Mary" Sails	
September 20		"Queen Mary" arrives Cherbourg	Information re journey from Cherbourg to Paris being secured.
September 20		Arrive in Paris	Suite at Crillon. (overlooking Place de La Concorde, if possible 3 single rooms with bath for staff. No security Officer in Paris. Provisions for car left to Ambassador's discretion.
October 6 or 7		Leave for London	same suite in Dorchester as occupied in November 1947. High Commissioner asked to extend reservations to October 30th. Rooms for Mrs. Black and other members of party also reserved. Request for Inspector Dyer to act as Security Officer.

Something to mail to London.

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Date	Time	Event	Remarks
October 30		Queen Elizabeth sails from Southampton	High Commissioner asked to make reservations. Reservations being held on Nieuw Amsterdam pending confirmation of accommodation on Queen Elizabeth.

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Note re
Cost of Accommodation for Prime Minister's Trip
to London and Paris

Queen Mary sailing New York September 15

Suite on M Deck	$1,908.00
~~Room M 55~~	~~$ 545.00~~ cancelled
Room M 81	$ 818.00

Nieuw Amsterdam sailing Southampton October 27

Suite	$ 725.00
Two single deck cabins	$ 460.00 each
One Berth	$ 325.00
Inside Cabin	$ 400.00

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C 205974

W. D. Matthews/EAc

Our File:- No. 11-GWB-40

31st August, 1948.

Memorandum for: Mr. W. R. Martin.

I am attaching two copies of a cable received from Paris regarding the Prime Minister's visit. I would appreciate receiving information on the Prime Minister's preference as to time of arrival in London on the 6th October and an indication, if possible, as to whether the Prime Minister would prefer to travel from Cherbourg by rail or by car.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

C 205975

Ottawa, August 31, 1948

To Office of the Prime Minister

FOR INFORMATION

Legal Div.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C 205976

Ottawa, August 30, 1948.

TENTATIVE LIST OF PERSONNEL FOR THIRD SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Further Revision)

Rank	Place of Departure	Date	Trans-portation	Remarks
Representatives				
Prime Minister	New York	Sept.15	Queen Mary	with 3 persons
Hon. Lionel Chevrier, M.P.	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Chevrier
Senator W. McL. Robertson	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Robertson
Gen. A.G.L. McNaughton	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. McNaughton and Miss Leslie McNaughton
Gen. G.P. Vanier	Paris	-	-	
Alternates				
Hugues Lapointe, M.P.	Quebec	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Lapointe
Ralph Maybank, M.P.	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Maybank
N.A. Robertson	London	-	-	
L.D. Wilgress	Berne	-	-	
[illegible]. Riddell	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	
10				9
Advisers (1)				
R.M. Macdonnell	Prague	-	-	Reporting Sept. 20
C.S.A. Ritchie	Paris	-	-	"
J.W. Holmes	Paris	-	-	"
J.A. Chapdelaine	Paris	-	-	"
Sid Pollock	London	-	-	(Accommodation for wife in Paris) Reporting Sept.20
J.H. Thurrott	Brussels	-	-	Reporting Sept. 20
H.H. Carter	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	
L.J.H. Lewis	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Lewis
8				2

(1) Messrs. G.S. Patterson, S.F. Rae and Ed. Ritchie may join the Delegation at a later date.

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C 205977

Rank	Place of Departure	Date	Trans-portation	Remarks
Advisers Cont'd.				
O.K. Grande	Montreal	Oct.2	Empress of France	
H.M. Robertson	Paris	-	-	Reporting Sept.20
H.F. Feaver	The Hague	-	-	Reporting Sept.20
Jules Léger	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	with Mrs. Léger and 2 children and Mrs. Dupuis
				4
Information				
Campbell Moodie	London	-	-	(Possibly for
F. Charpentier	Paris	-	-	(10 days only
F. Carlisle	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	(Reporting (Sept. 18
Secretary-General				
E.A. Côté	Quebec	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
Secretary				
K.C. Brown	London	-	-	(Mr.A.R.Kilgour will act as secretary to the main party.) Reporting Sept. 11 in London.
9				
Assistant to the Secretary-General				
J. Duchastel	Paris	-	-	Reporting Sept. 15
Miss M.E. Macdonald	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
Accounts				
M.H. Coleman	Halifax	Aug. 27	Aquitania	
J.M.T. Ouellette	Halifax	Aug. 27	Aquitania	
A.J. Matheson	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
Communications				
Mr. L.G. O'Neil	Halifax	Aug. 6	Aquitania	
Miss C.P. Lavigne	Montreal	Sept. 9	Ascania	
Miss M.L. Ménard	Montreal	Sept. 9	Ascania	
Records and Documents				
J.P. Barr	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
M.H. Hébert	Montreal	Sept. 9	Ascania	

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Rank	Place of Departure	Date	Trans-portation	Remarks
Stenographers				
Mrs. Morin	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	Head Steno-grapher
Miss Alie	Brussels	-	-	Social Secretary Sept. 19
Miss Blahey	London	-	-	Sept. 20
Miss Crone	London	-	-	Sept. 20
Miss Robbins	Berne	-	-	Sept. 19
Miss Ronahan	Copenhagen	-	-	Sept. 20
Miss Henson	Berne	-	-	Sept. 19
Miss East	Berne	-	-	Sept. 19
Miss Geary	Montreal	Sept.11	Empress of France	Sept. 19
Miss Audet	Paris	-	-	
Miss Shaw	Montreal	Sept. 9	Ascania	To be re-placed by French-speaking steno from Paris
Miss Douglas	Prague	-	-	
Messengers				
Mr. Harvey Jackson	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
J.A.O. Simard	Montreal	Sept. 4	Empress of Canada	
J.P. Grant	London	Sept.19	-	going forward with main party.
Security Guards				
C.R. Doughty F. Stevenson D.F. Campbell J. McLaughlan	London	Sept.11	-	(going (forward on (Sept.11 from (London
Drivers				
Six	Paris	-	-	

25
62

15

Summary

	To the Assembly		From the Assembly	
	From Canada	From Europe	Returning to Canada	Remaining in Europe
Representatives	4	1	4	1
Alternates	3	2	3	2
Advisers and Secretaries	6*	11	7	10
Staff	14**	21	12	23
	27	35	26	36
		27		26
		62		62

(Travelling with the party will be 15 dependents)

* 2 en route to European postings
** 4 en route to European postings

E.A.C.

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Memorandum for Mr. Handy:

Photos for Overseas Trip
September 1948

-- The following photographs are enclosed:

- ✓ 4 "Star" photos, Prime Minister and "Pat"
- ✓ 6 photogelatine photos - full-face
- ✓ 6 glossy prints of Karsh full-face photo
  3 Valiquette
- ✓ ~~6~~ 3 small Karsh full-face photos
- ✓ ~~4~~ 2 medium size Karsh full-face photos
- ~~4~~ 2 full-face Karsh photos cabinet size
- ~~3~~ 2 "Tower photos" cabinet size
- ~~3~~ 2 "Laurier House" photos, cabinet size
- ✓ 1 ~~large~~ medium Karsh photo of Mr. King with Pat at Kingsmere
- ✓ 3 ~~medium~~ small size Karsh photos of Mr. King with Pat at Kingsmere

RG

P. A.

7.9.48

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1948
C 205980

Books to be taken on trip Overseas
Oct.-Nov., 1947

Mr. King's Books:

1 "Industry and Humanity" 1 old edition, 1 abridged, 2 new editions
(French translation: "La Question Sociale")
1 "Canada at the Side of Britain"
(French translation: "Le Canada et la Guerre")
1 "Canada and the Fight for Freedom"
1 "Message of the Carillon"
1 "The Secret of Heroism"

Biographies of Mr. King:

1 Rogers' "Mackenzie King"
2 copies Ludwig's "Portrait Sketch" (English and French)
4 copies Lawson's "Lifetime of Public Service"

Reference Books:

1949 Parliamentary Guide
1949 Canadian Almanac
~~Canadian Who's Who~~
Titles and Forms of Addresses
Formal Modes of Addressing Letters
Atlas
Address Books
~~International World's Who's Who~~
~~Whitaker's Almanac~~
Political Handbook of the World
Styles of address (measures)
Canada Today (Bank of Montreal)

Speech Reprints—
25 copies speech Aug. 6, 1948 N. L. C.

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C 205981

L.H. Trunk:

Photos + mailers

48 accordion cases (Dept Oct. Nov. depreciation)

white wallets
small + large

Books = (a) by P.M.
(b) biographies
(c) References

(d) Reprints

String
Sticky tape

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1. Brown Leather Case:

1. Mr. King's books.
   - ✓ Industry and Humanity (marked copy).
     - Old edition
     - ✓ 2 revised editions
   - ✓ 6 ~~12~~ copies of Ludwig's Portrait Sketch. - English.
     - ✓ 6 4 French
     - ✓ 1 copy "Message of the Carillon".
     - ✓ 2 copies Rogers Biography.
     - ✓ 1 copy "Secret of Herioism".
     - ✓ 12 copies Lawson's "Lifetime of Public Service".
     - ✓ ~~3~~ copies "The Four Parties to Industry".
     - ✓ 2 copies "La Question sociale et le Canada".
     - ✓ 2 copies "Mackenzie King to the People of Canada 1945"
     - ✓ ~~3~~ copies "Canada at Britain's Side".
     - ✓ ~~3~~ copies "Canada and the Fight for Freedom".
     - Prime Minister's Address Book.

2. Kodak photographs and glossies.
   (assortment to be shown to the Prime Minister).

3. Reference Books.
   - 1946 Parliamentary Guide,
   - 1946 Canadian Almanac.
   - Dictionary.
   - Title and Forms of Addresses.
   - Formal modes of Addressing Letters.
   - Comparative Atlas.
   - British Who's Who(available in London).
   - Whitaker 1946 (available in London).

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C 205983

The stationery case will contain, in addition to supply of stationery:

1. Black leather engagement folder.
2. Adequate supply of engagement sheets, daily and weekly, as well as engagement slips.
3. Prime Minister's calling cards, personal and official.
4. Mounting paper and mucilage.
5. Air mail paper.
6. Desk calendar.
7. Apex folders and tabs.
8. The Prime Minister's Seal.(and sealing wax).
9. White tissue for photographs (photo mailers, brown wrapping paper and string)

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C 205984

4. Concertinas

Re Invitations.
Letter concertinas for correspondence.
Black leather concertina for P.M. use
One additional.

5. One leather ring binder. and supply of diary paper
6 Limp covered ring binders(small)
6 Limp covered ring binders (long).

6. Government Code Book.

7. Book re "Canada's War Effort".

8. One copy of every reprint of P.M's speeches since beginning of wa r.

9. Cheque book; Laurier house dies.

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copy

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C205985

Anniversaries to be remembered during absence from Ottawa - Sept.-Oct.-Nov.,1948

Sept. 16: Birthday anniversary of Lady Alexander

Sept. 20: Anniversary of death of Dr. W. L. M. King (died 1943)

Sept. 29: 27th Wedding Anniversary of General and Mrs. Geo. P. Vanier

Oct. 2: Birthday anniversary of Hon. Cordell Hull (b. 1871)

Oct. 17: Birthday anniversary of Baron R. Silvercruys.

Oct. 27: Birthday anniversary of Mr. G. B. Patteson

Nov. 8: Birthday anniversary of Miss Rosabel Lay (b. 1916)

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JWP/DR

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for Mr. Robertson:

Mr. Matthews of External Affairs advised me by telephone today that the suite consisting of rooms 50 and 52 on "A" deck of the Queen Mary had become available and would be assigned to the Prime Minister at a special price of $1010, if that arrangement was agreeable. Mr. Matthews added that a better suite on "M" deck might become available before sailing date and the price would be $1090.

I consulted Mr. King and he agreed to accept the suite on "A" deck, and authorized External Affairs to take the one on "M" deck instead, if it should become available.

I also spoke to Mr. King about the passenger list. He authorized me to have his name put on, as well as yours and Handy's. Mr. King said he did not want any letters put after his name. This information was passed on to Mr. Matthews immediately, and this memorandum is merely for purposes of record.

J.W.P.

7th September 1948.

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C 205987

MEMORANDUM

Arrangements re Departure.

Car 100 will be moved from behind the Post Office to the Station at 3 p.m. (E.D.T.) on Monday, September 13. The schedule for departure thereafter will be as follows:

Leave Ottawa - 5 p.m. (E.D.T.)
Arrive Montreal - 8.10 p.m. (Central Station).

Leave Montreal - 8.40 p.m. (Central Station)
Arrive New York - 8.10 a.m. (September 14)
(Pennsylvania Station).

R. G. R.

September 8, 1948.

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September 8, 1948.

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MEMORANDUM

Re. Return Accommodation

In reply to Telegram No. 1500 of September 1st, Mr. Matthews advised London not to renew the accommodation on the NIEUW AMSTERDAM, but to proceed with efforts to secure accommodation on the QUEEN ELIZABETH.

R.G.R.

September 8, 1948.

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C 205989

ENGAGEMENTS
Friday - September 8, 1948

MORNING

9.00 a.m. - Lord M.

10.30 a.m. - Mrs. Thwaites

AFTERNOON

Call on Queem Mary and
Earl & Countess Athlone ?

Interview:
Mr. Iverach Macdonald,
of TIMES ?

EVENING

6.00 p.m. - Sir Alan Lascelles

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JWP/DR

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: Academy of Moral and Political Science.

-- When the attached telegram from General Vanier arrived today, I sat down at once and made an outline of a possible address based largely on the introduction to the new edition of "Industry and Humanity".

It seemed to me that the theme would be largely new to that audience, that it would be eminently suitable for the Academy and, without in any way being an intervention in domestic French affairs, highly topical in France today.

I do not know whether you will feel prepared to let them go ahead with the programme, but should you think well of giving an address along the lines -- of the attached outline, I feel sure I could have a first draft ready before your departure.

J.W.P.

8th September 1948.

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TELEGRAM

C 205991

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR, PARIS

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER - PUBLEX PARIS, September 7th, 1948.

NO. 560

No. 560. Following for Prime Minister from Vanier, Begins:

It is usual for new members of the Institute des Sciences Morales et Politiques to be received by the Institute in an official ceremony on the first occasion of their coming to Paris after their election. Baron Seillieres, Secretaire Perpetuel, having heard that you will be heading the Canadian Delegation to the Assembly has informed me that he will be extending to you a formal invitation for a reception to be held at the Institute on Monday the 4th of October at fifteen hours.

It is the custom for the President of the Institute to deliver a short speech of welcome lasting about five minutes to which the member elect is expected to reply by an address which is known as "discours de reception" from twenty to twenty five minutes in length. I am obtaining information regarding the form and substance of the addresses given in the past and if possible texts. Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
8 SEP 1948 9:30 AM

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Suggested outline for:

Address to Academie des Sciences Morale et Politique

1. Opportunity for expression in person of signal honour of election to one of the Academies of Institute of France.

2. Presumably two considerations in mind in election:
   (i) long experience as head of government
   (ii) contribution to political and social writing.

3. Would not be appropriate to speak of years in office nor to attempt to explain the longevity of governments in Canada.

4. On the other hand, it seems particularly appropriate to outline briefly to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences certain of the principles I have sought to follow in political life.

5. Guiding principles set forth thirty years ago in a little volume entitled Industry and Humanity - written at close of first world war. Industry and Humanity a study in the principles underlying Industrial Reconstruction.

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6. In course of study conclusion gradually formed that principles which would promote harmony in industry equally applicable to promotion of peace among nations.

7. In the intervening years, believe that events have demonstrated continuing validity of principles set forth - especial relevance to post-war period of a second world war.

8. Urgency of peaceful reconstruction emphasized in our day because release of atomic energy marks new age both for Industry and for Humanity - possibility of extinction of civilization unless means to peace found.

9. War a hideous manifestation of conflicting forces in Industry - proportions of industrial conflict also widened beyond measure - endanger health, welfare and safety of whole communities and even of nations.

10. Post-war industrial strife natural consequence of wartime appeal to force, and of strength of labour organization acquired in war.

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11. Shift in balance of power between Labour and Management in favour of Labour.

12. Legislative efforts in certain countries to curb power of Labour - to be noted but neither approved nor disapproved.

13. Growing recognition of place of the Community - in industrial relations, public interest paramount.

14. First enunciated principle in connection with coal strike in 1906 - quote words on p. xix of Industry and Humanity (1947).

15. Growth of combinations of labour or of capital may come to threaten entire continents with paralysis.

16. Why Community has a paramount interest - services provided.

17. Need to assert and uphold rights of the Community.

18. Difficult to legislate successfully - machinery for conciliation - publicity - basically substitute Reason for Force - opportunity for Public Opinion.

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19. Compulsory investigation rather than compulsory settlement - cornerstone of enlightened industrial legislation.

20. Investigation before there is resort to Force equally applicable in international relations - would have prevented war in 1914 and in 1939.

21. Right relations, the right attitude, more important than legislation - Industry a social service - substitution of Trust for Fear.

22. New Order based upon mutual confidence, real justice and constructive goodwill - Industry and Nationality must serve Humanity.

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C 205996

Memorandum for Mr. Handy:

Arrangements re Departure

I am informed by the C. N. R. that the schedule for Monday, September 13, will be as follows:

Leave Ottawa - 5 p.m. (E.D.T.)

Arrive Montreal - 8.10 p.m. (Central Station)

Leave Montreal - 8.40 p.m. (Central Station)

Arrival in New York will be on Tuesday, September 14, at the Pennsylvania Station at 7.10 a.m. standard time - or 8.10 a.m. (E.D.T.).

Car 100 will be in its usual place behind the Post Office until 3 p.m. (E.D.T.) on Monday, September 13, at which time it will be moved to the Station and connected to the train.

The suite at present held in the name of the Prime Minister on the Queen Mary (subject to a preferable suite on the main deck becoming available) is Suite A 50-52.

The number of Nicol's cabin is not yet available. The other cabins are:

For R. G. R. - A 37

For J. E. H. - A. 49

I am sending copies of this memo to Nicol and to Lay for their information.

R. G. R.

September 9, 1948.

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S. D. Hemsley/EAC C 205997

Ottawa, 9th September, 1948.

MEMORANDUM for:-

Mr. Robertson.

This will confirm the information I received from New York that the Captain of the Queen Mary is Captain C. M. Ferde and the Captain of the Queen Elizabeth is Captain C. J. Illingworth.

We were further advise that the Captain's table will not be finally decided upon until the sailing of the vessel. At the time of sailing the Captain decides whether he will ask for a table for four or for eight. Indication are, however, that his table will be in the vicinity of 250, 251 or 252.

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file re

C 205998

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: Address to Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

Attached is a further telegram from General Vanier regarding the Academy, and also a draft of an address based on the outline submitted a day or two ago. In its present form, the draft is too long by about one-third, but it seemed easier to do the compressing in two stages. I am going over another copy suggesting omissions.

Suggested omissions marked on present copy 10.IX.48

In view of General Vanier's telegram, which arrived after this draft was completed, you might feel inclined to divide the address into two parts, the first part ending at Line 3 on Page 7, which you would actually read, and the remainder to be translated and read in French. This is the point at which the general and introductory material concludes, and the main part of the address begins.

J. W. P.

Sepetember 10, 1948

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Draft

C 206000

JWP/DR
9.ix.48

Address to Academie des Sciences

Morale et Politique

I appreciate deeply the opportunity which my visit to Paris has afforded of enabling me to express in person to the members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France my gratitude for the signal honour of electing me to membership in one of the Academies of the Institute of France.

In expressing my gratitude, I have much in mind that membership in one of the Academies of the "Institut de France", representative as the Institut is of the Sciences, Arts and Letters of France, ranks among the highest distinctions which can be accorded to a citizen of any country. To a citizen of Canada, with Canada's many ties of three centuries and more with France, such a distinction has a special significance, both historical and cultural.

My fellow Canadians, on learning of my election, were I know quick to see in the choice of their Prime Minister to fill the vacancy created by the death of the Right Honourable Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, a former Prime Minister of Great Britain, a desire on the part of the "Institut de France" to give high recognition to Canada and its people; and, above all, to Canada's contributions, in two world wars, toward the victories achieved for the preservation of civilization.

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Recognizing that the high honour conferred upon me was meant not less as a tribute to Canada than to myself, I was proud, indeed, to accept the seat to which I had been elected. It is with even greater pride that I find myself occupying that seat today. I need scarcely say that I shall always regard my membership in the Institute of France as one of the richest rewards of my public life.

Considerations responsible for election

There were, I assume, two considerations in the minds of my fellow members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences when they considered me worthy of election to their distinguished company. They no doubt concluded that a public man who had held the office of Prime Minister of his country for more than twenty years must have some competence in political if not in moral science. At the same time they were probably aware that I had sought, in a more academic sphere, to make a modest contribution, through my writing and research, to one of the important aspects of what I suppose should be called social science.

I cannot, of course, know which of these two considerations counted for most in the minds of those who honoured me by election to the Academy. But it would,

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I feel, be inappropriate for me on such an occasion as this, either to outline my own career in the public life of my country or to explain the reasons for the longevity of governments in Canada, however interesting this latter theme might prove to be to a French audience.

On the other hand, I hope it may be regarded as appropriate if I attempt to outline briefly to my fellow academicians, certain of the social and political principles I have set forth in what I have written; principles which, I hasten to add, I have sought to follow in the course of my political life.

Genesis of "Industry and Humanity"

The principles to which I refer were set out, in systematic form, in a little volume entitled "Industry and Humanity" which appeared just thirty years ago. It is a pleasure for me to recall, on this occasion, that one of the most distinguished academicians of our times, and one who was a deeply valued friend, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, did me the honour of translating my treatise into the French language. It was a high compliment at that time to know that so distinguished an academician thought well of my work. The recognition you have given me, at this time, would, I know, have afforded much pleasure to M. Hanotaux.

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But "Industry and Humanity" owes to France even more than the circulation the book received through the interest of its eminent translator. The inspiration for the work came from one of the most illustrious Frenchman of all time. I shall never forget the impression which was made upon my mind when my only brother, who was a physician, first drew my attention to an address which Louis Pasteur prepared to deliver at the opening of the Pasteur Institute in 1888. One paragraph from that address was graven on my memory. It reads as follows:

> "Two contrary laws seem to be wrestling with each other nowadays: the one, a law of blood and death, ever imagining new means of destruction, and forcing nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield - the other, a law of peace, work, and health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges which beset him. The one seeks violent conquests, the other the relief of Humanity. The latter places one human life above any victory; while the former would sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives to the ambition of one."

Louis Pasteur required the aid of the microscope to discover the devastating germs within the blood; his fine intelligence perceived the analogy between the forces at work in the human body and those at work in human society. He saw the same conflict between individuals, and between nations, as he had found within the human organism. In society, the Law of Blood and of Death was

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was there, striving unceasingly and insidiously to undermine the Law of Peace, Work and Health!

When I was engaged in completing "Industry and Humanity", mankind was just emerging from the first world war of history. The Law of Blood and of Death had all but prevailed. The immense task of restoring peace to a war-torn world lay ahead. The reconstruction of a shattered world community was the immediate objective. During the war, industry had vastly expanded and its energies had been concentrated upon the production of armaments. Industrial reconstruction was an essential part of world reconstruction. "Industry and Humanity" was primarily a study in the principles underlying industrial reconstruction.

Wider application of principles

In the course of my study of industrial relations certain principles began to emerge, the application of which I believed would promote harmonious industrial relations. As these principles emerged I gradually formed the conclusion that the principles which would promote harmony in Industry were equally applicable in the promotion of peace among nations. In recent years I have come more and more to regret that time has never permitted me

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to make a complementary study which might have been entitled "Nationality and Humanity", in which the implications of this conclusion might have been fully set forth.

In the thirty years which have elapsed since "Industry and Humanity" was first published, events, I believe, have demonstrated the continuing validity of the principles enunciated in that study. These principles have, moreover, a particular relevance to post-war conditions, and have, accordingly, once again become unfortunately all too tppical.

In the post-war period after 1918 there was a great striving for the organization of peace, and a great longing for peace in the hearts of men. The urgency of maintaining peace is far greater today. The release of atomic energy marks the opening of a new age, both for Industry and Humanity. Nations have yet to decide which is to prevail:- The Law of Blood and of Death, ever imagining new means of destruction, and forcing Nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield; or the Law of Peace, Work and Health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges that beset him. In an atomic age the powers for good or evil latent in Industry have intensified beyond measure. The areas of possible conflict have continued to widen. They now embrace the globe. The extinction of civilization can no longer be dismissed as a remote possibility. In a third world war the anguish

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would be intensified beyond imagination for multitudes everywhere. Never was the need so great to explore every means of preserving Peace.

Relation Between International and Industrial Relations

In the last analysis, war is a hideous manifestation, in international relations, of the conflicting forces at work in the relations of Industry. It seems to me that the methods by which Peace may be preserved between nations are similar to those by which Peace is preserved in Industry. In other words, the principles which underlie international Peace are precisely those which are the basis of industrial Peace.

At no time has the problem of industrial relations assumed the proportions and importance it has come to have today. Relations within Industry hold, not only for the parties directly engaged in Industry, but for the community in which Industry operates, consequences for good or ill vastly greater than hitherto.

Wisely directed, the forces latent in Industry can be employed to reconstruct the material foundations of civilization. Ignorance of labour relations, continued apathy in the matter of their proper adjustment, can work the destruction of civilization from within. There now rests upon every individual citizen a responsibility greater

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than hitherto realized, to see that ignorance and apathy are no longer allowed to perpetuate conflict in Industry. In the world of today, to remain indifferent to the possibilities of industrial conflict is certain to increase the chances of world conflict.

Industrial Strife Natural Consequence of War

After 1918, industrial unrest followed in the wake of war. There were numerous strikes. Many of the strikes after 1918 were a consequence of the restraints placed upon Labour in the war years. Their objectives were adjustments in wages, hours and working conditions, and in some cases union security. Since 1945, the situation has been similar. One difference, however, is that in Industry, just as in war, organization has been intensified and the areas of potential conflict have widened.

It is not surprising that in a post-war period strikes and lock-outs should be much in evidence. They are the weapons of economic conflict. Their object is the settlement of industrial disputes by Force. The sequence is logical enough. Throughout a war the emphasis is upon power and upon Force as the necessary means of success. Men cannot, however, be taught for years to think and act in terms of Force, and then be expected, at the moment superior force has won the day, to place their confidence

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in Reason as a more effective alternative. Yet, if conflicts between the parties to Industry and wars between nations are ever to cease, it is to Reason rather than to Force that we must look.

Another reason for the increase in industrial strife in the post-war period has been the rapid acceleration of the organization of Labour and of the strength of its organization during the war. In wartime it was imperative to have Labour's utmost cooperation in maximum production. Labour inevitably consolidated its organization. Furthermore, mass production on an unprecedented scale created acute labour shortages.

The shortage of manpower has continued in the post-war period, and has enabled Labour to maintain its strength and influence.

Shift in Balance of Power between Labour and Management

It is now claimed that the balance of power between Labour and Management has become weighted in favour of Labour. As a consequence, in some countries there has been legislation with the avowed purpose of redressing the balance of power between these two parties to Industry. We have yet to see how successful such legislation may be in securing the desired balance.

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Be this as it may, what I believe to be the really significant development of the present post-war period is the growing recognition of the importance of the place of the Community as one of the parties to Industry, and the imperative need of according to the Community an effective voice in the control of industrial policy. The supreme objective to be sought in all industrial relations today is an unqualified acceptance of the principle that the public interest is paramount.

Interest of Community Paramount in Industrial Relations

In the years 1900 to 1908, during which time I held the office of Deputy Minister of the Department of Labour of Canada, and from 1909 to 1911, while I was Minister of Labour in the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, I acted as a conciliator in numerous industrial disputes. It was during this period that I first came to realize how essential it was that the interests of the Community should be superior to those of the other parties to Industry. In this connection the most enlightening experience I had arose out of a strike in the coal mines, which threatened the ~~position~~ people of the Canadian prairies with having to face the severity of a Canadian winter without the necessary fuel to heat their dwellings. Happily, the dispute was settled before this menace became an actuality. In my report to the government

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on this dispute I used these words:

> "When it is remembered that organized society alone makes possible the operation of mines to the mutual benefit of those engaged in the work of production, a recognition of the obligations due society by the parties is something which the State is justified in compelling if the parties themselves are unwilling to concede it. In any civilized community private rights should cease when they become public wrongs. Clearly there is nothing in the rights of parties to a dispute to justify the inhabitants of a province being brought face to face with a fuel famine amid winter conditions, so long as there is coal in the ground, and men and capital at hand to mine it. Either the disputants must be prepared to leave the differences which they are unable amicably to settle to the arbitrament of such authority as the State may determine most expedient, or make way for others who are prepared to do so."

At the time those words were written, it was merely the interests of a small and not very populous community which were threatened by industrial strife. Today, the possibility of gigantic combinations on the part of Capital or Labour are not so remote that we may

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not come to witness a complete tie-up of the agencies of transportation and communication, over entire continents or over the oceans of the world. It may well be that the increasing extent to which the public have been inconvenienced and alarmed by industrial disputes which affect entire communities, has been necessary in order to bring home to people certain fundamental truths.

It must now be obvious to all that private rights cease when they become public wrongs. It must be equally obvious that the Community, however small or large, has an overriding interest in whatever affects its own well-being. What has not been recognized sufficiently is that the Community, while embracing the other parties to Industry, is itself a separate and distinct party to Industry. The Community is indeed the most important of the four parties to Industry: Labour, Capital, Management and the Community.

The Community as a Party to Industry

It is the Community which furnishes the opportunity to all the other parties to Industry to co-operate with each other, and to co-ordinate their functions in production and distribution. The Community provides the natural resources and powers that underlie all production. It is the income of the Community which creates the demand for commodities and services, through which Labour and Management are provided

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with remunerative employment, and Capital with a return upon its investment.

Without the services of government, which represents the Community, without its maintenance of law and order and its conduct of international relations, to say nothing of its countless other contributions, industrial organization would be impossible. The vaster industrial organization becomes, the more it depends, ina multitude of directions, upon the organized activities of the Community. In the world of today, without the contributions made by the Community, very little could be accomplished by way of linking the world's sources of supply with the world's demand. In a word, it is the Community which makes possible, within nations and between nations, the activities of Industry, and which helps to determine their value and scope.

Need to Assert and Uphold Rights of the Community

Today, it is the rights of the Community, even more than those of Labour or of Capital or of Management, which need to be asserted and protected. There must be a frank recognition that the Community (in a larger projection, the Nation) exists for the welfare of all its components. Obviously, in a conflict of interests, the interests of the Community must be supreme. Legislation essential to this end is not only justifiable, it is necessary to the preservation of Liberty.

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Government (or the State) must at all times regard the welfare of the Community as its principal responsibility. Where conflicting interests are likely seriously to menace the general well-being, especially as it affects production or services upon which the community depends, Government, on moral and humane grounds, as well as for economic and political reasons, is bound to intervene to prevent suffering or hardship.

Opinions will differ as to how far legislation should go in seeking to protect the interests of the Community; how far, in fact, legislation can be expected to go with assurance of success. The Community's contribution being what it is, there is no question that the Community has at least the right to know the pros and cons of industrial disputes which affect its interests. Moreover, the Community should be able to exercise this right before its interests have been affected adversely. This protection can be afforded by the provision of adequate machinery for the impartial investigation of industrial disputes, and by the prohibition, under penalty, of resort to strikes or lock-outs, until the merits of any such dispute have been fully investigated. As to the best method of minimizing the danger of strikes and lock-outs by legislation, the most effective means will undoubtedly be found in compelling publicity at the earliest stage of the trouble.

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In the settlement of industrial disputes, this procedure is nothing more than the application of Reason instead of the use of Force. It affords to common sense and good judgment, an opportunity to exert their influence before passions become aroused, and before positions have been taken which subsequently are very difficult to change. Investigation is a first step in avoiding strikes or lock-outs which, if not settled in time, may come to threaten the organized life of entire communities. There are many wrongs which publicity will prevent more effectively than penalty or prosecution. This is particularly true of actions which injure the Community. Through investigation and public report, the facts of industrial disputes can be brought to light; and where there are wrongs to be righted, an informed Public Opinion may be expected to play a very real part in protecting the public interest.

The method of compulsory investigation may not always succeed in preventing a strike or lock-out. Wherever it succeeds, there is no measuring the extent of the disaster it may have prevented. If it repeatedly succeeds, it will become a generally accepted method of dealing with industrial disputes. Here Education may play an all-important part.

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Value of Compulsory Investigation

The method of compulsory investigation was established by law in Canada with the enactment in 1907 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Canada's Industrial Disputes Investigation Act blazed a new trail in industrial relations. In the field of compulsory investigation, providing what is now called a "cooling off" period, it was the first legislation of its kind in any country. It is true that about the turn of the century, Australia and New Zealand pioneered in compulsory arbitration. The distinction between compulsory investigation and compulsory arbitration is, however, most important. The former, as provided in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, compelled investigation of a dispute and making known the facts before any strike or lock-out could take place. There could be no work stoppage in this period. Hence it gained time for reason and conciliation to effect a settlement before heated declarations had solidified into unyielding positions. In this way, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act prevented hundreds of potential strikes. While the Act did not compel arbitration, as provided by the Australian and New Zealand legislation, in effect it led to conciliation and arbitration in the great majority of cases in which it was invoked.

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The main principle of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act - investigation while work is continued, with reliance upon Public Opinion as the court of final appeal - constitutes the corner-stone of enlightened present-day industrial legislation.

Application of Compulsory Investigation to International Relations

Once the principle of Investigation before there is resort to Force has become a guiding principle in the prevention of industrial strife, it should not be long before it equally becomes a guiding principle in the prevention of international strife. Had the nations in their relations with one another accepted the principle of investigation before there is resort to Force, there would have been no world war in 1914, nor again in 1939. What a responsibility is assumed by those who, at any time, in any place seek, in industrial or in international relations, to prevent the application of this principle!

To the great majority of people, the affairs of Industry are of more immediate concern than those of Nations. The success of the methods which Labour and Capital employ in the elimination of industrial fears, will naturally lead to the application of similar methods by nations in their efforts to allay international fears. Once principles which lie at the basis of industrial peace are commonly applied in

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the affairs of everyday life, is it not reasonable to expect that the same principles will be applied as the basis of international peace?

Acceptance by the nations generally of the principle of investigation before there is resort to hostilities would mark the dawn of a new era in the history of the world.

Importance of Attitude in Establishing New Order

To ensure a lasting peace, whether in Industry or between Nations, something more far reaching than legislation is required. The establishment of right relations between the parties to Industry and between Nations is a part of the much larger problem of social and world reconstruction. To establish such relations, what is required is a new conception of Industry, and the infusion into Industry of a new spirit. Industry must be thought of not primarily as an arena of competition for material rewards, but as a form of social service. Its problems must be dealt with from the point of view of the sacredness of human life and personality, rather than from that of the mere accumulation of wealth. In other words, Industry must be made to serve Humanity; Humanity must no longer be sacrificed to the demands of Industry.

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C 206018

As a consequence of the conception of Industry as a source of material rewards to conflicting interests, the attitude of Capital and Labour toward each other continues still to be one largely of mistrust born of Fear. If Industry is to serve Humanity, this attitude must be changed to one of Trust inspired by Faith. An attitude of mistrust, giving rise to increasing fears, was the attitude of the nations of Europe before each of the two great wars. Their attitude is still, to an alarming extent, the same. The difference is that mistrust instead of being confined so largely to the nations of a single continent, has increasingly come to prevail between continents and even between hemispheres.

If the world is to escape self-destruction, an industrial system and international relationships characterized by antagonism, coercion and resistance must yield to a New Order based upon mutual confidence, real justice, and constructive good will. I believe this to be the one and only formula for peace in the unsettled world of today. The habit of mind which resolves problems in terms of class, of religion, or even of country, must be abandoned, and its place taken by a world outlook. Industry and Nationality alike must be made to serve and to save Humanity through a recognition of common interests between men of all classes and of all countries.

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Humanity has rights superior to those of Industry and Nationality. For their ultimate solution, industrial and international problems alike await the inspiration of a universally accepted faith in human brotherhood.

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: Travel Arrangements

(1) I informed Mr. Handy by telephone yesterday, and he has no doubt passed on the information to you, that a somewhat better suite on the Queen Mary has now been secured, which is No. A75-77. There is still the possibility that a suite may be secured on M Deck and if so this will be substituted.

Cabins for the rest of the party are now as follows:

Robertson - A 125
Handy - A 105
Nicol - A 73 (subject to alteration if suite is on M deck)

(2) As requested, I have ascertained that the Captain of the Queen Mary is Captain C. M. Ford.

The Captain of the Queen Elizabeth is Captain C. G. Illingworth.

(3) The Consul General's office in New York has been informed of your desire to have two tables secured in the dining room -- a round table for four and a smaller table for two. They advise that the Captain's table will not be finally decided upon until the sailing of the vessel. The general vicinity of the Captain's table is, however, known and tables are being sought in locations similar to those in the last trip.

(4) I understand from Mr. Handy that you will wish to stay at the Harvard Club in New York as usual. Is there anything you would wish me to do in connection with reservations or arrangements for yourself or other members of the party in this connection?

(5) All passports for the party have been sent to the Passport Office to ensure that they will be complete in all respects. I am advised that no visa is needed for France or the United Kingdom. A Transit Visa is being secured for the passage through the United States each way.

(6) External Affairs will have all tickets ready to-morrow, together with a complete statement of the costs involved.

R. G. R.

September 10, 1948.

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C206021

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re Travel Arrangements

1. I have now received from External Affairs all funds and documents necessary for the forthcoming trip. Attached herewith is a list of the material relating to yourself personally, which I am at present holding. Should you wish to inspect any of these items they can be made available immediately.

2. If it is satisfactory to you, the C.N.R. thought it would be best if Car 100 could be dropped from the Montreal train at the Turcotte yards, outside Montreal, where it will be switched to the New York train. If you wish to have the car taken into the station, this can be arranged, but as the time between trains is so short the C.N.R. feel that the other arrangement would be preferable.

3. The C.N.R. are arranging to have a representative available in New York to look after the transfer of the baggage of the party from the Pennsylvania Station to the ship.

4. Word has now been received from New York that embarkation will be possible before 10 o'clock. It can now be at any time between 8 p.m. and midnight New York time (E.D.T.).

5. Mr. G. B. Shannon, of the United Kingdom High Commissioner's Office, informed me this morning that they had received word that the King will wish to have the Prime Ministers or leaders of delegations to dinner at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, October 13. A copy of Mr. Shannon's letter confirming this is attached.

6. Word received by External Affairs this morning from London confirms that accommodation will be available for the Prime Minister and party on the Queen Elizabeth sailing from Southampton on October 30. Apparently, however, it still is not possible for a suite to be provided. The Cunard White Star Line expect that embarkation will be on the evening of Friday, October 29th and that arrival in New York will be on the morning of Thursday, November 4th.

R. C. R.

September 11, 1948.

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Cabins for the rest of the party are now as follows:

Robertson - A 125
Handy - A 105
Nicol - A 73 (subject to alteration if suite is on M deck)

(2) As requested, I have ascertained that the Captain of the Queen Mary is Captain C. M. Ford.

The Captain of the Queen Elizabeth is Captain C. G. Illingworth.

(3) The Consul General's office in New York has been informed of your desire to have two tables secured in the dining room -- a round table for four and a smaller table for two. They advise that the Captain's table will not be finally decided upon until the sailing of the vessel. The general vicinity of the Captain's table is, however, known and tables are being sought in locations similar to those in the last trip.

(4) I understand from Mr. Handy that you will wish to stay at the Harvard Club in New York as usual. Is there anything you would wish me to do in connection with reservations or arrangements for yourself or other members of the party in this connection?

(5) All passports for the party have been sent to the Passport Office to ensure that they will be complete in all respects. I am advised that no visa is needed for France or the United Kingdom. A Transit Visa is being secured for the passage through the United States each way.

(6) External Affairs will have all tickets ready to-morrow, together with a complete statement of the costs involved.

R.G.R.

September 10, 1948.

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MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

C206023

Ottawa, 11/IX/48

Mr Handy:

You might wish to have the attached:
(1) memo sent to P.M. yesterday;
(2) Extract from the binder which has been prepared re trip arrangements, and which I am holding with all telegrams, etc.

WLMK.

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C 206024

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: Travel Arrangements

(1) I informed Mr. Handy by telephone yesterday, and he has no doubt passed on the information to you, that a somewhat better suite on the Queen Mary has now been secured, which is No. A75-77. There is still the possibility that a suite may be secured on M Deck and if so this will be substituted.

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The Captain of the Queen Elizabeth is Captain C. G. Illingworth.

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September 10, 1948.

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September 10, 1948.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE - TRIP TO FRANCE AND UNITED KINGDOM

Mon. - Sept. 13	- 5:00 p.m. (EDT)	-	Leave Ottawa
	- 8:10 p.m. (EDT)	-	Arrive Montreal Central Station
	- 8:40 p.m. (EDT)	-	Leave Montreal Central Station
Tues. - Sept. 14	- 8:10 a.m. (EDT)	-	Arrive New York Pennsylvania Station
	10:00 p.m.) to 12:00 p.m.)(EDT)	-	Embark Queen Mary (Pier 90) (Prime Minister's Suite A75-77)
Wed. - Sept. 15	- early morning	-	Sail from New York
Mon. - Sept. 20	- morning	-	Arrive Cherbourg
	- evening	-	Arrive Paris (Stay at Crillon)
Mon. - Sept. 20) to Tues. - Oct. 5)	- in Paris		
Tues. - Oct. 5 (evening)		-	Leave for London
Wed. - Oct. 6 (early morning)		-	Arrive London (Stay at Dorchester)
		-	Conversation with Prime Minister of United Kingdom
Thurs. - Oct. 7) to Fri. - Oct. 29)	- in London		
Sat. - Oct. 30	-	-	Sail from Southampton on Queen Elizabeth

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1. Voyage on Queen Mary -

(a) The Prime Minister's suite will be A 75-77. This will be superseded by a suite on M Deck if one can be secured. Arrangements not final yet.

Other Cabins: Robertson - ~~A-37~~ A 125
Handy - ~~A-49~~ A 105
Nicol - ~~to be decided~~ after P.M.'s suite is definite). A 73 (possibly A 4 attached

(b) New York has been asked to secure two tables - one for four and one for two. Definite word not yet received.

(c) Captain of the Queen Mary is Captain C.M.Ford.

2. Trip from Cherbourg to Paris -

The Embassy in Paris has arranged for private salon on special train meeting boat at Cherbourg.

3. Stay in Paris -

(a) Suite at Crillon, same as occupied by Prime Minister on last visit. Paris advised that Prime Minister would like to arrive in London on morning of October 6th. Arrangements made for departure from Paris night of October 5.

(b) Mr.Faure, referred to in the letter from the manager of the Crillon, is a member of the French Foreign Office who makes all arrangements for conferences. Apparently Mr. Faure was endeavouring to secure the accommodation at the Crillon which the Prime Minister desired.

4. Trip from Paris to London -

Embassy in Paris has arranged for the Prime Minister and party to travel by through sleepers from Paris to London on the night of October 5th to arrive London morning October 6th.

5. Stay in London -

(a) Reservations made at Dorchester (same suite as in 1947). Inspector Dyer assigned as Security Officer. Mrs. Black will be available for stenographic work for the Prime Minister and party.

(b) High Commissioner informed Prime Minister feels he must forego accepting any invitations for engagements which might interfere with sole purpose of Prime Minister's visit. No engagements to be made other than those related to meetings, at least until Prime Minister arrives.

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C 206027

6. Return Trip -

(a) Request has been made for accommodation on Queen Elizabeth sailing from Southampton on October 30th. Arrangements not final yet.

(b) Captain of the Queen Elizabeth is Captain C. G. Illingworth.

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C 206028 file

Memorandum for Mr. J. S. Nicol:

-- Attached are the following for use in connection with the forthcoming trip to Paris and London:

(1) Diplomatic Passport, No. D-0958, with U.S. Transit Visa valid until September 9, 1949.

(2) Funds as follows:

Sterling -- in cash	--	£5.0.0
-- in Traveller's Cheques	--	£4.0.0
U.S. funds -- in cash	--	$50.00

The exact charges against your name in External Affairs accounts for these items in connection with this are as follows:

£5.0.0 IN CASH AT $3.10	$ 15.50
STERLING FUNDS IN TRAVELLER'S CHEQUES (2 cheques @ £2.0.0 - 138827 - 8) £4.0.0 @ $4.04	16.16
Stamps for Traveller's Cheques - 2 @ 3¢	.06
Bank Charges	.40
U. S. FUNDS IN CASH	50.00
Exchange @ ½%	.25
Total	$ 82.37

(3) Foreign Exchange Control Board Form H covering the export from Canada of the above funds.

(4) Return railway ticket from the Canadian border to New York and back.

(5) Steamship ticket to cover your accommodation on the Queen Mary at a cost of $302.00 plus $6.50 French Port tax equals $308.50. Due to the fact that your accommodation may be altered if the Prime Minister's suite is changed to M Deck, no cabin number has been filled in. However, the accommodation at present held for you is Cabin A-73. If there is any change in this, I shall let you know as soon as I am informed.

I should appreciate it if you could check the envelope which I am sending to ensure that the contents are as indicated above.

The Traveller's Cheques should be signed before departure in the upper left-hand corner of each one.

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The Form H certificate should be signed where it is marked "Signature of Applicant".

I have received confirmation that the C.N.R. will have a representative on hand in New York to look after the transfer of baggage from the Pennsylvania Station to the Queen Mary.

Embarkation will be possible between 8:00 p.m. and midnight, Eastern Daylight Time.

The following is the list of Cabins for the party, as it now stands:

The Prime Minister	A 75-77
Mr. Robertson	A 125
Mr. Handy	A 105
Yourself	A 73

R. G. R.

September 11, 1948.

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September 11, 1948.

C 206030

Note re Documents and Funds relating to the Prime Minister personally in connection with the Trip to Paris and London Leaving September 13, 1948.

The following documents and funds have been procured and are held relating to the Prime Minister personally:

(1) Diplomatic Passport, No. D-0001, with U.S. Transit Visa valid to September 9, 1949.

(2) U. S. funds in Traveller's Cheques (2 @ $10; 8 @ $50) in the amount of $420.00.

Exact charges in External Affairs accounts in connection with these funds are as follows:

These are the remainder of the cheques issued in the name of the Prime Minister on previous trips. I shall have additional funds and sterling for the party.
WLMK
11/IX/48

U. S. FUNDS IN TRAVELLER'S CHEQUES	
(2 cheques @ $10.00 - A45364676 - 7;	$ 20.00
8 cheques @ $50.00 - D12226632 - 8 & D15343016)	400.00
	$ 420.00
Exchange @ ½%	2.10
Total	$ 422.10

(3) Foreign Exchange Control Board Form H covering the export from Canada of the above funds.

(4) Return railway ticket from the Canadian border to New York and back.

(5) Steamship ticket covering Suite A75-77 on the Queen Mary.

Costs in connection with this are as follows:

Fare	$1010.00
Extra charge for disembarkation at Southampton Cherbourg	10.00
French Port tax	6.50
Total	$1026.50

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ENGAGEMENTS

Monday - September 13, 1948

MORNING

AFTERNOON

5.00 p.m. (E.D.T.) Leave Ottawa

8.10 p.m. Arrive Montreal (Central Station)

8.40 p.m. Leave Montreal " "

EVENING

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C 206032

September 13, 1948.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE - TRIP TO FRANCE AND UNITED KINGDOM

Mon. - Sept. 13	- 5:00 p.m. (EDT)	-	Leave Ottawa
	- 8:10 p.m. (EDT)	-	Arrive Montreal Central Station
	- 8:40 p.m. (EDT)	-	Leave Montreal Central Station
Tues. - Sept. 14	- 8:10 a.m. (EDT)	-	Arrive New York, Pennsylvania Station
	8:00 p.m.) to 12:00 p.m.)(EDT)	-	Embark Queen Mary (Pier 90) (Prime Minister's Suite A75-77)
Wed. - Sept. 15	- early morning	-	Sail from New York
Mon. - Sept. 20	- morning	-	Arrive Cherbourg
	- evening	-	Arrive Paris (Stay at Crillon)
Mon. - Sept. 20) to Tues. - Oct. 5)	-	-	in Paris
Tues. - Oct. 5 (evening)		-	Leave for London
Wed. - Oct. 6 (early morning)		-	Arrive London (Stay at Dorchester)
		-	Conversation with Prime Minister of United Kingdom
Thurs. - Oct. 7) to Fri. - Oct.29)	-	-	in London
Fri. - Oct. 29 (probable)		-	Embarkation on Queen Elizabeth
Sat. - Oct. 30	-	-	Sail from Southampton
Thurs. - Nov. 4 (morning)		-	Arrive New York

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1. Voyage on Queen Mary

(a) The Prime Minister's suite will be A-75-77. This will be superseded by a suite on M Deck if one can be secured. Arrangements not final yet.

Other Cabins: Robertson - A-125
Handy - A-105
Nicol - A- 75

(b) New York has been asked to secure two tables - one for four and one for two. Definite word not yet received. (The tables asked for are: for 4 - 248 or 249; for 2 - 125.

(c) Captain of the Queen Mary is Captain C. M. Ford.

2. Trip from Cherbourg to Paris -

The Embassy in Paris has arranged for private salon on special train meeting boat at Cherbourg.

3. Stay in Paris -

(a) Suite at Crillon, same as occupied by Prime Minister on last visit. Paris advised that Prime Minister would like to arrive in London on morning of October 6th. Arrangements made for departure from Paris night of October 5.

(b) Mr. Faure, referred to in the letter from the manager of the Crillon, is a member of the French Foreign Office who makes all arrangements for conferences.

4. Trip from Paris to London-

Embassy in Paris has arranged for the Prime Minister and party to travel by through-sleepers from Paris to London on the night of October 5, to arrive London morning October 6th.

5. Stay in London -

(a) Reservations made at Dorchester (same suite as in 1947). Inspector Dyer assigned as Security Officer. Mrs. Black will be available for stenographic work for the Prime Minister and party.

(b) High Commissioner informed Prime Minister feels he must forego accepting any invitations for engagements which might interfere with sole purpose of Prime Minister's visit. No engagements to be made other than those related to meetings, at least until Prime Minister arrives.

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6. **Return Trip** -

(a) Request has been made for accommodation on Queen Elizabeth sailing from Southampton on October 30th. Confirmation has been received that accommodation will be available, but arrangements are not final yet.

(b) Captain of the Queen Elizabeth is Captain C. G. Illingworth.

(c) Scheduled arrival in New York is morning of Thursday, November 4. No arrangements for departure from New York, or for the trip to Ottawa, have been made.

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ENGAGEMENTS
Tuesday - September 14, 1948

MORNING

8.10 a.m. (E.D.T.) Arrive New York (Pennsylvania Station)
- Stay at Harvard Club

AFTERNOON

Mr. and Mrs. Chorley to tea - Harvard Club ?

EVENING

7.15 p.m. Dinner with Mr. John D.Rockefeller
740 Park Ave.
Tel.: Butterfield 8-1760

After 10.00 p.m. Embark - SS. "Queen Mary" (sailing after midnight)

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C 206036

Cunard White Star
R.M.S. "Queen Mary"

September 14, 1948

List of flowers and gifts received on going aboard "Queen Mary" - Sept. 14.

1. Hon. Senator and Mrs. Norman Paterson
   Basket and bowl of flowers.
   ACK. BY TELEGRAM

2. Miss Flora Scrim,
   Beautiful flowers.
   ACK. BY TELEGRAM

3. Mr. A.R. MacDougall,
   C.N.R. Agent,
   Ottawa.
   Long red stem roses.
   ACK. BY TELEGRAM

4. R.C. Vaughan,
   President, C.N.R., Montreal.
   Basket, delicious fruits (assorted) ACK. BY TELEGRAM

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R.M.S. "QUEEN MARY" C206038

Programme of Events

Wednesday, September 15, 1948

7.00 a.m.—Swimming Pool and Gymnasium open for Morning Exercise (weather permitting)

11.45 a.m.—Passengers' Lifeboat Station Muster
(The Captain requests all passengers to attend wearing their lifebelts)

4.15 p.m.—Music for Teatime — Main Lounge
(Geraldo's String Orchestra, directed by Ivor Freid

4.30 p.m.—Movie: — Cinema
Film entitled: "HOMECOMING"
Featuring: Clark Gable, Lana Turner, Anne Baxter and John Hodiak

5.30 p.m.—Recording — Main Lounge
Mendelssohn—Symphony No. 4 in A Major
The New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham

6.55 p.m.—News Broadcast — Long Gallery

9.00 p.m.—String Orchestra — Main Lounge
(Presented by Geraldo, directed by Ivor Freid)

9.00 p.m.—Movie: Repetition of above Programme — Cinema

9.30 p.m.—Keno (Bingo-Lotto) — Main Lounge

10.30 p.m.—Dancing with Ivor Noon's Band to Midnight (Presented by Geraldo) — Ballroom

12.30 a.m.—Dancing with Ivor Noon's Band (Presented by Geraldo) — Verandah Grill

The Verandah Grill will close at 2.00 a.m.

FC

Rotarians travelling are invited to inspect the Rotary Register at the Purser's Office and subscribe their names. A meeting will be held in the Drawing Room, Prom. Deck, on Friday, at 10.45 a.m.

PASSENGER DECLARATION FORMS

Passengers are requested to complete the White Declaration Form which was handed to them on the pier and return it to the Purser's Office, "A" Deck, by 5.00 p.m. to-day (Wednesday)

H.M. CUSTOMS

H.M. Customs Officers will be in attendance in the Port Garden Lounge, Prom. Deck, between the hours of 2.15 and 5.00 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), Thursday and Friday.

CLOCKS

Clocks will be advanced ten minutes every hour on the hour from 6—11 p.m.

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C 206038

Cunard White Star
R.M.S. "Queen Mary"

Thursday 194

Captain G. E. Cove presents his compliments to

The Rt Hon. W. Mackenzie King

and requests the pleasure of his company

in his cabin for cocktails at 7.15 p.m.

Your Steward will direct you to the cabin

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Sept 16/48

C 206040

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R.M.S. "QUEEN MARY"

C 206041

Programme of Events

Thursday, September 16, 1948

7.00 a.m.—Swimming Pool and Gymnasium open for Morning Exercise (weather permitting)

4.15 p.m.—Music for Teatime — Main Lounge
(Geraldo's String Orchestra, directed by Ivor Freid

4.30 p.m.—Movie: — Cinema
Film entitled:- "MR. PERRIN AND MR. TRAILL"
Featuring: David Farrar, Marius Goring and Greta Gynt

5.30 p.m.—Recording — Main Lounge
Beethoven—Symphony No. 5 in C Minor
The Hallé Orchestra, conducted by John Barbirolli

8.15 p.m.—News Broadcast — Long Gallery

9.00 p.m.—String Orchestra — Main Lounge
(Presented by Geraldo, directed by Ivor Freid)

9.30 p.m.—Horse Races — Main Lounge

10.30 p.m.—Dancing with Paul Raye's Band to Midnight (Presented by Geraldo) — Ballroom

12.30 a.m.—Dancing with Paul Raye's Band (Presented by Geraldo) — Verandah Grill
The Verandah Grill will close at 2.00 a.m.

FC

Rotarians travelling are invited to inspect the Rotary Register at the Purser's Office and subscribe their names. A meeting will be held in the Drawing Room, Prom. Deck, to-morrow (Friday) at 10.45 a.m.

LANDING CARDS

All passengers **disembarking at Southampton** are requested to present their Passports at the Purser's Office ("A" Deck) between 2.15 and 5.00 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in order to collect a Landing Card

Passengers holding **non-British Passports** should then present their Landing Cards to the British Immigration Officer in the Long Gallery (Promenade Deck) between the hours of 9.15 a.m. and Noon; 2.15 and 5.00 p.m. to-morrow (Friday)

The White Declaration Form handed to passengers on the Pier prior to embarking must have been completed before Landing Cards can be issued

H.M. CUSTOMS

H.M. Customs Officers will be in attendance in the Port Garden Lounge, Prom. Deck, between the hours of 2.15 and 5.00 p.m. to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday).

CLOCKS

Clocks will be advanced ten minutes every hour on the hour from 6—11 p.m.

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C206043 JWP/DR

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy: PSR

I have just heard from the Consulate in New York that the Ottawa morning papers of Tuesday, which were sent by air mail direct to the Queen Mary, were not delivered in time, and have now turned up at the Consulate.

As Mr. King had particularly asked me to have them sent, I should appreciate having him told that his wishes were carried out, that we had been assured by the Post Office that the papers should arrive in time.

J.W.P.

16th September ~~1948~~.

PM said:
follow up
make sure we get papers.

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September 16, 1948.
Despatch No. 1

Material for Mr. Robertson

Checked with P.M. Sent to Skelton. Tel. turned over to J. Letson 16th 21/IX/48

1. Telegram dated September 15th from Committee France-Amerique with reply - for confirmation

2. "Private" letter datestamped Montreal, September 15th, on reverse "The Gazette, Montreal".

3. Ottawa morning Journal, September 16th

4. Ottawa morning Citizen, September 16th

For Mr. Handy
non-delivery of

1. Memorandum from J.W.P. re/Ottawa morning papers of 14th Sept.
2. Letter from J. Rousseau & Cie., Paris, datestamped 10-9-48.
3. Personal letter from Dept. External Affairs,
4. Confidential letter from Mr. Allan G. McLean to Mr. Pickersgill - to show to Prime Minister and return to Ottawa for file.

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R.M.S. "QUEEN MARY"

C206046

Programme of Events

Friday, September 17, 1948

7.00 a.m.—Swimming Pool and Gymnasium open for Morning Exercise (weather permitting)

10.45 a.m.—Meeting of Rotarians — Drawing Room

4.15 p.m.—Music for Teatime — Main Lounge
(Geraldo's String Orchestra, directed by Ivor Freid

4.30 p.m.—Movie: — Cinema
Film entitled: "KISS OF DEATH"
Featuring: Victor Mature, Brian Donlevy and Coleen Gray

5.30 p.m.—Recording — Main Lounge
Mendelssohn—Symphony No. 3 in A Minor
The Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Malcolm Sargent

6.10 p.m.—News Broadcast — Long Gallery

9.00 p.m.—String Orchestra — Main Lounge
(Presented by Geraldo, directed by Ivor Freid)

9.30 p.m.—Keno (Bingo-Lotto) — Main Lounge

10.30 p.m.—Dancing with Paul Raye's Band to Midnight (Presented by Geraldo) — Ballroom

12.30 a.m.—Dancing with Paul Raye's Band (Presented by Geraldo) — Verandah Grill

The Verandah Grill will close at 2.00 a.m.

FC

MEETING OF ROTARIANS

Rotarians travelling are invited to inspect the Rotary Register at the Purser's Office and subscribe their names. A meeting will be held in the Drawing Room, Prom. Deck, to-day at 10.45 a.m.

LANDING CARDS

All passengers **disembarking at Southampton** who have not yet had their Passports and Landing Cards stamped by H.M. Immigration Officer are requested to appear in the Long Gallery, Prom. Deck, Port side, between the hours of 9.15 a.m. and Noon and 2.15 and 5.00 p.m. to-day (Friday)

H.M. CUSTOMS

H.M. Customs Officers will be in attendance in the Port Garden Lounge, Prom. Deck, between the hours of 2.15 and 5.00 p.m. to-day (Friday).

CLOCKS

Clocks will be advanced ten minutes every hour on the hour from 6—11 p.m.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Gratuities on board QUEEN MARY .

The following are the closest sterling equivalents of the gratuities paid on the "Queen Elizabeth" and "Nieuw Amsterdam" during the 1947 trip:

	Sterling	Paid 1947
Prime Minister's Cabin Steward	£5.0.0	$20.00
Dining Room Steward (P.M.'s table)	£5.0.0	$20.00
Asst. Dining Room Steward (P.M.'s table)	£1.5.0	$ 5.00
Chief Steward	£2.10.0	$10.00
Asst. Chief Steward	£1.5.0	$ 5.00

As table 200 has not been largely used during the present trip, possibly the gratuity to the Steward and Asst. Steward combined might be made £ 5. (instead of £6.5.0.)

The gratuities to the Steward and Asst. Steward for table 186 for myself and Handy together might be:

Steward	£ 3.0.0
Asst. Steward	£ 1.10.0

The gratuities to the Chief Steward and Assistant Chief Steward should, presumably, be regarded as from the Prime Minister and party together and might, perhaps, be divided as follows:

Prime Minister	£ 1.10.0	
Robertson	£ 1. 3.0	
Handy	£ 1. 2.0	
		£ 3.15.0

On the above division, the total of dining room gratuities would be as follows:

Prime Minister		
Table Steward & Asst.	£ 5.0.0	
Share to Chief and Asst. Chief Steward	£ 1.10.0	
		£ 6.10.0

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Robertson
Table 186 £ 2.5.0
Share to
Chief, etc. £ 1.3.0
£ 3.8.0

Handy
Table 186 £ 2.5.0
Share to
Chief, etc. £ 1.2.0
£ 3.7.0

The above suggestions are submitted for approval or revision.

R. G. R.

September 17, 1948

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C 206049

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : ~~Colonel~~ M. Coté, Mr. R. G. Robertson

FROM: J. A. Chapdelaine.

The attached letter addressed to the Prime Minister was opened here to ascertain whether, in view of the letter head and the spelling of the Prime Minister's name, it was really destined to him.

Would you see that the letter is transmitted to the Prime Minister's secretary on arrival.

PARIS, September 17, 1948.

JAC

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R.M.S. "QUEEN MARY"

C 206050

Programme of Events

Saturday, September 18, 1948

7.00 a.m.—Swimming Pool and Gymnasium open for Morning Exercise (weather permitting)

4.15 p.m.—Music for Teatime — Main Lounge
(Geraldo's String Orchestra, directed by Ivor Freid

4.30 p.m.—Movie: — Cinema
Film entitled: "T-MEN"
Featuring: Dennis O'Keefe

5.30 p.m.—Recordings — Main Lounge
Grieg—Pianoforte Concerto in A Minor
Dinu Lipatti, and the Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Alceo Galliera

Liszt—Pianoforte Concerto No. 2 in A Major
Malcuzynski and the Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Walter Susskind

7.20 p.m.—News Broadcast — Long Gallery

9.00 p.m.—String Orchestra — Main Lounge
(Presented by Geraldo, directed by Ivor Freid)

9.30 p.m.—Horse Races — Main Lounge

10.30 p.m.—Dancing with Paul Raye's Band to Midnight (Presented by Geraldo) — Ballroom

12.30 a.m.—Dancing with Paul Raye's Band (Presented by Geraldo) — Verandah Grill

The Verandah Grill will close at 2.00 a.m.

FC

ROTARIAN LUNCHEON

A Luncheon for Rotarians will be held in the Starboard Private Dining Room of the Main Restaurant at 12.45 p.m. to-day (Saturday)

LANDING CARDS

All passengers **disembarking at Cherbourg** are requested to call at the Purser's Office ("A" Deck) between 9.15 a.m. and Noon to-day (Saturday) in order to collect a Landing Card, Monetary Declaration Form and two Baggage Declaration Forms.

CLOCKS

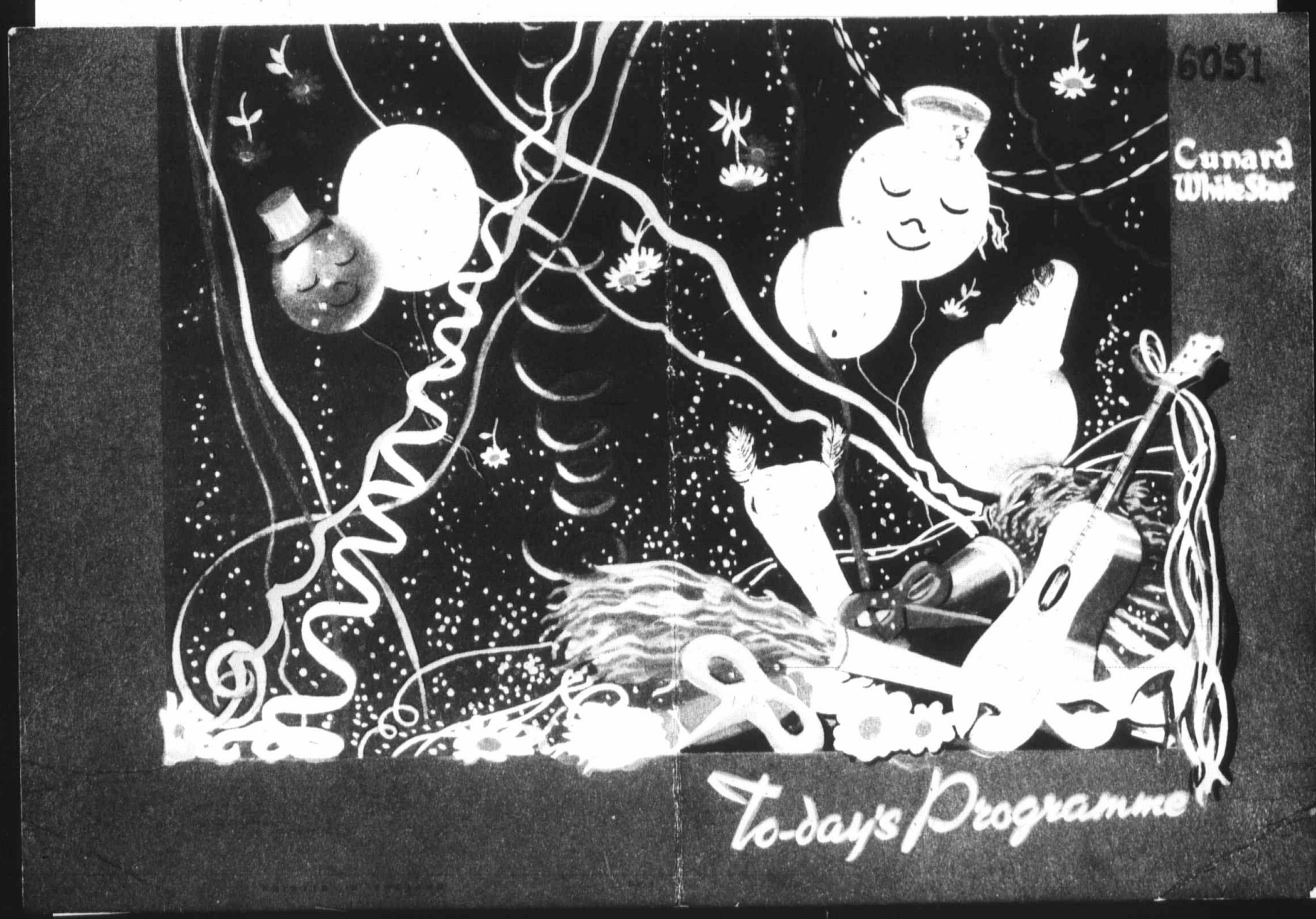
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R.M.S. "QUEEN MARY"

C 206052

Programme of Events

Sunday, September 19, 1948

7.00 a.m.—Swimming Pool and Gymnasium open for Morning Exercise (weather permitting)

4.15 p.m.—Music for Teatime — Main Lounge
(Geraldo's String Orchestra, directed by Ivor Freid

4.30 p.m.—Movie: — Cinema
Film entitled: "THE FALLEN IDOL"
Featuring: Michele Morgan and Ralph Richardson

5.30 p.m.—Recording — Main Lounge
Tchaikovsky—Symphony No. 6 in B Minor
The Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Nicolai Malko.

8.30 p.m.—News Broadcast — Long Gallery

9.00 p.m.—String Orchestra — Main Lounge
(Presented by Geraldo, directed by Ivor Freid)

9.15 p.m.—Movie: Repetition of above Programme — Cinema

10.00 p.m.—Dancing with Paul Raye's Band to Midnight (Presented by Geraldo) — Ballroom

12.30 a.m.—Dancing with Paul Raye's Band (Presented by Geraldo) — Verandah Grill

The Verandah Grill will close at 2.00 a.m.

FC

CLOCKS

Clocks will be advanced ten minutes every hour on the hour from 6—11 p.m.

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C 206053

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C206054. 55. January

Dear Mrs. Hendrie

Thank you very sincerely for your kind New Year greetings. I often think of you and Mr. William Hendrie. How is your cabin in the Sunset Lane? Mine is full of memories.

Gateside House
(Mrs)
Hamilton, Canada

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C206055

Do hope that I am
Cold is bella

C206056

Madame George P. Vanier

C 206057

ARILLE COLAS

Directeur des Hôtels de la Pie du Louvre

Hôtel de Crillon
Hôtel du Louvre — *10, Place de la Concorde*
Hôtel du Palais d'Orsay — *Tél. Anjou 24-10*

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Paris, Sept. 20, 1948

LIST OF FLOWERS RECEIVED AT THE CRILLON:

1) From the Management - Mr. Colas (Long stem Talisman roses).	Ack. by letter (by hand - by P.M.) Sept. 22, 1948
2) From General and Madame Vanier - (lovely red flowers - in a bowl).	Ack. by letter (by hand - by P.M.)

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C 206059

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS CANADA

TO: THE CANADIAN DELEGATION UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY PARIS

CODE PERSONAL

NO. 6 OTTAWA, September 20th, 1948.

No. 6. September 20th. Following for the Prime Minister from St. Laurent, Begins:

We have just received the press report of your arrival in Paris. I trust that you had a pleasant voyage. Our colleagues join in good wishes. Ends.

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C 206060

ENGAGEMENTS

Monday - September 20, 1948

MORNING

a.m. Arrive Cherbourg

AFTERNOON

p.m. Arrive Paris -
(Stay at The Crillon)

EVENING

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C 206061

ENGAGEMENTS
Week of Sept. 20 - 27, 1948

MONDAY - Sept. 20

8.30 a.m. - Lv. Queen Mary.
10.00 a.m. - Lv. Cherbourg for Paris
3.30 p.m. - Arrive Paris
6.30 p.m. - Reception, General Vanier

TUESDAY - Sept. 21

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Can. Delegation
11.00 a.m. - Memorial Service for Count Bernadotte.
3.00 p.m. - Opening meeting of Assembly
6.00 p.m. - Reception for Press, Hotel Raphael

WEDNESDAY - Sept. 22

6.30 p.m. - Call on M. & Mme Lenoir

THURSDAY - Sept. 23

4.30 p.m. - Interview with Mrs. Roosevelt

FRIDAY - Sept. 24

7.00 p.m. - Reception, Senator and Mrs. Wishart Robertson.
8.00 p.m. - Dinner, President of the Republic

SATURDAY - Sept. 25

SUNDAY - Sept. 26.

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C206062

MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

~~Ottawa~~, Paris, Sept. 21, 1948

Mr. Gordon Robertson:

Pls. find out from General Vanier what it is best to do in this case.

W.L.M.K.

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C 206063

ENGAGEMENTS

Tuesday - September 21, 1948

MORNING

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Canadian Delegation

Hotel Raphael -
Canadian Conference Room,
6th floor.

11.00 a.m. - Champs d'Orlay -
Memorial service for
Count Bernadotte.

AFTERNOON

3.00 p.m. - General Assembly of the United Nations -

Palais Chaillot -
enter from Ave. Varsovie.

6.00 p.m. - Reception at Canadian Delegn. for members of the Press.

EVENING

Hotel Raphael - 7th floor
Roof Garden, if weather fair.
6th floor - Conference Room,
if weather not good.

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C 206064

ENGAGEMENTS

Wednesday - September 22, 1948

MORNING

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Delegation.

10.30 a.m. - General Assembly,
Palais de Chaillot.

AFTERNOON

3.00 p.m. - General Assembly,
Palais de Chaillot.

EVENING

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C 206065

Mr. N.A. Robertson
Handy
Legn D 44

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

re Arrangements for transportation to London.

I have checked this afternoon with Mr. H.M.Robertson of the Embassy with regard to arrangements for transportation from Paris to London on Tuesday, October 5th. The schedule for the train is as follows:

Oct. 5th 8.30 p.m. - Departure from Paris (Gare du Nord)

Oct. 6th 9.10 a.m. - Arrival in London (Victoria Station).

Mr. Robertson informs me that a private stateroom has been reserved for yourself and that four compartments will be available for the other members of the party. He is to pick up the tickets tomorrow and expects to have them available by noon.

R.G.R.

September 22nd, 1948.

V 1c 22 Sept. 48.

Checked re accommodation for NAR. HM Robertson says it is being provided with the exception that there will be a special car for the party.

23/IX/48

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I spoke this morning to the Information service at the Embassy with regard to securing copies of photographs which may have been taken by Paris newspapers or other agencies on the occasion of your arrival in Paris on Monday last. The Information service undertook to get into touch with the papers to-day and to send to me, as soon as possible, the copies of the photographs which they may be able to secure.

R.G.R.

September 22nd, 1948.

22.9.48

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
Crillon Hotel,
Paris.

MEMORANDUM

For: Mr. C.S.A.Ritchie,
Canadian Embassy.
Paris.

The Prime Minister directed that the attached telegram from the Alpine Brotherhood should be referred to the Embassy to be dealt with. I assume that all that is necessary is to send a simple acknowledgment and do nothing further.

R.G.R.

September 22nd, 1948.

RGR/JMC

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C206068

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Attached are the first clippings which have been received from the Canadian Embassy.

I have checked as to the clipping service and have arranged that clippings will be delivered each morning to the office here (Room 102), as soon as it has been possible to review the morning papers, and extract such material as may be of interest. I have directed that in addition to the French press, the English papers should be reviewed, including especially THE TIMES and THE TELEGRAPH.

In addition to the clippings from the Embassy, we shall check the papers received in the office each day for items of interest, and have them clipped and ~~amended~~.

I have checked with the Canadian Embassy concerning the Ottawa papers for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 13th, 14th and 15th. These papers have not reached the Embassy as yet (which receives them only by sea mail and not by air), and I am accordingly telegraphing to Mr. Pickersgill this afternoon asking that the papers for those three days be sent by air bag immediately.

R.G.R.

September 22nd, 1948.

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R&R

M E M O R A N D U M

C 206069

To: Mr. R.G. Robertson.

From: Mr. W.J.Duchastel.

I personally took down the Prime Minister's watch-clock to one of the best firms in Paris. After examining the clock, it was ascertained that the winding-shaft is completely used, as apparently this clock is very old. The repair would take about 15 days and the cost would be 1200 francs, providing the watch-maker can procure an old winding-shaft. I shall await the Prime Minister's instructions before proceeding to arrange for the repair. If the Prime Minister decides to have the clock repaired, it would be appreciated if I could be so informed as soon as possible.

W.J.D.

22nd September, 1948.

Brought back
Called Duchastel and told
a loan clock returned
immediately
RGR
23/12/48
9.45 a.m.

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TELEGRAM

C 206070

FOR: CONSUL-GENERAL, New York

FROM: CANADIAN DELEGATION, Paris.

Following from R.G.Robertson, BEGINS:

I have heard from Pickersgill that envelope sent by air for Prime Minister arrived after sailing of Queen Mary. The Prime Minister wishes to be sure that the envelope has been forwarded and will reach party in Paris. ENDS.

September 22nd, 1948.

RGR/JMC

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C 206071

ENGAGEMENTS
Thursday - September 23, 1948

MORNING

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Canadian Delegn.

10.30 a.m. - Meeting of General Assembly

AFTERNOON

3.00 p.m. - Meeting of General Assembly

- Interview with Mrs. F.D.R. Roosevelt at The Crillon, after meeting.

EVENING

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Following your instruction, I called the Secretary of the Comite France-Amerique this morning to let them know that you would not be in a position to accept an invitation for a private dinner between October 1st and 7th.

The Assistant to the Secretary, M. Gabriel Louis Jaray, told me that she would inform the Comite of your decision. She asked me if you would be coming back to Paris after the conference of Prime Ministers, so that a later date could be chosen for the dinner. I told her that you would not be returning to Paris, and expressed your regret at not being able to meet the members of the Comite.

J.L.

September 23rd, 1948.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I got into touch with the Secretary General of the Comite France-Amerique to obtain more information about the invitation for the private dinner mentioned in the telegram from Ottawa. The Secretary General told me that the present officers of the Comite were:

President - Mr. Edouard Herriot
V/President - Jacques de Lacretelle of the French Academie.

The private dinner, if held at any date between October 1st and 7th, would be a small reunion of the Executives of the Comite and some of the representatives of American delegations in Paris for the conference.

I told the Secretary General that you have a heavy cold and that you would probably not be in a position to accept in the short time left before the conference of Prime Ministers in London.

You might wish, in view of Mr. Herriot's interest in the matter, to see him here at a time convenient, were a dinner not to be held because of your cold.

J.L.

September 22nd, 1948.

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MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

C 206074

Ottawa,.....

Comité France - Amérique
9 Avenue Fr. D. Roosevelt
Tel: Elysées 41-16

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

Message received in:
Govt. Code XXX
Cypher ( )
En Clair
No.

C 206075
Copy No. 1
File No.

From EXTERNAL, OTTAWA.
To STADACONA, PARIS.
Dated SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1948.
Received 9:30 A.M., SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1948.

NO. 457. SEPTEMBER 16TH. FOLLOWING FOR VANIER FROM PICKERSGILL, BEGINS:

WOULD YOU PLEASE ADVISE THE PRIME MINISTER THAT THE COMMITTEE OF FRANCE-AMERIQUE, 9 AVENUE ROOSEVELT, HAS SENT INVITATION BY CABLE FOR PRIVATE DINNER BETWEEN OCTOBER 1ST AND OCTOBER 7TH. NO COMMITMENT OR ACKNOWLEDGMENT HAS BEEN SENT. ENDS.

EXTERNAL

Distribution — Copy No.
1. Ambassador and File
2. Code Room
3.
4.
5.
6. J.B.

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MEMORANDUM
Office of the Prime Minister

C 206076

Ottawa, September 16, 1948.

Mr. Robertson,

For confirmation.

J.W.P.

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T E L E G R A M

C 206077

From: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

To: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, PARIS

Code _____ OTTAWA, September 16, 1948.-

No: _____

FOLLOWING FOR VANIER FROM PICKERSGILL

BEGINS: WOULD YOU PLEASE ADVISE PRIME MINISTER THAT COMMITTEE FRANCE-AMERIQUE, NINE AVENUE ROOSEVELT, HAS SENT INVITATION BY CABLE FOR PRIVATE DINNER BETWEEN FIRST AND SEVENTH OCTOBER. NO COMMITMENT OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT HAS BEEN SENT. ENDS

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
TELEGRAPHS
World Wide Communications
W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER, MONTREAL

"The filing time shown in the date line is STANDARD TIME at place of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at place of destination."

RAA448 26 MAR

SEP 15 4 03 PM '48

PARIS 15 2040

NLT PREMIER MINISTRE MACKENZIEKING

OTTAWA

683

BUREAU COMITE FRANCE AMERIQUE SERAIT HONORE VOUS DONNER DINER TRES

INTIME NEUF AVENUE ROOSVELT PAR EXEMPLE UN OU SEPT OCTOBRE HOMMAGES

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CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER, MONTREAL

"The filing time shown in the date line is STANDARD TIME at place of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at place of destination."

RAA448 26 MAR

SEP 15 4 03 PM '48

PARIS 15 2040

NLT PREMIER MINISTRE MACKENZIEKING

OTTAWA

683

BUREAU COMITE FRANCE AMERIQUE SERAIT HONORE VOUS DONNER DINER TRES INTIME NEUF AVENUE ROOSVELT PAR EXEMPLE UN OU SEPT OCTOBRE HOMMAGES

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C 206079

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Attached are the following speeches about which you enquired this afternoon:

1. Your address to the Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom on May 11, 1944.

2. Statement on National Defence by Mr. Claxton in the House of Commons on June 24, 1948.

3. Expanded statement by Mr. Claxton on "Canada's Defence".

I assume that you will wish to have these documents placed with the others which are being held for the London meeting.

R.H.H.

September 23rd, 1948.

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C206080

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Mme. Vanier's Secretary called this morning to say that Mme. and General Vanier were delighted to accept your kind invitation for dinner on Wednesday, September 29th.

Mme. Vanier will be writing personally to you about this, but she wished this message of acceptance to be conveyed to you immediately.

J.L.

September 23rd, 1948.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Senator Robertson telephoned this morning to say that tomorrow, Friday, Sept. 24th, is the 29th anniversary of his and Mrs. Robertson's wedding. He and Mrs. Robertson are receiving a few friends - almost entirely delegates and alternates on the Canadian delegation - in their room after 7 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson's room is No. 307 at the Hotel Raphael.

Senator Robertson said that he and Mrs. Robertson would be very much pleased if it would be possible for you to drop in for a few minutes, no matter how briefly.

I mentioned to Senator Robertson that you are to dine Friday night with the President of the French Republic at 8 o'clock. Senator Robertson said that he would fully understand in the circumstances if it was not possible for you to come.

Called Sen. Robertson and said P.M. will attend reception briefly before returning to Hotel Crillon for dinner WLMK 23/IX/48

P.M. to go to reception & come back to Hotel for (O.M.)

General Vanier 7.45 pm to call

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C 206082

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister. file

As directed through Mr. Handy, I spoke to the Manager of the dining room in the hotel with regard to your dinner this evening after 7.45.

I explained to him that you wished to have river trout and roast partridge, and that further portions of the meal would be ordered according to choice at the time. The river trout will be 460 francs and the partridge (2 for four people) will come to 500 francs per person. The Manager will hold your table and make all necessary arrangements.

I have also spoken to Mr. Chevrier, and he will be very pleased to accept your invitation for dinner this evening. Mrs. Chevrier is dining this evening with Mme. Vanier.

P.G.R.

September 23rd, 1948.

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C 206083

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister. Kept

In order to check the address we had on file, I called "Chez Joseph", the restaurant mentioned during an earlier conversation.

M. Joseph answered the 'phone himself and when told that you were in Paris asked me to convey his respects and said that he would be greatly honoured if you could visit his restaurant during your stay in Paris.

The address is:
56 Rue Pierre Charron
(Tel: Elysee 6325)

J.L.

September 23rd, 1948

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C 206085

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

I must apologize for misunderstanding your instructions yesterday about the invitation to the Greek Embassy to meet H.E. Mr. Tsaldaris and Mme. Tsaldaris. I did not appreciate that you wished me to telephone as well as write.

As a follow up of your telephone conversation of last night with Mme. Raphael Raphael, I am attaching a draft letter to H.E. the Greek Ambassador which you may wish me to send.

J.L.

September 23rd, 1948.

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DRAFT

Your Excellency:

Mr. Mackenzie King has asked me to thank Your Excellency for the kind invitation extended through Mr. A.Matsas to luncheon on September 29th or 30th to meet H.E. Mr. Tsaldaris and Mme. Tsaldaris.

As the Prime Minister already explained to Mme. Raphael over the telephone last night, while he deeply appreciates the invitation, he does not feel able to accept as he is in Paris only for a short time and cannot undertake any engagements other than those already entered into before his arrival.

The Prime Minister has requested me to add that perhaps before he goes to London for the Conference of Prime Ministers, he may have an opportunity to call on you at the Greek Embassy to meet Mr. and Mme. Tsaldaris.

I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Jules Leger.

His Excellency Mr. Raphael Raphael,
Ambassador of the Royal Government of Greece in France,

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C 206087

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

As directed by you, I wrote yesterday to General LaFleche acknowledging his letter of September 9th covering the Resolution passed by the Communal Council of New Karlovassi, Island of Samos, on July 14th, 1948.

You may wish to have General LaFleche's letter and enclosure for the further reply which, I understand, you wish to send personally.

R.G.R.

September 23rd, 1948.

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C 206088

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

The following list of guests for the dinner to be held on Wednesday, Sept. 29th, on the occasion of the 27th Wedding Anniversary of H.E. the Canadian Ambassador in Paris and Mme. Vanier, was drafted in consultation with Mr. Norman Robertson for your consideration:

8.15

Representatives to Conference

The Hon. Lionel Chevrier, M.P., and Mme. Chevrier
Sen. W.McL. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson
Gen. A.G.L.McNaughton, Mrs. McNaughton ~~and Miss Leslie McNaughton~~
Gen. G.P.Vanier and Mme. Vanier

Alternates

Mr. Hugues Lapointe, M.P., and Mrs.Lapointe
Mr. Ralph Maybank, M.P., and Mrs. Maybank
Mr. N.A.Robertson
Mr. L.D.Wilgress

. . . . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ritchie of the Canadian Embassy in Paris
Mrs. F.D.Roosevelt
Mr. Marshall
Mr. and Mrs. Atherton
Mrs. Pandit
The Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Ernest Bevin
The Minister for Commonwealth Relations and Mrs. P.Noel-Baker
M. and Mme. Leon Blum
M. Robert Schumann
~~M. Edouard Herriot~~
~~The Count and Countess Robert de Dampierre~~
H.E. M. Paul Spaak and Mme. Spaak
H.E. Mr. Tsaldaris and Mme. Tsaldaris
H.E. Mr. Van Royen ~~and Mme. Royen~~

~~Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie~~

Attached herewith is a tentative menu suggested by the Director of the Crillon for your consideration. He is at your disposal for whatever changes you may wish to have made.

Paul Morton Chief

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The Salon "Les Aigles" next to your own study would be available for the occasion were the management of the hotel given a few days' advance notice.

Some of thepeople listed here are not in Paris at present (Mr. Bevin returned to London yesterday but is expected back shortly). Mr. Noel-Baker is expected to be in Paris for a few days as from Sunday, the 26th. The whereabouts of Mr. Bevin and Mr. Noel-Baker, as well as the others you may wish to invite, could be checked with the different embassies concerned during the day.

J.L.

September 23rd, 1948.

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

The following is a list of people who have already accepted your invitation for dinner on September 29th:

Mrs. Roosevelt
Senator and Mrs. Robertson
General and Mrs. McNaughton
Mr. and Mrs. Lapointe

I have not been able to get in touch with other members of the Canadian delegation, who were probably attending the meeting of the General Assembly. I shall reach them tonight at the Hotel Raphael.

The names of General and Mme. Vanier, as well as Mr. Norman Robertson, to whom you have already mentioned the dinner, should be added to those who have already accepted.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ritchie have also accepted with great pleasure.

Further acceptances are expected tomorrow from the Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Bevin. The Private Secretary to Mr. Bevin, Mr. Roberts, informed me that Mrs. Bevin would be in town before that date and that he would confirm the acceptance tomorrow morning after having had a word with the Foreign Secretary about it.

As far as Mr. Noel-Baker is concerned, Mr. Roberts was under the impression that the present plans were that Mr. Noel-Baker was to leave Paris on September 28th; it may well be, however, that he will have to stay here a little longer, in which case you might wish to extend an invitation to him through Canada House.

The Secretary to Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Afbjornsan, was to submit your invitation to the Secretary of State tonight, and I am to call her in the morning.

I shall endeavour to get in touch with the other people you had in mind to invite during the evening.

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I have already been informed that M. and Mme. Leon Blum are in Italy and will not be back for September 29th.

I was able to speak to Mr. Paul Mantoux and conveyed your invitation while taking the opportunity to acknowledge his letter to you of September 21st. Mr. Mantoux was extremely touched by your kindness in having someone acknowledge his letter. As far as the invitation to dinner is concerned, Mr. Mantoux told me that since their son died during the war they had not accepted any invitation at all, and that they did not even have any evening clothes they could wear, were they to come and have dinner with you on the 29th. Under those circumstances, he thought they would have to refuse your invitation. He hoped, however, that if you could find a moment, you would either pay them a visit or receive him here at the Crillon.

I understand you wish that a "pour memoire" be sent confirming the invitation, and a draft will be submitted tomorrow morning.

J.L.

September 23rd, 1948.

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C 206092

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I am attaching hereto in draft the "pour memoire" which you may wish to have sent to the guests for dinner on September 29th.

J.L.

September 24th, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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to remind

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

C 206093

Mr. Mackenzie King requests
the pleasure of the company of

at dinner on
Wednesday, September 29th, 1948
at 8.15 p.m. at the Crillon Hotel.

White tie.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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pour mémoire

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

C 206094

M. Mackenzie King prie

de lui faire l'honneur d'assister
au dîner qu'il donnera
le mercredi, 29 septembre, 1948
à 20.15 heures
â l'hotel de Crillon.

Habit.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Invitations for dinner on Wednesday, the 29th, were extended to and accepted by the following last night:

Mrs. Pandit
H.E. M.Paul Spaak (Mme. Spaak is not in Paris)
Count and Countess de Dampierre
H.E. M.Van Royen
H.E. Mr. Ray Atherton and Mrs. Atherton
The Hon. M.Chevrier and Mme. Chevrier
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Maybank
Mr. L.D.Wilgress

To date,the following will be at the dinner:

Mrs. Roosevelt
Mrs. Pandit
H.E. M.Paul Spaak
H.E. Mr. Ray Atherton and Mrs. Atherton
H.E. M.Van Royen
Hon. Lionel Chevrier and Mme. Chevrier
Senator and Mrs. Robertson
Gen. and Mrs. McNaughton
Gen. and Mme. Vanier
Mr. and Mrs. Hugues Lapointe
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Maybank
Mr. N.A.Robertson
Mr. L.D.Wilgress
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ritchie
Count and Countess de Dampierre
Mr. W.L.Mackenzie King

M. Spaak told me over the telephone that he had intended to return to Brussels on September 28th, but that he would be delighted to stay in Paris a little longer to accept your invitation.

Countess de Dampierre asked me to convey her best regards and sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness in inviting them for dinner. She said that she looked forward to meeting you again.

Answers are expected during the day from M.Schumann, Bevin, Marshall, Herriot and Tsaldaris. I was in touch with their secretaries last night and was promised a reply early to-day.

If you wish an invitation to be conveyed through Canada House to the Hon. P. Noel-Baker and Mrs. Noel-Baker, you may wish to approve the attached telegram.

24.9.48. J.L.

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DRAFT

Following for Hudd from Leger:

BEGINS: The Prime Minister wishes you totransmit to the Minister of Commonwealth Relations (should be in Paris at the time) an invitation for dinner for Wednesday, September 29th at the Crillon in Paris. Mr. Mackenzie King would also like this invitation to be extended to Mrs. Noel-Baker, were she to be in Paris at that date. Please cable reply. ENDS.

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C 206097

Sent

TELEGRAM

For: ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER, CANADA HOUSE, LONDON

From: CANADIAN DELEGATION

Following for Hudd from Leger:

BEGINS: The Prime Minister wishes you to transmit to the Minister of Commonwealth Relations, who should be in Paris at the time, an invitation for dinner for Wednesday, September 29th at the Crillon in Paris. Mr. Mackenzie King would also like this invitation to be extended to Mrs. Noel-Baker, were she to be in Paris at that date. Please cable reply. ENDS.

September 24th, 1948.

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C 206098 Mr. Léger

O.K.
Th.

TELEGRAM

For: ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER, CANADA HOUSE, LONDON

From: CANADIAN DELEGATION UNCLASSIFIED

No 8
En clair

Following for Hudd from Leger:

BEGINS: The Prime Minister wishes you to transmit to the Minister of Commonwealth Relations, who should be in Paris at the time, an invitation for dinner for Wednesday, September 29th at the Crillon in Paris. Mr. Mackenzie King would also like this invitation to be extended to Mrs. Noel-Baker, were she to be in Paris at that date. Please cable reply. ENDS.

September 24th, 1948.

SENT -- SEP 24 1948
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

I am attaching hereto the menu for the dinner of September 29th which was returned to me by General Vanier with the suggestions he made.

If you approve of the suggestions, I could get in touch with the director and inform him of your wishes and also let him know of the approximate number of guests.

General Vanier told me that he had special menus and place cards with the Canadian crest which, I understand, you would wish to be used for the dinner.

General Vanier asked me to let you know of an invitation which the director of the Cercle Interallie wished to extend to the head of the Canadian delegation and other representatives for luncheon at a convenient date.

General Vanier suggests that, if you do not feel in a position to accept the invitation, he could suggest that the luncheon be held only after your departure for London. If, however, you are interested, we could advise the Cercle Interallie accordingly.

J.L.

September 25th, 1948.

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

I have now been able to extend invitations to all the guests you had invited to dinner on September 29th, and, unless there are last minute cancellations, the final list of guests would be as follows:

H.E. M.Robert Schumann
The Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Bevin
The Rt.Hon. Philip Noel-Baker and Mrs. Noel-Baker
H.E. M.Paul Spaak
H.E. M.Tsaldaris and Mme.Tsaldaris
Mrs. F.D.Roosevelt
Mrs. Pandit
H.E. Mr. Ray Atherton and Mrs. Atherton
H.E. M.Van Royen
The Count Robert de Dampierre and Countess de Dampierre
H.E. Mr. Sydney Pierce and Mrs. Pierce
The Hon. Lionel Chevrier and Mme. Chevrier
Senator W. McL. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson
General A.G.L.McNaughton and Mrs. McNaughton
H.E. Maj. Gen. Georges Vanier and Mme. Vanier
Mr. and Mrs. Hugues Lapointe
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Maybank
Mr. N.A.Robertson
Mr. L.D.Wilgress
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ritchie
Mr. W.L.Mackenzie King

At the United Kingdom Embassy in Paris I was informed that the Rt. Hon. P. Noel-Baker would be accompanied by Mrs. Noel-Baker and that both would be here on the evening of the 29th. The telegram of invitation has already been sent to Canada House for transmission to Mr. Noel-Baker, and the United Kingdom Embassy here are keeping the evening of the 29th free from any other engagements for himself and his wife.

The "chef du cabinet" of M. Herriot told me that the President du Conseil was sorry he could not accept your kind invitation as he would not be in Paris on the 29th. The Secretary of Mr. Marshall was asked by the Secretary of State to convey his regrets that he could not dine with you on the night of the 29th.

I have just been in touch this morning with Baron Seilliere to convey an invitation on your behalf which I made following a telephone conversation with General Vanier. Baron Seilliere told me that he much appreciated your kind gesture, but that both he and his wife had made it a rule not to go out by night due to their advanced age. Baron Seilliere asked me to convey his thanks and apologies for not being able to accept.

General Vanier telephoned your invitation to H.E. Count Jean de Hauteclocque and Countess Hauteclocque. Unfortunately they have a dinner themselves in Brussels that night, and will be unable to come.

J.L.

September 25th, 1948.

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

C 206101

I have now been able to extend invitations to all the guests you had invited to dinner on September 29th, and, unless there are last minute cancellations, the final list of guests would be as follows:

H.E. M.Robert Schumann
The Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Bevin
The Rt.Hon. Philip Noel-Baker and Mrs. Noel-Baker
H.E. M.Paul Spaak
H.E. M.Tsaldaris and Mme.Tsaldaris
Mrs. F.D.Roosevelt
Mrs. Pandit
H.E. Mr. Ray Atherton and Mrs. Atherton
H.E. M.Van Royen
The Count Robert de Dampierre and Countess de Dampierre
H.E. Mr. Sydney Pierce and Mrs. Pierce
The Hon. Lionel Chevrier and Mme. Chevrier
Senator W. McL. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson
General A.G.L.McNaughton and Mrs. McNaughton
H.E. Maj. Gen. Georges Vanier and Mme. Vanier
Mr. and Mrs. Hugues Lapointe
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Maybank
Mr. N.A.Robertson
Mr. L.D.Wilgress
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ritchie
Mr. W.L.Mackenzie King

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The "chef du cabinet" of M. Herriot told me that the President du Conseil was sorry he could not accept your kind invitation as he would not be in Paris on the 29th. The Secretary of Mr. Marshall was asked by the Secretary of State to convey his regrets that he could not dine with you on the night of the 29th.

I have just been in touch this morning with Baron Seilliere to convey an invitation on your behalf which I made following a telephone ~~telegram~~ conversation with General Vanier. Baron Seilliere told me that he much appreciated your kind gesture, but that both he and his wife had made it a rule not to go out by night due to their advanced age. Baron Seilliere asked me to convey his thanks and apologies for not being able to accept.

General Vanier telephoned your invitation to H.E. Count Jean de Hauteclocque and Countess Hauteclocque. Unfortunately they have a dinner themselves in Brussels that night, and will be unable to come.

J.L.

September 25th, 1948.

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

I discussed with the Manager of the Crillon the seating arrangements for the dinner on September 29th:

With the number of guests who have now accepted your invitation (34), it appears that there are two possible solutions:

(a) An oval shaped table. The management suggests that this table is really intended for smaller parties of not more than 24. They could still accommodate 34 guests at the table but it would be too long to look nice as leaves would have to be added and chairs would have to be used instead of arm chairs.

(b) A horse-shoe table. This could easily accommodate 34 guests and, according to the management, present a more dignified appearance. Arm chairs would be used in this case.

With regard to the cloakroom for the ladies, the Director of the Crillon asked me to apologize for the scarcity of space which was available at the present time. All the rooms are occupied and there is very little likelihood that more space would be available on the 29th which could conveniently be used as a cloakroom. He suggests the following:

(a) That a dressing-table and screen be placed in your own bathroom which could be used as a cloakroom, or

(b) That Mr. Handy's room, No. 104, be used for the purpose.

If it is still agreeable to you, the entry of your own study could be used as a cloakroom for men.

Cigarettes and cigars will be provided by the Canadian delegation.

2...

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As suggested by yourself, General Vanier has been provided with a list of guests in order to work out, in conjunction with the Quai d'Orsay, the precedence.

The Canadian Embassy have been requested to supply us with menus and place cards to be used at dinner. The management of the Crillon would gladly print the menus in characters identical to those used for the printing of their own menus. The characters would seem to be clear and large enough for the purpose. They could also be hand-written if you prefer.

The management of the hotel would also like to know whether you wish to have coffee and liqueurs served at the table or in your study.

It is understood that sherry, tomato juice etc. will be served in your study before the meal.

You may wish to let me have your views on these different matters.

J.L.

September 26th, 1948.

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Crillon Hotel,

Place de la Concorde,

Paris.

September 26th, 1948.

Dear General Vanier:

The Prime Minister would be grateful if you would be good enough to suggest seating arrangements for the dinner on the 29th. I am therefore attaching a list of guests which you may wish to peruse.

The management of the Crillon would gladly print the menus if given the menu cards which I understand you have undertaken to let us use, as well as the place cards. You may therefore wish to have someone send them to me at an early opportunity.

With regard to the seating arrangements, the Prime Minister said that French protocol should be followed.

Yours sincerely,

H.E. Maj.Gen. G.P.Vanier, DSO., MC.,
Canadian Embassy.

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C 206105

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I discussed with the Director of the Crillon the question of the price of the reception you are giving on September 29th.

M.Colas said that the price would be 3,000 francs per person. This is inclusive of dinner wines and sherry etc. served during the evening. It does not include 15% for the service or the flowers. The total cost would therefore be approximately:

Meal	3,000 francs
Service	450
	3,450 francs

Flowers for the table, if provided by the Crillon, would cost 3,500 francs.

These figures would seem to compare favourably with the prices at the Country Club, as the total is under 12 dollars per person.

Attached is the menu.

J.L.

September 26th, 1948.

300)3000
10

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

Paris, le ..... 19 .....

HÔTEL DE CRILLON

R.C. SEINE 27.162

PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

Ad. Télég: "CRILONOTEL"

" Salon " Les AIGLES "

Mercredi 29 Septembre 1948

Réception donnée par Monsieur le Président Mackenzie - King

34 DINERS à 20 h 30 -

Prix par personne: 3.000
+ Service 15 °/°
+ Décoration florale = 3.500.

Consommé Madrilène

Paillettes Dorées

Truites Meunière

Noisette de Veau Lavallière

Coeurs de Laitue Mimosa

Omelette Norvégienne

Gâteau Anniversaire

Corbeille de Fruits

Porto - Xérés - Dry Martini - Jus de Tomates

Gewurz Traminer Gaensbroennel 1942

Château la Mission Haut Brion 1937

Veuve Clicquot brut 1937

Café

Fines - Liqueurs

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

With regard to the icing on the mocha cake to recall General and Mme. Vanier's wedding anniversary, you may wish to have "All Good Wishes" iced on top of the mocha and "Sept. 29th 1921 - Sept. 29th, 1948" iced on the side.

J.L.

September 27th, 1948.

G.V. — J.A.
1921 — 1948
~~All good wishes~~
many happy returns

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List of Guests for dinner on
September 29th

H.E. M.Robert Schumann

The Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Bevin

The Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker and Mrs. Noel-Baker

H.E. M.Paul Spaak

H.E. M.Tsaldaris and Mme. Tsaldaris

Mrs. F.D.Roosevelt

Mrs. Pandit

H.E. Mr. Ray Atherton and Mrs. Atherton

H.E. M.Van Roijen

The Count Robert de Dampierre and Countess de Dampierre

H.E. Mr. Sydney Pierce and Mrs. Pierce

The Hon. Lionel Chevrier and Mme. Chevrier

Senator W. McL. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson

General A.G.L.McNaughton and Mrs. McNaughton

H.E. Maj. Gen. Georges Vanier and Mme. Vanier

Mr. and Mrs. Hugues Lapointe

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Maybank

Mr. N.A.Robertson

Mr. L.D.Wilgress

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ritchie

Mr. W.L.Mackenzie King

H.E. Sir Oliver Harvey and Lady Harvey

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C 206109

Senator Robertson
Countess de Dampierre
Gen. McNaughton
Mrs. Pierce
Mr.N.A.Robertson
Mr.L.D.Wilgress
Mr. Maybank
Mr. C.Ritchie

Mrs. Chevrier
H.E. M.Tsaldaris
Mrs. Bevin
H.E. M.Schuman
Mrs. Pandit
Prime Minister
Mme. Tsaldaris
H.E.M.Spaak
Mrs. Roosevelt
Rt. Hon. E.Bevin
Mrs. W.McL. Robertson

Lady Harvey
Hon. M.Chevrier
Mrs. Atherton
Rt.Hon.P.Noel-Baker
Mme. Vanier
H.E. Sir Oliver Harvey
Mrs. McNaughton
Dr. Van Royen
Mrs. Noel-Baker

The Hon.Mr.Atherton
Mme. Lapointe
Count de Dampierre
Mrs. Maybank
H.E. Gen. Vanier
Mrs. Ritchie
Mr.S Pierce
M.Lapointe

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C 206110

CANADIAN EMBASSY
AMBASSADE DU CANADA

Mr & Mrs Charles Ritchie have much
pleasure in accepting the kind invitation of
Mr. Mackenzie for dinner on Wednesday
September 29, 1948, at 8.15 at the Château Laurier Hotel

September 27, 1948.

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Son Excellence
M. Mackenzie King

101

C 206111

COMTE ROBERT DE DAMPIERRE

Ambassadeur de France

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 206112

7BIS RUE DES SAINTS PÈRES
(T. LITTRÉ 34-91)

Le Comte et la Comtesse Robert de Dampierre remercient Son Excellence Monsieur Mackenzie King de son aimable invitation à dîner le Mercredi 29 Septembre.

Ils auront l'honneur de s'y rendre.

Paris le 26 Septembre 1945.

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C 206113

FROM: THE ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA LONDON ENGLAND

TO: THE CANADIAN EMBASSY PARIS

CYPHER-AUTO

NO. 82

RESTRICTED

LONDON, September 25th, 1948.

No. 82. Restricted. Following for Leger from Ford, Begins: Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Mrs. Noel-Bakerare pleased to accept the invitation of Mr. Mackenzie King to dinner on Wednesday, September 29th, at the Crillon. His private secretary will be in touch with you in Paris on arrival. Ends.

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LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGÈRES

C 206114

Le Vice-Président du Conseil, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et Madame Tsaldaris remercient Son Excellence Monsieur Mackenzie-King de son aimable invitation pour le dîner du mercredi 29 courant, au quel ils auront l'honneur et le plaisir d'assister.

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Mercredit 29 Septembre 1948

20 DINERS à 20 h 30:

Salon "LES AIGLES"

\- - -

Reception donnée par Monsieur

le Président Mackenzie King

Crème Colbert
ou
Consommé Madrilène
Paillettes Dorées

Truites Meunière
ou
Vol au Vent de Fruits de Mer
ou
Filets de Sole Walewska

Poularde de Bresse Mascotte
ou
Noisette de Veau Lavallière

Coeurs de Laitue Mimosa

Omelette Norvégienne
ou
Glace Niçoise
Gâteau Anniversaire

Corbeille de Fruits

Porto - Xérés

Gewurz Traminer 1942
ou
Meursault Goutte d'Or 1942

Château Margaux 1934
ou
Chambolle Musigny 1934

Veuve Clicquot brut 1937

Café

Fines - Liqueurs

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C 206116

September 23rd, 1948.

MEMORANDUM NO. 2

To: MR. Côté Mr. R.H. Roberts

From: Mr. J. Duchastel.

It is the custom in this country that when a Head of Mission important such as our Prime Minister comes to Paris, he deposits a wreath at the Arc de Triomphe.

In reply to your memo:

(a) I am not aware that any Head of Mission has so far, laid a wreath, but General Crerar, on his visit to Paris, laid a wreath, Saturday morning, 10.00 a.m. at the Arc de Triomphe.

(b) Arrangements are very easy to be made, by ordering a wreath which I am in a habit of doing in this country.

(c) Day clothes are worn in such an occasion.

(d) Protocol. French police are to be advised so as to have a service d'ordre assured for such a ceremony.

W.J.D.

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September 22, 1948.

Memo to Mr. J. Duchastel:

Mr. Charpentier advises me that it is the custom for heads of delegations, missions or states coming to Paris to deposit a wreath at the Arc de Triomphe.

I communicated this information to Mr. Robertson, who is anxious to know the following information:

(a) Has any head of delegation laid a wreath?

(b) What arrangements are required to be made to have a wreath deposited?

(c) What clothes should be worn?

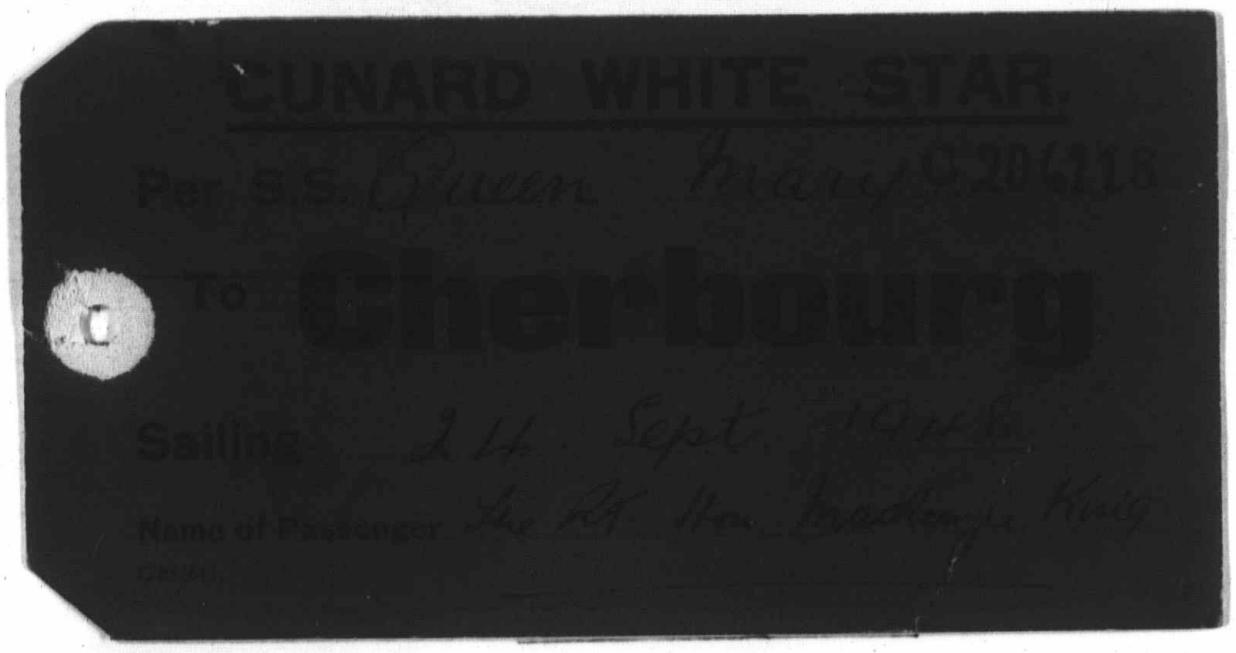
(d) What is the protocol for such a ceremony?

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR


CUNARD WHITE STAR

Per S.S. Queen Mary

To Southampton

Sailing 14 Sept. 1948

Name of Passenger Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C206120

ARTICLES LEFT IN STATEROOMS

R.M.S. " QUEEN MARY " Voyage No. 98E

Date 20/9/1948 Place Southampton

Description of Articles Suit of underwear I.P. Shaw

Name of Passenger Hon. Mackenzie King Cabin A 58

Name of Steward A. Mayer

Name of Stewardess .....

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C206121

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

The Irish Minister in Paris, Mr. Murphy, called on behalf of the Minister of External Affairs of Ireland, H.E. Mr. McBride, to invite you for dinner on Thursday, ~~Sept. 30th, or luncheon~~ on Friday, Oct. 1st.

Mr. McBride is expected to arrive in Paris at the beginning of next week.

The telephone number of the Irish Legation is Passey 73-58.

I told the Irish Minister that I would submit this kind invitation to you at the earliest possible opportunity and get in touch with him later on.

J.L.

September 24th, 1948.

Telephoned to Mr. Murphy explaining position
Dh.
24-9-48

Please reply suggesting acceptance
24.9.48

done
Dh.

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C 206122

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Sept. 24, 1948

HOUR— 7.oo p.m.

EVENT— Reception

NAME— Senator and Mrs.
Wishart Robertson

PLACE— Hotel Raphael
Room 307

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

1) 29th Anniversary.

2) Return to Crillon for put on decoration.

3) General Vanier will call for Prime Minister 7.45 p.m.

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C 206123

ENGAGEMENTS

Friday - September 24, 1948

MORNING

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Canadian Delegation

10.30 a.m. - Meeting of General Assembly

AFTERNOON

3.00 p.m. - Meeting of General Assembly

7.00 p.m. - Reception, Hon. and Mrs. Wishart Robertson.

EVENING

8.00 p.m. - Dinner, President of the Republic, Palais de l'Elysée.

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C206124

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

In order to obtain a more definite ruling about the decorations for the dinner at the Elysee tonight, I called the office of the commandant civil of the Elysee and was told by the Secretary to Commandant Audour that the wearing of decorations was optional.

At the Protocol section of the Quai d'Orsay to which I also referred the question, I was told that the majority of the 200 odd guests would definitely not wear any decorations.

J.L.

September 24th.

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C 206125

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Le Président de la République

Dîner, au Palais de l'Elysée

Vendredi, Sept. 24, 8. p.m.

in honour of the 3rd session of
the meeting of the U.N.

Uniform
tenue de soirée de préférence

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C 206126

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— September 24, 1948

HOUR— 8.oo p.m.

EVENT— Dinner

NAME— M. Vincent Auriol, President of the Republic.

PLACE— Palais de l'Elysée

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

1) White Tie and decorations.

2) Entrance to Palace is 55 Faubourg St.Honoré.

3) Invitation attached.

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C 206127

Prière de vouloir bien
répondre au Commandant Audoui
Commandant Militaire
du Palais de l'Elysée

Bal: 20-00
Poste 97

Appay Gr.

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MINISTÈRE DES
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES
CANADA

(copy)

C 206128

Monsieur Mackenzie King a
l'honneur d'accepter l'invitation que
Son Excellence le Président de la Ré-
publique Française, Monsieur Vincent Auriol,
a eu l'amabilité de lui faire pour dîner au
Palais de l'Elysée, le vendredi, 24 septembre
à vingt heures, en l'honneur de la Troisième
Session de l'Assemblée des Nations Unies.

Monsieur le Commandant Audouze
Commandant Militaire au Palais de l'Elysée.

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C 206129

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Le Président de la République

Dîner, au Palais de l'Elysée

Vendredi, Sept. 24, 8. p.m.

in honour of the 3rd session of the meeting of the U.N.

Uniform
tenue de soirée de préférence

The Marching Commandant of the Palace informed me that decorations would be worn.

The emblems of the Palace are F-J- Fanbourg Saint Honoré

which is

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September 24, 1948.

Material for Mr. Robertson

Memorandum from Mr. Gauvin enclosing correspondence re "La Revue Francaise de l'Elite".

Mr. Handy

Sealed envelope "personal" from Mr. Matte.
letter
"Personal", datestamped Ottawa Sept. 23rd

Mr. Nicol

Letter from 606½ Gladstone Ave. (3)

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Mr. Handy

"Confidential" letter, datestamped Toronto, Sept. 23rd.

Letter, datestamped Ottawa, Sept. 24th, "Bell Telephone Co."

Letter from Mrs. Handy.

Letter addressed Mr. E. Handy.

Mr. Nicol

Letter No. 4 from 606½ Gladstone Ave.

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C 206133

Paris
24-9-46
Elysée Palace
Président-Conseil

Bruxelles
Moyen

— ENTRÉE —

Son Excellence
Monsieur MACKENZIE KING
Ministre du Canada

33

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C 206134

ENGAGEMENTS
Saturday - September 25, 1948

MORNING

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Canadian Delegation

10.30 a.m. - Meeting of General Assembly

AFTERNOON

EVENING - Chambre des Députés

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C 206135

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

General Vanier informed me that there was no book to be signed at the Elysee Palace.

He suggested that you could either:

(a) leave a card, but not personally; or

(b) write a letter to H.E. the President.

General Vanier said that he would be glad to translate the letter if you wished to have it sent in French.

J.L.I.

September 25th, 1948.

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C 206136

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

re Visit to the Chamber of Deputies

General Vanier checked this afternoon to ascertain whether the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, is likely to be the last one for the present time. He has been informed that it is expected that, if all goes as planned, the meeting will be short and that there will not be another one for at least two months. General Vanier felt that in the circumstances, you might wish to attend tomorrow morning. He will accordingly come to the Crillon Hotel at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, unless he receives information to the contrary.

At General Vanier's suggestion, I am also getting in touch with the Secretary of the Canadian delegation to inform Mr. Chevrier, Mr. Maybank, Senator Robertson and others who may be interested of the fact that the meeting is likely to be the last one while they are here.

R.G.R.

September 25th, 1948.

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C 206137

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

re Visit to the Chamber of Deputies

General Vanier called to say that he had ascertained that the Chamber of Deputies will not be meeting either this afternoon or this evening. It will, however, be meeting tomorrow morning (Sunday), at 10.30.

General Vanier did not know whether you would wish to go tomorrow morning, but in case you do, he has made tentative arrangements, which he says can easily be cancelled if you do not wish to go.

Should you go tomorrow at 10.30, General Vanier said he would be free and very glad to accompany you, although he would ask to be allowed to leave a little early as he wishes to attend a church service.

R.G.R.

Sept. 25th, 1948.

Trying to get away
I will try to get home

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C 206137

Dear Brussels

Hackbarge

leave and OK
not personally
or courte letter
not upset to
go & sign but.

Norway

I will translate
& would Finish
but I guess
I will see about
can't help

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

I am attaching hereto the menu for the dinner of September 29th which was returned to me by General Vanier with the suggestions he made.

If you approve of the suggestions, I could get in touch with the director and inform him of your wishes and also let him know of the approximate number of guests.

General Vanier told me that he had special menus and place cards with the Canadian crest which, I understand, you would wish to be used for the dinner.

General Vanier asked me to let you know of an invitation which the director of the Cercle Interallie wished to extend to the head of the Canadian delegation and other representatives for luncheon at a convenient date.

General Vanier suggests that, if you do not feel in a position to accept the invitation, he could suggest that the luncheon be held only after your departure for London. If, however, you are interested, we could advise the Cercle Interallie accordingly.

J.L.

September 25th, 1948.

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CANADIAN DELEGATION

DÉLÉGATION DU CANADA

Thanks file
C 206139

P.M. to see

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. R.G. Robertson
from Mr. Charpentier

In answer to your note of September 22nd, I am enclosing herewith an English translation of the French translation of an article which appeared in a Greek newspaper from Athens, on the 13th September.

Yours sincerely,

F. Gilles Charpentier

Paris, September 25, 1948.

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ANEXARTISSIA (INDEPENDENCE) Weekly: 13/9/48 ATHENS.

C 206140

The Four Rules of Mackenzie King.
(Article by the Hon. Con. Tsaldaris, Head of the Popular Party and Vice-President of the Government.)

At this time, when Greece is struggling with all her might to ensure her survival, while the uncertainty, fear and anxiety about the future are rampant all over Europe, the attention of us all, and in particular, that of the government, should not remain indifferent to the great and serious events taking place around us. Some of these, and certainly not the least important, are taking place in our own country. However, if living conditions are creating problems which cannot be ignored, nor brushed aside, we must not however consider these questions more serious than they are in fact, we must not make things more difficult, either by exagerating the motives or by miscalculating or losing sight of the objectives.

There is no doubt that for different reasons, local and general, life has become exceedingly hard to bear for the great masses of our people, and particularly for the wage-earners, in public or private employment, and for workers of all trades and categories. Among these reasons, a preponderant

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C 206141

place must be given to the grave uneasiness and agitation characteristic of all post-war periods. As a matter of fact, the greater is the turmoil of war, the deeper are the social and economic troubles arising from it. Those evidently who belong to the social groups of wage-earners and who, together with the peasants, constitute the great majority of our people, are exerting all their efforts in order to bring about an improvement in their unmistakably hard living conditions. On the other hand, it is the obvious duty of the State to do its utmost, without faltering, to raise as much as possible the standard of living of its people, especially in the economically underprivileged groups. However, these possibilities have unfortunately their limitations. On the contrary, they are rather excessively restricted. These realities must always be present to our mind and our needs, however pressing, should not obscure our comprehension nor blind our eyes.

This unrest has created, not only here, but in many other places, a strong taste for striking. It is a common notion that a strike is a weapon which the worker uses

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to defend his well-understood interests. But the same as a weapon is used only with the greatest of care if the right effect is expected of its use instead of the wrong one, the weapon known as a strike must only be handled with carefulness, for good reasons and only as a last resort. Above all, you must be assured that your act will bring some results; if not, the weapon is not only useless, but dangerous and harmful for those who use it as well as for the others, and finally it is turned against those who acted without reason. Whatever may be said, let us not forget that striking is not an end but a mean: the wage-earner, employee as well as labourer, needs an increase in his resources, but a strike does not create new resources; sometimes even, and unfortunately too often, it drains the existing ones.

A friendly newspaper, dealing with these problems, based his argument on the opinion of a great friend of mine, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada. The entire life of this really great humanitarian figure has been devoted to the protection of the working man, not only amongst his own Canadian compatriots, but all over the world.

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In the field of labour and of disputes between workers and their employers, his opinion has been considered as authoritative. More than once, he was invited in the United States, in Europe and Asia, to settle disputes of a most complicated nature and which looked insoluble to everyone . Not for him, however. He always succeeded in finding solutions and settlements satisfactory to all. His fellow citizens have honoured him as much as a man could be, and for twenty-five years, this man, respected throughout the world, has been Prime Minister, ruling and guiding the affairs of his great and rich country, which so often came to our help, and still does. Mr. Mackenzie King has been studying labour problems for fifty years: his experience, and especially his keen interest in the worker and in any working man, helped him to establish certain rules which have been put to use now and again as a gauge and a guide in disputes opposing employers and employees. At a time when strike is threatening intensively during this period, it may be useful to recall those fundamental rules. Based as they are on reason, they are so firm that all interpretation and commentary on them are utterly superfluous.

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C 206144

First rule: WORKERS' INTERESTS ARE BEST.

SERVED WHEN KEPT OUT OF POLITICS.

Second rule: IN EVERY COMMUNITY THE RIGHT

OF INDIVIDUALS OR GROUP CEASES TO EXIST IF IT BECOMES

A MENACE AND A DANGER TO THE RIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

On the basis of those two rules, Mr. Mackenzie King had a famous bill approved in 1906, which, as Minister of Labour, he had enacted to answer the threat of important miners strikes in Canada. This law, which proved to be a model for all States, is called "An Act for the settlement of labour disputes". According to this law, the worker's rights and interest must not run against public interest. If, for example, someone promotes or declares a strike in the coal mines in winter time, he is under obligation to obey the rulings of the government or to withdraw and be replaced by others willing to work for the community.

Third rule: IN ANY DISPUTE WHERE TWO OR MORE

PARTIES ARE ENGAGED, THE ARBITRAL AWARD SHALL SOLVE THE

DIFFICULTIES IN THE INTEREST OF ALL".

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Fourth rule: "AS FOR THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INDUSTRIES AND THE COMMUNITY, IN ANY CASE WHERE THE PURPOSES OF THE INDUSTRIES ARE OPPOSED TO THE HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL ONES, THE INTERESTS OF INDUSTRIES MUST GIVE WAY WITHOUT HESITATION. SOCIAL JUSTICE DEMANDS THAT PUBLIC INTEREST SHOULD PREVAIL, BUT IT REQUIRES ALSO THAT THE INTEREST OF MANKIND MUST GUIDE THE INTEREST OF THE STATE".

These are the four fundamental rules given by a great politician, humanist, and close friend of workers in Canada and the whole world.

As I have said, those rules do not need nor admit interpretations and commentaries. Their basis is unassailable, their meaning is clear and understandable to everybody, their extent so wide that it covers all disputes, at all times, in all countries.

The workers and the employers, the citizens and the representatives of the State, every working man must study those rules and let their minds be permeated by their innermost meaning. Such a study and such understanding will help them to settle any dispute with success. And above all, those disputes which confront them presently.

K. Tsaldaris.

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C 206146

Translated 15.9.48
From Greek to French. S.A.H. Th.

Translated 23.9.48
From French to English. G.C.

2) ESTIA Wednesday evening, Sept. 15. 1948.

Diplomatic visits.

The Canadian Ambassador, General La Flèche, has paid a visit this morning to Mr. Tsaldaris, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has had a short talk with him.

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(Article by the Hon. Con. Tsaldaris, Head of the Popular Party and Vice-President of the Government.)

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There is no doubt that for different reasons, local and general, life has become exceedingly hard to bear for the great masses of our people, and particularly for the wage-earners, in public or private employment, and for workers of all trades and categories. Among these reasons, a preponderant

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First rule: WORKERS' INTERESTS ARE BEST SERVED WHEN KEPT OUT OF POLITICS.

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Fourth rule: "AS FOR THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INDUSTRIES AND THE COMMUNITY, IN ANY CASE WHERE THE PURPOSES OF THE INDUSTRIES ARE OPPOSED TO THE HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL ONES, THE INTERESTS OF INDUSTRIES MUST GIVE WAY WITHOUT HESITATION. SOCIAL JUSTICE DEMANDS THAT PUBLIC INTEREST SHOULD PREVAIL, BUT IT REQUIRES ALSO THAT THE INTEREST OF MANKIND MUST GUIDE THE INTEREST OF THE STATE".

These are the four fundamental rules given by a great politician, humanist, and close friend of workers in Canada and the whole world.

As I have said, those rules do not need nor admit interpretations and commentaries. Their basis is unassailable, their meaning is clear and understandable to everybody, their extent so wide that it covers all disputes, at all times, in all countries.

The workers and the employers, the citizens and the representatives of the State, every working man must study those rules and let their minds be permeated by their innermost meaning. Such a study and such understanding will help them to settle any dispute with success. And above all, those disputes which confront them presently.

K. Tsaldaris.

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C 206153

Translated 15.9.48
From Greek to French. S.A.H. Th.

Translated 23.9.48
From French to English. G.C.

2) **ESTIA** Wednesday evening, Sept. 15. 1948.

Diplomatic visits.

The Canadian Ambassador, General La Flèche, has paid a visit this morning to Mr. Tsaldaris, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has had a short talk with him.

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CANADA. No.16. C 206154

Jeudi, le 16 septembre 1948.

ANEXARTISSIA(=Indépendance)hebdomadaire,13.9.48.

Les quatre règles de Mackenzie King.
Article de M.Con.Tsaldaris,chef du parti populaire et vice-président du Gouvernement.

Au moment où la Grèce lutte très rudement pour assurer son existance et que l'incertitude,l'inquiétude et la crainte pour demain errent sur l'Europe toute entière,l'attention de nous tous et en particulier du gouvernement aurait dû ne pas être distraite,et être tournée totalement vers les grands et sérieux évènements qui ont lieu autour de nous.Quelques-uns de ces évènements, et sûrement pas ceux qui ont une importance secondaire,ont comme centre notre pays.Mais si les nécessités de la vie créent des questions que nous ne pouvons ni ignorer ni écarter,nous avons tous le devoir de ne pas attribuer à ces questions une gravité plus grande que celle qu'elles ont réellement,et,avant tout,de ne pas augmenter les difficultés qui en surgissent,soit en grossissant les motifs,soit calculant mal et ne jugeant pas avec du sang-froid.

Il n'y a pas de doute que pour plusieurs motifs différents,locaux et généraux,la vie est devenue excessivement pénible pour de grandes couches de notre peuple et tout particulièrement pour ceux qui vivent par leurs salaires,employés publics et particuliers,et ouvriers de toute nature et catégorie.Parmi ces motifs occupe une place prépondérante la très grave irrégularité et agitation qui caractérise toutes les périodes post-bellum.On a même remarqué qu'autant plus grande est la tempête de la guerre,autant plus profonds sont les troubles sociaux et économiques qui suivent après

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elle.

Il est naturel que ceux qui appartiennent aux classes sociales de ceux vivant par leurs salaires,et qui,avec les paysans,forment la grande majorté de notre peuple,cherchent par toutes leurs forces et par tous les moyens à leur disposition à améliorer les conditions sans contrédit pénibles de leur existence.Parallèlement c'est le devoir suprême de l'Etat de déployer tout effort et de ne rien omettre pour obtenir le rehaussement,le plus possible,du terrain de vie du peuple et en particulier des classes économiquement plus faibles.Toutefois,malheureusement,les limites des possibilités ne sont pas illimitées.Au contraire même elles sont excessivement restreintes.Cette réalité ne doit pas échapper à notre attention et la nécessité,aussi oppressive qu'elle soit,ne doit pas ombrager nos yeux et obscurcir notre cerveau.

Les grandes difficultés de la vie ont créé,pas seulement dans notre pays,mais dans plusieurs autres pays,une disposition intense vers les grèves.La grève est,comme cela fut reconnu,une arme qu'emploie le travailleur pour la défense de ses intérêts bien compris.Mais comme on doit faire usage de chaque arme avec beaucoup de prudence,afin qu'il ne devienne pas mal au lieu de bien, de même l'arme de la grève doit être employé avec prudence,sagesse, et au pis aller.Et,avant tout,lorsqu'il y a la certitude qu'elle portera un résultat.En cas contraire cette arme non seulement est inutile,mais nuisible et préjudiciable pour celui qui l'emploie,et pour tous les autres,et à la fin elle tourne contre celui qui l'emploie indûment. Quoi qu'il en soit,personne ne doit oublier que

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la grève n'est pas un but,mais un moyen.Que le travailleur,employé ou ouvrier,a besoin d'augmenter les ressources de sa vie et que la grève ne crée pas de nouvelles ressources·Parfois même,et malheureusement pas rarement,elle tarit celles existantes.

Un journal ami parlant de ces questions,fit appel,pour soutenir ses arguments,aux opinions d'un grand ami respectable à moi,et ami chaleureux de notre patrie, du Premier Ministre du Canada M.Mackenzie King.La vie toute entière de cet humaniste vraiment grand a été vouée à la protection de l'homme travaillant.Non seulement de ses compatriotes les Canadiens,mais du monde entier.Dans les questions ouvrières et les différends entre ouvriers et patrons, son opinion est considérée comme une autorité indiscutable.Pas une pas deux fois,il fut appelé aux Etats-Unis,en Europe et en Asie pour arranger de pareils différends qui étaient compliqués et semblaient indissolubles pour tous.Mais pas pour lui aussi, qui parvenait toujours à trouver des solutions et des arrangements satisfaisants pour tous.Ses compatriotes l'honorèrent autant qu'il était possible qu'un homme fût honoré,et pendant 25 ans cet homme respectable dans le monde entier,est Premier ministre et régit et dirige les destinées de sa patrie grande et riche,qui tant et tant de fois nous aida et nous aide. Une étude de 50 ans des questions ouvrières,éclairée par l'expérience,mais surtout par l'affection chaleureuse envers l'ouvrier et envers tout homme travaillant,aida M.Mackenzie King à fonder certaines règles,qui servirent et servent comme une équerre impeccable et un guide pour la solution de quel différend que ce soit,qui met le patron en face de l'

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ouvrier. Au moment ou un souffle de grève souffle ici aussi,intense pendant la dernière période,il est utile que le rappelle ces règles fondamentales.Elles sont tellement inébranlables dans leur base raisonnable,que toute interprétation et tout commentaire sur elles sont parfaitement superflus.

Première règle;»LES INTERETS DE L'OUVRIER SONT INCOMPATIBLES AVEC TOUTE POURSUITE POLITIQUE». Seconde règle;»DANS CHAQUE COMMUNAUTé UN DROIT QUELCONQUE DES PARTICULIERS OU D'UNE CLASSE CESSE D'EXISTER S'IL DEVIENT UNE MENACE ET UN DANGER POUR LES DROITS DE L'ENSEMBLE».

Sur base de ces deux règles,M.Mackenzie King a obtenu le vote de la fameuse loi qu'il rédigea en 1906 comme ministre du travail,lors de la grande grève des houillères du Canada.Cette loi qui dès lors constitua un modèle pour tous les Etats,est connue comme »la loi sur la recherche aux différends ouvriers».Selon cette loi le droit et l'intérêt de l'ouvrier ne doivent pas s'opposer à l'intérêt public.P.ex.celui qui fomente ou proclame une grève des houillers en temps d'hiver doit et est tenu à céder aux décisions du gouvernement ou s'écarter et céder sa place à d'autres disposés à travailler en faveur de l'ensemble.

Troisième règle;»DANS TOUT DIFFEREND L'EVITEMENT DE LA PARTIE ADVERSE,DISPOSITION ARRANGEANTE RESOUT LES DIFFERENDS LES PLUS COMPLIQUES AU PROFIT DE TOUS». Quatrième règle;»Aux relations entre industrie et société,dans chaque cas où un point de vue de l'industrie est opposé au point de vue humaniste et social,les intérêts de l'industrie doivent être sacrifier sans hésitation.La justice sociale impose la domination de l'intérêt de l'Etat,mais elle im-

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pose en même temps que lèintérêt de l'humanité doit dominer sur l'intérêt de l'Etat.

Telles sont les quatre règles fondamentales qu'a posées ce grand homme politique et humaniste et ami chaleureux des ouvriers non seulement du Canada mais du monde entier.

Comme j'ai dit, ces règles n'ont pas besoin ni admettent-elles ni interprétations ni commentaires. Leur base est inébranlable, leur sens est clair et compréhensible par tous, leur étendue tellement grande qu'elle comprend tout différend, de toute époque et de tout pays.

Les ouvriers et les patrons, les citoyens et les porte-paroles de l'Etat, chaque homme travaillant, doit bien étudier ces règles et se laisser imbiber de leur esprit et de leur sens plus profond. Leur étude et leur compréhension les aidera à resoudre avec succès tout différend. Et surtout des différends qui les préoccupent actuellement.

K.Tsaldaris.

Traduit
15.9.48.
S.A.H-Th.

2) **ESTIA** Mercredi soir 15 septembre.

Visites diplomatiques.

L'Ambassadeur du Canada Général LaFlèche visita ce matin au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères M.Tsaldaris et a eu avec lui une courte conversation.

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ENGAGEMENTS

Sunday - September 26, 1948

MORNING

10.30 a.m. - Chamber of Deputies

AFTERNOON

EVENING

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file
Lh.

C 206160

A Son Excellence, Monsieur Mackenzie King,
Représentant du Canada à l' Assemblée des Nations-Unies.

Ne soyez pas surpris, Excellence, au reçu de cette missive. Nous sommes convaincus qu'elle saura vous intéresser.

Voici les faits qui motivent notre démarche : condamnés politiques pour avoir, de 1941 à 1945, uniquement combattu le bolchevisme dans les rangs de la légion belge " Wallonie" en qualité de correspondant de guerre, nous sommes actuellement détenus au centre d'internement de Beverloo. En dépit de la juvénile pureté de notre élan, d'un idéal qui, croyions-nous, pouvait servir et notre pays et le monde, nous savons aujourd'hui que nous avons agi avec une inconcevable imprudence. Nos regrets d'avoir ainsi, à notre corps défendant, favorisé l'obscure politique du Troisième Reich, nous incitent à réparer notre tort.

Ce préambule, Excellence, nous mène à l'essentiel de notre requête. Il nous est apparu que, ayant commis avec une arme bien précise, l'Information, la faute que nous nous reprochons, il serait bien de la racheter en mettant au service de la Paix et de la Démocratie cette même arme. L'idée nous en est venue en assistant, lors d'une projection d'actualités cinématographiques, à un reportage effectué en Palestine par les correspondants de guerre de l'O.N.U. La mission de ces hommes, par les périls qui l'entourent quotidiennement, acquiert une grandeur et une noblesse qui nous a particulièrement frappés. Ne nous serait-il pas possible, Excellence,

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d'oeuvrer en tant que correspondants de guerre, sur n'importe quel front et dans n'importe quelles circonstances, pour l'Organisation des Nations-Unies? Il nous semble que cette action, si elle nous était permise, nous offrirait la chance cherchée en vain depuis plus de trois ans, de reconquérir notre propre estime avec celle de tous.

Nous vous serions, Excellence, reconnaissants, si vous daigniez prendre intérêt à notre voeu, et nous renseigner à cet égard. Vous ne resterez pas insensible à l'ardente prière de deux soldats qui péchèrent par généreuse naïveté, et qui payent. Qui veulent payer plus encore.

Nous nous excusons de notre audace et nous vous prions de croire, Excellence, à notre très respectueuse considération.

Beverloo, le 26 Septembre 1949.

Charles V R Y M A N
C.I. Beverloo - Belgique
Mat. 57902 E - 54 - I

Georges B R I S S A
C.I. Beverloo - Belgique
Mat. 57295 - C.E.P.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

As indicated on the menu, a mocha cake will be served with the omelette Norwegienne. In the event you would wish to have an appropriate inscription in icing on the cake to recall Gen. and Mme. Vanier's wedding anniversary, the management would be glad to do so.

You may therefore wish to let me have the text of the inscription if the suggestion meets with your approval.

J.L.Th.

Sept. 26, 1948.

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

I discussed with the Manager of the Crillon the seating arrangements for the dinner on September 29th:

With the number of guests who have now accepted your invitation (34), it appears that there are two possible solutions:

(a) An oval shaped table. The management suggests that this table is really intended for smaller parties of not more than 24. They could still accommodate 34 guests at the table but it would be too long to look nice as leaves would have to be added and chairs would have to be used instead of arm chairs.

(b) A horse-shoe table. This could easily accommodate 34 guests and, according to the management, present a more dignified appearance. Arm chairs would be used in this case.

With regard to the cloakroom for the ladies, the Director of the Crillon asked me to apologize for the scarcity of space which was available at the present time. All the rooms are occupied and there is very little likelihood that more space would be available on the 29th which could conveniently be used as a cloakroom. He suggests the following:

(a) That a dressing-table and screen be placed in your own bathroom which could be used as a cloakroom; or

(b) That Mr. Handy's room, No. 104, be used for the purpose.

If it is still agreeable to you, the entry of your own study could be used as a cloakroom for men.

Cigarettes and cigars will be provided by the Canadian delegation.

2...

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As suggested by yourself, General Vanier has been provided with a list of guests in order to work out, in conjunction with the Quai d'Orsay, the precedence.

The Canadian Embassy have been requested to supply us with menus and place cards to be used at dinner. The management of the Crillon would gladly print the menus in characters identical to those used for the printing of their own menus. The characters would seem to be clear and large enough for the purpose. They could also be hand-written if you prefer.

The management of the hotel would also like to know whether you wish to have coffee and liqueurs served at the table or in your study.

It is understood that sherry, tomato juice etc. will be served in your study before the meal.

You may wish to let me have your views on these different matters.

J.L. Ilsley

September 26th, 1948.

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Our most respectful regards on our way from London to Geneva for two days

J. C.

Le Sénateur Thomas Vien

C 206165

Montréal *Canada* *Ottawa*

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C 206166

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C 206167

My dear Mr. King,
Knowing your many
occupations I dont want to

GASPARD FAUTEUX
Speaker of the House of Commons
Canada

disturb you but meant to
take this opportunity to offer
you my best regards and Wishes
&c.

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C 206169

ENGAGEMENTS
Monday - September 27, 1948

MORNING

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Canadian Delegation.

10.ao a.m. - Meeting of General Assembly.

AFTERNOON

EVENING

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C 206170

The Rt. Hon. W. MacKenzie King

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C 206171 British Embassy 28.IX.48

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C 206172

UNION INTERALLIÉE

33, Faubourg Saint-Honoré

Téléphone : ANJOU 96-00

INVITATION

M. S. Exc. le Très Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King

LE TITULAIRE : LE PRÉSIDENT :

Valable du 27 Septembre au 10 Octobre 1948

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MEMORANDUM C 206173

Office of the Prime Minister

~~Ottawa~~ PARIS, Sept. 25, 1948

Mr. Léger:

Pls. draft acknt. Thank.

4)

W.L.M.K.

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C 206174 (2)

UNION INTERALLIÉE

— 33, Rue du Faubourg St-Honoré, PARIS —

COMITÉ DIRECTEUR

Président d'honneur : M. l'Amiral LACAZE.

Président : M. le Comte Stanislas de CASTELLANE,

Vice-Président délégué : le Prince Jean-Louis de FAUCIGNY-LUCINGE.

Vice-Présidents : M. le Duc de BROGLIE, M. le Comte de FELS.

Membres : MM. Jean-Henri ADAM — le Bâtonnier Jacques CHARPENTIER — le Duc de GRAMONT — Sir Charles HENDERSON — Michel HOMOLLE — Nelson Dean JAY — Alfred LAMBERT-RIBOT — Joseph LANIEL — Théodore LAURENT — Pierre LEBON — Cap. MALCOLM BULLOCK — André SIEGFRIED — de SOUZA DANTAS — le Général VANIER — de WITASSE.

COMITÉ DES DAMES

Présidente d'honneur : Mme la Maréchale FOCH.

Présidente : Mme la Duchesse de La ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Vice-Présidentes : Mme la Vicomtesse BENOIST d'AZY
Mme la Vicomtesse VIGIER.

I. BUT DE L'ASSOCIATION

Le Cercle Interallié, comme d'autres Cercles, est un endroit agréable où l'on peut convier ses amis à déjeuner, à prendre le thé, à dîner. Son activité sociale est, en outre, justement appréciée en raison, précisément, des manifestations qui s'y donnent et qui sont pleines d'attrait.

Mais il est autre chose encore : Il a des buts et une mission bien définis : c'est le centre, par excellence, de l'accueil de notre Pays aux visiteurs de marque qui nous viennent de l'étranger ; par nous ils apprennent à mieux connaître les différents aspects de notre vie nationale ; par nous aussi, ils sont mis en relation avec ceux qui sont à la tête de nos activités directrices ; par nous enfin, ils nouent des amitiés qui sont utiles à la cause de la bonne entente et de la compréhension mutuelle des peuples. C'est là le programme de l'Union Interalliée, celui en vue duquel elle a été créée et dont le Cercle n'est qu'un moyen d'action.

Les approbations les plus illustres ont sanctionné l'œuvre qu'elle a accomplie. Et ses grands Présidents comme le Maréchal FOCH et Monsieur Jules CAMBON, en lui apportant le prestige de leur nom et de leur activité, ont définivement établi son autorité mondiale.

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En raison des buts qu'elle se propose d'atteindre, l'Union Interalliée est affiliée à 200 des meilleurs clubs du monde.

II. SIÈGE SOCIAL

Les Membres du Cercle de l'Union Interalliée ont constitué une Société Immobilière qui a acquis l'Hôtel du 33, faubourg Saint-Honoré, dans le quartier des Champs-Élysées, comprenant une cour d'honneur, des jardins, des salons de réceptions, des salles à manger, des salles de lecture, de conversation, de bridge, et des salons privés.

III. PRIVILÈGES RÉSERVÉS AUX MEMBRES

Les Membres de l'Union Interalliée, hommes et dames peuvent :

a) — Déjeuner, dîner, prendre le thé avec leur famille et leurs invités, dames et messieurs, dans les salons et jardins du Cercle. (Les enfants à partir de seize ans sont admis au Cercle pour déjeuner seulement, accompagnés de leurs parents.)

b) — Prendre part à toutes les manifestations d'activité de l'Association : Réceptions, Concerts, Représentations théâtrales, Conférences, etc . . . , organisées par le Comité, et obtenir pour celles-ci des invitations en faveur des membres de leur famille et de leurs amis.

c) — Obtenir en faveur des membres de leur famille et de leurs amis une carte d'invitation de 14 jours. Cette carte qui n'est jamais renouvelable, mais dont le nombre des bénéficiaires n'est pas limité, ne peut être accordée qu'à des personnes résidant hors de France. Elle donne droit à l'usage du Cercle pendant la durée de sa validité.

d) — Bénéficier de l'organisation du Secrétariat qui donne toutes les facilités pour visiter les différentes Institutions françaises privées ou publiques : Chambre, Sénat, Manufactures Nationales, Instituts, Ministères, Laboratoires, Industries privées, etc.

e) — Sur leur demande au Comité, se pourvoir d'une lettre d'introduction auprès des Clubs affiliés à l'Union Interalliée qui ont accordé la réciprocité.

f) — Retenir des salons pour leurs réceptions particulières.

g) — Profiter de la bibliothèque, conformément au règlement établi.

(1948)

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Monsieur W.L. Mackenzie
King remercie le Comte Stanislas
de Castellane, Président de
l'Union Interalliée, de son amabilité
en lui ayant fait parvenir une carte
d'invitation à l'Union Interalliée.

Paris, le 28 septembre 1948.

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C 206177

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

The Hon. Cumming-Bruce, Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Noel-Baker, (Copelnik 44-10, Ex. 20[illegible] called to say that the Minister of Commonwealth Relations would like to pay his respects at any time convenient to you after you have delivered your speech.

J.L.

September 27th, 1948.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

re Meeting called by Mr. Bevin
for Wednesday morning

I called Mr. Bevin's office at the United Kingdom Embassy this morning to say that you were planning to be present at the meeting at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. I ascertained that it is probable that most of those present will be accompanied by two or three advisers at their own choice and selection.

The meeting is to be at the Embassy residence (not the Chancery) which is at 39 Rue de Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, and will be in the "salon blanc".

R.G.R.

September 27th, 1948.

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ENGAGEMENTS

Week of Sept.27 - Oct.2, 1948

MONDAY - September 27

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Delegation
10.30 a.m. - Meeting of General Assembly
Speech by Prime Minister.

TUESDAY - September 28

8.oo p.m. - Dinner, Mr. Bevin,
British Embassy

WEDNESDAY - September 29

8.oo p.m. - Dinner for General and
Mme Vanier.

THURSDAY - September 30

FRIDAY - October 1

- Opera.

SATURDAY - October 2

SUNDAY - October 3

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C 206180

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Pierce gave me the following figures about direct governmental credits.

Europe:

Loans to foreign countries to June 12, 1948 amounted to $594, million authorized and $508 million advanced.

The sentence replacing that about the 30 million credit to Czechoslovakia ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ could now read as follows:

I speak with some knowledge and feeling on this question because the people of Canada have taken their full share of the load of providing relief and assistance for the war shattered countries of Europe through Mutual Aid, through Military Relief, through UNRRA, as well as through direct governmental credits of over $500 million for the Continent of Europe.

J.L.

Sept. 27th.

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C206181

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Dr. Fauteux telephoned to me from London last evening to say that he wanted you to know immediately that he had received the letter which you wrote to him from the boat, with regard to arrangements for the next session of Parliament. Dr. Fauteux said that he was most concerned that you should have felt any anxiety whatever, and he wanted assurance to be passed on to you that he would do everything within his power to see that adequate and satisfactory arrangements are made in accordance with your wishes.

Dr. Fauteux was on the point of leaving for the American zone of Germany, where the parliamentary group is apparently going for a week or so. He said that he expected it might be possible for him to see you during your present trip, perhaps in London, if you so desired, or on return to Ottawa if that would be preferable, in order to ascertain exactly what you would wish to have done.

September 27th, 1948.

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C 206182

ENGAGEMENTS
Tuesday - September 28, 1948

MORNING

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Canadian Delegation

10.30 a.m. - Meeting of General Assembly

ADDRESS BY PRIME MINISTER

AFTERNOON

3.00 p.m. - Meeting of General Assembly

EVENING

Dinner,
8.30 p.m. - British Embassy

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Monsieur W.L. Mackenzie King remercie l'Ambassadeur du Pérou à Paris et Madame Garcia Salazar pour leur invitation à la réception qu'ils donneront à la Maison de l'Amérique Latine le samedi, 2 octobre, de 18 à 20 heures.

Il regrette vivement, à cause d'un engagement antérieur, de ne pouvoir assister à cette réception.

Paris, le 28 septembre 1948.

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Monsieur W.L. Mackenzie King remercie Monsieur Jacques de Lacretelle, de l'Académie Française, et Madame de Lacretelle, de leur aimable invitation à la réception qu'ils donneront à la "Maison d'Amérique" en l'honneur des chefs de missions diplomatiques à l'O.N.U., le lundi, 4 octobre 1948, à 21.30.

Monsieur King ne pourra malheureusement pas assister à cette réception vu son départ le lendemain pour Londres, où il doit prendre part à la Conférence des Premiers Ministres du Commonwealth.

Paris, le 28 septembre 1948.

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C 206185

M. Jacques de Lacretelle, de l'Académie française, Président adjoint du Comité France-Amérique, et Madame J. de Lacretelle vous prient d'assister à la réception qu'ils donneront à la "Maison d'Amérique" (Maison des Nations Américaines), 9 et 11, avenue Franklin-Roosevelt, en l'honneur des chefs de missions diplomatiques américaines à l'O. N. U. Cette réception aura lieu le lundi 4 octobre 1948 à 21 h. 30.

M^le Très Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King

Cette carte, rigoureusement personnelle, sera EXIGÉE A L'ENTRÉE par le service de contrôle et n'est valable que si elle porte le nom de la personne invitée.

INVITATION VALABLE POUR UNE SEULE PERSONNE.

De la part de M .....

de 21 h. 30 à 2 h. *On dansera* (Tenue de Soirée).

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C 206186

Monsieur W.L. Mackenzie King remercie Madame la Maréchale Lyautey, le Président de la Fondation Lyautey, le Président du Comité France-Amérique, le Commissaire général de l'Exposition Lyautey, de l'invitation faite pour assister à la réception des Chefs des Missions diplomatiques des Nations Américaines à l'O.N.U., suivie de la présentation de l'Exposition Lyautey.

Monsieur King s'excuse de ne pouvoir accepter cette aimable invitation à cause d'un engagement antérieur.

Paris, le 28 septembre 1948.

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FRANCE-AMÉRIQUE
9 & 11, AVENUE FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT
PARIS (VIII')
TEL.: ÉLY. 45-16 - ADR. TÉLÉG. COMASIE

C 206187

Madame la Maréchale Lyautey, le Président de la Fondation Lyautey, le Président du Comité France-Amérique, le Commissaire général de l'Exposition Lyautey ont l'honneur de prier le Tres Hon. W.L.Mackenzie King, Président de la Délégation Canadienne à l'O.N.U. d'assister à la réception des Chefs des Missions diplomatiques des Nations Américaines à l'O.N.U. qui sera suivie de la présentation de l'Exposition Lyautey.

La réception aura lieu à l'hôtel des Invalides, le jeudi 30 septembre à 17 h.45 précises (Exposition Lyautey, Salon d'honneur du 1er étage).

Paris, le 24 septembre 1948.

R.s.v.p.
Comité France-Amérique
9 et 11, avenue Franklin Roosevelt.

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C 206188

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— September 28, 1948

HOUR— 8.30 p.m.

EVENT— Dinner

NAME— H.M.'s Secretary of State for F.Aff. (Mr.Bevin)

PLACE— U.K. Embassy 37 rue du Faubourg,

PHONE No.— St. Honoré (8e)

REMARKS—

Car ordered for 8.oo p.m.

Black Tie.

See attached invitation.

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C 206189

101

The Rt. Hon. W. Mackenzie-King, O.M.,
C.M.G., M.P.,

Hôtel Crillon,

Place de la Concorde,

Paris 8e.

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Mr Lèges
Plo. accept.

C 206190

Block 1ère

Ambassade d'Angleterre

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Tuesday - September 28, 1948

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Canadian Delegation

10.30 a.m. - Meeting of General Assemb y

ADDRESS BY PRIME MINISTER

3.00 p.m. - Meeting of General Assembly

Dinner,
8.30 p.m. - British Embassy

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C 206193

CHARLES FRÉRICHS
Président du Conseil d'Administration
de l'Université libre de Bruxelles

Bruxelles

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C 206194

ENGAGEMENTS
Wednesday - September 29, 1948

MORNING

9.00 a.m. - Meeting of Commonwealth Representatives - Embassy Residence - 39 rue de Faubourg St.Honoré (in salon blanc).

AFTERNOON

4.00 p.m. - Marriage of Miss Mary Munn to Viscount Duncannon, American Cathedral, 23, ave. George V.

Afterwards at Ritz Hotel, Place Vendôme.

EVENING

8.15 p.m. - Dinner given by Prime Minister in honour of Canadian Ambassador and Mme Vanier. The Crillon.

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C206195

Mr Charles A. Munn

and

Madame Jacques Allez

request the pleasure of the company of

The Rt. Hon. W. Mackenzie-King

at the marriage of their daughter

Mary

to

Viscount Duncannon

at the American Cathedral

23, avenue George V, Paris

on Wednesday, Sept. 29

at 4 o'clock p.m.

and afterwards at

the Ritz Hotel

Place Vendôme

R. S. V. P.

6 bis, rue de Montévideo, Paris 16e

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List of Guests for dinner on
September 29th

1 H.E. M.Robert Schumann

3 The Foreign Secretary and Mrs. Bevin

5 The Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker and Mrs. Noel-Baker

6 H.E. M.Paul Spaak

8 H.E. M.Tsaldaris and Mme. Tsaldaris

9 Mrs. F.D.Roosevelt

10 Mrs. Pandit

12 H.E. Mr. Ray Atherton and Mrs. Atherton

13 H.E. M.Van Roijen

15 The Count Robert de Dampierre and Countess de Dampierre

17 H.E. Mr. Sydney Pierce and Mrs. Pierce

19 The Hon. Lionel Chevrier and Mme. Chevrier

21 Senator W. McL. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson

23 General A.G.L.McNaughton and Mrs. McNaughton

25 H.E. Maj. Gen. Georges Vanier and Mme. Vanier

27 Mr. and Mrs. Hugues Lapointe

29 Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Maybank

30 Mr. N.A.Robertson

31 Mr. L.D.Wilgress

33 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ritchie

34 Mr. W.L.Mackenzie King

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 206198

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

re: Transportation to and Accommodation in London

1. Transportation to London

(a) As I previously reported to you, the schedule for movement to London is as follows:

Oct. 5 - 8.30 p.m. - Leave Paris from Gare du Nord
Oct. 6 - 9.10 a.m. - Arrive in London at Victoria Station.

(b) Tickets and reservations have been secured as follows for the party:

- in railway car No. 4 - Compartment 7, 9, 11, 13.
" " " " 3 - " 9, 11.

No definite allocation of compartments to specific individuals has been made, but the railway company suggest that you should take Compartment 13 as it is the largest and most comfortable. If that suggestion is approved, Compartments 9 and 11 could be assigned to Handy and Nicol so that they would be next to you, and the other 3 distributed among Mr. Norman Robertson, Mr. Leger and myself.

(c) The Embassy would like to pick up the baggage of the party at 6.30 on Tuesday so as to have ample insurance against possible delays. If the compartments could be definitely assigned in advance, the luggage will be placed in them before the party arrives at the train.

2. Accommodation in London

Since arriving in Paris I have written to London to get full details on arrangements there and to advise what special office facilities will be needed. The report which I have now received indicates that all should be quite satisfactory.

Rooms reserved are as follows:
Prime Minister - 104-105 (the same suite as previously)
Mr. R.G.Robertson - 103
Mr. Jules Leger - 101
Mr. J.E.Handy - 106
Mr. J.S.Nicol - 150
Office - 146

A private telephone switchboard and buzzer system is being installed on Oct. 5th to be in operating condition on your arrival on Oct. 6th.

Lines from the switchboard will connect with the Prime Minister's sitting room and the rooms of Messrs. Leger, Handy and myself. There will also be direct lines to Canada House and the U.K. Cabinet office, in addition to outside lines.

Buzzers are to be connected from the Prime Minister's sitting room to the office, and also to the rooms of Messrs. Leger, Handy and myself.

The British government are, as formerly, providing a car and chauffeur for your use while in London.

3. Gratuities at the Crillon

I have spoken to Mr. Berger, the Assistant Director of the Hotel, with regard to gratuities, and I shall be submitting a memorandum of suggestions shortly.

R.G.R.

Paris,
September 30th, 1948.

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C 206199

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Paris,
September 30th, 1948.

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C 206200

Hotel Raphaël, Paris,
4th October 1948.

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE U.N.

(No. 12)

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTURE

1. The Prime Minister and party will be departing for London by the night ferry leaving the Gare du Nord at 20.30 hours on Tuesday, October 5th. The numbers of the coaches in which the Prime Minister and party will travel are Nos.3 and 4.

2. The Prime Minister's party will consist of the Prime Minister, Mr. N.A. ROBERTSON, Mr. R.G. ROBERTSON, Mr. J. LEGER, Mr. HANDY and Mr. NICHOL.

3. Vehicles of the Prime Minister's party are going from the Crillon to the station as follows:

Car No. 1 - The Chrysler limousine -
The Prime Minister, General and Mme. VANIER.

Car No. 2 - The Cadillac -
Mr. N.A. ROBERTSON, Mr. and Mrs. LEGER.

Car No. 3 - Delegation car No. 82 -
Mr. R.G. ROBERTSON, Mr. HANDY and Mr. NICHOL.

4. To avoid congestion, all other cars going to the Gare du Nord for the departure of the Prime Minister should proceed individually.

5. The following cars will be available to leave the Raphaël at 19.40 hours in order to be at the Gare du Nord by 20.00 hours as follows:

1) No. 83 - Mr. and Mrs. CHEVRIER
Senator and Mrs. ROBERTSON

2) No. 87 - Gen., Mrs. and Miss McNAUGHTON
Mr. and Mrs. MAYBANK

3) Ford - Mr. and Mrs. LAPOINTE, Mr. WILGRESS, Mr. RIDDELL

4) No. 85 (Station Wagon) - Mr. HOLMES, Mr. MACDONNELL, Mr. and Mrs. POLLOCK, Mr. COTE.

6. Members of the delegation not mentioned above are asked to find their own way to the station.

EAC

Distribution:		
	All lists	68
	Mr. H.M.Robertson	3
	Mr. Vaucher	1
	File	1
	Spares	10
	Total	83

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C 206201

ENGAGEMENTS
Friday - October 1, 1948

MORNING

10.30 a.m. - Meeting of Committee I,
Palais Chaillot.

AFTERNOON

6.30 p.m. - Interview with M. Queuille,
Prime Minister of France,

EVENING

8.45 p.m. - Opera - "Samson & Dalilah".

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LIST OF POSSIBLE GUESTS FOR
OPERA ON Oct. 1st.

11 Prime Minister
3 General and Mrs. McNaughton
5 Mr. Handy and Miss McNaughton
7 Sen. Wishart McL.Robertson and Mrs. Robertson
9 Mr. and Mrs. Maybank
~~10 Mr. L.D.Wilgress~~ Regret
10 Mr. Gordon Robertson
Mr. Campbell Moodie.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister.**

The Hon. Francis Cumming-Bruce, Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, telephoned to say that The King had asked that an invitation be extended to you to dine at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, October 13th, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. Cumming-Bruce said that a letter will be coming to confirm the invitation, but it would be appreciated if a reply could be had by telephone in advance.

R.G.R.

October 1st, 1948.

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J.E.H.

C206204

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Norman Robertson.

Frances Cumming-Bruce telephoned and asked that a change be made on the Agenda which he informed me he had handed over to you last night about the Conference of Prime Ministers.

The Agenda for October 13th should now read as follows:

11.30 a.m. - Statement by Prime Minister Attlee on Defence.

3.00 p.m. - Further discussion on defence.

8.30 p.m. - H.M. The King's dinner party.

J.L.

October 1st, 1948.

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C 206205

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

The Secretary to Mr. David A. Morse, the head of the International Labour Organization, telephoned yesterday evening to say that Mr. Morse was wondering if it would be possible for him to call to pay his respects to you at some time during your stay in Paris. He suggested some time to-day if that would be convenient for you.

I asked Mr. Hutchison if Mr. Morse had anything in particular he wished to discuss, and he said that there was one point he had in mind, but he did not enlarge on this.

Mr. Hutchison or Mr. Morse can be reached at Littre 9202.

R.G.R.

October 1st, 1948.

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C 206206

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

The Secretary to Mr. David A. Morse, the head of the International Labour Organization, telephoned yesterday evening to say that Mr. Morse was wondering if it would be possible for him to call to pay his respects to you at some time during your stay in Paris. He suggested some time to-day if that would be convenient for you.

I asked Mr. Hutchison if Mr. Morse had anything in particular he wished to discuss, and he said that there was one point he had in mind, but he did not enlarge on this.

Mr. Hutchison or Mr. Morse can be reached at Littre 9202.

R.G.R.

October 1st, 1948.

Let him know not able to see today

Explained to Hutchison P.M. only time should Mr. — not able to see, etc. 30/X/48

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ENGAGEMENTS
Saturday - October 2, 1948

MORNING

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Canadian Delegation

10.30 a.m. - Meeting of Committee I,
Palais Chaillot.

AFTERNOON

3.oo p.m. - Meeting of Committee I.

6.30 - 8.30 p.m. - Reception,
Greek Embassy,
17 rue August Vacquerie.

EVENING

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Memorandum for Mr. Handy

re Arrangements for departure

(a) Train schedule:

The schedule for departure from Paris and arrival in London is as follows:

October 5th - 8.30 p.m. Leave Gare du Nord
" 6th - 9.10 a.m. Arrive Victoria Station.

The crossing is from Dunkirk to Dover.

(b) Arrangements for baggage.

Baggage should be ready to be picked up at 6.30 p.m. on October 5th. Arrangements have been made by the Canadian Embassy for a truck to call and pick it up after that time in the various rooms of the members of the party. *

(c) Conveyance to the station.

It has been suggested by the Embassy that the Prime Minister and party should leave the Crillon at 7.40 p.m. in order to have ample time to cover possible traffic delays and other hazards. Three cars are being provided in all, and the suggested accommodation is as follows:

Car No. 1 - The Chrysler limousine
The Prime Minister
General and Mme, Vanier

Car No. 2 - The Cadillac
Mr. N.A.Robertson
Mr. and Mrs. Leger

Car No. 3 - Delegation car No. 82
Mr. R.G.Robertson
Mr. Handy
Mr. Nicol.

2....

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(d) Compartments on the train

Allocations have been made as follows:

Carriage No. 4

Compartment No. 13 or 11 - The Prime Minister (as determined by him after arrival)
" 11 or 13 - Mr. Handy
" 9 - Mr. J.S.Nicol
" 7 - Mr. R.G.Robertson

Carriage No. 3

Compartment No. 11 - Mr. N.A.Robertson
9 - Mr. Jules Leger

A ticket covering transportation to London is attached herewith. The documents covering compartment reservations deal with the party as a whole and are held by me.

R.G.R.

October 2nd, 1948.

* Since writing the above, I have been informed that in view of the quantity of luggage, it will be preferable and may be possible to have it placed in one lot in the luggage compartment if one is provided on the train, rather than in the sleeping compartments as originally planned. Accordingly, it will be best if members of the party could retain and take to the station separately whatever bag they will require on the journey to London. The remainder will be picked up as indicated.

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C206210

October 2nd, 1948.

My dear Blair,

Regiment

Re Allocations

Certificate No. 4

Allocations have been made as follows:

(a) Components on the Plain

Component No. 13 of 11 - The Prime Minister (as
Certificate No. 3 delegated by him after
11 to 13 - Mr. Hanah
9 - Mr. L.S.M.Nicol
7 - Mr. E.C.Koperson.

Component No. 11 - Mr. H.A.Koperson
9 - Mr. Wales Leger

A ticket covering transportation to London is attached
herewith. The documents covering compartment reservations
deal with the party as a whole and are held by me.

October 2nd, 1948.

* Since writing the above, I have been informed that in view of the quantity of luggage, it will be preferable and may be possible to have it placed in one lot in the luggage compartment if one is provided on the train, rather than in the sleeping compartments as originally planned. Accordingly, if will be best if members of the party could refrain and take to the station separately wherever pos- they will require on the journey to London. The remainder will be picked up as indicated.

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C 206211

ENGAGEMENTS

Sunday - October 3, 1948

MORNING

AFTERNOON

EVENING

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ENGAGEMENTS

Monday - October 4, 1948

MORNING

9.15 a.m. - Meeting of Canadian Delegation

10.30 a.m. - Meeting of First Committee (Room 2)

AFTERNOON

3.00 p.m. - Security Council, General Assembly Hall.

EVENING

9.30 p.m. - Reception, British Embassy.

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C 206213

ENGAGEMENTS
Week of October 4 - 10, 1948

MONDAY - Oct. 4

9.30 p.m. - Reception, British Embassy

TUESDAY - Oct. 5

1.15 p.m. - Luncheon, M. Schuman

8.30 p.m. - Leave for London,
(Gare du Nord)

WEDNESDAY - Oct. 6

9:10 a.m. - Arrive London - Victoria Stn.

4.30 p.m. - Tea, Mr. and Mrs. Attlee
- ~~Tea~~ and dinner,
Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury.

THURSDAY - Oct. 7

10.15 a.m. - Lord M.

FRIDAY - Oct. 8

9.00 a.m. - Lord M.
10.30 a.m. - Mrs. Thwaites

6.00 p.m. - Sir Alan Lascelles

SATURDAY - Oct. 9

SUNDAY - Oct. 10
- Westminster Abbey
- Luncheon, Garrick Club

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

re Train arrangements for London

I have checked with the travel officers at the Embassy as to the departure time of the train, and they have now ascertained that the time has, in fact, been altered as of to-day. It now leaves at 9.30 p.m. rather than 8.30 p.m. as previously. It still arrives in London at 9.10 a.m.

I am informed that the schedule of the train is as follows:

Leave Paris (Gare du Nord)	- 9.30 p.m.
Arrive Dunkirk	- 2.02 a.m.
Leave Dunkirk	- 2.50 a.m.
Arrive Dover	- 6.30 a.m.
Arrive London	- 9.10 a.m.

In view of the change in the train schedule, all other arrangements for departure from Paris are being set back by one hour. Accordingly, the baggage will be picked up at 7.30 and the cars will arrive at the hotel to pick up the party at 8.40.

R.C.R.

October 4th, 1948.

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C 206215

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

Mr. Gordon Robertson and myself have spent some time endeavouring to obtain an etching of Pasteur. We visited several art shops and libraries specializing in medical publications, as well as others, but to no avail.

At the "Librarie Le Francois", 91 Boulevard St. Germain, we were told that an enlarged photograph could be made. They could not commit themselves either as to price or time of delivery.

J.L.

October 4th, 1948.

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C206216

THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

REQUEST THE PLEASURE OF THE

COMPANY OF

The Hon. Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada.

AT AN EXHIBITION OF

PASTEL DRAWINGS & GOUACHE PAINTINGS

DONE BY

MRS MARGOT MOBERLY PERRIN

IN AFRICA, 1939-48

The Exhibition will be open from October 4 until October 30
Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. *Saturdays to 1 p.m.*

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C 206217

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Côte

The attached letter is presumably addressed to the Prime Minister as head of the Canadian delegation. In view of the fact that he will be leaving tomorrow, I think it is best that it should be turned over to you for such acknowledgment as may be desirable. This, perhaps, could be done after Mr. King has actually left.

R.G.R.

October 4th, 1948.

(Letter from Provisional Government of Israel in Paris enclosing memorandum on importance of the Negev to the State of Israel)

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C 206218

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for General Vanier.

With reference to our telephone conversation of some days ago, I am enclosing herewith the letter to the Prime Minister from Mr. W.F.Prior, together with the acknowledgment which I sent to him on September 26th, as agreed between yourself and the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister has had no opportunity to see Mr. Prior during his stay here, and perhaps you will wish to let Mr. Prior know this after Mr. King's departure.

R.G.R.

October 4th, 1948.

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C 206219

ENGAGEMENTS
Tuesday - October 5, 1948

MORNING

10.30 a.m. - Meeting of Committee No. 1

12.30 p.m. - Interview with Mr. Bevin, ?
U.K. Embassy residence.

AFTERNOON

1.15 p.m. - Luncheon, M. Schuman,
Foreign Affairs Dept.
(See card attached)

- Call on Baron de Seilliers ?

EVENING

8.40 p.m. - Leave Hotel Crillon
9.30 p.m. - Leave Gare du Nord for LONDON

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C206220

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister.

Mr. Hudd advised that the appropriate dress for the luncheon at Buckingham Palace on Monday is short black jacket and striped trousers. The luncheon is to take the place of an audience.

The entrance is through the King's door on the right after passing through the main arch.

October 6th, 1948.

Oct. 11

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 206221

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister.

We enquired at 10 Downing Street about tea this afternoon at 4.30 p.m.

Prime Minister Attlee and Mrs. Attlee will be alone to receive you; someone will be awaiting your arrival by the main entrance to conduct you to the private apartments of the Prime Minister and his wife.

We were informed that a lounge suit would be suitable for the occasion.

6.10.48.
JL.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C206222

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Stephens, private secretary to Mr. Morrison, telephoned to say that Mr. Morrison would like to say a few words of welcome on the telephone. He will be ringing some time this afternoon.

October 6th.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

Attached, as requested, are the following lists:

(a) Members of the British Cabinet, and Ministers not in the Cabinet at the present time.

(b) Members of the Delegations attending the Meeting of Prime Ministers, insofar as they are at present known.to the Office of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

I have checked as to the plans for the meetings and I understand it has been proposed that the opening should occur at 11.15 a.m. on Monday October 11th and should be televised. I do not know whether any intimation of this had been given to you previously. I had not heard of it nor had Mr. Norman Robertson when I spoke to him.

Meetings are planned for 11.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and for 11.30 a.m. (but not 3 p.m.) on Thursday. No meetings are proposed for Friday or Saturday.

October 6th, 1948.
RGR

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THE CABINET.

Prime Minister.....Rt. Hon.C.R. Attlee, CH., MP.,
Lord Président of the Council.....Rt.Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P.,
Sec.of State for Foreign Affairs.....Rt.Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....Rt.Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Defence.....Rt.Hon. A.V. Alexander, C.H., M.P.,
Chancellor of the Duchy of
Lancaster.....Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton, M.P.,
Lord Privy Seal and Paymaster-
General.....Rt.Hon. Viscount Addison, K.G.,
Lord Chancellor.....Rt. Hon. Viscount Jowitt.
Secretary of State for the Home
Department.....Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.....Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Commonwealth
Relations.....Rt. Hon. P. Noel-Baker, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Scotland.....Rt. Hon. Arthur Woodburn, M.P.,
Minister of Labour and National
Service.....Rt. Hon. G.A. Isaacs, M.P.,
Minister of Health.....Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P.,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries....Rt. Hon. T. Williams, M.P.,
Minister of Education.....Rt. Hon. George Tomlinson, M.P.,
President of the Board of Trade.....Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson, O.B.E., M.P.,

Ministers not in the Cabinet.

First Lord of the Admiralty.....Rt. Hon. Viscount Hall
Secretary of Dtate for War.....Rt. Hon. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P.,
Secretary of State for Air.....Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Transport.....Rt. Hon. Alfred Barnes, M.P.,
Minister of Food.....Rt. Hon. John Strachey, M.P.,
Minister of Town and Country Planning...Rt.Hon. Lewis Silkin, M.P.,
Minister of National Insurance.....Rt.Hon James Griffiths, M.P.,
Minister of Supply.....Rt. Hon. George Strauss, M.P.,
Minister of Fuel and Power.....Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P.,
Minister of Civil Aviation.....Rt.Hon. Lord Pakenham
Postmaster-General.....Rt.Hon. Wilfred Paling, M.P.,
Minister of Works.....Rt.Hon. C.W. Key, MpP.,
Minister of State for Colonial Affairs..Rt.Hon. the Earl of Listowel.
Minister of State.....Rt.Hon. Hector McNeil, M.P.,
Minister of Pensions.....H.A. Marquand, M.P.

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C206225

MEMBERS OF DELEGATIONS ATTENDING MEETING OF
PRIME MINISTERS.

October, 1948.

AUSTRALIA -

Rt. Hon. H.V. Evatt

Political Advisers -

Prof. K.H. Bailey
Mr. Patrick Shaw
Maj.Gen. A.J. Boase

Economic Advisers -

Dr. H.C. Coombs
Dr. Roland Wilson
Mr. F.H. Wheeler
Mr. J.A. Tomkin
Mr. J. Walsh

NEW ZEALAND -

Rt.Hon. Peter Fraser

Mr. A.D. McIntosh
Mr. S. Odell
Mr. T. Larkin

Economic Advisers -

Mr. Lester Webb
Mr. E.C. Greensmith
Mr. Sleight (Private Secretary to Mr. Fraser)

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SOUTH AFRICA -

Hon. E.H. Louw

Maj.Gen. W.H.A. Poole
Mr. W.C. Naude
Mr. M.J. Lamprecht (Private Secretary to Mr. Louw)

INDIA -

Pandit Jawaharial Nehru

Sir Girja Bajpai
Mr. A.V. Pai) Private Secretaries to Pandit Nehru)
Mr. M.O. Matthai)
Mr. J.S. Mehta (Private Secretary to Sir Girja Bajpai)

PAKISTAN -

Liaquat Ali Khan

Sir Zafrullah Khan
Mehammed Ali
S.A. Naqvi
G. Ahmed
Mr. Quarishi
A. Hamid (Private Secretary to Liaquat Ali Khan)

CEYLON -

Hon. Stephen Senanayake

Mr. Vaithian Athan
Mr. Atokroali (Private Secretary to Mr. Senanayake)

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MEETING OF THE PRIME MINISTERS,

LONDON.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Wednesday, October 6th

9.10 a.m.	Arrive London, Victoria Station. Proceed to The Dorchester.
4.30	Tea with Mr. and Mrs. Attlee, 10, Downing Street.
7.30	Dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Salisbury.

Thursday, October 7th

10.15 a.m.	Lord Moran called at the Dorchester Hotel.

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C206228

MEMORANDUM ON GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE PRIME MINISTER

WHILE IN LONDON

October 6th
1. Bowl of assorted flowers from General and Mme. Vanier, acknowledged by telegram.
2. Two dozen pink carnations. Mrs. Salisbury. Acknowledged by Prime Minister personally.
3. Lovely yellow and copper coloured crysanthemums from Mr. Frank Salisbury. From the garden at Sarum Chase. Acknowledged by Prime Minister personally.

October 8th
1. Copy of Matthew Arnold's Thomas a Kempis. The Imitation of Christ. From Mrs. Thwaites.
Thanked for at time of sitting

October 9th
1. Basket of assorted flowers from Mr. Victor Dore and Mme. Dore.
Thanked for by telegram.

October 11th
1. Very old bottle of Brandy Otard V.S.O.P. from Mr. Sam Bronfman, staying at the Savoy Hotel. letter.
Thanked for by telephone
2. A large spray of choice crysanthemums from Major J.S.P. Armstrong, Agent-General for Ontario, Ontario House, London. to Canada (Secretary informed by Miss Black.
3. Exquisite rosebuds (12) from Viscountess Jowitt.
4. Beautiful bouquet of roses and small violets from Lady Lucan.
5. Beautiful talisman buds with note from Miss McLean
Book "The Quiet Spirit."

October 12th
1. Exquisite pink roses, 2 dozen, from Mrs. Frank Salisbury.
2. Exquisite crysanthemums and roses. Oak leaves. From Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Cummings.
3. Beautiful pink gladioli, from Mr. and Mrs. Noel-Baker. (Thanked Noel-Baker when he called.)

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October 12th

4. 2 dozen white and red roses from the Fulfords

5. Exquisite variety of full ~~crysanthemums~~ chrysanthemums with ferns, and note from Lady Mountbatten.

6. Gift of flowers from Hotel.

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C 206230

October 13th

7. Flowers from Mr. and Mrs. Jan Pawlica, Ottawa.

8. Flowers from Mrs. William Hendrie.

9. Photograph of Roosevelt and party from Col. Arthur Murray.

10. Box of peaches from the Marquess of Exeter.

October 14th

11. Fresh eggs from the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest.

12. Little floral display from Lady Bessborough, a charming gift from

13. Jar of Cream from Lady Anderson
Asked by Miss Lyon

14. Mixed flowers in a vase from the Hon. Vincent and Mrs. Massey. (Staying at Mr. Jack Patteson's place).

15. Beautiful talisman roses, from Mr. Paul Nanton. (Berkeley Square - Grosvenor 3441)
Phoned & wrote

16. 2 dozen roses and a bunch of violets, from W.S. Rundle, Guelph, Ontario.
first time
Card sent -

17. Two dozen red, white and pink roses from Mr. Clement Davies, Leader of the Liberal Party and the members of the Parliamentary Party.

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C 206231

October 15th	18.	Rosebuds and heather from Lady Pentland
October 16th	19.	Flowers from Mr. James Hendrick Rooney, Toronto.
	20.	Copy of Viscount Cecil's Emergency Policy" from Mr. Walter Hutchinson.
October 18th	21.	Golden chrysanthemums, red and pink carnations, and roses from The Queen.
	22.	Flowers from Mr. and Mrs. Wood. (Regina)
	23.	2 dozen carnations from Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury.
October 19th	24.	2 dozen red roses from the Hon. F.P. Brais, Senator McKeen, Senator Bouffard, Philippe Beaubien.
October 6th	25.	Bottle of Cologne from Mrs. Salisbury.
	26.	Book about Claus from Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury.
October 18th	27.	Two books from Pandit Nehru.
	28.	Book from Mr. J.P. St.Laurent (thanked in person)
October 19th	29.	Fresh roses from Mrs. Hendrie.
	30.	Fancy china figure from Arthur Bowker, Stoke-on-Trent.
	31.	Six eggs from Lady Greenwood's daughter.
October 20th	32.	Dish of flowers from Mrs. F.A. Harwood Smith, Dorchester Hotel.
	33.	Box of sucrets from Mrs. Salisbury.
October 22nd	34.	1 dozen chrysanthemums from Mr. Picard.

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October 22nd

35. Jar of crabapple jelly from Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley.

36. Roses, jar of cream, and a pound of butter from Mrs. Sam King and Mrs. Parrish.

37. "Charles Kingsley and his Ideas" by Guy Kendall, and "Pride and Judgment" by Sir James Grigg, from Mr. F. Hudd.

38. A potted cyclamen and a box of hothouse grapes from Lady Sybil Middleton.

39. Pink roses from Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Alexander Macdonald, of Brussels.

40. Beautiful pink roses from Lionel and Mrs. Chevrier.

October 23rd

41. Six eggs from Mrs. Hope

42. Rosebuds from Mrs. Ra[illegible], Rainham, Kent.

October 24th

43. Jar of cream from Lady Anderson

October 25th

44. Two pheasants from the Marquess of Exeter

45. Two partridges from Lord Walpole

46. Two dozen roses from Mr. and Mrs. Chevrier

47. Box of delicious McIntosh or Snow Apples, from Mr. Norman McLeod of Kempville, Ontario.

48. Metal box made in Kashmir, with top of jade, from two daughters of Madame Pandit, Lekha and Tara.

49. Two dozen red roses from the Fulfords.

50. Chrysanthemums from Lord Queensborough.

51. Beautiful bouquet of flowers from the Hon. Arthur and ~~Mrs.~~ Howard.

52." Copy of "Great Morning", by Sitwell, from Lady Pentland. (Lady Lorna)

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October 26th	53.	Two dozen carnations from Mrs. Girard Van B.Hale
October 27th	54.	Talisman rosebuds from Lady Redfern
	55.	"Speeches and Addresses by Montgomery", with a foreword by Churchill, from Lady Anderson.
	56.	Carnations, also a Book of Praise, also a combination coat-hanger and brushes, from Miss Irene Rooke.
	57.	Copy of "Gray's Inn" - history and associations compiled from original documents by Doughtwaite. (see page 25). From Lady Greenwood
	58.	Bunch of White Heather from Mr. G.M. Brierley, Plymouth. (no further address)
	59.	Magnificent spray of flowers from Mrs. A.P. Holt,

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MEMORANDUM ON GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE PRIME MINISTER

WHILE IN LONDON

October 6th

1. Bowl of assorted flowers from General and Mme. Vanier, acknowledged by telegram.
2. Two dozen pink carnations. Mrs. Salisbury. Acknowledged by Prime Minister personally.
3. Lovely yellow and copper coloured crysanthemums from Mr. Frank Salisbury. From the garden at Sarum Chase. Acknowledged by Prime Minister personally.

October 8th

1. Copy of Matthew Arnold's Thomas a Kempis. The Imitation of Christ. From Mrs. Thwaites. ack. personally

---

October 9th

1. Basket of assorted flowers from Mr. Victor Dore and Mme. Dore. By telegram

---

October 11th

1. Very old bottle of Brandy Otard V.S.O.P. from Mr. Sam Bronfman, staying at the Savoy Hotel. By telephone.
2. A large spray of choice crysanthemums from Major J.S.P. Armstrong, Agent-General for Ontario, Ontario House, London. letter 14/10/48.
3. Exquisite rosebuds (12) from Viscountess Jowitt. ack letter 13/10/48
4. Beautiful bouquet of roses and small violets from Lady Lucan. letter 13/10/48
5. Beautiful talisman buds with note from Miss McLean, Book "The Quiet Spirit". a/k. letter 13/10/48.

October 12th

1. Exquisite pink roses, 2 dozen, from Mrs. Frank Salisbury. by telephone.
2. Exquisite crysanthemums and roses. Oak leaves. From Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Cummings. letter 14/10/48.
3. Beautiful pink gladioli, from Mr. and Mrs. Noel-Baker. (Thanked Noel-Baker when he called.) acknowledged by letter 14/10/48.

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October 12th

4. 2 dozen white and red roses from the Fulfords

5. ✓ Exquisite variety of full crysanthemums with ferns, and note from Lady Mountbatten. letter 13/10/48

6. Gift of flowers from Hotel.

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October 13th

7. ✓ Flowers from Mr. and Mrs. Jan Pawlica, Ottawa, telegram 14/10/48 letter 16/10/48
8. ✓ Flowers from Mrs. William Hendrie. personally 13/10/48
9. ✓ Photograph of Roosevelt and party from Col. Arthur Murray. letter 15/10/48
10. ✓ Box of peaches from the Marquess of Exeter, letter 15/10/48

October 14th

11. ✓ Fresh eggs from the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest. phone personally 15/10/48
12. ✓ Little floral display from Lady Bessborough, letter 17/10/48
13. ✓ Jar of Cream from Lady Anderson, letter 15/10/48
14. ✓ Mixed flowers in a vase from the Hon. Vincent and Mrs. Massey. (Staying at Mr. Jack Patteson's place). letter 17/10/48
15. ✓ Beautiful talisman roses, from Mr. Paul Nanton. (Berkeley Square - Grosvenor 3441). letter 15/10/48
16. ✓ 2 dozen roses and a bunch of violets, from W.S. Rundle, Guelph, Ontario. telegram 15/10/48
17. ✓ Two dozen red, white and pink roses from Mr. Clement Davies, Leader of the Liberal Party and the members of the Parliamentary Party, letter 15/10/48

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October 15th	18. ✓	Rosebuds and heather from Lady Pentland letter 15/10/48
October 16th	19. ✓	Flowers from Mr. James Hendrick Rooney, Toronto. telegram 16/10/48
	20. ✓	Copy of Viscount Cecil's Emergency Policy" from Mr. Walter Hutchinson. letter
October 18th	21. ✓	Golden chrysanthemums, red and pink carnations, and roses from The Queen. letter by hand.
	22. ✓	Flowers from Mr. and Mrs. Wood. telegram 19/10/48
	23.	2 dozen carnations from Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury.
October 19th	24. ✓	2 dozen red roses from the Hon. F.P. Brais, Senator McKeen, Senator Bouffard, Philippe Beaubien. telegram 19/10/48
October 6th	25.	Bottle of Cologne from Mrs. Salisbury.
	26.	Book about Claus from Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury.
October 18th	27. ✓	Two books from Pandit Nehru. letter
	28. ✓	Book from Mr. J.P. St.Laurent (thanked in person)
October 19th	29.	Fresh roses from Mrs. Hendrie.
	30.	Fancy china figure from Arthur Bowker, Stoke-on-Trent.
	31. ✓	Six eggs from Lady Greenwood's daughter. in person.
October 20th	32. ✓	Dish of flowers from Mrs. F.A. Harwood Smith, Dorchester Hotel. letter 20/10/48
	33.	Box of sucrets from Mrs. Salisbury.
October 22nd	34.	1 dozen chrysanthemums from Mr. Picard.

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October 22nd	35.	Jar of crabapple jelly from Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley.
	36.	Roses, jar of cream, and a pound of butter from Mrs. Sam King and Mrs. Parrish. letter
	37.	"Charles Kingsley and his Ideas" by Guy Kendall, and "Pride and Judgment" by Sir James Grigg, from Mr. F. Hudd.
	38.	A potted cyclamen and a box of hothouse grapes from Lady Sybil Middleton. letter 24/10/47
	39.	Pink roses from Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Alexander Macdonald, of Brussels. letter 24/10/47
	40.	Beautiful pink roses from Lionel and Mrs. Chevrier.
October 23rd	41.	Six eggs from Mrs. Hope. letter 24/10/47
	42.	Rosebuds from Mrs. Ray, Rainham, Kent. letter 24/10/47
October 24th	43.	Jar of cream from Lady Anderson
October 25th	44.	Two pheasants from the Marquess of Exeter
	45.	Two partridges from Lord Walpole
	46.	Two dozen roses from Mr. and Mrs. Chevrier
	47.	Box of delicious McIntosh or Snow Apples, from Mr. Norman McLeod of Kempville, Ontario. telegram
	48.	Metal box made in Kashmir, with top of jade, from two daughters of Madame Pandit, Lekha and Tara.
	49.	Two dozen red roses from the Fulfords.
	50.	Chrysanthemums from Lord Queensborough
	51.	Beautiful bouquet of flowers from the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Howard.
	52."	Copy of "Great Morning", by Sitwell, from Lady Pentland.

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October 26th

53. Two dozen carnations from Mrs. Girard Van B.Hale by telephone

October 27th

54. Talisman rosebuds from Lady Redfern

55. "Speeches and Addresses by Montgomery", with a foreword by Churchill, from Lady Anderson.

56. Carnations, also a Book of Praise, also a combination coat-hanger and brushes, from Miss Irene Rooke.

57. Copy of "Gray's Inn" - history and associations compiled from original documents by Doughtwaite. (see page 25), from Lady Greenwood

58. Bunch of White Heather from Mr. G.M. Brierley, Plymouth. (no further address) letter 26/10/48

59. Magnificent spray of flowers from Mrs. K.P. Holt, telephone 26/10/48

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NOTE BY MR. HUDD.

I have confirmed to Sir Alan Lascelles that the Prime Minister will be delighted to lunch with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Monday, October 11th.

1:15 pm

F.H.

6th October, 1948.

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C 206241

Copy sent to Mr. Norman Robertson.

Mr Handy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

Re Degree from London University. I spoke to Mr. Norman Robertson, as directed, and informed him that you would be very pleased to receive the Honorary Degree which London University wishes to confer on you, on the understanding that any ceremony is to be entirely private and without speeches. Mr. Robertson said this was fully understood by the University authorities.

I said that the days you suggested were either Monday, October 25th or Wednesday, October 27th and that the suggestion of 5 p.m. as an appropriate hour seemed suitable. Mr. Robertson is taking the matter up immediately and will call when he has further information.

October 6th, 1948.
RGR.

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PAPIER DE COULEUR

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TELEGRAM

Prefix.	Time handed in.	Office of Origin and Service Instructions.	Words.
RP.	6.56.	Leicester Sq.	70.

At 6.56 pm
From
By

At ....m
To
By

Right-Hon. W.L. Mackenzie-King
c/o High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House. Trafalgar Square W.C.

News Chronicle giving dinner Tuesday next October twelve Savoy hotel to foreign Liberal editors from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and possibly other european countries attending Liberal International Conference stop. Greatly honoured if you

For free repetition of doubtful words telephone "TELEGRAMS ENQUIRY" or call, with this form at office of delivery. Other enquiries should be accompanied by this form, and, if possible, the envelope B or C M 35639

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Prefix. Time handed in. Office of Origin and Service Instructions. Words.

At.....m
From .....
By.....

At.....m
To.....
By.....

will attend and if you would be chief guest.

Laurence Cadbury,
Daily News Ltd.
Bouverie Street.
London.

For free repetition of doubtful words telephone "TELEGRAMS ENQUIRY" or call, with this form at office of delivery. Other enquiries should be accompanied by this form, and, if possible, the envelope

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BLOCK LETTERS THROUGHOUT PLEASE

If you wish to pay for a reply insert R.P. here

London, October 7, 1948

ADDRESS Laurence Cadbury, Esq.,
Daily News Ltd., Bouverie, Street,
LONDON.

I deeply appreciate the kind invitation your telegram received this morning STOP Had circumstances permitted acceptance, I ~~should much have welcomed the exceptional opportunity occasion~~ would afford to meet yourself and Liberal editors of countries ~~referred to therein. Unfortunately have had to decline all~~ invitations for coming week other than those associated with ~~meetings of Prime Ministers British Commonwealth.~~

MACKENZIE KING

Day letter. Charge Room 146, Dorchester

The particulars on the back of this form MUST be completed.

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C 206245

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE

This telegram is accepted for transmission subject to the Telegraph Acts and Regulations. In particular the Postmaster General will not be liable for any loss or damage which may be incurred or sustained by reason or on account of any mistake or default in the transmission or delivery of a telegram.

*NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER.....
and telephone number (if any)

.....

*NOTE : These particulars will not be telegraphed unless included in the message overleaf.

M.33120 25,000 lifts 9/47 Ho. (5022)

A/C

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C 206246

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

The shirt purchased at Swan and Edgar (which can be returned, and a refund obtained) cost £3. 15. 0 or 15 Canadian dollars, as per attached receipt. Only Swan and Edgar had the type of shirt you had in mind out of half a dozen stores we visited, including Simpsons and Austin Reed.

We were unable to get any hard collars at any of these stores: I was told, however, that there were other stores in Jermyn Street which might have hard collars. I should be glad if you would let me know whether you would wish me to continue your enquiries in this direction.

The number of coupons required for a shirt is 8 and for a collar 1. The Commonwealth Relations Office have already been asked to provide a certain number of coupons for your use, which could be returned in the event you did not want them.

October 7th, 1948.
J.L.

shirt returned 9-X-48

Th.

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C 206247

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

M. Charles Frerichs, President of the Governing Body to the Free University of Brussels, called at the Crillon in Paris on the morning of September 29th and asked whether he could see you. As you were not free at the time I asked M. Frerichs if he would be kind enough to telephone in the afternoon.

M. Frerichs called in person that same afternoon and was told by Mr. Handy, who had had time to get in touch with you about this appointment, that you were not free to receive him during that day.

If my memory serves me right, M.Frerichs was to be in Paris but for a very few days.

October 7th, 1948.
J.L.

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C 206248

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Brigadier Clark, Service Attache at Canada House, called this morning to enquire whether, during your stay in London, you could find a moment to accept an invitation from the Commandant of the Imperial Defence College to have tea at the College. If you could find your way clear to accept this invitation the Commandant would extend the formal invitation for the day chosen by you. I told Brigadier Clark that this information would be passed on to you and I would communicate with him later.

11 No

6u9-48

October 7th, 1948.
J.L.

telephoned to Brigadier Clark accordingly.
2-X-48
J.h.

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C206249

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the PRIME MINISTER.

We were advised by Westminster Abbey that three seats will be reserved for you for the 10.30 service on Sunday next, October 10th.

If you arrive at about 10.25 the Head Verger would be at the main entrance to greet you and have someone take you to the pew reserved for you.

October 7th, 1948.
J.L.

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C 206250

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister.

Your thermometer and clock were left at Asprey's this morning.

Information about cost and approximate time of delivery is to be given to me tomorrow. No definite commitment has been made for either, before price and time of delivery have been ascertained.

October 7th, 1948.
J.L.

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C206251

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Robertson.

Miss Ward telephoned to say that the best days for the tentative lunch with Earl Mountbatten are Wednesday, 13 Thursday and Friday of next week. (Telephone 6844 6355)

October 7th, 1948.

Telephoned Miss Ward to say P.M. sincerely resented; desires a request from suggestions re character not official or directly related to meeting - circumstances omitted could not arrange. Miss W. said fully understood would tell Earl M.

W.L.M.K. 7/x/48.

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C 206252

7 h

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. Hudd left the attached memorandum with regard to the possibility of arranging a time for luncheon with the Earl Mountbatten.

I understand that Earl Mountbatten has a very crowded calendar in view of his early departure from the United Kingdom and this is the reason he is so anxious to determine what day, if any, might be convenient for luncheon.

P.M. feels cannot.

October 7th, 1948.
RGR.

RGR

Telephoned regret to Mrs Ward.
7/x/48

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URGENT.

NOTE.

Lord Mountbatten intimates that when he was in Canada it was tentatively arranged that Mr. King should lunch quietly with him when he was in this country, and Mountbatten would like a date to be fixed as soon as possible after the Prime Minister's arrival as he, Mountbatten, is leaving for Malta on October 2 6th.

May this matter please be taken up with the Prime Minister right away and Lord Mountbatten's secretary, Miss Ward, communicated with. Her telephone number is Sloane 6355, or Sloane 6844.

F.H.

4th October, 1948.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

As directed I spoke to Sir Alan Lascelles on the telephone yesterday to inform him that you had received his letter concerning the luncheon with Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace at 1.15 p.m. on Monday, October 11th.

I am advised that entrance for the luncheon is through the King's door on the right after passing through the main arch. Dress is short black jacket and striped trousers.

With regard to Sir Alan's enquiry as to the possibility of visiting you on Sunday I explained that you were not certain yet as towhether you might be out of Town on Sunday, or as to what matters relative to preparation for the meetings to begin on Monday might require your attention. Sir Alan said he entirely understood and that his suggestion was simply for an informal chat if it suited your convenience. He said that he would call either Saturday evening or Sunday morning to see whether you were going to be in the Hotel, and if so, whether there would be a convenient hour at which he might see you.

October 7th, 1948.
RGR

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

The attached copy of a letter from Admiral Bromley was left with me yesterday evening by Mr. Norman Robertson. To the list of tentative engagements which Admiral Bromley provided I have added such information as to time, place and dress as I have been able to ascertain this morning by telephoning Admiral Bromley's Office. In most cases no invitations have as yet been sent out for the events concerned.

Admiral Bromley's secretary is endeavouring to secure details with regard to the ceremony on October 21st for the unveiling of the Jellicoe and Beatty Memorial, and for the Opening of Parliament on October 26th. Details with regard to the other engagements are not expected to be available for a few days yet.

Oct 7 Seen Oct-7-48

October 7th, 1948.
RGR

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C 206256

COPY.

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE
DOWNING STREET, S.W.1.

30th September, 1948.

Dear High Commissioner,

I enclose a list of engagements that have been arranged for the Prime Ministers during their visit to this country. By request, the number of entertainments has been kept to a minimum and the only one outside the Reception by the Government is that on October 14th, given by Lloyds specially for the Prime Ministers and at which Royalty are to be present. It is, therefore, hoped that your Prime Minister will be able to make a special effort to attend. I will inform you immediately of any alteration or addition to this list.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) A BROMLEY

The High Commissioner
for Canada.

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LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS FOR COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS.

Tuesday, October 12th.

India League Reception to Pandit Nehru - Invitation not yet received. (No details)

Wednesday, October 13th.

8.30 p.m. Dinner by Their Majesties - Accepted by letter of Oct. 1st to secretary to Mr. Noel-Baker.
-Evening Dress and
-Decorations.

Thursday, October 14th.

9.30 p.m. Lloyd's Reception - Accepted. Admission card to be sent later.
to 12.00
- at Lloyd's, Leadenhall St.
- Evening Dress and Decorations.

Monday, October 18th

6.00 to
8.00 p.m. Government Reception to Prime Ministers and Empire Parliamentary Association. - Invitation not yet received.

- Savoy Hotel

Tuesday, October 19th.

High Commissioner for New Zealand's Reception to Mr. Fraser. - Invitation not yet received (no details)

Wednesday, October 20th.

Ceylon Reception - Invitation not yet received (no details)

Thursday, October 21st.

11.00 a.m. Unveiling of Jellicoe and Beatty Memorial - Details being sought by Admiral Bromley's Office.

- Trafalgar Square

Dinner by Prime Minister - No details

Friday, October 22nd.

India Association Institute Dinner to Pandit Nehru - Invitation not yet received (no details)

Tuesday, October 26th

10.40 a.m. Opening of Parliament - Details being sought by Admiral Bromley's Office.

Canada House Reception to Mr. Mackenzie King.

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Mr Keyboard Dept

OFFICE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
CANADA HOUSE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

C206258

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Vice-Chancellor of London University (Professor Lillian Penson) came to see me this morning about arrangements for your receiving the Honorary Degree which the University wishes to confer. The University would be very glad to arrange a small special Convocation, at which, it is clearly understood, you would not be expected to make any speech in reply to the Public Orator's citation. The ceremony itself, which would take place in the Chancellor's Room at the University, would only take fifteen or twenty minutes.

The University hoped that the Degree ceremony might have been followed by a dinner at which you would have been the guest of honour. In the circumstances I thought a dinner, at which you would probably feel you ought to say something even though you were not called upon to do so, might be too much to take on. The Vice-Chancellor suggested as an alternative that you might just take a glass of sherry after the ceremony with the Chancellor and the senior officers of the University of London. This I thought you would appreciate. She is going to confirm with Lord Athlone his availability for Monday, October 25th (the alternative date suggested, October 27th, did not fit with University arrangements), and suggest to him that the ceremony should take place at 6.30 p.m. that day.

Work resumed by telephone at 5:10 that date and time now confirmed. WLMK.

October 7, 1948

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

Re Degree from London University. I spoke to Mr. Norman Robertson, as directed, and informed him that you would be very pleased to receive the Honorary Degree which London University wishes to confer on you, on the understanding that any ceremony is to be entirely private and without speeches. Mr. Robertson said this was fully understood by the University authorities.

I said that the days you suggested were either Monday, October 25th or Wednesday, October 27th and that the suggestion of 5 p.m. as an appropriate hour seemed suitable. Mr. Robertson is taking the matter up immediately and will call when he has further information.

October 6th, 1948.
RGR.

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C206260

ENGAGEMENTS

Friday, October 8, 1948

MORNING

9.00 a.m. - Lord Moran

10.30 a.m. - Mrs. Thwaites

AFTERNOON

- Signed the Book at Marlborough House, and also Kensington Palace

5.15 p.m. - Mr. Iverach MacDonald

5.45 p.m. - Sir Alan Lascelles

EVENING 6.30 p.m. - Lord Moran and Sir John Parkinson

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C 206261

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— OCTOBER 8, 1948

HOUR— 6.30 p.m.

EVENT— To see
Sir John Parkinson

NAME—

1 Devonshire Place

PLACE—

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

Lord Moran will be
present.

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C 206262

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Sir John and Lady Anderson would like the Prime Minister to dine on Tuesday October 12th. If this is not possible, Lady Anderson would like the Prime Minister to lunch with her on Wednesday, October 13th. Telephone Abbey 5073.

Phoned & maid - not possible
3.15 - Sra CG

Oct. 8

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C 206262

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Sir John and Lady Anderson would like the Prime Minister to dine on Tuesday October 12th. If this is not possible, Lady Anderson would like the Prime Minister to lunch with her on Wednesday, October 13th. Telephone Abbey 5073.

Phoned & mail - not possible
3.15 - Sra C

Oct. 8

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C 206263

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

London,
~~Ottawa~~, 8th October, 1948.

Mrs. Carruthers will be in London a week from Tuesday - October 19th.

Note The Prime Minister wishes to arrange to spend a night at Moon Green, Wittersham. Possibly night of 22nd.

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C 206264

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Colonel Arthur Murray, who claims to be an old friend of yours, called to say that he was in London until late this afternoon and would like to speak to you on the telephone.

He can be reached at

Mayfair 0495

during the morning.

October 8th, 1948.
J.L.

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C 206265

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM To the Prime Minister. file re

Mr. Iverach McDonald is considered the No.2 man of "The Times". Mr. Casey has replaced Mr. Barrington Ward. Mc. McDonald is a Scot, and very sympathetic to yourself personally, and to Canada.

You may wish to speak to Mr. McDonald about the visit of Mr. Gavin Astor to Ottawa. Moodie tells me that Inglis wrote to McDonald in very high terms about the evening you spent at Chateau Laurier, along with Mr. Inglis and young Astor.

8th October,
JEH.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C206266

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Mr. Perrin, husband of Mrs. Margot Moberley Perrin gave me a telephone call and enquired whether you might be expected to go to his wife's Exhibition of drawings and paintings, which is held under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Perrin pointed out that you had known Mrs. Moberley Perrin's father, Mr. Thomas Edward Moberley.

If you decide to go to the Exhibition Mr. Perrin would try to make plans to accompany you.

This Exhibition is open from October 4th to October 30th (9.30 to 5 p.m.)

October 8th, 1948.
J.L.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

206267

Mr. Glen, of Asprey's, telephoned this afternoon about the clock and the thermometer.

About the clock. It is doubtful whether they could have it repaired within the next fortnight; some jewels have to be replaced and this will take some time.

The approximate cost of the repairs would be £3. 10. 0 or 14 Canadian dollars. ($14.00)

NO I told Mr. Glen that I would submit this estimate to you; you may wish to advise me whether you would want this work to be done or not.

The thermometer can be repaired in about a week at an approximate cost of 12/6, or $2.50.

OK

J.L.

8.10.48
J.L.

Asprey's informed accordingly; clock to be collected on monday.
J.L. 9-8-48

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C206268

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

Mrs. Carruthers telephoned this morning to say that she is in London and if it would be convenient for you to see her today she would remain this afternoon and this evening. Otherwise she plans to leave London shortly after 12 noon. Mrs. Carruthers intends to be back in London some time next week.

The telephone number is

Museum 0799.

October 8th, 1948.
RGR

Letter and call made

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C 206269

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Campbell Moodie has telephoned to say that Mr. Iverach McDonald, Associate Editor of "The Times", would very much welcome seeing the Prime Minister.

Mr. McDonald wishes Mr. King to know that he can come at a ny time this afternoon that would suit the Prime Minister's convenience.

8th October, 1948.

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C 206270

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

Lord Moran telephoned to ask the Prime Minister to go to 1, Devonshire Place, at 6.30 tonight, to see Sir John Parkinson. Lord Moran will meet Mr. King there.

October 8th, 1948.

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C 206271

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

1. Mrs. Angela Machada Oboussier called at the Office this morning and asked if her respects and good wishes could be passed on to you. She said that her family had been acquainted with you and that her birthday was the same as your own. She is resident in Switzerland at the present time and is in London only until tomorrow morning. Her London address for today is Brown's Hotel.

2. Sir Alan Lascelles will call to see you this afternoon at 6.

October 8th, 1948.
R.G.R.

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C206272

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

As directed I got in touch with the Registrar (Mr. Hebron) to arrange that seats be made available for you and Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury for the Service on Sunday morning, October 10th, at 10.30 a.m. Mr. Hebron has been very pleased to make the necessary arrangements and he informs me that if you arrive at the Great West Door at about 10.25 the Head Verger will be there to greet you and will have someone conduct you to the pew which has been reserved.

Mr. Hebron informed me this morning that Queen Mary will be attending the Service and that he has arranged that your seat should be in close proximity to that which is being held for her. I trust that this is satisfactory.

October 8th, 1948.
R.G.R.

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C 206273

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister.

Lady Anderson telephoned this morning to say that she will be at home, Abbey 5075, until noon today, if the Prime Minister should wish to get into touch with her.

October 8th, 1948.

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C 206274

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy.

1. The address of the Garrick Club is Garrick Street, W.C.2., and the telno. is Temple Bar 3846.
The telephone number of the secretary is Temple Bar 1737.

2. With regard to the despatch of air bags to Ottawa I have ascertained that they leave daily from Canada House. They close at 3.45 p.m. on each weekday other than Saturday, and at 11.15 a.m. on Saturday.

3. I have ascertained from checking the newspapers we received and the numbers of the envelopes from Ottawa that we are apparently lacking those despatched on Saturday October 2nd. I have been in touch with Mr. Sigvaldason of Canada House with regard to this matter and he is communicating by telegram with the Delegation in Paris immediately to see whether they have gone there.

8.10.48
R.G.R.

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C 206275

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa,.....

RSK

Send word not able to attend

J E N

What is to be done re Westminster Abbey? Does the P.M. want me to phone? Will the Salutings use the seat alone?

WLK

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 206276

SALON INTERNATIONAL
DES
INDUSTRIES NAUTIQUES
Organisé par la Chambre Syndicale
des Industries Nautiques

COMMISSARIAT GÉNÉRAL :
8, rue Jean-Goujon, PARIS 8e
Téléphone : ÉLYsées 52-41
C. C. P. PARIS 4357-55

Paris, le 8 OCTOBRE 19 48

Son Excellence le Très
Honorable W.L.MACKENZIE KING
Premier Ministre de Canada
NATIONS UNIES
Palais de Chaillot
PARIS, XVI°.

Excellence,

Je me fais un plaisir de vous adresser ci-inclus carte d'invitation pour vous permettre de visiter le XIV° SALON INTERNATIONAL DES INDUSTRIES MARITIMES ET FLUVIALES, qui se tient actuellement Cours Albert 1°. jusqu'au 17 Octobre prochain.

Persuadé que cette Exposition retiendra votre attention, je vous prie de croire, Excellence, à l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

SALON INTERNATIONAL DES INDUSTRIES
MARITIMES ET FLUVIALES
LE PRESIDENT

Lucien ROSENGART

P.J.- invitation -

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C 206277

St. Mary's Hospital,
Paddington,
W.2.

Paddington
9051.

To introduce
Miss Downes
With the Compliments of
the Matron

as arranged with
Lord Moran.

Date 9. 10. 48.

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CANADA

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C 206278

St. Mary's Hospital,
Paddington,
W.2.

Paddington
9051.

To introduce
Miss Ellis
With the Compliments of
the Matron M Mulvey

as arranged
with Lord Moran

Date 2.10.48.

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C 206279

132/ Miss Dyment

N.B. all entirely Confidential

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RIC 0314

Ours

C 206280

Mr & Mrs J Pennethorne.

Chisholm Lodge.
38. Queen's Road.
Richmond.

granted
11/10/48

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C-206281

I understand & I would like to have the pleasure of meeting Jm. as we have had many associations with Canada during Mackenzie

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C206281

I + husband & I
would like w- have
the pleasure of
meeting Jm. as we
have had many
associations with
Canada Mabel Bennett

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C 206282

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Monday, October 11th

HOUR— 1.15 p.m.

EVENT— Informal lunch

NAME— Their Majesties the King and Queen

PLACE— Buckingham Palace

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

Dress - short black jacket and striped trousers.
Entrance - King's door, on the right after passing through main arch.

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C 206283

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

The Government Hospitality Bureau have informed me that the Premiers of the Canadian Provinces who are to be entertained at luncheon on October 19th are -

Premier Byron Johnson, of B.C.
Premier Walter Jones, of P.E.I.
Premier T.C. Douglas, of Sask.

Mr. Jones is in London with his wife.

Mrs. Johnson is also in London.

J.L.
October 11th, 1948.

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C 206284

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM To the Prime Minister.

You wished to be reminded to telephone Lady Greenwood. Her London telephone number is Sloane 2275. Brighton telephone number, Brighton 6924.

called on phone
Oct 19th 1948

11th October, 1948.
JEH.

may call
next week.

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C 206285

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

I called Mr. Leonard Moore and told him that as you had been ordered by your physician to take a complete rest you would not be able to see him, as suggested in his letter, of October 8th. Mr. Moore said that he readily understood and asked me to let you know how sorry he was to learn that you were not feeling well; he hopes that you will make a speedy recovery.

I told him that if you could receive him later on I would get in touch with him again.

J.L.
October 11th, 1948.

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C206286

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HOURS OF BUSINESS
9.30 A.M.—1 P.M. 2 P.M.—5.30 P.M.
(SATURDAYS EXCEPTED).

MANAGING DIRECTOR
LEONARD P. MOORE

telephone for press if cannot arrange. Let me know

REMOVED FROM
THE OUTER TEMPLE, W.C.2 TO—
THE RIDE ANNEXE
DUKE'S WOOD AVENUE
GERRARDS CROSS
BUCKS

CABLES & TELEGRAMS:
"LECTURING, GERRARDS CROSS"
TELEPHONE: GERRARDS CROSS 2387

LPM/KIM 8th October, 1948.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
P.C., C.M.G., M.P.,
Dorchester Hotel,
Park Lane,
London, W. 1.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie King,

I shall be in town on Tuesday next, the 12th instant, and also on a day later in the week. May I come and see you to talk over the correspondence that has passed between us?

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Edward P. Moore

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C206287

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

Miss Mary Goldie could not be reached this afternoon, as she works only in the morning at Kensington Palace.

A message was left at the Palace to the effect that you would be glad to see her if she had a moment to call on you.

J.L.

J.L.
October 11th, 1948.

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C206288

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Hon Handy

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Pickersgill

At Mr. King's direction the following books are today being delivered from Laurier House to the East Block:

Guide to Relative Precedence at the Provincial Capitals, 1927(2 copies), 1928, 1929(2 copies), 1930(2 copies) 1932, and 1933.

Guide to Relative Precedence at ~~XM~~ Ottawa, 1927 (2 copies), 1927 Rev. (2 copies), 1928, 1929, 1930 (2 copies) and 1932.

MJD

October 11, 1946.

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C 206289

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

Following your instructions I went to Aspreys to collect the clock. I stopped at Mappin and Webb and was told that they could not promise delivery if the clock were left with them for repairs before one month.

Birks had no watch repair section as they specialise in exports.

Please advise if you wish this matter to be pursued further. Meantime, the clock is being returned to you.

J.L.
October 11th, 1948.

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Will best wishes for a speedy recovery

206290

J. C. HANBURY WILLIAMS

7. Princes Gate
Sw. 7.

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answered
13-5-45
C 206291

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Wishing you a rapid recovery & with best regards

Yrs Allan D. Harper,

C 206292

Manager,
Bank of Montreal,
London, E.C.2.

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card sent
15 E. 48
Th.
C 206293

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The Rt. Hon. William Mackenzie King
Prime Minister of Canada

C206294

Sir Herbert Howard
(Executive Council, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux)

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answered
10-8-48

C 206295

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MEMORANDUM

From Miss Fleming 11.10.48

To Mr. Handy

C 206296

Sir Herbert Howard left his card at the Reception Desk, Canada House, this morning, with the request that, if possible, it might be forwarded to the Prime Minister.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 206297

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

The Government Hospitality Bureau have informed me that the Premiers of the Canadian Provinces who are to be entertained at luncheon on October 19th are -

Premier Byron Johnson, of B.C.
Premier Walter Jones, of P.E.I.
Premier T.C. Douglas, of Sask.

Mr. Jones is in London with his wife.

Mrs. Johnson is also in London.

J.L.
October 11th, 1948.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 206297

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

The Government Hospitality Bureau have informed me that the Premiers of the Canadian Provinces who are to be entertained at luncheon on October 19th are -

Premier Byron Johnson, of B.C.
Premier Walter Jones, of P.E.I.
Premier T.C. Douglas, of Sask.

Mr. Jones is in London with his wife.

Mrs. Johnson is also in London.

J.L.
October 11th, 1948.

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C 206298

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

Miss Mary Goldie could not be reached this afternoon, as she works only in the morning at Kensington Palace.

A message was left at the Palace to the effect that you would be glad to see her if she had a moment to call on you.

J.L.
October 11th, 1948.

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C206299

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister**

I called Mr. Leonard Moore and told him that as you had been ordered by your physician to take a complete rest you would not be able to see him, as suggested in his letter, of October 8th. Mr. Moore said that he readily understood and asked me to let you know how sorry he was to learn that you were not feeling well; he hopes that you will make a speedy recovery.

I told him that if you could receive him later on I would get in touch with him again.

J.L.
October 11th, 1948.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 206300

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

I called Sir Shuldham Redfern to let him know you would be glad to see him at a convenient time. Sir Shuldham said that he would be telephoning tomorrow morning to see when you would have a few moments to spare during the day.

He asked me to convey his best wishes for your rapid recovery.

J.L.
October 11th, 1948.

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ENGAGEMENTS

Tuesday, October 12th, 1948.

MORNING

10 a.m. - Lord Moran

AFTERNOON

2.30 p.m. - Mrs. Salisbury

5.30 (or 5.45) Sir Shuldham Redfern(?)

6.15 p.m. - Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker

6.30 p.m. - Lord Addison

EVENING

After 7 p.m. - Admiral Bromley.(?)

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C206302

12th October, 1948.

Dear Robertson,

His Majesty, The King, is opening Parliament in State at 10.40 a.m. on Tuesday, 26th October.

Will you please let me know as soon as possible if your Prime Minister would like to attend and I will make the necessary arrangements.

Yours sincerely,

Abromley

R. G. Robertson, Esq.

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C 206303

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

I telephoned this afternoon to the secretary to Mr. Noel-Baker to say that you would be pleased to see Mr. Noel-Baker at any time that he could drop around at his convenience. He is accordingly coming in at 6.15 this evening.

R.G.R.

R.G.R.
October 12th, 1948.

Seen by P.M.

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C 206304

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

The Private Secretary to Mr. Noel-Baker telephoned this morning to enquire, on Mr. Noel-Baker's behalf, as to your health, and he asked whether it would be convenient for you if Mr. Noel-Baker were to call around to pay his respects personally, at some time that you might state.

I told the Secretary that you would very much appreciate Mr. Noel-Baker's thoughtfulness in enquiring and that I would place the matter before you immediately.

WLMK.

RGR
October 12th, 1948.

Spoke to PM
said "any time
Dalton stands 6:15; will duck
& call back WLMK

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C 206305

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Sir Shuldham Redfern telephoned this afternoon to ask whether it would be convenient if he were to drop in to see you late this afternoon. After ascertaining that you were asleep at the time, I told Sir Shuldham that I did not wish to disturb you to find out whether it would be convenient for you. He said that as he had to pass the Dorchester on his way home he would drop in here at about 5.30 or 5.45 just to see if it would be convenient for him to come up.

R.G.R.
October 12th, 1948.

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C 206306

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

The Rt.Hon. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, telephoned at 5.30 to say that he had an appointment in the vicinity of the Dorchester Hotel at 6.45 and was wondering if it would be convenient if he came in to see you at 6.15 or 6.30. I told Mr. Morrison that unfortunately you had visitors at that time. Mr. Morrison said that in the circumstances he would not seek to see you today but if it would be convenient for you he would try to arrange to come on a later occasion.

Mr. Morrison asked to have his best wishes conveyed to you for the rapid improvement of your health.

R.G.R.

R.G.R.
October 12th, 1948.

Seen by P.M.
Said would see Mr Morrison calls again.
12/X/48

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C206307

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MEMORANDUM C 206308

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, October 4, 1948.

The Prime Minister:

For information.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
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C 206309

HOUSE OF LORDS, S.W.1

First day of Michaelmas Sittings (Tuesday, 12th October, 1948)

SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The Dean of Westminster has arranged that there shall be a Special Service in the Abbey at 11.30 a.m., and that places shall be reserved for Judges, Officers, Members of the Legal Profession attending in Robes or Levée Dress, and those persons to whom Special Tickets have been issued.

The Dean will receive them at the West Door.

Those persons bearing Special Tickets should enter the Abbey by the West Door, not later than 11.15 a.m., when they will be conducted to the places indicated on their tickets as reserved for them.

In order to ascertain what space will be required and so that a Ticket may be sent to you, please signify not later than Tuesday, the 21st September, whether or not you intend to be present, by completing the attached slip.

The Lord Chancellor will not hold a Reception at the House of Lords on this occasion.

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En l'honneur de la Délégation Egyptienne auprès des Nations Unies

Regret
dmd 6/10/48
LKW.

C 206310

L'Ambassadeur d'Egypte

prie S.E. le Très Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C., O.M., M.P.
Premier Ministre du Canada Président du Privy Council
de lui faire l'honneur de venir à la réception donnée
à l'Ambassade Royale, le mardi 12 octobre 1948
de 18 heures à 20 heures.

2, Place des Etats-Unis

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206311

ENGAGEMENTS

Wednesday, October 13th, 1948.

MORNING

10.30 a.m. - Lord Moran

AFTERNOON

4.45 p.m. - Rt.Hon. the Earl of Athlone

5.15 p.m. - Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

EVENING

- Mrs. William Hendrie ?

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

List ✓

206312

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

The Private Secretary to Queen Mary telephoned this morning to enquire, on Her Majesty's behalf, as to your health. I said that you were confined to bed, but resting comfortably and seemed to be benefitting from the doctor's prescription of complete rest.

The Secretary said that Her Majesty would be very pleased to know that you seemed to be making progress and was hoping that she would have an opportunity to see you before your departure.

WLMK.

RGR.
October 13th, 1948.

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C 206313

ENGAGEMENTS
Thursday, October 14, 1948

MORNING

10.15 a.m. - Lord Moran

- Mr. St. Laurent and
Mr. Pickersgill

12.oo noon - Mr. (and Mrs.) F.O. Salisbury

AFTERNOON

5.oo p.m. - Miss Mary Goldie

EVENING

6.15 p.m. - Sir Girja Bajpai

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C 206314

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Pumphrey, Secretary to Prime Minister Attlee, telephoned from 10, Downing Street to say that Mr. Attlee would very much like to call on the Prime Minister at a convenient time this afternoon.

I told Mr. Pumphrey that Mr. King had interviews at 5 o'clock and 6.15. Mr. Pumphrey said that 5.45 would suit Mr. Attlee's convenience admirably and I therefore arranged the interview accordingly.

Mr. Attlee will arrive at the Dorchester at 5.45 this afternoon.

Have seen WLMK 14-10-47

October 14th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206315

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Mr. Mehta, private secretary to Sir Girja Bajpai, telephoned this morning to extend Sir Girja's best wishes for your improved health and early recovery.

Sir Girja is wondering whether it would be convenient for you if he were to call around late this afternoon to see you. He is engaged up until six, but suggested if it would be agreeable to you, that he call around at 6.15. Would this be satisfactory?

RGR

RGR
14.10.48

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C 206316

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

I telephoned to Mr. J.H. Thomas's house, and spoke to Mrs. Thomas, who wished me to thank the Prime Minister for his kindness in sending a message.

Mrs. Thomas said how very sorry they had been to hear of the Prime Minister's illness, and they did so hope it would not be long before he was quite well again.

G.B.

October 24th, 1948.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 206317

Gilpsy Hill
3957

Rt. Hon J. H. Thomas
- Sympathy
- good wishes

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C 206318

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister

When Mr. Wood, secretary to Mr. A.V. Alexander, telephoned to see what arrangements could be made for an interview with Mr. St.Laurent, he also said that Mr. Alexander would be very anxious to pay a social call on the Prime Minister at some time wholly convenient to Mr. King.

October 14th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206319

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **For Mr. St.Laurent**

Mr. Wood, secretary to Mr. A.V. Alexander, telephoned to say that his Minister was trying to arrange to see as many of the Dominion Prime Ministers as possible. He was wondering if, after the general debate which will take place on Wednesday, of next week, it would be possible for Mr. St.Laurent to go and see Mr. Alexander at his office on Thursday, 21st, immediately after the unveiling ceremony in Trafalgar Square, and would suggest, as a tentative time, 12.15 p.m.

Should the 21st not be convenient, Mr. Alexander would be happy to arrange a time convenient to Mr. St.Laurent on the 22nd.

I promised to let Mr. Wood know. His telephone number is Cabinet Office, extension 615.

October 14th, 1948.
JEH.

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UPON PRESENTING THIS CARD TO THE STEWARDS IN THE ENTRANCE CORRIDOR THE HOLDER WILL BE CONDUCTED DIRECT TO THE RECEPTION.

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS CONFERENCE
RECEPTION AT LLOYD'S.

Admit C 206320

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

to the Reception given by the Chairman and Committee of Lloyd's at Lloyd's, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. on Thursday the 14th October, 1948, from 9.30 p.m. to Midnight.

EVENING DRESS.
DECORATIONS.

PLEASE HAND THIS CARD TO THE ANNOUNCER.

C 206321

Reception at Lloyd's
Leadenhall Street E.C.3.
14th October, 1948.

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29 C 206322 29

CARRIAGE CARD.

To be retained by Guest.

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS CONFERENCE

RECEPTION AT LLOYD'S
14th October, 1948.

This portion of the Card should be given to the Carriage Caller at the entrance when wishing to depart.

Car parked in

LEADENHALL STREET
(Facing West)

This Part to be Retained by Driver

INSTRUCTION TO DRIVER

Who must produce this Card

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS CONFERENCE
RECEPTION AT LLOYD'S
Leadenhall Street
Thursday, 14th October, 1948

Cars must approach the entrance of Lloyd's in Leadenhall Street from the West, and, after setting down, must proceed via **Lime Street** to park under the direction of Police in **LEADENHALL STREET.**

Owner-drivers to park in **Houndsditch.**

CITY POLICE OFFICE.
4th October, 1948.

HUGH S. TURNBULL,
Commissioner of Police for the City of London.

[SEE PLAN ON BACK

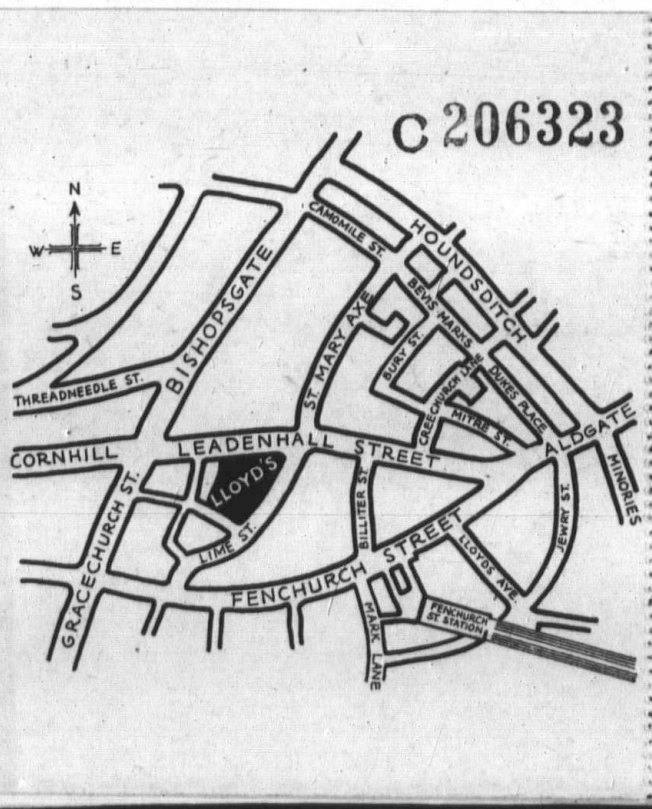
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PAPIER DE COULEUR

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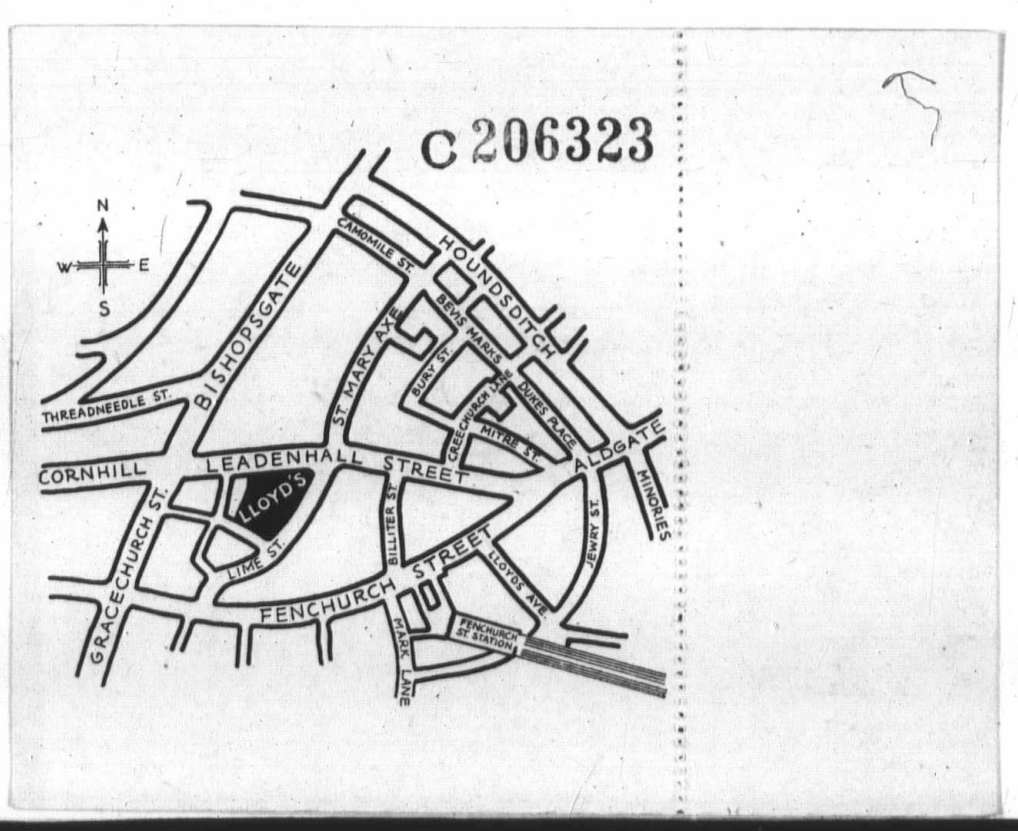
C 206323



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C 206324

ENGAGEMENTS

Friday - October 15, 1948

MORNING

10.oo a.m. - Lord Moran

10.45 a.m. - Mrs. Carruthers

- Mr. St. Laurent
and Mr. Pickersgill

AFTERNOON

5.oo p.m. - Hon. Peter Fraser

5.30 p.m. - Countess Potulicka

- Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest ?

EVENING

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C 206325

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Lady Pentland telephoned this morning to enquire about the Prime Minister's health. Lady Pentland will be in London until about 4.15 this afternoon. She is having lunch at the Royal Empire Club and will telephone again about a quarter to two to see whether or not a short interview can be arranged from 3.45 to 4.15.

October 15th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206326

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Louw, Minister of Economic Affairs of South Africa, who is representing Dr. Malan at the present series of meetings, expressed to Mr. Norman Robertson a desire to come and pay his respects to you at a time that would suit your convenience.

Mr. Louw is staying on the first floor of the Dorchester Hotel and it might, accordingly, be quite easy to arrange a time at short notice for him to come in.

RGR
October 15th, 1948

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C206327

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

I spoke on the telephone to Lady Anderson, and it has been arranged that she should come to see you at 5.00 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th October. I told her she would be receiving a letter tomorrow.

G.B.

15.10.48

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C 206328

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

1). Mr. Lipscombe, of Partridge's, telephoned this morning to enquire about your health. I told him you were continuing to rest quietly. He expressed the hope that he would be allowed to call and see you on some afternoon in the latter part of next week and asked me to let him know if that could be arranged.

2. Countess Potulicka telephoned to say that she was in London to-day and had received the Prime Minister's message. Wondered if she called at the Dorchester at 5.30 p.m. that would be convenient to the Prime Minister. I told the Countess that Mr. King would be looking forward to seeing her at that time.

October 15th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206329

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I spoke on the telephone to Mrs. Lionel Guest and thanked her for the eggs. She will be in her room (148) tonight as her son is dining with her. She is expecting a call about 7.00 o'clock to let her know if you would be able to see her about that time.

G.B.

October 15th, 1948.

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C 206330

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

I telephoned to Lady Anderson and thanked her forthe cream.

Lady Anderson is going to Devonshire next Thursday, and wondered if she could come to see you on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. I said I would telephone her this morning to make a definite appointment. (Abbey 5075)

G.B.

15.10.48

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

XIV^e SALON INTERNATIONAL
DES INDUSTRIES MARITIMES ET FLUVIALES

Cours Albert-I^er et sur la Seine
Entre le Pont des Invalides et le Pont de l'Alma

du 1^er au 17 octobre 1948

CARTE D'INVITATION

VALABLE UNE SEULE FOIS

pour une personne

Le Président du Comité :
L. ROSENGART

1 ENTRÉE

C206331

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C 206332

Engagements - Week of October 18th

Monday 5 p.m. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

Tuesday 4.45 - 5.oo p.m.- Lord Tweedsmuir
Between 5 and 6 - Lord Marchwood
6.30 p.m. - Mrs. Hendrie

Wednesday Mrs. Carruthers (morning)
Lady Bessborough - between 4.30 and 6 ?
Lady Anderson 4.30 p.m.
→ 5.30

Thursday

5.oo p.m. - Lady Redfern (Frobisher 1876)

Friday. around 12 noon - Miss Parrish & Mrs. King
~~Lady Bessborough - between 11 and 1 ?~~

4.30 p.m. H.R.H. Princess Alice

Saturday

Lady Willingdon -
Lady Astor -
Mrs Grove -
Catherine Macfarlane
Lady Rowallan -

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FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. R.G. Robertson

Please 'phone and thank for enquiry. C 206333

Done
WLMK
18/x/48.

October 18th, 1948.

//

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Best wishes for speedy recovery

Liaquat Ali Khan

C 206334

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C 206335

The Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, O.M., C.M.G.,

Prime Minister for Canada,

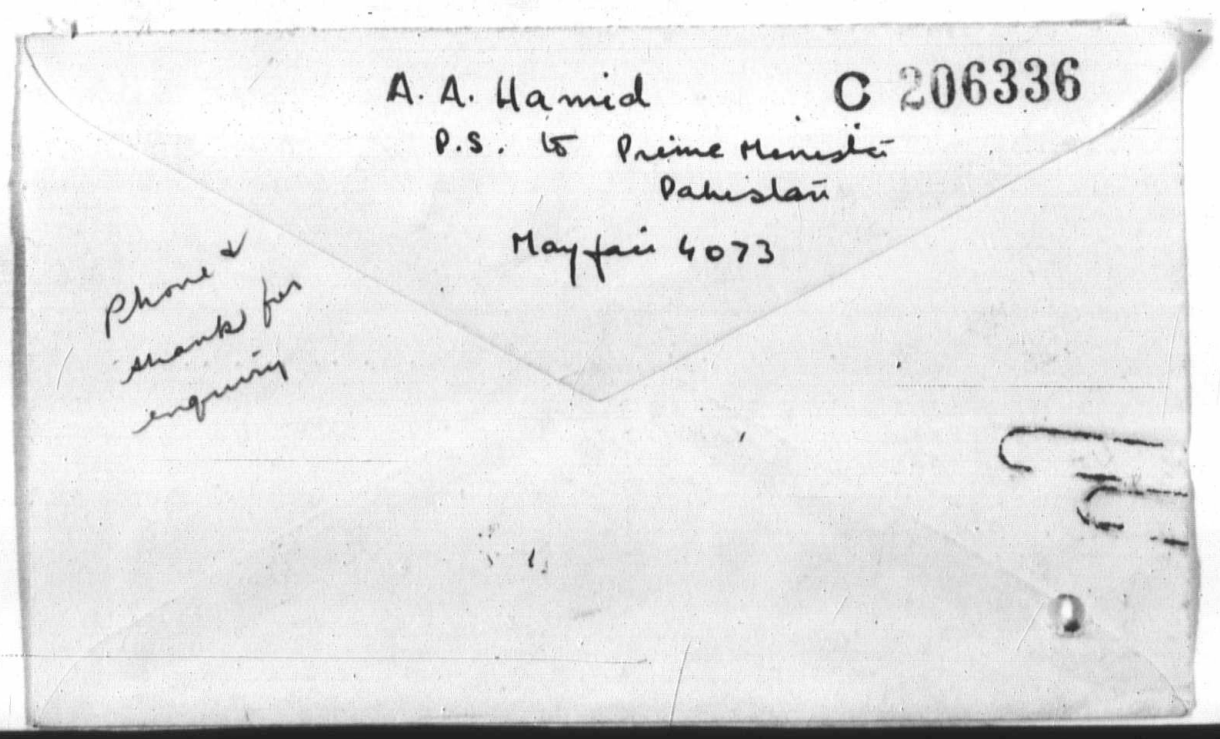
Dorchester Hotel,

Park Lane.

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C 206337

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Miss Mary Goldie telephoned this morning to say that H.R.H. Princess Alice would like to call at the Dorchester to see the Prime Minister on Friday of this week. Miss Goldie asked me what time would be convenient to Mr. King. I asked Miss Goldie what the preference of Princess Alice would be.

4.30 pm
Friday

October 18th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206338

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald will be pleased to call to see you this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

G.B.

October 18th, 1948.

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C 206339

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I telephoned to Lady Antrim's residence and left a message of thanks for her kind enquiries, (as requested in attached memorandum).

Colonel Angus McDonnell left for the U.S.A. some days ago, so I was not able to get a message to him.

G.B.

October 18th, 1948.

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C206340

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM Mrs. Black.

Please ring up Lady Antrim's residence. Say I wished to thank her for kind enquiries. Am feeling first-rate. Hope she keeps well. Would like to have called, but unfortunately shall not be able to.

Also please thank Col. Angus McDonnell for letter which I received from him some time ago.

October 18th, 1948.

Abbey 1480

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C 206341

To enquire how
Mr. Mackenzie King
is —
Louise Lady Antrim
& Colonel Angus 17 Dorset
Oct 17-48

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C 206342

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Lord Marchwood telephoned at 11.40 this morning to enquire as to your health. He said he had been talking to you a week ago and that you had asked him to ring up when he was again in London. He is at the Park Lane Hotel (Grosvenor6321) and will be in the Hotel this morning. He will be out this afternoon and I gather that he probably will be there for today only.

RGR
18.10.48

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM C 206343

for the Prime Minister.

I received this morning a personal letter from Mr. James Gibson (written in Ottawa on October 13th) saying that he and Mrs. Gibson had been much concerned at reading the reports of your illness, ~~and~~ Mr. Gibson asked me to convey to you their best of wishes for an early and complete recovery.

W.L.M.K.

October 18th, 1948.
RGR

Done Reply + thanks

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C 206344

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

I spoke to Lady Anderson, and she will be pleased to come to see you at 4.30 tomorrow (Wednesday) instead of at 5 p.m.

G.B.

OZS

October 19th, 1948.

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C 206345

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Miss Hazel Parrish telephoned early this morning to say that Mrs. King and herself would be driving to London on Friday morning providing the weather was fine. They would plan to call at the Dorchester round 12 noon in the hope of having a short interview with the Prime Minister. Should Mrs. King not be feeling well on that day she will not undertake the trip, but Miss Parrish promises to call at the Dorchester in any event.

OZ

19th October, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206346

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Norman Smith, reporter of the Ottawa Journal, is staying at the Park Lane Hotel and has asked for an interview with the Prime Minister at a convenient moment this week if possible.

Leary to Emerson

644 Park Lane

19th October, 1948.
JEH.

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C206347

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I spoke to Lady Bessborough, who said she had been very pleased to receive your letter this morning. She is coming to see you tomorrow (Wednesday) at about 5.30p.m.

G.B.

October 19th, 1948.

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C 206348

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Mr. Hudd was asked yesterday by Mr. Vincent Massey to get in touch with me to ascertain whether it would be possible for him and Mrs. Massey to drop in to see you briefly, at a time that would suit you.

Mr. Massey indicated that, if it would be a desirable time from your point of view, some time around noon on Wednesday or Thursday would be very convenient for them.

WLMK.

19.10.48
RGR

12 noon Wednesday

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C 206349

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

In accordance with your direction, passed on through Mr. Handy, I got in touch this afternoon with Mr. Vincent Massey to say that it would be convenient for you if he and Mrs. Massey were to come at twelve noon tomorrow (Wednesday, October 20th). Mr. and Mrs. Massey will be here at that time.

October 19th, 1948
RGR

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C 206350

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister

I telephoned both Surrey and Mrs. Hendrie's London flat this morning. ~~Left~~ a message for Mrs. Hendrie at both places.

At half past nine Mrs. Hendrie called at the Dorchester to leave some flowers for the Prime Minister. I conveyed Mr. King's invitation to her for dinner this evening. Mrs. Hendrie is sorry that she is not in a position to accept the kind invitation as she already has a dinner engagement, but would very much like to call on the Prime Minister at 6.30 p.m. Mrs. Hendrie had to keep an earlier appointment with officials of the Cunard White Star and told me I could get in touch with her at Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury's residence this afternoon if the appointment for 6.30 would have to be changed. Her dinner engagement is for 7.30 p.m.

OK
Scan
19-10-98

19th October, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206351

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Lord Tweedsmuir telephoned early this morning to say that he will be spending the day in London and would very much like to see the Prime Minister. He wondered what time would be convenient to Mr. King.

Lord Tweedsmuir will be busy at Board Meetings through the day but will call at the hotel around 4.45 or 5 o'clock this afternoon.

WK

19th October, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206352

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

In accordance with your direction, passed on by Mr. Handy, I telephoned this afternoon to Mr. Fraser's office and spoke to his private secretary. I asked him to pass on to Mr. Fraser the expression of your regret at not being able to attend the reception which is being held by the High Commissioner for New Zealand in Mr. Fraser's honour this evening. The Private Secretary said that Mr. Fraser had quite understood that you would not be able to be present but that he would appreciate your thoughtfulness in having sent a message to him.

OK
WLM

October 19th, 1948.
RGR

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C 206353

ENGAGEMENTS

Wednesday October 20th, 1948.

MORNING

John Queen.

11.15 a.m. Mrs. Carruthers

12 noon Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Massey

Ken Salisbury.

AFTERNOON

4.30 p.m. Lady Anderson

5.30 p.m. Lady Bessborough

EVENING

Next week
Privat Secretary
Lady Anderson (Wednesday)
Lily Alexander (Wednesday)
Salisbury (Monday)
To Robertson re Privat Secretary
return Privy Council

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C 206354

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mrs. Lionel Guest just telephoned to say that her son will be at the Dorchester at 10.45 this morning. I wonder if it would be convenient for the Prime Minister to see him at that time.

E.J.

October 20th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206355
7386

THE DORCHESTER

TELEPHONE CALLER'S **MESSAGE**

M. Handy

Room 106

7 — p.m. 20/10/48 194

J. W. & S. No. 347.

Sir

Lord Bessborough telephoned to ask whether it will be convenient do call on the Prime Minister tomorrow between 4 - 6 pm. Kindly confirm by telephoning Lord Bessborough at Claridges Hotel

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C 206356

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I mentioned to Mr. Norman Robertson this afternoon that the King is to come to call on you tomorrow afternoon at 4.15 p.m. and asked him if he knew what was proper in such a case with regard to information being given to the press. Mr. Robertson said that he would enquire on this point of Sir Alan Lascelles.

I have now had word that the King's call on you will be reported in the Court Circular to be published on Friday morning. Sir Alan Lascelles states that, as such a call would obviously be of interest to Canadian newspapers, it would be perfectly proper for information about the King's visit to be given to Canadian newspaper-men in the evening after the visit in such a way that the news could appear in the morning papers in Canada on Friday, October 22nd. He said that it would not be proper for the news to be given out in such a manner that it might appear in the newspapers on Thursday evening in Canada - or so that it might get on to the radio on Thursday evening in the United Kingdom.

October 20th, 1948
RGR

Handy letter & note and be responsive on 14th/ 20.10.48

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C206357

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

I telephoned to Lady Willingdon this morning and gave her your message. Explained that you had been looking forward to seeing her for some days, and now that you were feeling so much better would be glad to arrange to see her either Thursday or Friday morning, at a time convenient to Lady Willingdon. Lady Willingdon suggested 12.30 Friday morning.

20th October, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206358

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Sir Alan Lascelles telephoned this morning to say that His Majesty The King would like to call on the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King. He would like to make a private visit tomorrow afternoon, Thursday 21st. The time suggested is 4.15 p.m.

I told Sir Alan that you would be grateful if he would kindly express at once warmest thanks on your behalf to His Majesty for his very kind thought, and to say that Mr. King would be greatly honoured and delighted to have this opportunity for a private talk with His Majesty.

Sir Alan said that The King would arrive at 4.15 p.m. at the Dorchester, and might come in through the private door. Sir Alan added he would make it a point to convey at once to His Majesty Mr. Mackenzie King's sincere thanks.

J E Hoodless

October 20th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206359

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

As directed through Mr. Handy, I telephoned this afternoon to the Secretary to the Prime Minister of Ceylon and asked him to pass on a message on your behalf, conveying your regret that you will not be able to be present at the reception to be held in his honour this afternoon.

The Secretary said he would convey the message, for which he felt the Prime Minister would be very grateful.

October 20th, 1948.
RGR

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C206360

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **For the Prime Minister.**

When I telephoned Lady Redfern this morning to confirm the time of her appointment at 5 p.m. tomorrow, Thursday, Lady Redfern asked me to convey her apologies to you, she said she would not be able to keep the appointment as she had caught a very bad cold. She hopes, however, to be better within a few days and promised to telephone me as soon as she felt she was all better. She is very much looking forward to seeing you before your departure at the end of next week.

Lady Redfern has heard from Sir Shuldham Redfern that he had arrived safely at Montreal and was going on to Ottawa to-day. She said he had a comfortable trip and had gone via Iceland.

October 20th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206361

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For Mr. N.A. Robertson.

Lord Moran telephoned this morning to Miss Penson, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, and has made all necessary arrangements for the conferment of a degree on the Prime Minister here at the Dorchester Hotel next Monday at 6.30 p.m. All that needs to be secured now is Lord Athlone's agreement.

Lord Moran was anxious that I should pass this information on to you as soon as possible, please.

October 20th, 1948.
JEH.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

VISIT THIS AFTERNOON OF THE KING

Mr. Lee, the General Manager of the Hotel, informed me this morning that they expect the King will arrive at the Hotel this afternoon at one of the private entrances on the Deanery Street side. He himself will be present to meet the King on behalf of the Hotel and he was wondering who you would wish to have meet him at the door on your behalf.

On the arrival of the King at your suite presumably he should enter through the sitting room as with all other visitors. Do you wish to have any special arrangement as to who should conduct him to your bedroom or as to the manner of doing so?

Mr. Lee also raised the question whether the King would have tea with you. In the event that he will, I assume that what would be desired would be tea for yourself and the King in your bedroom and tea for the King's attendants at the same time in your sitting room. Can direction be given to the hotel authorities that they may proceed on the assumption that this will be the case?

At the end of the visit I assume that you will wish to have the King conducted to the door of the Hotel by whatever person meets him on his arrival on your behalf?

RGR.

October 20th, 1948
RGR/GB

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C 206363

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

file

In accordance with your directions, passed on through Mr. Handy, I telephoned this morning to Dr. J.G. King, to thank him, on your behalf, for his letter. I gave him the message, as indicated in Mr. Handy's memorandum to me. Dr. King said he fully understood. He said that he and Mrs. King would hope to see you next time you were in England. He added that he would appreciate it if his thanks and best wishes could be passed on to you.

I also telephoned to Mr. Bickersteth, as directed, but found that he is not at home today. I shall call again tomorrow morning.

RGR.

October 21st, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C 206364

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For Mr. R.G. Robertson.

Done 11:00 a.m. 21/x/48. WLMK.

The Prime Minister would like you to 'phone and say he has received the attached letter. Thanks Mr. King very much. Say the Prime Minister wishes he could have the pleasure of lunching with you and Mrs. King. Unfortunately, still in bed. The Doctor thinks he should remain indoors until ready to sail. Going at end of next week. Appreciates again thought of his wishing to call. Say not seeing very many friends at present. Thank him for good wishes.

Sloane 8266.

October 21st, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206365

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Weir, M.P. telephoned on behalf of himself and his room-mate, Mr. West Stuart, M.P., to say they would both very much like to see the Prime Minister at a convenient time. They are staying at the Savoy, Room 777.

Mr. Weir said they were also sending best wishes for Mr. King's speedy recovery, and he was glad to know of the progress made by Mr. King during his enforced rest.

4.30 p.m.
21st October, 1948.
JEH.

Pls telephone & perhaps some time next week
Tried to get Mr Weir this morning, 22/x/48.
Spoke to Mr Weir 4:25 p.m. 22/x/48.

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C 206366

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Senator Roebuck telephoned to say that in conversation with Mr. Pickersgill he had been pleased to hear excellent reports of your condition.

Senator Roebuck went on to say that should the Prime Minister wish to see him or any member of the Canadian party, he and they would be delighted to come at a time convenient to the Prime Minister. He mentioned no-one in particular.

Senator Roebuck is staying at the Savoy.

October 21st, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206367

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I spoke to Lady Anderson and passed on your messages of thanks for her visit and for the cream. Lady Anderson says she is very much looking forward to seeing you again next week, and hopes that an opportunity may occur on the Wednesday, as suggested.

Sir John Anderson is coming to see you this evening at 5.30 or a little after that time.

GB

October 21st, 1948.
GB

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C206368

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For Mrs. Black.

Please 'phone on Prime Minister's behalf to Lady Anderson. Thank her for cream. Say Mr. King wants to thank her again for visit of yesterday afternoon. Also for her kindness in sending another jar of cream. On no account to think of sending any more. What she has already sent is more than Mr. King feels he ought to take. Say shall let her know next week about what time I may have to arrange another visit, possibly next Wednesday.

2. Re. Sir John Anderson: Would be glad to see him any time today between 5 and 6. (As Lord Bessborough is coming at 5 or 5.15, perhaps 5.30 would be most convenient time). But not to have Sir John think of coming specially. Only if he were free between 5 and 6.

October 21st, 1948.
JEH.

AG 5073

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

I telephoned to Mrs. Hendrie in Surrey last night. Mrs. Hendrie would be delighted to come to dinner on Wednesday night, 27th, and would plan to arrive at the Dorchester at 7.30. She enquired about your health and was glad to know of the steady progress the P.M. appears to be making. I told Mrs. Hendrie that should she be in London at any time between now and next Wednesday, it was your wish that she should not fail to call on you here at the Dorchester.

2). I told Mrs. Hendrie that you wished to return the manuscript of Colonel Scale by registered mail, and wondered to whom it should be addressed. Mrs. Hendrie thought it might be better not to send the manuscript to Mrs. Cumming, but to hold it here at the Dorchester until the time of her visit next week when she would give you the full name and address of Colonel Scale's daughter. The manuscript could then be forwarded to that address, and Mrs. Hendrie thinks that would be the most satisfactory arrangement.

October 21st, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206369

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

I telephoned to Mrs. Hendrie in Surrey last night. Mrs. Hendrie would be delighted to come to dinner on Wednesday night, 27th, and would plan to arrive at the Dorchester at 7.30. She enquired about your health and was glad to know of the steady progress the P.M. appears to be making. I told Mrs. Hendrie that should she be in London at any time between now and next Wednesday, it was your wish that she should not fail to call on you here at the Dorchester.

2). I told Mrs. Hendrie that you wished to return the manuscript of Colonel Scale by registered mail, and wondered to whom it should be addressed. Mrs. Hendrie thought it might be better not to send the manuscript to Mrs. Cumming, but to hold it here at the Dorchester until the time of her visit next week when she would give you the full name and address of Colonel Scale's daughter. The manuscript could then be forwarded to that address, and Mrs. Hendrie thinks that would be the most satisfactory arrangement.

October 21st, 1948.
JEH.

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C206370

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

file

You may wish to know that the T.C.A. plane on which Mr. St.-Laurent is to travel to Canada is scheduled to leave London airport at 9 p.m. tomorrow night, Friday October 22nd. There are two stops on the flight (Prestwick and Sydney, N.S.) and the plane is scheduled to arrive in Montreal at 2.20 p.m. on Saturday October 23rd.

I understand that Mr. St.-Laurent will probably be leaving the hotel at about 8 p.m. tomorrow.

WLMK.

October 21st, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C206371

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Urgent

Mr. Pickersgill telephoned on Mr. Norman Robertson's behalf to let the Prime Minister know that the King might like to have a cup of tea when he calls on you this afternoon, but that he will smoke his own cigarettes.

(Information obtained from Sir Alan Lascelles).

October 21st, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206372

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Campbell Moodie met Mr. Nehru at the Indian reception last night, and Mr. Nehru made various enquiries about your health. Mr. Nehru referred in eulogious terms to the meeting and conversation he had had with you, and sent you his best of wishes.

21-10-48

October 21st, 1948.
JEH.

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C206373

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

In accordance with your directions, transmitted through Mr. Handy, I delivered by hand the letters to Mr. Attlee and Mr. Nehru.

As the private secretary to Mr. Nehru was not in the hotel I delivered the letter to the secretary on duty in the office of the Indian Delegation. He said that he would deliver it to Mr. Nehru as soon as he returned from this afternoon's meeting. The letter was left at 3.55 p.m.

The letter to Mr. Attlee was left with the secretary on duty at No.10 Downing Street at 4.10 p.m. I asked that it be delivered to Mr. Attlee as soon as possible after the conclusion of the meeting.

October 21st, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C 206374

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

You may wish to be reminded to speak to Mr. N.A. Robertson about Mrs. Carruthers.

Bill
Below
21-10-48

October 21st, 1948.
JEH.

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C206375

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

from

Mr. Leger reported last night that he had duly delivered to Mr. Nehru's secretary personally both your letter and the book "Industry and Humanity". Mr. Nehru's secretary said he would be seeing Mr. Nehru about 11.30 and would see that he received both the P.M.'s letter and the book at that time.

2. Mr. Leger also wished you to know that your cable to Mr. Pearson was duly despatched through the Code Room last night.

VC
21.10.48

October 21st, 1948.
JEH.

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C206376

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

RSR

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

In accordance with your directions I telephoned today to Mr. Byron Johnson and Dr. Fauteux and passed on to them your thanks for their enquiries with regard to your health. As directed, I told both that it would be most convenient for you to leave any appointment over for a few days, probably until some time next week.

WLK.

October 21st, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C 206377

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

The Secretary to the Prime Minister of New Zealand telephoned to say that Mr. Peter Fraser would be calling at the Dorchester between 6.30 and 7 o'clock in the hope that it will be convenient for Mr. King to see Mr. Fraser at that time.

6.10 p.m.
October 21st, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206378 M. Handy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

Re VOYAGE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

I have just received word that the sailing of the "Queen Elizabeth" from Southampton has been postponed twenty-four hours. The explanation is that the ship apparently had a very rough crossing on the last voyage and the schedule was thrown behind.

The boat train is now scheduled to leave London at 7 p.m. on Saturday, October 30th. The "Queen Elizabeth" will sail on the morning of Sunday, October 31st and is expected to arrive in New York on the morning of Friday, November 5th.

An enquiry has been received from the Cunard White Star Line as to what dining room arrangements you wish to have. Will you wish the same arrangements to be made as on the trip over? If you feel that you may not wish to take meals in the dining room, possibly you may still wish to have a table for four reserved (but not, perhaps, the extra table for two) so that it would be available for any meals you might wish to have there.

Is there any direction you would wish to have given to Pickersgill before his departure with regard to reservations in New York, or arrangements for departure by train from New York? I presume that you will wish to stay at the Harvard Club as usual. Would you wish to have tentative arrangements made to attach car 100 to the train leaving New York ~~at~~ Midnight on November 5th?

October 21st, 1948
RGR/GB

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C 206379

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

FOUNDED IN 1919 BY
GLANTYNE JEBB (1876-1928)

INCORPORATED
1921

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

at the WALDORF HOTEL, Aldwych, London, W.C.1
on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1948, at 3 p.m.

Chairman:

Captain L. H. GREEN, M.A., *Chairman of the Fund.*

Speakers:

THE COUNTESS OF LIMERICK, D.B.E.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER
(The Very Rev. A. C. DON, K.C.V.O., D.D.)

Miss MELINA M. FERGUSON
recently returned from tours in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa on behalf of the Fund

To facilitate arrangements, please reply as early as possible to
Brigadier T. W. Boyce, O.B.E., M.C., M.M., General Secretary,
The Save the Children Fund, 20 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

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C 206380

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

As directed I telephoned today to Mr. Weir, M.P. to say that you would not be able to see him and Mr. Stuart this week but that there might be a possibility next week.

I also telephoned Mr. Picard to thank him for the flowers. I found that he had checked out of the hotel this morning and his whereabouts were not known.

October 22nd, 1948
EGR/GB

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C 206381

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

You may wish to see the attached despatch from the Acting High Commissioner in Dublin with regard to an interview which he had with Mr. Costello.

You may particularly wish to have your attention drawn to paragraph 2 and paragraphs 7 and 8 concerning Mr. Costello's hope that you might be able to visit Dublin before returning to Canada.

October 22nd, 1948
RGR/GB

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C206387

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Mrs. Pandit, the sister of the Prime Minister of India, who has been heading the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Assembly in Paris, is in London for a brief visit and her secretary called this evening to ask if it would be convenient for you if she were to call at 12.15 p.m. tomorrow. He said that she would not wish to tire you and would only remain ten or fifteen minutes.

I told the secretary that I felt sure that you would be very pleased to see Mrs. Pandit and that I would confirm with you as to the convenience of the time. Mrs.Pandit will call at the hour stated unless she receives word to the contrary.

October 22nd, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C 206383

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister. File

Re. ENGAGEMENTS FOR SATURDAY OCT.23rd.

I have checked with lists in the office and with Mr. Handy and I find that there are no social engagements for either tomorrow or Sunday which should be brought to your attention.

WLMK

October 22nd, 1948
RGR/GB

Okay

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C 206384

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for Mr. Pickersgill

Re Arrangements for the Prime Minister and Party in New York.

The Prime Minister has now indicated to Mr. Handy that he would like to have you make reservations for the party at the Harvard Club to begin on the morning of Friday, November 5th. The room arrangements on the way over were that one was reserved for the Prime Minister, one for Nicol and Handy together and one for me. The Prime Minister may wish to stay at the Harvard Club overnight and all day Saturday.

2. Mr. King would like to have arrangements made to have car 100 in New York ready for departure on Friday night. It is possible, however, that he may decide to stay over and leave Saturday night instead.

October 22nd, 1948.
RGR/GB

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P-16-1
Eyland

C 206385

The S.S. is now 24 hours late. Sails Oct 31; docks Nov. 5.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PICKERSGILL

5:30 pm 21/x/48.

Re ARRIVAL OF PRIME MINISTER AND PARTY IN NEW YORK.

1. The expected time of arrival of the "Queen Elizabeth" in New York is early on the morning of ~~Thursday November 4th.~~ I assume that the Prime Minister will wish to leave New York that night, although I have not had specific directions on this point.

2. The United States has imposed a general regulation that all persons entering the country (even for transit purposes) from any place other than Canada must have proof of vaccination within the preceding two years. I learned of this requirement before our departure from Ottawa and got in touch with Mr. Harrington of the United States Embassy concerning it. He stated that he would take the necessary steps to have the requirement waived for the Prime Minister and party, and to have direction given to the immigration officials who will be boarding the ship to that effect. As the United States authorities are apparently very strict in this regard I think it might be helpful if someone in the office could get in touch with Mr. Harrington again to make sure that the necessary briefing will be given to the immigration officials who will be involved.

3. At the time of our departure from New York the C.N.R. arranged the movement of all baggage from the train to the boat. The costs involved were to be paid by the office of the Consul-General in New York and I assume that this was done. It would be very helpful if precisely the same arrangement could be made for movement from the boat to the train on this ~~account~~ occasion.

4. When the party went from Ottawa to New York, Mr. Gardner took up both portions of our tickets - that is the border to New York portion and the return portion (New York - border). He said that he thought this would be best in order to save our carrying the tickets throughout the whole trip and that he would make the necessary arrangements to ensure that we would not be asked for further tickets at the time of our movement from New York to the Canadian boundary. It might be a useful precaution to have this point checked with Mr. Gardner to ensure that the railway officials on the train will be acquainted with what has been done.

will be travelling with CNR here

Can 100

Harvard Club

21st October, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C 206386

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

As directed I got in touch this morning by telephone with the High Commissioner for Pakistan. He said that he felt sure that the Prime Minister of Pakistan would be very anxious to call upon you at a mutually convenient time. He is going to speak to the Prime Minister and will call back later today to suggest a day and time that would be convenient from his point of view. The Prime Minister will apparently be in London until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

I told the High Commissioner that you very much regretted not being able to attend the reception this evening. He said that he had felt when he sent the invitation that you would not be able to come, but had wished you to know that you were in his thoughts.

W.L.M.K.

October 22nd, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C 206387

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For Mr. R.G. Robertson.

Please communicate as soon as possible with the High Commissioner for Pakistan, and say that Mr. Mackenzie King would be pleased if the Prime Minister, at some convenient time, would call at the Dorchester for a short interview. Mr. King would like to meet the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

When speaking with the High Commissioner for Pakistan, please let him know how sorry Mr. King is at being unable to attend the reception of this evening.

9.50 a.m.
October 22nd, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206388

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **For Mr. R.G. Robertson.**

Please communicate as soon as possible with the High Commissioner for Pakistan, and say that Mr. Mackenzie King would be pleased if the Prime Minister, at some convenient time, would call at the Dorchester for a short interview. Mr. King would like to meet the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

When speaking with the High Commissioner for Pakistan, please let him know how sorry Mr. King is at being unable to attend the reception of this evening.

9.50 a.m.
October 22nd, 1948.
JEH.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

Re: ENGAGEMENTS FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22nd.

INVITATIONS DECLINED:

6.00 to 8.00 p.m. - Reception by the High Commissioner of Pakistan in honour of the Prime Minister and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan.

ENGAGEMENTS:

12.00 noon - ~~Miss~~ Mrs. Hazel Parrish (and Mrs. King)(?)

12.30 p.m. - Lady Willingdon

? - Pandit Nehru

21/x/48.

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C 206390

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

1). The Hon. J.J. Donnelly was a Conservative Senator, summoned to the Senate in 1913. He represented South Bruce. His place of residence was Pinkerton, Ontario.

2). The Hon. Dana H. Porter is a Progressive Conservative. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1943. Appointed Minister of Planning and Development in 1944. He represents the district of St. George.

(Above information taken from the Canadian Parliamentary Guide, 1948).

Where?

4.20 p.m.
October 22nd, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206391

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mr. B. Mostras, the Chargé d'Affaires, of the Greek Embassy in London, called in person at the Dorchester this afternoon and asked me to convey the following message to Mr. Mackenzie King from Mr. Tsaldaris:

"The Vice Premier, Mr. Tsaldaris and Mrs. Tsaldaris have heard of Mr. Mackenzie King's illness and request you (Mostras) to see him personally and convey to him on their behalf their warmest wishes for his quick recovery".

Mr. Mostras did not leave the message as it was written in Greek, but he gave me the above translation.

I at once expressed warmest thanks of Mr. Mackenzie King for Mr. Mostras's kindness in coming to the Dorchester to deliver this message personally. I told him that the Prime Minister was deeply appreciative of the message and would be grateful if he would let Mr. and Mrs. Tsaldaris know that he was getting on splendidly and that he hoped to be sailing for Canada at the end of next week.

Mr. Mostras said he would telegraph that word to Mr. Tsaldaris.

6 p.m.
October 22nd, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206392

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister

The Secretary to the Hon. Peter Fraser telephoned to say that owing to traffic jams last night, Mr. Fraser was unable to call at the Dorchester. Mr. Fraser hopes, however, when he calls at the Dorchester at 6 o'clock this afternoon, to have the opportunity of having "just a word" with Mr. King.

5.35 p.m.
October 22nd, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206393

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

Re: ENGAGEMENTS FOR FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22nd.

INVITATIONS DECLINED:

6.00 to 8.00 p.m. - Reception by the High Commissioner of Pakistan in honour of the Prime Minister and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan.

ENGAGEMENTS:

12.00 noon - Miss Hazel Parish and Mrs. King (?)

12.30 p.m. - Lady Willingdon

? - Pandit Nehru

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C206394

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

INFORMATION RE. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

1. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The following information has been secured from the Universities Year Book for 1947:

"The University was constituted by Royal Charter in 1836 as a body empowered to grant degrees to students of approved institutions after examination, and, until 1900, its work was confined to the examination of students. The system whereby entrance to its examinations was restricted to students of certain affiliated Colleges was abolished, except for examinations in Medicine, in 1858. In 1878 its degrees were thrown open to women, London being the first of the Universities of Great Britain to adopt this policy.

In 1900 the University was reconstituted so as to strengthen the ties between it and the institutions engaged in Higher Education within a radius of 30 miles. The Senate was empowered to admit as Schools of the University institutions situated within the administrative county of London and not carried on for the private gain or profit of the owners which provide education of University standard, and required to obtain reports at prescribed intervals on the efficiency of such schools. A special form of recognition could be given to an institution within the same area founded for research or the cultivation of any special branch of science or learning, and the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, the Maudsley Hospital, the School of Pharmacy, and the School of Oriental and African Studies have been admitted in this category.

The two original Colleges of the University have been incorporated in it, the University College in 1905 and King's College in 1908, the Senate taking over the responsibility for their administration."

2. BEAVERBROOK OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS.

One matter of particular interest which connects the University of London with Canada is the establishment by Lord Beaverbrook of post-graduate scholarships to enable students of the University of New Brunswick to go to the University of London. The following information has been secured from the University of

/New Brunswick

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New Brunswick Calendar for 1948-49:

"Through the generosity of the Right Honourable Lord Beaverbrook there has been established a series of overseas post-graduate scholarships. These scholarships will enable ten graduates or former students of the University of New Brunswick, each year, to enter post-graduate work at the University of London in Great Britain.

The scholarships provide for one year's study, but a scholar receiving a Certificate of Proficiency on the first year's work may be considered for an extension of the scholarship for a second year to enable him (or her) to qualify for a degree.

The amount of the scholarships has not yet been fixed, but they will provide for travelling expenses to Britain and return, University tuition fees, normal living expenses while undergoing course and travelling expenses within the United Kingdom during the vacation periods."

3. OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY WHO WILL BE ATTENDING THE CEREMONY ON MONDAY.

As previously indicated, the officers who will be attending the ceremony will be the following:

The Chancellor.....The Earl of Athlone
The Vice-Chancellor.....Professor Lilian Penson
The Principal.....Dr. Logan
The Public Orator.....Dr. Ifor Evans.

Items in "Who's Who" for 1948 have been flagged with regard to each of them. For further information, the following details are contained in a letter which Mr. Campbell Moodie received from Miss Stephenson, the secretary to the Principal:

"The Chancellor, the Earl of Athlone, will need no introduction. The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Lilian Penson, is to the best of my knowledge the first woman Vice-Chancellor of any University and certainly the first in this country. Her subject is Modern History with special reference to the Colonies. Dr. Logan succeeded to the Principalship on the 1st January this year and as you will see from "Who's Who" his particular forte is Law. The Public Orator, Dr. B. Ifor Evans, is the Principal of Queen Mary College and has a wide range

/of

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of interests. I think you would like to know that, in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Arts Council, he visited Canada in August/September last year."

October 22nd, 1948.
RGR/GB

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RGR.

October 22nd, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C 206397

ENGAGEMENTS

Saturday, 23rd August, 1948.

MORNING

12.15 p.m. Madame Pandit.

1 at
names
luncheon

AFTERNOON

5.30 - Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury

6.15 - Mr. Louw

6.45 - Mr. Leger

EVENING

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 206398

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Jules Leger will be leaving London to return to Paris this evening. He would like very much to see the Prime Minister before his departure, and I suggested his coming to your room at about 6.45 this evening.

3 p.m.
October 23rd, 1948.
JEH.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 206399

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Louw's private secretary telephoned to say that Mr. Louw would be leaving London tomorrow morning. He wondered when it would be convenient for Mr. Louw to see Mr. King. I suggested some time this evening between 6 and 7, and the hour of 6.15 was agreed upon. Mr. Louw will therefore call upon you in room 104 at 6.15 this afternoon.

(The Hon. E.H. Louw, Minister of Mines and Economic Affairs of South Africa.)

E.H

Copies sent to Secretary of State
Oct. 23rd 1948

2.50 p.m.
October 23rd, 1948.
JEH.

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C206400

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

I telephoned to the Private Secretary to the Prime Minister of Pakistan and found that the message was that the Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, would like very much to call on the Prime Minister some time on Monday. The time suggested was 12 noon.

I told the private secretary that Mr. Mackenzie King would be very glad to see the Prime Minister of Pakistan at that time. The appointment therefore stands unless you wish me to communicate with the secretary and alter it to some time more convenient to you.

fr K

2.45 p.m.
October 23rd, 1948.
JEH.

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Syd said

C206401

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Georges Moens de Fernig whom the Prime Minister will remember having met aboard the "Queen Mary" when crossing last year, is staying in the Dorchester Hotel, in room 129.

P.M. card returned

4.15. p.m.
October 23rd, 1948.
JEH.

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C206402

GEORGES MOENS DE FERNIG

Ministre du Ravitaillement et des Importations

Bruxelles

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C 206403

file

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mr. George E. Nixon, M.P. for Algoma West, asked Mr. Campbell Moodie to telephone from Canada House this afternoon to extend best wishes to the Prime Minister for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Nixon is leaving tomorrow morning to attend the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva.

4 p.m.
October 24th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206404 file

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Urgent

The secretary of the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Nehru, telephoned to say that Mr. Nehru would like to call on Mr. Mackenzie King tomorrow afternoon. The time suggested was about 5 o'clock.

I told the secretary that Mr. King had been looking forward to a talk with Mr. Nehru and that the time suggested would be convenient.

Mr. Nehru will be leaving London early Tuesday morning.

3 p.m.
October 24th, 1948.
JEH.

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

Engagements for Monday, October 25 th. 1948.

12:00 noon	-	Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence for Pakistan.
2:30 p.m.	-	Dr. Logan - Principal, University of London, (re arrangements for granting of honorary degree).
About 5.00 p.m.	-	Mr. Nehru.(?).
6:30 p.m.	-	Conferring of Honorary Degree by University of London.

Sunday, October 24 th. 1948.

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C206406

ENGAGEMENTS

Monday, 25th October, 1948.

MORNING

12 noon - Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan,
Prime Minister of Pakistan

AFTERNOON

2.30 p.m. Dr. Logan, Principal of
the University of London.

5 p.m. Pandit Nehru

6.30 p.m. Conferment of Degree by
University of London.

EVENING

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C 206407

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I spoke to Mr. Norman Robertson this morning with regard to the matter of refreshments after the ceremony of presentation of the Honorary Degree this evening.

Mr. Robertson thought that nothing elaborate was necessary and that perhaps the best thing would be to have sherry, with perhaps the addition of Scotch and soda, to drink. As far as food is concerned he felt that only biscuits or small canapés would be needed.

Both shery and Scotch are among the supplies provided by Mr. Robertson after your arrival here. So far as biscuits are concerned these are difficult to procure, but the hotel will see if they can secure any if you so desire. They can in any event provide the canapés.

RGR

October 25th, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C 206408

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

Lord Walpole called just as today's ceremony commenced, to ask if he could see you. I went down to explain to him that it was not possible just at this time. He is only in Town for tonight, and for the Opening of Parliament tomorrow morning, after which he returns to Norfolk. He left this box containing partridges for you, and he asked me to let you know that he would be at the Conservative Club tonight until about ten o'clock and would be most grateful if an opportunuty could be found for a few words with you.

(Conservative Club - Whitehall 9341)

G Black.

G.B.
25.10.48

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C 206409

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Mrs. Lockhead (formerly Miss Sheila Macdonald) left a message with the switchboard this morning to say that she was passing through London and wished to have her warm regards and best wishes conveyed to you. She said that she hoped you were having a steady and rapid recovery of health.

Mrs. Lockhead left no address with the switchboard nor any indication that she could be reached in London.

October 25th, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C 206410

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Miss Powell, secretary to Mr. Harold Macmillan, telephoned this morning to say that Mr. Harold Macmillian is going to be out of Town most of this week, but that he was anxious to have an opportunity of seeing you if at all possible before you left. Four o'clock on Friday afternoon is the only time that is likely to be open for him, and he is o. wondering if that would be convenient for you.

RGR

October 25th, 1948.
RGR/GB

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 206411

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

Sir Norman Brook, who was in Ottawa during the summer and who has acted as principal secretary of the meetings of Prime Ministers, would like very much to have an opportunity to come to pay his respects before your departure. He said that he would try to adjust his plans to any day or hour that you would find suitable.

RGR

October 25th, 1948.
RGR/GB

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 206412

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

In accordance with your instructions I telephoned to Lady Pentland this afternoon, who said she was greatly looking forward to an interview with you tomorrow at 5 p.m.

Lady Pentland said unfortunately Miss Sinclair would not be able to accompany her at that time.

Lady Pentland asked me about bringing you some fresh eggs from the country. I thanked her warmly on your behalf and assured her you already had a few which might be sufficient for the remaining days you would be spending in London. Lady Pentland, however, insists on bringing a few fresh ones, which she will present to you tomorrow.

4.5 p.m.,
October 25th, 1948.
JEH.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 206413

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

In accordance with your instruction I telephoned to Lady Anderson's house and spoke to her secretary. I passed on your message of thanks for her letter, and explained that as Lord Moran would not let you get up until the day you were due to sail, you would not be able to accept her invitation for lunch, to your great regret. I said that someone would telephone to Lady Anderson a little later on to arrange a time for her to come to see you on either Wednesday or Thursday.

GB

25th October, 1948.
GB

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 206414

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Lady Redfern telephoned this afternoon to say that her cold has now all gone. She wishes to send nice messages to the Prime Minister, and would like very much to see Mr. King at a convenient time. Lady Redfern explained that Thursday and Saturday would be bad days for her. When I suggested the latter part of the afternoon of Wednesday, she said that would suit her very well. We have therefore tentatively agreed, subject to confirmation by the Prime Minister, that she should come at 5 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon of this week.

6 p.m.,
October 25th, 1948.
JEH.

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C206415

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Dr. Logan, the Principal of the University of London, telephoned to me this morning to say that if it were agreeable to you he would like to have a photographer from the London "Times" come to the hotel this evening to take a photograph on the occasion of the conferring of the Honorary Degree on you.

Dr. Logan said that from the point of view of the University of London the occasion was doubly historic. In the first place because you, as Prime Minister of Canada, were receiving the Degree. In the second place because this is the second time ~~only~~ in the history of the University that an Honorary Degree has been conferred outside the buildings of the University. The other occasion was when an Honorary Degree was conferred on President Roosevelt by the Earl of Athlone in Ottawa. (August 1943)

I told Dr. Logan that I felt sure you would have no objection to having a photograph taken, if such was the desire of the University, and that I would acquaint you with the matter before Dr. Logan visited you at 2.30 this afternoon.

October 25th, 1948.
RGR/GB.

Prime Minister agrees to photograph as it the wish of the University. Dr. Logan so informed by telephone 25.10.48 — at 12:30 pm.

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25.10.48.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE ASKED FOR INTERVIEW WITH THE PRIME MINISTER, OR WHOM MR. KING MIGHT WISH TO SEE BEFORE RETURN.

1. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. Telephone Mayfair 5287.
2. Lady Pentland
3. Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison (see letter October 17th)
4. Lady Aster
5. Lady Redfern
6. The Rt. Hon. Harold MacMillan, M.P. Whitehall 8831
7. Mr. James Lipscombe, Partridges.
8. Miss Catherine Maclean.
9. Mr. Norman Smith (Reporter of the Ottawa Hournal
10½ Mr. Gaspard Fauteux, Speaker of the House of Commons
11. Lord Minto.
12. Mr. Byron Johnson
13. Senator Roebuck

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C 206417

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

The Secretary of the Ceylon Delegation telephoned this morning to say that the Prime Minister of Ceylon was hoping to have an opportunity of seeing you before his departure from London and was wondering if 5.30 tomorrow afternoon would be convenient from your point of view. I told him that I felt sure you would be very pleased to see the Prime Minister and that, so far as I knew, 5.30 would be a convenient hour. Mr. Senanayake will come at that time unless word is sent to the contrary.

WLK.

October 25th, 1948.
RGR/GB

I understand that H. Hawdy mentioned this to you and that this hour for the visit (5:30) is satisfactory.

R.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

I am informed by the Private Secretary to the High Commissioner for India that the names of the daughters of Madame Pandit are as follows:-

Miss Chanralekha Pandit

Miss Naintara Pandit

October 25th, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C206419
-16-
Eglund

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MARTIN

Re arrival of Prime Minister's party at New York, I wish to advise that Mr. A.R. MacDougall, District Passenger Agent, Canadian National Railways, informs us that he phoned Mr. Gardner concerning the return portion of the party's tickets (New York - border). Mr. Gardner will make the necessary arrangements.

S.D. Hemsley,
Chief Administrative Officer.

Ottawa, October 25th, 1948.

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C 206420
1-16-1
England
G-10-7
1948

Memorandum for Mr. Pickersgill:

Re Arrangements for Return of Prime Minister and Party

1) The Department of External Affairs are now arranging for -

   a) accommodation in the Harvard Club for the Prime Minister and party for the morning of October 5th until the evening of Saturday, November 6th. The Club will, however, be told that Mr. King might leave on the evening of November 5th;

   b) movement of baggage from the boat to the Harvard Club or to the train as required;

   c) dealing with railway tickets from New York to the Canadian border.

2) Car 100 will be in New York on Friday morning ready for departure on Friday or Saturday night.

3) I spoke to Mr. Harrington of the United States Embassy concerning the requirement in regard to vaccination. He confirmed that steps will be taken to waive the requirements for the Prime Minister and party.

W. R. M.

October 25, 1948.

WRM:rb

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C 206421

ENGAGEMENTS

Tuesday, October 26th, 1948.

MORNING

11.15 a.m. Personal appointment.

12.30 lunch to [illegible]

1 p.m. - Mrs. Hendrie

AFTERNOON

5 p.m. Lady Pentland.

5.30 p.m. Prime Minister of Ceylon.
(The Hon. D.S. Senanayake)

6.30 p.m. The Begum Liaquat Ali Khan
(wife of the Prime Minister
of Pakistan).

EVENING

7.45. p.m. Private appointment.

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C 206422

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM The Prime Minister

Lord Marchwood telephoned.

He would be very grateful if he could have a word with you this evening. Until 7.15 he will be at Grosvenor 6321, and from 7.30 onwards he will be at Abbey 4525.

G.B.

October 26th, 1948.

message given to P.M. G.B.
direct.

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C 206423

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **For the Prime Minister.**

Mr. Weir, M.P., telephoned to say that he would very much like to see the Prime Minister to-day. He said some matter had developed which he wanted to discuss with Mr. King, and would ring me back at 5 o'clock in the hope that a time suitable to the Prime Minister could be fixed for the interview.

3 p.m.,
October 26th, 1948.
JEH.

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C206424

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **For the Prime Minister.**

The Hon. Peter Fraser telephoned to say that he would be passing the Dorchester around 5.45 and hoped to have an opportunity to bid you goodbye. He wished you to know he is leaving for Paris in the morning. Was very solicitous about your health, and anxious to have some details of the ceremony of the conferment of the Degree yesterday.

5.30 p.m.
October 26th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206425

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Lady Greenwood telephoned to say that when the Prime Minister spoke to her last week over the telephone, Mr. King suggested that should it be convenient Lady Greenwood should call at the Dorchester one day this week.

Lady Greenwood wishes Mr. King to know she will be leaving London on Thursday, and would be glad to re-arrange all or any of her appointments on Wednesday to have a few moments with the Prime Minister. The time tentatively agreed to is 5.30 p.m.Wednesday afternoon.

Lady Greenwood would like to present the Prime Minister with an old copy of The Story of Gray's Inn, which book was printed in the year 1886. Lady Greenwood wonders if the book would be acceptable to the Prime Minister. She has thought of this book because of its association with Lord Greenwood and Gray's Inn.

1 p.m.
October 26th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206426

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Mr. Victor Sifton, of Winnipeg, telephoned this morning to enquiry as to your health. He was very pleased to learn of the progress you were making and asked if it would be convenient for you if he were to call around to see you. He said there was nothing in particular he wished to discuss and it would simply be to pay his respects.

Mr. Sifton is staying at the Savoy Hotel, Room 856, and will be there about a week.

October 26th, 1948.
RGR/GB

- not able to see
- like to see Canada
- natural - common strength

Tried three times to get Mr. Sifton but without success.

27/X/48.

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C206427

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister**

You may wish to know that Judge John E. Read has been re-elected to the Bench of the International Court of Justice. I understand that all of the retiring judges were re-elected along with him.

If you should wish to send any message of congratukation to him his address is

Mr. Justice John E. Read
International Court of Justice
Peace Palace,
The Hague.

October 26th, 1948.
RGR/GB

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister. October 26th, 1948.

List of matters to be attended to while in London.

1. 'phone or write to Miss Norah Lodge

2. Cable or write Mrs. Ludwig

3. Cable and write to Mr. E. Vaillancourt, Canadian Minister to Yugoslavia, Canadian Legation, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

4. Acknowledge cable from Foreign Minister of France, M.Schuman.

5. Write final letters to the Vaniers.

6. Letter to Mrs. C.R. Attlee, 10, Downing Street, and flowers.

7. Final letter and call on Attlee.

8. Letter or call on H.M. Queen Mary.

9. Call at Palace at time of leaving.

10. 'Phone Princess Alice and Lord Athlone, Kensington Palace.

11. Have P.P.C. cards prepared - Mr. Gordon Robertson to arrange. Cards to be sent to all persons who have been in to see Mr. King, or who have written, or who have sent flowers. Prime Minister to see cards before despatch.

12. Possibility of seeing Lord Moran's wife.

13. Correct manuscript for Amsterdam University.

14. Read Violet Markham's manuscript.

15. 'Phone Violet Markham about possibility of visit on Thursday or Friday.

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C 206429

16. See The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan.

~~17. Question of meeting with the press.~~

18. Letter of thanks to Government for hospitality.

19. See Lord Addison again.

20. See Alastair Buchan.

21. Write Arthur Howard.

~~22. See George Fulford.~~

23. Inscribe book for Campbell Moodie.

24. Write Hudd thanks for books.

25. Write University authorities:
Chancellor - The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Athlone, KG., PC., GCB., GCMG., etc.
Vice-Chancellor - Professor Lilian Penson.
Principal - D.W. Logan, MA., BCL., D.Phil.
Public Orator - Professor Ifor Evans.

26. Write the Nehru girls.

~~27. Secure photographs of Times picture.~~

~~28. Secure 15 additional copies of Times of to-day.~~

~~29. Send one to Princess Cantacuzene Grant, with article and picture marked, also with personal card.~~

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3. Cable and write to Mr. E. Vaillancourt, Canadian Minister to Yugoslavia, Canadian Legation, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

4. Acknowledge cable from Foreign Minister of France, M.Schuman.

5. Write final letters to the Vaniers.

6. Letter to Mrs. C.R. Attlee, 10, Downing Street, and flowers.

7. Final letter and call on Attlee.

8. Letter or call on H.M. Queen Mary.

9. Call at Palace at time of leaving.

10. 'Phone Princess Alice and Lord Athlone, Kensington Palace.

11. Have P.P.C. cards prepared - Mr. Gordon Robertson to arrange. Cards to be sent to all persons who have been in to see Mr. King, or who have written, or who have sent flowers. Prime Minister to see cards before despatch.

12. Possibility of seeing Lord Moran's wife.

13. Correct manuscript for Amsterdam University.

14. Read Violet Markham's manuscript.

15. 'Phone Violet Markham about possibility of visit on Thursday or Friday.

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C 206431

16. See The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan.

17. Question of meeting with the press.

18. Letter of thanks to Government for hospitality.

19. See Lord Addison again.

20. See Alastair Buchan.

21. Write Arthur Howard.

22. See George Fulford.

23. Inscribe book for Campbell Moodie.

24. Write Hudd thanks for books.

25. Write University authorities:
Chancellor - The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Athlone, KG., PC., GCB., GCMG., etc.
Vice-Chancellor - Professor Lilian Penson.
Principal - D.W. Logan, MA., BCL., D.Phil.
Public Orator - Professor Ifor Evans.

26. Write the Nehru girls.

27. Secure photographs of Times picture.

28. Secure 15 additional copies of Times of to-day.

29. Send one to Princess Cantacuzene Grant, with article and picture marked, also with personal card.

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30. Write Admiral Bromley re crab apple jelly.

31. Write Picard about the flowers

32. Miss Dorothy Ward (to speak by telephone) Western 3104

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C206433

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

As you directed, I telephoned to the Rev. Dr. Scott. He was away at the time, but I left a message with his secretary. I explained that you too had received a letter from the Rev. Burnett, and that you would have been delighted to see Dr. Scott had it not been for the fact that you are returning to Canada on Saturday. I gave your best wishes and said that you hoped, on some future visit, to be able to have the pleasure of seeing Dr. Scott.

G.B.

27-10-48

October 27th, 1948.

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C 206434

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **For the Prime Minister.**

The Rev. Doctor Scott, of St. Columbus Church of Scotland, Pont Street, telephoned to say that he had received a letter from the Rev. Ian Burnett, suggesting that he, Dr. Scott, should call upon you if convenient.

Dr. Scott left me his telephone number - Kensington 6781. He said he would be most happy to come to the Dorchester to see Mr. King if Mr. King would welcome a visit from him.

He asked me to let Mr. King know that he had been asking about his condition and was happy that he is continuing to go on well.

5.40 p.m.
October 27th, 1948.
JEH:

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C206435 ~~pse~~

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

~~Mr Stanley~~ DSE

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

The Secretary to Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, telephoned this morning to say that Mr. Morrison would very much like to see you before your departure and is wondering if a time convenient for you could be found that would fit in with the difficult schedule that he himself has since the opening of Parliament yesterday. Mr. Morrison is wondering whether it would fit in with your arrangements if he were to call at 11.00 a.m. on Friday.

October 27th, 1948.
RGR/GB

pr. my phone M

Called Sec'y Mr Morrison will come at 11:00. MM 27/x/48

Mr Ramsay SE 265

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C206436

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

As instructed I telephoned to leave a message for Sir Godfrey Huggins. I said how sorry you were that you had not had a chance to see him, and sent your very best wishes. Sir Godfrey is sailing for home tomorrow.

G.B.

27.10.48

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C206437

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister.

I spoke to Mrs. Churchill's secretary, and she informed me that Mrs. Churchill had received your letter, had replied to it but unfortunately had left the reply behind her when she returned to London. However it arrived in London this morning, and the secretary posted it at once, so you should be receiving it in the morning. She said Mrs. Churchill was most upset at the delay in replying and hoped you would understand.

G.B.

27.10.48

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C206438

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister.

As instructed, I left a message with Lord Jowitt's secretary, thanking him on your behalf for his letter, and sending your best wishes.

G.B.

27.10.48

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C 206439

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

(daughter of Duncan Bower)

I could not contact ~~Mrs. Arthur~~ Lady Lorna Howard, she is out of Town. I spoke, however, to ~~Mr.~~ Arthur Howard's secretary who promised to give him your message of thanks for the flowers and for their very kind invitation. I explained that you were having to rest this week in order to be fit enough to sail at the weekend, but that if at all possible you would be sending them a line a little later on.

G.B.

27.10.48

Residence -Flat 50, 60, Park Lane, W.1.
Grosvenor 2712.

Waterloo 6633 (Office number)
for Hon.A.

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C206440

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister.

The Secretary to Mr. Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, telephoned to say that Mr. Noel-Baker was very anxious to call on you to say goodbye before your departure took place. He is wondering whether it would be convenient if he wefe to call on Friday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

27.10.48
RGR/GB

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

C 206441

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

Mr. Norman Robertson asked me to let you know that the Chairman of the National Trust is Sir Charles Mead. He is wondering whether you would wish to see Sir Charles before your departure.

October 27th, 1948.
RGR/GB

Time short
may not be able
to arrange
interview

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 206442

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

As instructed I telephoned to Sir Clive Morrison-Bell to thank him for his letter, and explained that as Lord Moran had advised you to curtail the number of visitors you had so as to conserve your strength for the return journey at the end of the week, you regretted that you would not have the pleasure of seeing him. I passed on your best wishes.

G.B.

27.10.48

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C206443

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

for the Prime Minister

I was able to speak to Mr. Fulford on the telephone, and thanked him for the lovely roses. When I mentioned the earlier roses and said how sorry you were that we had been unable to get a message of thanks to him, he said they were from his wife in Canada. He was in Switzerland at the time, so he quite understood why we failed to contact him. Mr. Fulford is also sailing on the Queen Elizabeth, and is looking forward to seeing you then e he says you must not think of trying to arrange a meeting before you sail.

G.B.

27.10.48

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C206444

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM FOr the Prime Minister.

You may wish to know that Mr. George Fulford is at present in London and is staying at the Waldorf Hotel, Room No. 412. You mentioned that you wished to communicate with him by telephone, or to arrange for an interview, in order to thank him for the flowers.

TEM. 3400.

11.30 a.m.
October 27th, 1948
JEH

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister C206445

I was able to speak to Mr. Clement Davies' secretary on the telephone and I gave him your message of thanks for his letter and its enclosures, which I said you had read with great interest. I said that you hoped to answer personally or perhaps to telephone to Sir Clement Davies before your return. I also ~~thank~~ mentioned that Mr. Clement Davies was at liberty to use any part of your speech that he so desired.

G.B.

October 27th, 1948.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 206446

MEMORANDUM **For the Prime Minister.**

In accordance with your instructions I telephoned to Lady Pentland this afternoon, who said she was greatly looking forward to an interview with you tomorrow at 5 p.m.

Lady Pentland said unfortunately Miss Sinclair would not be able to accompany her at that time.

Lady Pentland asked me about bringing you some fresh eggs from the country. I thanked her warmly on your behalf and assured her you already had a few which might be sufficient for the remaining days you would be spending in London. Lady Pentland, however, insists on bringing a few fresh ones, which she will present to you tomorrow.

4.5 p.m.,
October 25th, 1948.
JEH.

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C 206447

ENGAGEMENTS

Wednesday, October 27th, 1948.

MORNING

12.30 p.m. Miss Catherine Maclean.

AFTERNOON

4.45 p.m. Lady Anderson
5 p.m. Lady Redfern
5.30 p.m. Lady Greenwood
5.45 p.m. Mrs. Rosmer

EVENING

7.30 p.m. Dinner

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C 206448

Read by P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Re: ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRIP FROM LONDON TO NEW YORK.

(1) TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS -

The boat train is at present scheduled to leave from Waterloo Station on Saturday, October 30th, at 7.00 p.m.

Canada House report that one end of a car, with several seats for the party and a compartment for you, is being provided. Mr. Norman Robertson is planning to accompany the party to Southampton.

(2) BAGGAGE ARRANGEMENTS -

Canada House are arranging to have a truck pick up the baggage at the Hotel at 5.00 o'clock on Saturday. It will be taken on the boat train to Southampton.

(3) CABINS -

Cabins on the Queen Elizabeth for the party are as follows:-

The Prime Minister.....A.77
R.G.Robertson & J.E.Handy.B.47
J.S. Nicol.....A.73

(4) DINING ROOM -

The number of the Captain's table will not be settled until the boat has docked. However, the Cunard-White Star line have promised to reserve a table for four in the immediate vicinity of the Captain's table, as on other occasions.

(5) ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK -

The scheduled arrival in New York is early on the morning of Friday, November 5th.

I passed on to Mr. Pickersgill before his departure your direction to have reservations made at the Harvard Club and to have Car 100 in New York for Friday night, in case you wish to leave that night.

/I also

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I also asked Mr. Pickersgill to see if the C.N.R. could arrange for the transfer of the baggage from the boat to Car 100 in the same way as on the trip over.

London, October 27th, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C 206450

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

Re: PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

As directed, I returned this afternoon the photograph frames you did not wish to keep.

The frames which have been retained by you are as follows:-

3 brown leather folding frames -			
1 from Harrods Ltd.....	£1.	16.	7
2 from Finnigans Ltd., at 1. 18. 6 each.....	3.	17.	0
1 brown leather standing frame from Finnigans Ltd.....	1.	11.	1
4 frames - Total.....	£7.	4.	8

I have paid for the frames as listed above.

London, October 27th, 1948.

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C206451

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **For the Prime Minister.**

About 10 to 8p.m. the Private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill telephoned to enquire whether or not I would be in the hotel during the whole of the evening. The secretary explained that Mr. Churchill wanted to send a book to Mr. King along with a letter explaining why he could not come to the Dorchester to see Mr. King as he would be leaving for the country first thing in the morning.

I thanked the secretary very much and said Mr. King appreciated Mr. Churchill's kind thought and would naturally be disappointed at not having an opportunity to see Mr. Churchill in the course of the present visit. The secretary asked how long Mr. King would be remaining in London, and I said plans were made to leave at the week-end.

About ten minutes later the secretary telephoned back to say that Mr. Churchill would find it possible to call on the Prime Minister at 11.30 Friday morning on his way to the country, should that time be convenient. I told the secretary Mr. King would be delighted to see Mr. Churchill and the time would certainly be convenient. That Mr. King was looking forward to the pleasure of seeing Mr.Churchill again.

8.30 p.m.
October 28th, 1948.

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C206452

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

The Secretary to Mr. Bevin telephoned to say that Mr. Bevin hoped to have an opportunity to see you before your departure. He has a very heavy schedule but he was wondering whether 3.15 this afternoon would be a time convenient to you if he were to drop around.

28th October, 1948.
RGR/GB

4 cs.

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C 206453

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **for the Prime Minister**

The Secretary to Mr. Bevin telephoned to say that Mr. Bevin hoped to have an opportunity to see you before your departure. He has a very heavy schedule but he was wondering whether 5.15 this afternoon would be a time convenient to you if he were to drop around.

28th October, 1948.
RGR/GB

Foreign Office
Whitehall 8440
Ext. 312
(Mr. Kenna)

Called Mr. Bevin's office & spoke P.M. was pleased & suggested 5.15 as time

11:15 a.m.
28/x/48.

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C 206454

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **For the Prime Minister.**

Mr Handy - Mem re Mrs

→ **Earl Baldwin's daughter is Lady Lorna Howard. Her address is 60, Park Lane, W.1.**

10.40 a.m.
October 28th, 1948.

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C 206455

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

As directed I telephoned to the following persons to express your regret at not being able to see them and to explain that Lord Moran felt you should save your energies and not add to your present list of engagements:-

(a) Sir Campbell Stuart
(b) Senator Roebuck.

Senator Roebuck asked me to say that he sent his best of wishes for your return trip to Canada and for the rapid recovery of your health.

I also telephoned to Mr. Byron Johnson, but was unable to reach him. I understand that he is out of town today. He was not in his room yesterday evening when I first tried to reach him.

October 28th, 1948.
RGR/GB

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C 206456

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister

The Publicity Manager of the Dorchester Hotel asked whether it would be possible to secure a list of the more prominent people who visited you, as several enquiries had been received from various London newspapers wishing to know who had been here during your stay. I said that I did not know whether you would feel that such a list should be provided, but that I would place the matter before you.

October 28th, 1948.
RGR/GB

I am most anxious that nothing should be said about anyone who has called or made enquiries. I should be really annoyed if any inkling were given

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C 206457

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM **For the Prime Minister**

Personal

Re. advances in London:

1. I telephoned Mrs. Salisbury this afternoon and found that the only amounts owing to her were:

(a)	for Shawl	£2. 5.0d.
(b)	leather stationery case	£1.19.1d.
		£4.4.1d.

2. On Tuesday evening at the time of the visit of Mrs. Leonard, I gave you an envelope containing £4.

3. I paid this afternoon Miss Phillimore' s account for £9.13.0d. (see attached receipt).

Total advanced to me on your behalf - £17.17.1d.

I attach receipt slip for advances made to me on your behalf through Robertson.

5.0 p.m.
October 28th, 1948.
JEH.

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C206458

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the High Commissioner.

Mr. N.A. Robertson informed me that you had told him you would be pleased to see Mr. Dulanty, the Irish High Commissioner, if he could call around at a time convenient to you. I have been in touch with his secretary this morning and Mr. Dulanty will call at 3.45 this afternoon, unless word is sent in the interim that this would not be convenient.

October 29th, 1948.
RGR/GB

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IMPORTANT

C 206459

Landing Arrangements

CUNARD WHITE STAR

6.43. L.P. 19/212.

IMPORTANT

Landing Arrangements

CUNARD WHITE STAR

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R.M.S. "QUEEN ELIZABETH" From Southampton—October 31st, 1948 CUNARD WHITE STAR LIMITED

THE ATTENTION OF PASSENGERS IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING

ARRIVAL.—Weather and other circumstances permitting, the ship is expected to arrive off Pier 90, North River, New York, at approximately 1.00 p.m., Friday, November 5th, 1948.

LUNCHEON.—Luncheon will be served **AT** 12 Noon on Friday November 5th, 1948.

IMMIGRATION.—It is expected that Immigation Officials will board the vessel at 11.30 a.m. and immediately commence examination of passengers' passports and other Immigration documents, and stamp Landing Cards. This examination will take place in the **First Class Smoke Room for U.S. Citizens,** and in the **First Class Lounge for all other nationals.** Landing Cards, duly stamped by the Immigration Officials, must be surrendered at the head of the gangway on disembarkation.

U.S. CUSTOMS.—All passengers are required to make a declaration of personal baggage for the U.S. Customs Authorities at New York. Blank declaration forms are obtainable from the Purser. Returning residents of the United States must declare all articles acquired abroad, but wearing apparel and personal effects taken overseas from the U.S. in the first case are entitled to be passed free of duty upon return. An exemption of $400.00 worth purchases is allowed each returning resident, subject to certain conditions which will be detailed by the Customs Officer. Visitors may take in free of duty wearing apparel and personal effects not intended for sale, but must declare all articles not included in this category. Severe penalties are imposed upon persons who make false declarations as to value, ownership or use of articles or who attempt to bribe or recompense a Customs Officer.

All baggage should bear the initial of passenger's surname as on arrival, baggage is grouped alphabetically on the Pier. Initial labels can be obtained from bedroom stewards. When all of a passenger's baggage is available under the initial letter, the passenger should then present his baggage declaration stub to the desk of the Deputy Collector of Customs, who will assign an inspector to examine the baggage.

It is for passengers themselves to see that all their baggage is passed by the Customs authorities on landing, and they are specially requested to claim their baggage before leaving the Customs shed, otherwise delay and extra charges for carriage will be incurred in forwarding to destination any baggage not accompanying passengers directly from the ship.

CHECKING BAGGAGE ON ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.—Passengers may arrange with the Ship's Baggage Master for the transfer of baggage from the Company's pier to any point in Greater New York, Jersey City and Hoboken, including railroad terminals, hotels, residences, express companies or warehouses. Rates and information are obtainable at the Purser's Office.

Passengers are cautioned against checking of their baggage with truckmen who station themselves outside of the Company's Piers. Representatives of the HENDRICKSON TRANSFER COMPANY, a reliable organisation, will be found on the UPPER LEVEL of the Company's Piers.

BAGGAGE IN BOND.—Passengers proceeding to points outside the United States may have baggage sent in bond, providing they make suitable mention of the fact on their Customs Declaration Form. The checking of bonded baggage may be arranged by railroad representatives and express company representatives on the dock, in conjunction with the Customs authorities.

BAGGAGE.—Passengers are requested to have all cabin baggage, except one or two small suit cases containing immediate necessities and enough clothing for their last night's stay on board, packed and ready for removal from their cabins by 6 p.m., Thursday, November 4th, 1948.

BANK.—The branch of the Midland Bank, Limited, will close at 5 p.m. on Thursday, November 4th, 1948, as they are not allowed to function in U.S. Territorial Waters.

MAIL.—Passengers are requested to call at the Mail and Parcels Office, "A" Deck, for any mail which may arrive on board for them at Quarantine. They are also requested to enquire at the Mail Desk on the Pier after disembarking.

HEAD TAX.—Passengers visiting the United States for less than 60 days are exempt from the Head Tax of $8.00 per person provided they inform the U.S. Immigration Inspector of such intention at the passport examination on arrival. This exemption does not apply, however, to those who declare an intention to remain more than 60 days but subsequently depart in less.

Passengers who deposited Head Tax when booking passage, and who are exempt therefrom on any ground, should obtain U.S. Form 755 from the Immigration Inspector and present such to the Purser before leaving the steamer or at any of the Company's offices in order to obtain refund.

DEPARTURE FROM AMERICA — U.S. SAILING PERMIT.—All passengers other than U.S. Citizens require to obtain a sailing permit or Income Tax Clearance prior to departure from the United States. This document can be obtained within 10 days of sailing from the Collector of Internal Revenue in each district, or at the Collector's Office, Room 400, 17 East 42nd Street, New York City. When applying for sailing permit passengers must present their passport and steamer ticket.

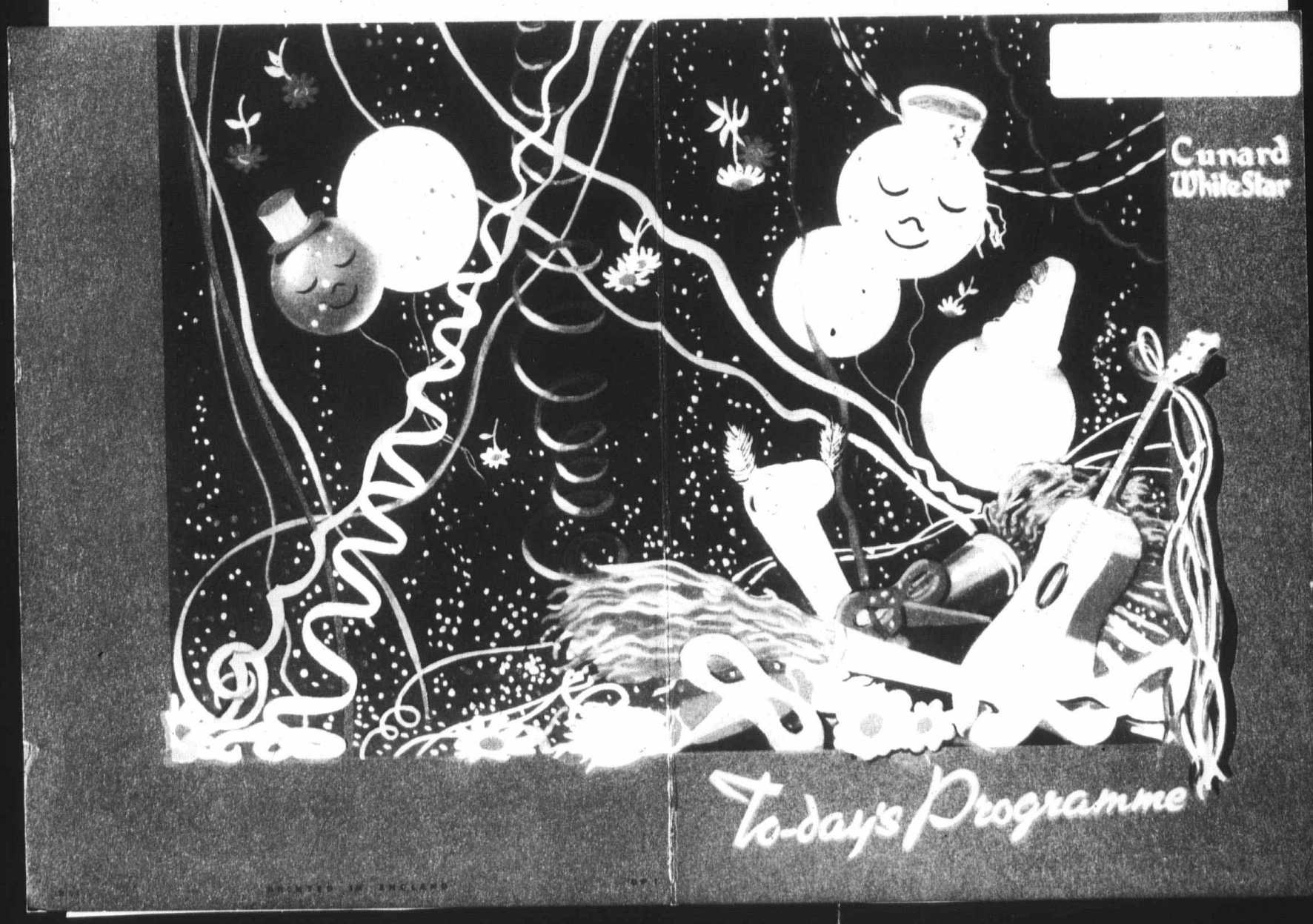
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R.M.S. "QUEEN ELIZABETH"

C 206462

ROTARIANS

Rotarians travelling by this ship are invited to inspect the Rotary Register at the Purser's Office and subscribe their names. The Purser will be glad, providing circumstances permit, to arrange an informal meeting on Tuesday, November 2nd, 1948.

NEW U.S. CUSTOMS EXEMPTION REGULATIONS

The new United States Law permits $300 Customs exemption in addition to $100 already allowed to returning residents who have been abroad at least 12 days. This is on articles purchased for personal and household use, but excludes wines, liquors, cigars or goods intended for resale. This exemption will, in future, apply to returning residents who have not taken advantage of the said exemption within the six-month period immediately preceding their return to the United States, otherwise the $100 figure applies.

INTERMINGLING OF PASSENGERS

All passengers are kindly requested to remain in the accommodation allocated to the class in which they are travelling.

NOTICE

Passengers desirous of playing Bridge are requested to notify the Purser's Office.

CLOCKS

Clocks will be retarded one hour daily at 11.59 p.m

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

Monday, November 1, 1948

7.00 a.m.	—Swimming Pool, Gymnasium and Squash Racquet Court available.	
11.00 a.m.	—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
11.45 a.m.	—Passenger Boat Drill (CHERBOURG PASSENGERS ONLY)	
4.00 p.m.	—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
4.30 p.m.	—Cinema: Picture entitled SLEEPING CAR TO TRIESTE (JEAN KENT, ALBERT LIEVEN, DERRICK DE MARNEY, PAUL DUPUIS)	Theatre
9.00 p.m.	—News Broadcast	Main Lounge
9.15 p.m.	—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
9.30 p.m.	—Cinema: Picture entitled SLEEPING CAR TO TRIESTE (JEAN KENT, ALBERT LIEVEN, DERRICK DE MARNEY, PAUL DUPUIS)	Theatre
9.45 p.m.	—Horse Racing	Main Lounge
10.30 p.m.	—Dancing	Ballroom
12.30 a.m.	—Dancing	Verandah Grill

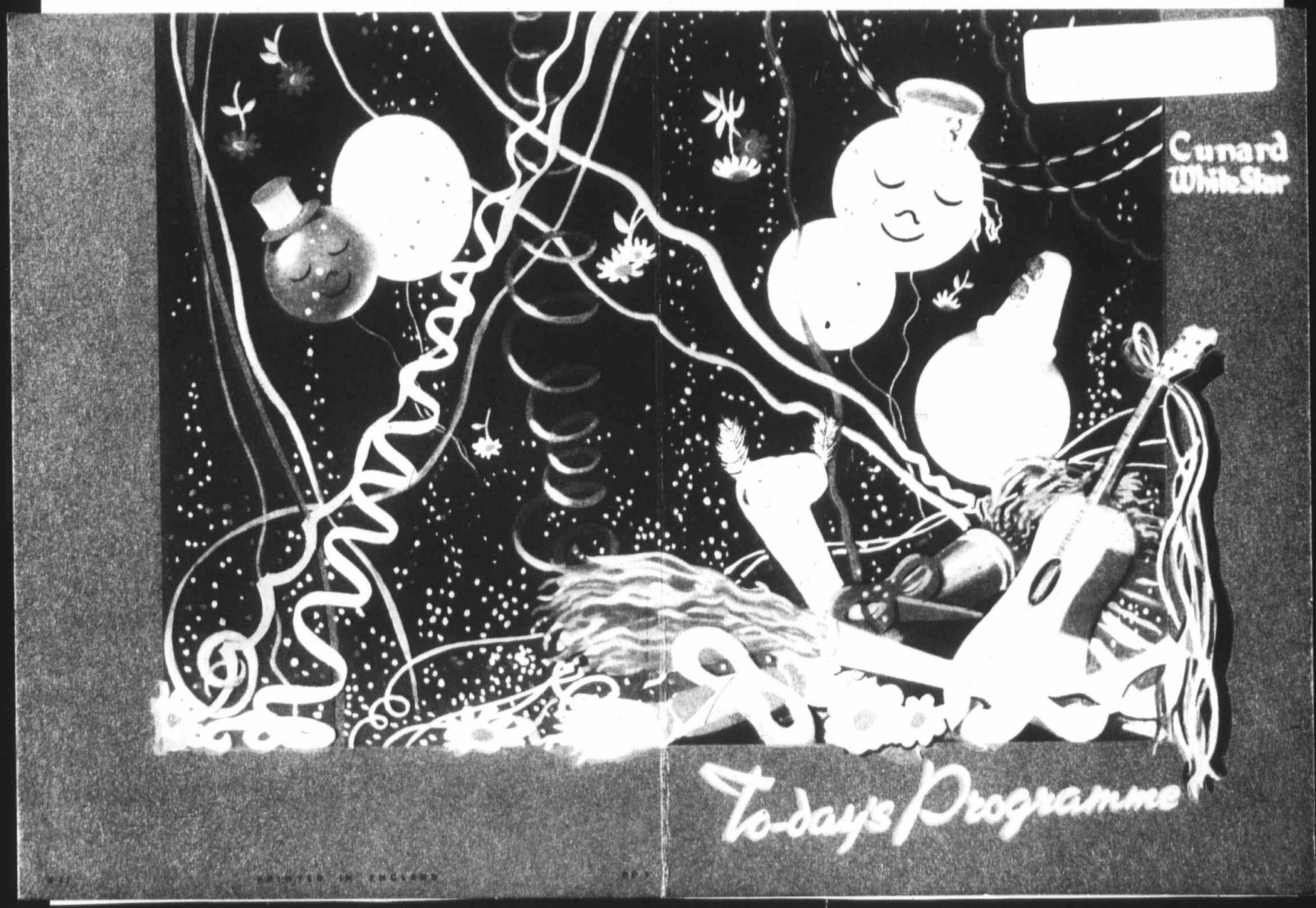
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C 206464

R.M.S. "QUEEN ELIZABETH"

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

Tuesday, November 2, 1948

7.00 a.m.	—Swimming Pool, Gymnasium and Squash Racquet Court available.	
11.00 a.m.	—Rotary Meeting	Press Room
11.00 a.m.	—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
4.00 p.m.	—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
4.30 p.m.	—Cinema: Picture entitled FURY AT FURNACE CREEK (VICTOR MATURE, COLEEN GREY)	Theatre
9.00 p.m.	—News Broadcast	Main Lounge
9.15 p.m.	—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
9.30 p.m.	—Cinema: Picture entitled FURY AT FURNACE CREEK (VICTOR MATURE, COLEEN GREY)	Theatre
9.45 p.m.	—Keno (Housie-Housie or Bingo)	Main Lounge
10.30 p.m.	—Dancing	Ballroom
12.30 a.m.	—Dancing	Verandah Grill

F.C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Landing Cards and Customs Declarations

Passengers are requested to call at the Purser's Office between the hours of 9.15 a.m. and Noon, and 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m. to-day, Tuesday, to obtain Landing Cards and Customs Declarations.

PASSPORTS, VISAES AND/OR TRAVEL DOCUMENTS ARE REQUIRED

NEW U.S. CUSTOMS EXEMPTION REGULATIONS

The new United States Law permits $300 Customs exemption in addition to $100 already allowed to returning residents who have been abroad at least 12 days. This is on articles purchased for personal and household use, but excludes wines, liquors, cigars or goods intended for resale. This exemption will, in future, apply to returning residents who have not taken advantage of the said exemption within the six-month period immediately preceding their return to the United States, otherwise the $100 figure applies.

INTERMINGLING OF PASSENGERS

All passengers are kindly requested to remain in the accommodation allocated to the class in which they are travelling.

NOTICE

Passengers desirous of playing Bridge are requested to notify the Purser's Office.

CLOCKS

Clocks will be retarded one hour daily at 11.59 p.m

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C206466

R.M.S. "QUEEN ELIZABETH"

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Landing Cards and Customs Declarations

Passengers who have not yet obtained their Landing Cards and Customs Declarations are requested to do so to-day (Wednesday) between 9.15 a.m. and Noon, and 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m., at the Purser's Office.

PASSPORTS AND VISAES AND/OR TRAVEL DOCUMENTS ARE REQUIRED

NEW U.S. CUSTOMS EXEMPTION REGULATIONS

The new United States Law permits $300 Customs exemption in addition to $100 already allowed to returning residents who have been abroad at least 12 days. This is on articles purchased for personal and household use, but excludes wines, liquors, cigars or goods intended for resale. This exemption will, in future, apply to returning residents who have not taken advantage of the said exemption within the six-month period immediately preceding their return to the United States, otherwise the $100 figure applies.

INTERMINGLING OF PASSENGERS

All passengers are kindly requested to remain in the accommodation allocated to the class in which they are travelling.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

Wednesday, November 3, 1948

7.00 a.m.—Swimming Pool, Gymnasium and Squash Racquet Court available.	
9.00 to 11.00 a.m.—News Broadcast of U.S. Presidential Elections	Ballroom
11.00 a.m.—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
4.00 p.m.—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
4.30 p.m.—Cinema: Picture entitled DESIRE ME (GREER GARSON)	Theatre
8.45 p.m.—News Broadcast	Main Lounge
9.15 p.m.—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
9.30 p.m.—Cinema: Picture entitled DESIRE ME (GREER GARSON)	Theatre
9.45 p.m.—Keno (Housie-Housie or Bingo)	Main Lounge
10.30 p.m.—Dancing	Ballroom
12.30 a.m.—Dancing	Verandah Grill

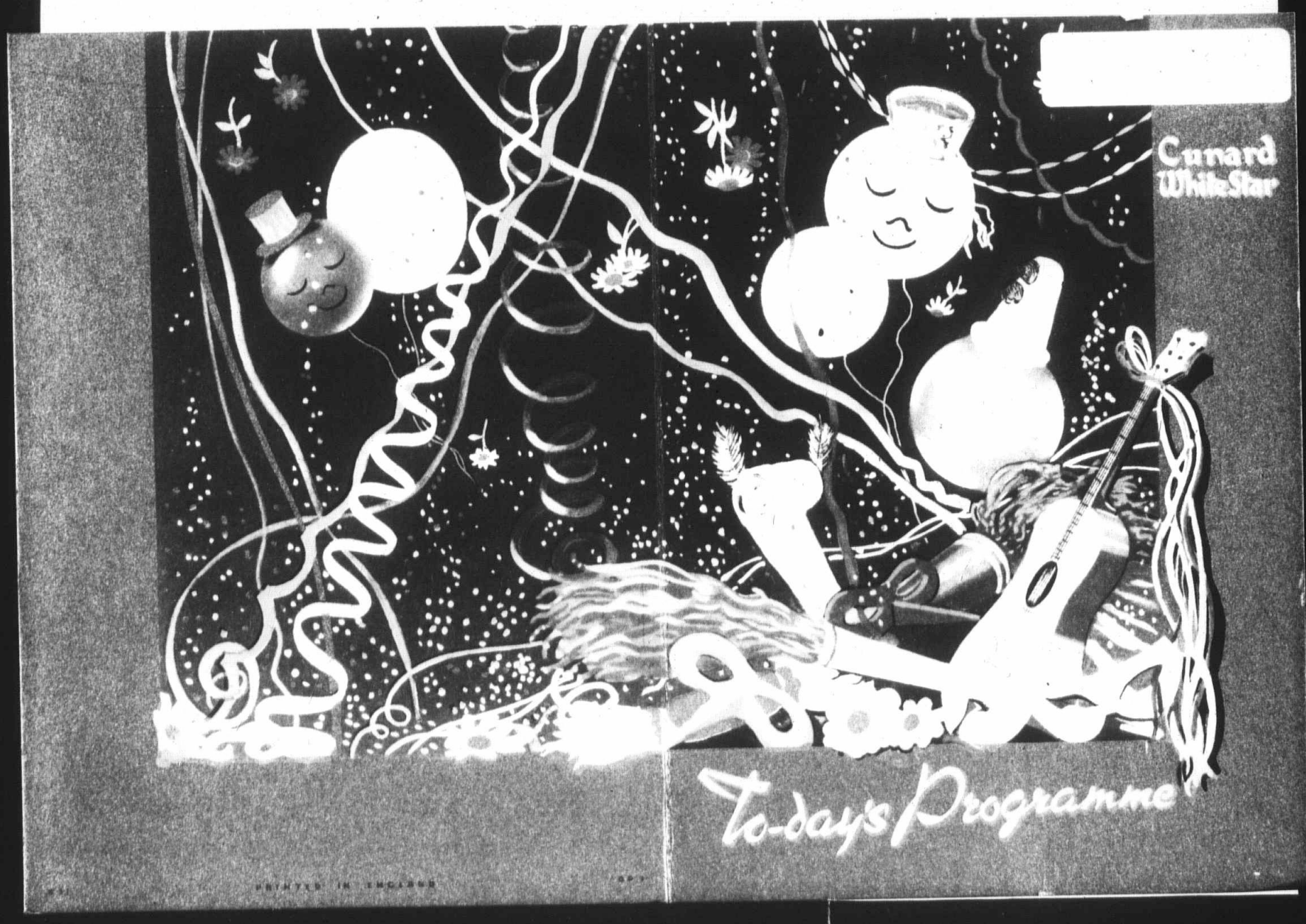
F.C.

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C 206468

R.M.S. "QUEEN ELIZABETH"

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

Thursday, November 4, 1948

7.00 a.m.	—Swimming Pool, Gymnasium and Squash Racquet Court available.	
11.00 a.m.	—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
4.00 p.m.	—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
4.30 p.m.	—Cinema: Picture entitled THE WOMAN HATER (STEWART GRANGER, EDWIGE FEUILLERE)	Theatre
9.00 p.m.	—News Broadcast	Main Lounge
9.15 p.m.	—Orchestral Selections	Main Lounge
9.30 p.m.	—Cinema: Picture entitled THE WOMAN HATER (STEWART GRANGER, EDWIGE FEUILLERE)	Theatre
9.45 p.m.	—Keno (Housie-Housie or Bingo)	Main Lounge
10.30 p.m.	—Dancing	Ballroom
12.30 a.m.	—Dancing	Verandah Grill

F.C.

INTERMINGLING OF PASSENGERS

All passengers are kindly requested to remain in the accommodation allocated to the class in which they are travelling.

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C 206469
-16-1
England

Possibilities out of New York for Ottawa :—

① Catch Montrealer 8:45 D-night -

— the C.N.R. think there is not enough time for this, and with the fog getting thicker it seems more and more improbable.

② Take Delaware & Hudson (C.P.R.) at 11:15 D-night -

— means shifting cars D Grand Central Station.

— Schedule: Lv. N.Y. — 11:15 p.m.
Arr. Montreal — 8:25 a.m.
Lv. " — 8:25 (2) Arr. Ottawa — 11:35
or Lv. " — 8:35 Arr. " — 12:40.

③ Take morning train from New York —

(a) C.N.R. — Lv. N.Y. (Grand Central) — 9:10 a.m.
Arr. Montreal — 9:30 p.m.
— then switch D C.P.R. to —
Lv. Montreal — 10:15 p.m.
Arr. Ottawa — 12:45 a.m.
(no C.N.R. train D Ottawa after 9:30 p.m.)

(B) C.P.R. — Lv. N.Y. (Grand Central) — 9:15 a.m.
Arr. Montreal — 7:15 p.m.
Lv. " — 7:45 p.m.
Arr. Ottawa — 9:55 p.m.

P.M. says definitely will take 8:45 p.m. on Saturday

WLMK
5/XI/48
3:30 p.m.

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GIFTS OF FLOWERS RECEIVED ON RETURN FROM EUROPE

		From	Acknowledged
Saturday Nov. 6:	8 pink roses	Mr.& Mrs.Patteson	Personally November 7/48
	15 pink roses, white snowdrops	Miss Flora Scrim	Personally over 'phone - Nov. 7
	1 doz.bronze mums	Sir Alexander and Lady Clutterbuck	Over 'phone - Nov. 9
	12 sprays pink mums	Mrs. H. M. Lay	By 'phone - Nov. 7
Sunday Nov.7:	4 doz. single pink mums 1 doz. double pink mums	H.E.Gov.Gen. & Viscountess Alexander	Through General Letson - Nov. 9
	1 doz. red carnations 1 doz. sprays bronze mums	Mr. and Mrs. R.W. Mayhew	Over 'phone to Mrs. Mayhew Nov. 9
	15 red roses	R. C. Marshall	Ackgd. by telegram Nov. 9
Monday Nov. 8	assortment of mums	Madame Maurice Cormier	Ackgd. by letter Nov. 9.

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C 206471

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Attached is a draft letter which you might think appropriate to send to Mr. Hugh Scully in connection with his assistance at the time of your passing through New York on the recent trip to the United Kingdom and Europe.

I have written to Mr. James Thorpe of the Canadian National Railways, to convey your appreciation for the help he gave last week. You wrote previously to both Mr. Gardner and Mr. Thorpe for their assistance in September when you were on your way to Europe. I felt that you might consider it was not necessary to have a further letter from yourself to Mr. Gardner and that one from me would scarcely be appropriate.

R. G. R.

13th November, 1948.

RGR:McK

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RGR:rb

C 206472

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy

Re Mr. King's Address at the University of Brussels

-- Attached is a copy of telegram No. 234 which I have received from Brussels in reply to the one I sent yesterday.

Perhaps it would be desirable for me to send a further word to Allard to give a definite indication as to whether the text will be forthcoming by December 15th or 20th as is suggested. Could you please let me know after you have had a chance to raise this matter with Mr. King.

R. G. R.

December 4, 1948.

Handy states Mr. King has decided not to do anything in the matter at this time. Wants nothing said again. Wants nothing sent to Brussels — let them raise it if they wish.
JWH
Jan 7/49.

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Memorandum re visit to Seal Harbour, Maine:

1. Leave Ottawa Sunday - August 15 - 7.10 p.m. Standard Time (8.10 p.m. D.S.T.) C.N.R. Car 100

Arrive Montreal Sunday - Aug. 15 -9.55 p.m. S.T. (10.55 p.m. D.S.T.)

2. Leave Montreal on Monday - Aug. 16 - 8.30 a.m. S.T. (9.30 a.m. D.S.T.)

(Remain on board Car 100 until Stanhope station is reached on Monday - 12. noon S.T. (1.oo p.m. D.S.T.)

Then occupy Parlour Car seat on train Stanhope to Portland leaving Stanhope at 12.10 p.m. S.T. (1.10 p.m. D.S.T.).

3. Arrive Portland - Monday - Aug. 16 - 5.35 p.m. S.T. (6.35 p.m. D.S.T.)

Leave Portland either by train at 11.oo p.m. S.T. (midnight D.S.T.)
Arrive Ellsworth Tuesday, Aug. 17 6.oo a.m. S.T. (7.oo a.m. D.S.T.

or by car Monday - Aug. 16 - 5.45 p.m. S.T. (6.45 p.m. D.S.T.).

arriving at Seal Harbour about 11.oo p.m. D.S.T.

Leave Friday

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C 206474

Confidential

Visit to Seal Harbor, Maine

Alternatives

1) Lv. Ottawa Saturday August 14 4.00 p.m. C.N.R.
via St. John,

Arr. St. John " 15 7.15 p.m.

Lv. St. John " " 8.00 p.m.

Arr. Bangor " 16 1.30 a.m.
Thendrive to Ellsworth and Seal Harbour
(distance of about 40 miles).
(See memo. from C.N.R. office attached)

C.N.R.

2) (a) Lv. Ottawa Sunday August 15 7.10 p.m. Standard Time
Arr. Montreal Sun. " 15 9.55 p.m.

or C.P.R.

(b) X Lv. Ottawa Monday August 16 4.15 a.m.) Daily
Arr. Montreal " " " 6.45 a.m.) except Sun.

Then Lv. Montreal Monday August 16 - 8.30 a.m.) Daily
X Arr. Portland " " " - 5.35 p.m.) except Sun.
cn.

From Portland to Seal Harbor

Portland to Bangor 135 miles
X (1) By car - distance, Portland to Ellsworth 164 miles
Ellsworth to Seal Harbour 12 miles

(2) by train -
(a) daily train 5.45 p.m. from Portland
not recommended - cannot count on it at all)
would arrive Ellsworth at 9.15 p.m.
(b) night train recommended:
Leave Portland at 11.00 p.m.
Arr. Ellsworth at 6.00 a.m.

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C 206475

Re return journey

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Portland 8.30 a.m.

Arrv. Montreal 5.45 p.m.

Lv. Montreal 8.20 p.m.

Arr. Ottawa 10.45 p.m.

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C206476

With pleasant memories
of your last visit
Chas. A. Asplen
Landscape Gardener.

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fw. 2 Summerlea C206477
Prend. leave for Warm Springs
Monday 18th } 10 days
to " 28th }

Leave Monday 22
Warm Springs Sunday 23 (Sleeping Car)
Leave " " dead 24
Arrive Wilcox Sunday 25th — Sleeping Car
" Friday 26th - "
Leave. Sat 27th - for Montreal
Sunday 28
Monday 29.
Tuesday Nov. 30

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C 206478

Lt. Col. T. Brooks (1)
Marine Barracks
Washington, D.C.

(4) Capt. Dan J. Callaghan
Naval Aide
White House, Wash., D.C. (2)

Capt. J. M. Masters, Sr.
Marine Barracks (3)
Washington, D.C.

E. M. Starling (4)
White House
Washington, D.C.

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C206479

D. B. Whiteside
White House
Washington D.C

(5)

D. B. Flotin
White House
Washington, D.C

(6)

William D. Hassett
Actg Secretary
White House
Washington. D.C

(7)

Henry Kannee
White House
Washington D.C

asst to Secretary

(8)

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C 206480

Daisy Song
Chief Telegraph Operator
White House
Washington. DC (9)

L.B. Haughey
Administrator (10)
Warm Springs Foundation
Warm Springs, Georgia

Louise Hackmeister
Day Telephone operator
White House
Washington, DC (11)

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(13) Admiral Ross T. McIntire (12)
White House
Washington Dc
C 206481

GEORGIA WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION
WARM SPRINGS, GEORGIA
A Centre for the After-Treatment of Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)

Thos J Walters (5)
Residents Personal
Secret Service agent
White House (13)
Washington Dc

W. B. Allen (14)
Asst to Administrator
Warm Springs Foundation
Warm Springs Georgia

B. R. Varnek
Georgia State Patrol, Perry Ga

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C206482

THE MONTREALER
THE WASHINGTONIAN
VIA HELL GATE BRIDGE
WASHINGTON NEW YORK MONTREAL

90 ¢
125
2,15

Barker, Mr. Llewellyn

Res.: 208 Stratford Road
Guilford,
Baltimore, Md.

Office: 1035 N. Calvert St.
Baltimore, Md.

Private Secy: Miss B. Humpton

Barchet, Geo. E. Esq. & Mrs.
Belfield Farm,
St. Margarets, R.R. No. 2,
via Annapolis, Md.

Tel.: 1808 ~~ring~~ F.11

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C 206483

Saturday - April 13/40

Lv. Baltimore 6 30 pm.

Boat : Old Bay Line

Room + Bath No. 68

Princess Louise Suite
1868 Dorchester Rd
60 (~~Beds~~) 0343

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C206484

MEMORANDUM

(2) Miss M. Leonard
Personal Secy

Basil O'Connor
President
The Natl. Foundation
for Infantile Paralysis
Inc.
120 Broadway
New York

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C 206485

Miss Lucy Aldridge
Newport R. I.

Mrs McRae
Carter's Grove
Williamsburg (?)

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C.206486

Confidential

Visit to Seal Harbor, Maine

Alternatives

1) Lv. Ottawa Saturday August 14 4.00 p.m. C.N.R.
via St. John,

Arr. St. John " 15 7.15 p.m.

Lv. St. John " " 8.00 p.m.

Arr. Bangor " 16 1.30 a.m.
Then drive to Ellsworth and Seal Harbour
(distance of about 40 miles).
(See memo. from C.N.R. office attached)

C.N.R.

2) (a) Lv. Ottawa Sunday August 15 7.10 p.m. Standard Tim
Arr. Montreal Mon. " 16 9.55 p.m.

or C.P.R.

(b) Lv. Ottawa Monday August 16 4.15 a.m.) Daily
Arr. Montreal " " " 6.45 a.m.)

Then Lv. Montreal Monday August 16 - 8.30 a.m.) Daily except
Arr. Portland " " " - 5.35 p.m.) Sunday

From Portland to Seal Harbor

(1) By car - distance, Portland to Bangor 135 miles
Portland to Ellsworth 164 miles
Ellsworth to Seal Harbour 12 mile

(2) by train -
(a) daily train 5.45 p.m. from Portland
not recommended - cannot count on it at all)
would arrive Ellsworth at 9.15 p.m.
(b) night train recommended:
Leave Portland at 11.00 p.m.
Arr. Ellsworth at 6.00 p.m.

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Re return journey

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Portland 8.30 a.m.

Arrv. Montreal 5.45 p.m.

Lv. Montreal 8.20 p.m. CNR.

Arr. Ottawa 10.45 p.m.

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C 206488

Mrs. Shepard Fabbri (Edith Fabbri)
"Buonriposo", Bar Harbor - Maine

7 East 95th Street, New York 28

Guests at Mrs. Fabbri's

Mr. Francis Peabody — a New York bachelor whom Mrs. Rockefeller and I have known for many years.

Mrs. Harold Peabody — very tall, large lady, a daughter of Bishop Lawrence who was for many years an outstanding clerical figure in Boston and New England.

Mrs. Gerrish Milliken
"The Haven" Northeast Harbor, - Maine

723 Park Avenue, New York 21

Guests at Mrs. Milliken's

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas K. Finletter
she is a daughter of Mr. Walter Damrosch, he a leading New York lawyer. He has just been in England for a year for the U.S. government in connection with, perhaps, the Marshall Plan.

Dr. James B. Murphy
177 East 64th Street, New York 21
of the Rockefeller Institute, a specialist in cancer research.

francis (over)

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C206489

Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips
Asticou Inn, Northeast Harbor
Maine
"Higover" North Beverly, Mass.

* * *

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur M. Allen
Asticou Inn, Northeast Harbor
Maine
184 Upton Avenue, Providence
Rhode Island

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C 206490

Look ~~forward~~ forward
with the greatest
pleasure to
Mrs. Gerrish Milliken
your dining with me
on Wednesday August 3rd
at 7.30
In formal dress
729 Park Avenue

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C 206491

TIME TABLE AND PROGRAM

7:15 H.E. The British Ambassador)
The Canadian Prime Minister)

Escorted to Reception Room.

(1) Mr. Lamont
(2) The Prime Minister
(3) The Ambassador
(4) Mr. McCarthy
(5) Mr. Gerard
(6) Mr. Davis

7:20 Reception Lined Formed:

For Hotel

1. Tables Set, candles lighted
2. Place Cards on Tables
3. Dining room doors opened
4. Music Starts playing
5. Announcer in his place.

Members arriving pass reception line (if they want to) and from there go directly into dining room.

7:50 Bugle blows "First Call" Reception Line breaks up.
Guests seated at Dais lined up with their escorts.
Waiters urge everyone else into the dining room.

7:55 Bugle blows "Mess Call".

8:00 Guests seated at Dais, with their escorts, start procession into the dining room.
Band plays "Roast Beef of Old England".

8:05 Guests at Dais have found their places and are seated.
Bishop Manning aske The Blessing.

8:10 The Dinner Starts

9:50 Coffee poured - Waiters out of the room.

9:55 Chairman rises:

1 Proposes toast to The President — "Star Spangled Banner"
2 " " " His Majesty, The King. — "God Save the King"
3 " " " The Prime Minister. — " 'O Canada"

4 Cable from Lord Derby, Chairman British Pilgrims
5 Letter from President Butler.

6 Chairman introduces the Prime Minister (Closes 10:20)

10:20 Two minutes for applause.

10:22 Prime Minister "on his feet".
For the next 8 minutes he says the customary platitudes,
Responds to welcome and introduction.

10:30 Station Identification (for 30 seconds)

10:30:30 Prime Minister starts on his speech

10:59 Prime Minister Closes.

11:00 Toastmaster introduces Mr. John W. Davis.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

TIME TABLE and PROGRAM

C 206492

7:15 H.E. The British Ambassador) Escorted to Reception Room
The Canadian Prime Minister)

7:20 The Ambassador) Take places on reception line
The Prime Minister)
Mr. Gerard ~~Lapointe~~ Mr Lamont)
Mr. Davis etc.)

For Hotel:

1. Tables set, Candles lighted
2. Place Cards on tables
3. Dining room doors opened
4. Music starts playing
5. Announcer in his place.

Members arriving pass reception line (if they want to) and from there into the dining room.

7:50 Bugle blows "First Call".
Reception line breaks up
Guests seated at Dais lined up with their escorts.
Waiters urge everyone else into dining room

7:55 Bugle blows "Mess Call".

8:00 Guests ~~seated~~ who sit at Dais, with escorts, start procession into dining room.
Band plays "Roast Beef of Old England".

8:05 Guests at Dais have found their places and are seated.
Bishop Manning asks the Blessing.

8:10 Dinner starts.

(Dinner)

9:50 Coffee poured.
Waiters OUT of the room

9:55 Chairman rises:

1. Proposes toast to the President "Star Spangled Banner"
2. " " " His Majesty, The King."God save the King"
3. " " " The Prime Minister "O' Canada"
4. Reads cable from Lord Derby, Chairman British Pilgrims.
5. Reads letter from President Butler.
6. ~~Introduces Adolf A. Berle, Under Secretary of State.~~ (?) ~~(Who will say a few words of official welcome.~~

Chairman introduces the Prime Minister (Closes 10:~~18~~ 20

10:~~18~~ 22 Two minutes of applause.

10:~~20~~ 23 Prime Minister "on his feet.
For the next 12 minutes he says customary platitudes.
Responds to welcome and introduction.

10:30 10.2 Station inentification (for ~~two minutes~~ 30 seconds) This in not heard in the dining room, P.M. goes on speaking.

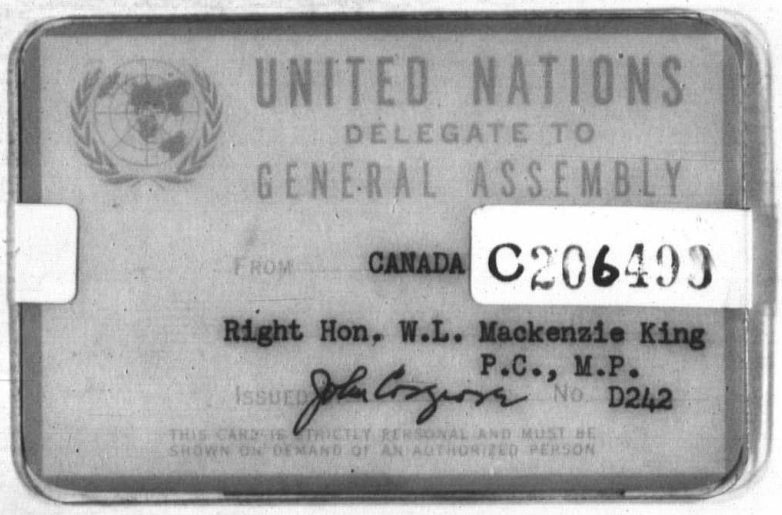
10:32 10.½ Prime Minister starts on "meat" of his speech.

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR



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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

NATIONS UNIES
DELEGUE A
L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

DE

CANADA C206494

Right Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King
P.C., M.P.

DELIVRE PAR LE No D242

CE LAISSEZ-PASSER NE PEUT ETRE UTILISE QUE PAR LE TITULAIRE ET DOIT ETRE PRESENTE A TOUTE DEMANDE FAITE PAR UN FONCTIONNAIRE AUTORISE

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C 206495

PAUL EMILE NAGGIAR

Ambassadeur de France
Délégué à la Commission Consultative
de l'Extrême-Orient

Washington, D. C.

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card

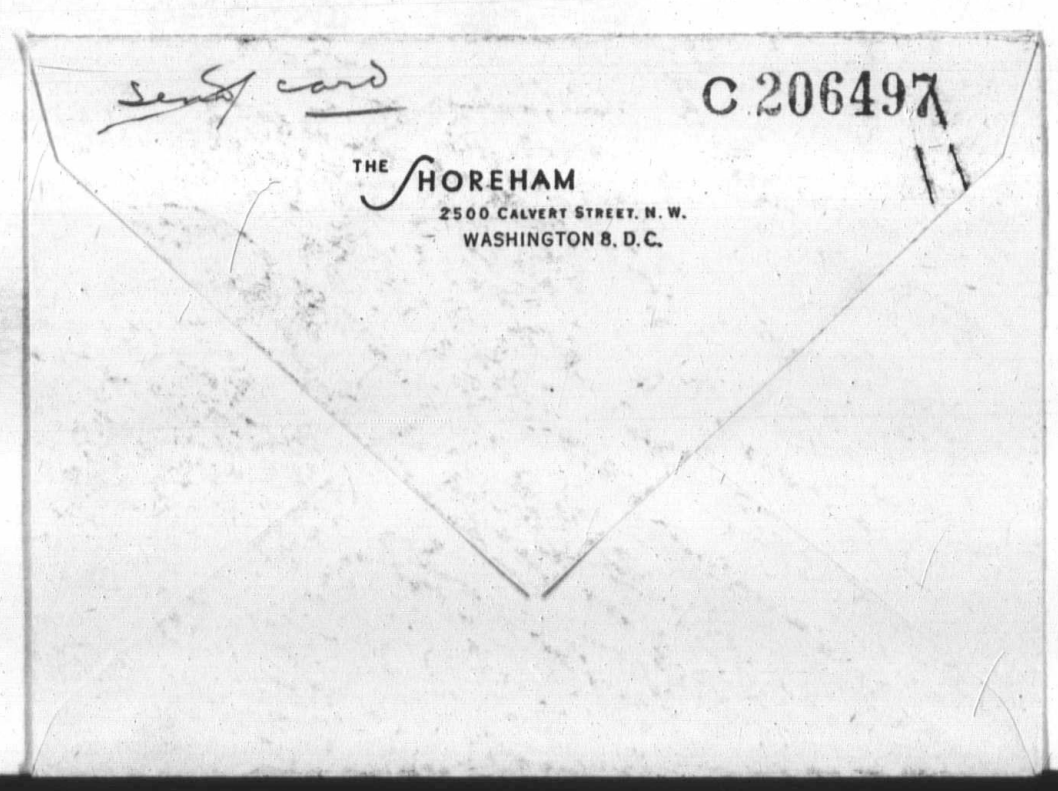
C 206496

M. L. Mackenzie King
premier Ministre du Canada
Blair House

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BLAIR HOUSE
1651 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

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C 206499

Cars will be available at Rockefeller Center Garage, West 49 Street between Fifth Avenue and Avenue of the Americas. Please indicate on reply whether you will require transportation.

11.30 A.M. To 12 Noon

DIRECTIONS TO POCANTICO HILLS

FOR THOSE USING PRIVATE CARS

Follow Henry Hudson Parkway to Saw Mill River Parkway to Eastview. Watch for Eastview Railroad station on right just before stone quarry on left... turn right at station and then left under Parkway to Route 9A. Follow white arrows by the lake and take first road on right up hill for one-half mile and turn left with white arrows through main gate of the estate.

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Mr. Kenneth Chorley - President of Colonial Williamsburg
Mr. B. W. Norton - Vice President & Director of Public Relations
Mr. G. H. Bath - Assistant to Mr. Norton
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Mr. Gano Dunn,
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Chairman Canadian Wartime Information Board

Mr. Leon Fraser,
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James Rowland Angell,
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Mr. Edwin H. Denby

TABLE 9

Mr. Dean S. Edmonds
Mr. H. Donald Campbell
Mr. Reid L. Carr
Mr. John B. Carse
Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope
Mr. John Whitney
Gen. John F. O'Ryan
Mr. Herbert S. Houston
Mr. Lewis Latham Clarke
Mr. Howard W. McAteer

TABLE 10

Mr. Henry A. Goode
Mr. Andrew Baxter
Mr. Henry Renwick Sedgwick
Mr. Kennard L. Wedgwood
Mr. Mark Corey
Mr. William J. Ryan
Mr. Reginald E. Wigham
Mr. Arnold T. Dudley
Mr. R. Webster
Mr. Frank L. Hinckley

TABLE 11

Mr. Willis H. Booth
Mr. W. Palen Conway
Mr. Eugene W. Stetson
Mr. Charles M. Richter
Mr. George F. Handel
Mr. Arthur M. Collens
Mr. Calvin Bullock
Mr. James M. Nicely
Mr. James L. Ashley
Mr. William L. DeBost

TABLE 12

Mr. Theodore Rousseau
Lieut. George Albert Legg
Brig. Gen. Louis H. Stotesbury
Mr. Ephraim M. Youmans
Mr. Lucien Wulsin
Mr. Philip Wyman
Mr. Thomas Edward Ward
Mr. J. A. DeLanoy
Mr. Louis Bancel Warren
Mr. Donaldson Tucker

TABLE 14

Mr. William M. Chadbourne
Mr. Wallace B. Phillips
Hon. R. Henry Norweb
Mr. Walker Gentry Buckner
Mr. Frank M. Chadbourne
Mr. Waldron M. Ward
Mr. Henry R. Sutphen
Mr. William E. Winchester
Mr. Gerrish H. Milliken
Mr. Robert W. Martin

TABLE 15

Mr. Harry E. Ward
Mr. Henry P. Bristol
Mr. Fletcher W. Rockwell
Mr. William N. Enstrom
Mr. J. C. van Eck
Mr. Carl A. Miller
Mr. George F. Gentes
Mr. Hiram A. Mathews
Mr. Francis L. Whitmarsh
Mr. Frederick E. Williamson

TABLE 16

Mr. Duncan W. Fraser
Mr. William C. Dickerman
Mr. Wm. A. Prendergast
Mr. George A. McAneny
Mr. Ernest R. Early
Mr. Gayer G. Dominick
Mr. Joseph A. Bower
Rev. Alexander G. Cummins
Mr. Paul McEwen
Mr. Peter H. Troy

TABLE 17

Mr. James L. Harrison
Mr. G. R. Ball
Mr. F. W. Murray
Mr. A. W. Rice
Mr. H. G. Hart
Mr. C. J. Stephenson
Mr. Howard C. Shepard
Mr. Delmont K. Pfeffer
Mr. John E. Rovensky
Mr. Philip M. Hayden

TABLE 18

Mr. Harold Warner
Mr. A. Duncan Reid
Mr. Kenneth Spencer
Mr. C. A. Nottingham
Mr. Pryor H. Kalt
Mr. Paul M. Ripley
Mr. Percy S. Young
Dr. Arthur Hunter
Sir Robert R. Appleby
Mr. Humphrey A. Lee

TABLE 19

Mr. Geo. A. Mount
Mr. A. J. McComb
Rev. Ralph W. Sockman
Mr. Walter Magee Annette
Mr. Charles A. Higgins
Mr. Petrus W. Meyeringh
Mr. William M. Carden
Mr. Augustus G. Kellogg
Mr. Brian P. Massey
Mr. Frederick T. Koyle

TABLE 20

Mr. James B. Campbell
Mr. James Forgie
Mr. Archibald Bowman
Mr. Charles H. Watts
Mr. Dudley H. Dorr
Mr. Roy E. Tucker
Mr. Alden D. Stanton
Lt. Alden O. Stanton
Mr. Alexander H. Elder
Mr. Ivan L. C. Gooding

TABLE 22

Mr. Robert P. Lamont
Mr. Scott R. Benjamin
Mr. L. L. Richards
Mr. Hugh R. Monro
Mr. Murray O. Giles
Mr. Cecil Smith
Mr. Fred Moss
Mr. Leonard Leach, O.B.E.
Mr. Franklin U. Gregory
Mr. Henry Darlington

TABLE 23

Mr. Walter S. Sullivan
Mr. John C. Jenkins
Mr. Huntington Gilchrist
Mr. E. V. O'Daniel
Mr. W. S. Stowell
Mr. Hunter Van B. Berg
Mr. Harold W. Hastings
Mr. Norman Lee Smith
Mr. Frank E. Dixon
Dr. William R. Wiegand

TABLE 24

Mr. William Ferguson
Mr. Frederic W. Tipper
Mr. Arthur C. Ness
Mr. Jules S. Bache
Mr. Clifford W. Michel
Mr. Roger S. Conant
Mr. Frank H. Griffiths
Mr. Francklyn Hogeboom
Dr. Robert Willis Shearman
Mr. Louis Annin Ames

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TABLE 25

Mr. Frank J. Humphrey
Mr. Arthur Vining Davis
Mr. Robert C. Stanley
Mr. Henry Holt
Mr. William H. Coverdale
Mr. A. H. Gordon
Mr. J. G. Phillips
Mr. F. W. Nichol
Mr. A. L. Williams
Mr. Schuyler Terry

TABLE 26

Mr. Edward T. Sanders
Mr. William A. Mitchell
Mr. I. C. Raymond Arkin
Mr. Harley Granville-Barker
Mr. Henry James
Mr. Edward Esmond
Mr. R. W. Barrett
Mr. Charles B. Brophy

TABLE 27

Mr. Frederic T. Wood
Dr. A. F. Rawdon-Smith
Lt. (j.g.) David M. Crawford, USNR
Mr. John Edward McCarthy
Mr. William S. Hart
Ensign C. L. Rossiter, 3rd, USNR
Sir Talbot Ewart
Mr. Augustine L. Humes
Mr. Frederick C. Hodgdon
Mr. George F. Lawrence

TABLE 28

Mr. Harry D. Watts
Mr. O. W. Birckhead
Mr. George W. White
Mr. Leslie Chance
Dr. H. Sheridan Baketel
Mr. H. U. Sartorius
Dr. Roy Lyman Sexton
Mr. Jesse L. Hopkins
Mr. Frederic W. Bancroft, M.D.
Mr. Fulton Husband

TABLE 29

Mr. S. Stanwood Menken
Mr. Robert C. Rathbone
Mr. Wm. Ferguson
Mr. Walter B. Lashar
Mr. Frederick B. Ashplant
Mr. M. Lee Marshall
Mr. Raymond K. Stritzinger
Mr. Brayton Campbell
Mr. Duncan D. Sutphen
Mr. Charles H. Simmons

TABLE 30

Mr. E. C. Alvin Crawford, M.D.
Mr. L. D. Clement
Mr. P. Ch. Christensen
Mr. Anthony Bassler
Mr. A. Hartley O'Connor
Mr. Ernest W. Appleby
Mr. Reynolds Pomeroy
Hon. Roy T. Yates
Mr. R. Theodore Garfein
Mr. Al N. Kemp

TABLE 31

Mr. James McCosh Cecil
Colonel Howard P. Dunham
Mr. David C. Thomas
Mr. Peter Grimm
Mr. Gordon Lamont
Rev. Gilbert Darlington
Dr. Kenneth M. Lewis
Mr. O. J. Thomen
Mr. O. Dickinson Street
Mr. John F. Harper

TABLE 32

Dr. John V. Bohrer
Mr. C. Dean Bohrer, M.D.
Mr. Russel H. Patterson
Senator J. S. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Luther Martin, 3rd
Hon. John C. Knox
Hon. Alfred H. Townley
Mr. Albert Tilt
Mr. Leonhard A. Keyes
Mr. Harold R. German

TABLE 33

Mr. Woolsey A. Shepard
Mr. Allan Davies
Mr. Harold G. Wentworth
Mr. Joseph F. Higgins
Mr. Norman D. Cann
Mr. Laurence McGuire
Mr. Thompson B. Graham
Mr. William J. Graham
Mr. Harris A. Dunn
Mr. William Gardner

TABLE 34

Mr. Charles D. Hilles
Mr. Charles D. Hilles, Jr.
Mr. Howard B. Smith
Mr. J. Lee Rice, Jr.
Mr. Edward W. Bourne
Rev. Albert J. M. Wilson
Mr. John Miller, M.D.
Mr. C. Stanley Knapp, M.D.
Mr. Mather M. Richardson
Mr. William A. Ross

TABLE 35

Mr. S. W. Taylor
Mr. Albert F. Ritterbush
Mr. H. B. MacDonald
Mr. Ernest H. Wands
Col. Frederick H. Payne
Mr. Emory S. Lyon
Mr. Nelson F. Griffin
Mr. George MacDonald
Mr. Robert Good, M.D.
Mr. J. Bayard Clark

TABLE 36

Mr. George H. Phelps
Dr. W. R. G. Baker
Major C. B. Ormerod
Mr. William D. Laurie
Mr. Eugene W. Denton
Mr. James H. Pinckney
Vice Admiral Thomas T. Craven, U. S. Navy
Mr. Irwin H. Cornell
Mr. Walton P. Kingsley
Mr. John W. Harding

TABLE 37

Mr. C. DeWitt Rogers
Mr. Robert A. Martin
Mr. George McGeachin
Mr. Charles C. Harris
Mr. J. Edwards Wyckoff
Mr. C. K. Woodbridge
Mr. C. W. Brugger
Mr. Dwight Leggett
Mr. John Chase
Mr. Elmer Dean Coulter

TABLE 38

Mr. John T. McGovern
Mr. Paul E. Vernon
Mr. J. V. C. Malcolmson
Mr. Reginald V. Hiscoe
Mr. Hugh Abercrombie Anderson
Mr. Emil Friedlander
Mr. Charles G. Sinclair, Jr.
Mr. Lawrence S. Arnold
Mr. Marshall W. Gleason
Mr. Watson Lee

TABLE 39

Mr. Allen G. Goldsmith
Mr. John Fisher
Major Henry S. Hooker
Mr. J. Donald Duncan
Mr. Frederic W. Gehle
Mr. Edwin Bird Wilson
~~Mr.~~ Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler
Mr. Oliver D. Wells
Mr. H. Fort Flowers
Mr. Edward H. Malley

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DAIS

MR. MERCHANT MAHONEY, C.B.E.,
Counselor, Canadian Legation

COLONEL REX L. BENSON, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.,
H.B.M. Military Attaché

THE HONORABLE HAROLD B. BUTLER,
Minister of Great Britain

THE HONORABLE FRANK L. POLK,
Executive Committee, The Pilgrims

THE HONORABLE SIR RONALD I. CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Minister of Great Britain

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUGH A. DRUM, D.S.M., U. S. ARMY,
Commanding General Eastern Defense Command and First Army

THE HONORABLE ADOLF A. BERLE,
Assistant Secretary of State

THE HONORABLE WALTER NASH,
Minister of New Zealand

THE HONORABLE RALPH WILLIAM CLOSE, K.C.,
Minister, Union of South Africa

THE HONORABLE JAMES W. GERARD, G.C.B.,
Vice-President, The Pilgrims

THE RIGHT HONORABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada

MR. THOMAS W. LAMONT,
Chairman, The Pilgrims

DAIS

H. E. THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR,
The Right Honorable, The Viscount Halifax, K.G.

THE HONORARLE JOHN W. DAVIS,
American Ambassador to Great Britain in 1918-1921

THE HONORABLE LEIGHTON MCCARTHY, K.C.,
Minister of Canada

THE HONORABLE SIR OWEN DIXON, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Australia

THE RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM T. MANNING,
Bishop of New York

VICE ADMIRAL ADOLPHUS ANDREWS, U. S. Navy,
Commander Easter Sea Frontier

THE HONORABLE NOEL F. HALL,
Minister of Great Britain

MR. GODFREY HAGGARD, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.,
H.B.M. Consul General at New York

REAR ADMIRAL H. POTT, M.V.O., R.N.,
H.B.M. Naval Attaché

MR. G. S. COX,
First Secretary, New Zealand Legation

MR. J. R. JORDAAN,
Secretary, Union of South Africa Legation

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1. Dr. John E. Pomfret,
   President of College of William and Mary.

2. General H. Quesada,
   Commanding Officer, Langley Field.

3. Mr. Vernon M. Geddy,
   Executive Vice President of Colonial Williamsburg.

4. Escorts:

   A.E. Kendrew,
   Vice-President and
   Resident Architect of Colonial W'burg.

   E.P. Alexander,
   Director of the Dept. of Education and
   Vice-President of ColonialW'burg.

   James L. Cogar,
   Curator of Colonial W'burg.

5. Mrs. Robert W. Daniel,
   Brandon, Va.

6. Mr. Hummel, Park Superintendent, Yorktown.

7. John D. Green,
   Vice President and General Manager,
   Williamsburg Restoration Incorporated,
   W'burg, Va.
   (Host: Williamsburg Inn)

8. Alliston Boyer,
   Assistant to President.

9. Mrs. Archibald M. McCrea,
   Carter's Grove.
   Williamsburg, Va.

Norton

L.A. Upshaw
Asst. Mgr.
Mem. of Restoration Inc

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ITINERARY

Monday June 16

Left Ottawa	4.00 p.m.	Eastern Standard Time
Arrived Montreal	7.15 p.m.	"
Left Montreal	9.00 p.m.	"

Tuesday June 17

Arrived N.Y.	7.56 a.m.	"
Left. N.Y.	8.15 a.m.	"
Arrived Princeton Junction	9.08 a.m.	"
Left Princeton Jct.	2.46 p.m.	"
Arrived New York	3.46 p.m.	"

Wednesday June 18

Left New York	8.35 p.m.	"

Thursday June 19

Arrived Ottawa	12.05 p.m.	"

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C 206511

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Re: Train connections to Princeton

If the Prime Minister wishes to go by a continuous journey, convenient connections are on the Washingtonian:

Leave Ottawa	4:00	Standard Time
Arrive Montreal	7:15 p.m.	" "
Leave Montreal	9:00 p.m.	" "
Arrive New York	7:56 a.m.	" "
Leave New York (Penn.Stn.)	8:15 a.m.	" "
Arrive Princeton Junction	~~approximately 9:35~~ 9.08 a.m.	S.T.

lv 2.46 pm
2ny 3.46 pm

lv 1835 S.T.
2-21/05

If the Prime Minister desires to reach Princeton in time for dinner in the evening, no trains out of Ottawa with connections for New York would arrive at Princeton Junction before 8:30 in the evening.

The Prime Minister may wish to consider taking the above schedule and remaining in New York for the night and proceeding to Princeton the next morning.

Attached is the correspondence with Mr. Brakeley's suggestions concerning train connections.

J.A.G.

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ext to keep

Leave Montreal		Arrive New York
9.00 p.m.	B. Sta.	7.56 a.m. Penn.Sta.

Leave New York		Arrive Princeton
8.22 a.m.	P. Sta.	9.40 a.m.

Leave Princeton		Arrive New York
12.14 Noon		1.45 p.m. Penn.Sta
3.15 p.m.	(Daily ex.Sunday)	4.26 p.m. "
4.41 p.m.		5.40 p.m. "
6.45 p.m.		7.45 p.m. "

Leave New York		Arrive Montreal
8.35 p.m.	Penn. Sta	7.50 a.m. B. Sta.

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C 206513

Reception

Women's City Club

two o'clock

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List of Persons with whom the Prime Minister may wish to communicate while in Washington:

Barker, Dr. Lewellys
Office - 1035 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
Residence - 208 Stratford Road, Guilford, Baltimore, Md.
Secretary - Miss Blanche Humpton. Telephone - Vernon 5301.

Barchet, Mrs. George E.,
Belfield Farm, St. Margarets, R.R.No. 2,
via Annapolis, Md. Telephone - 1808 ring F 11.

Christie, Mrs. Loring C. (Marian)
1822 Kalorama Road, Washington, D.C. Telephone: Columbia 2386.

Grant, Princess Cantacuzene
1868 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C. Telephone Col. 0343.

Hewitt, Mrs. Edward R.,
127 East 21st Street, New York City. Telephone: Gramercy 5-4312.

Hull, Honourable Cordell
Wardman Park Hotel, Suite 400G.,
Washington, D. C.

Robb, Mrs. B. H.,
39 East 79th Street, New York City. Telephone: Butterfield 8-2958.

Rockefeller, John D. Jr.,
Office - Room 5600, Rockefeller Plaza, New York City - Telephone - Digby 4-4651.

Residence - 740 Park Avenue, New York City - Telephone: Butterfield 8-1760.

Roper, Honourable Daniel
3001 Woodland Drive, Washington. Telephone - Adams 0027.

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Florist:

Gude's,
1212 F. Street, Washington, D.C.

Official Calls:

Maxim Litvinoff

Sir Girga Shankar Bajbai,
Agent General for India in the United States.

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C206516

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

1. Dr. Evatt telephoned for an interview with the Prime Minister. I gave him the message Mr. King had left with me.

✓ Dr. Evatt said that 3.15 p.m. at the Canadian Legation - will be quite convenient, and thanks Mr. King for his kindness in arranging the interview.

(Canadian Legation informed through Miss Mather, Mr. McCarthy's secretary).

2. Sir Gerald Campbell has expressed to Mr. Wrong a strong desire to see the Prime Minister. Unfortunately, Sir Gerald has to leave Washington this afternoon at 5.00 p.m. for a trip to the Middle West.

"Interview did not take place"

If Prime Minister can arrange interview, Miss Mather to pls. be informed. She will let Sir Gerald know the time and place of the interview.

3. Mr. Sumner Welles - Understand from Canadian Legation appointment has been arranged between 4.00 and 4.30 this afternoon at State Department.

4. Madame Cantacuzene Grant - Tea at 4.45 p.m. this afternoon.

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Cavalier Hotel

C 206517

Louis H. WINDHOLZ,
(Co-Receiver Norfolk Southern R.R.
Chairman of the Board Old Boy Line 516
Director of Seaboard Air Line R.R.
President Cavalier Hotel Corp.)

Terminal Building
Norfolk, Virginia

Charles Aplin, Supt of Gardens
Katherine Halpin, Housekeeper
John McManus, Supt. of Service
Mrs. Samuel Zimmer, Social Director
C.I. Siler, Headwaiter
Doles, waiter

John Small, D.P.A.
Seaboard Air Line RR., Norfolk, Va.

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C 206518

The Right Honorable
William Lyon Mackenzie King,
C.M.G.
Prime Minister of Canada

To The Legation of Canada

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C 206519
Dr Edward Benes

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C 206519

Dr Edward Benes'

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In Washington, the Prime Minister wishes to be reminded:

(1) To telephone to Mrs. Geo. E. Barchet,
Belfield Farm,
St. Margarets, R.R. No. 2,
via Annapolis, Md. Tel.: 1808 ring F 11.

(2) To telephone to Mrs. F. Mott,
5506 Wriley Road,
Friendship Station. WI 8826

(3) To communicate with Madame Cantacuzene Grant,
1868 Columbia Road,
Washington, Tel: Col. 0343

(4) To telephone to Mrs. J.P. Moffat

(5) " " " Mrs. L. Christie
1822 Kalorama Road. Tel: Col. 2386

(6) To communicate with Hon. PeterG. Gerry,
~~2132~~ 2300 S St. N.W. Tel: MI 3881

(7) To " with Mrs. Daniel Roper,
2001 Woodland Drive. Tel.: Adams 0027

(8) To " with Mr. and Mrs. Cordell Hull,
Wardman Park Hotel,
Suite 4060.

(9) To thank Mr. Welles for address at Kingston, Ont.

(10) " communicate with Sir John Dill.

(11) To communicate with Dr. Benes,

(12) " " " Dr. Evatt.

P.S. Keep in mind visit to John Hopkins Institute, Baltimore -
(Dr. Barker)

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C 206521

The Prime Minister of the
Dominion of Canada

C206522

The Prime Minister of the
Dominion of Canada

C 206523

His Excellency
The Prime Minister
of Canada

C206524

ENTRANCE

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Friendship Station.

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Washington, Tel: Col. 0343

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(5) " " " Mrs. L. Christie
1822 Kalorama Road. Tel: Col. 2386

(6) To communicate with Hon. PeterG. Gerry,
2132 R., N.W. Tel:

(7) To " with Mrs. Daniel Roper,
2001 Woodland Drive. Tel.: Adams 0027

(8) To " with Mr. and Mrs. Cordell Hull,
Wardman Park Hotel,
Suite 400G.

(9) To thank Mr. Welles for address at Kingston, Ont.

(10) " communicate with Sir John Dill.

(11) To communicate with Dr. Benes,

(12) " " " Dr. Evatt.

P.S. Keep in mind visit to John Hopkins Institute, Baltimore -
(Dr. Barker)

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C 206526

HARVARD CLUB
27 WEST 44TH STREET

	Room Nos.
Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King	529
Mr. Turnbull	528
E. Handy	527
J.S. Nicol	523

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C 206527

Hon. Cordell & Mrs. Hull

Wardman Park Hotel

Suite 400 G

Time: 8.00 p.m.

Dress: Informal

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C 206528

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Huston Thompson telephoned to say he would welcome an opportunity to pay his respects to the Prime Minister, if convenient.

Office: National 0133

Res. : Michigan 2189

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Note: one sent to Attlee + Truman

C 206529

"MY DAY"

"Declare MY DAY
To earthen hosts"

"Now washes in
The age foretold
Since long ago
By prophets Mine"

Revelation & Time Hath Struck

REJOICE! O EARTH.
REJOICE! AND SING,
THE LORD, THY GOD,
HIS KINGDOM BRINGS.

THE GOLDEN AGE

(THE AGE DIVINE)

THE AGE OF STEEL HATH HAD ITS DAY
IN WORLD OF MEN AS SELFHOOD'S SWAY;
THE GOLDEN AGE, NOW USHERS IN,
TO MAKE OF MAN ONE RACE AND KIN
THE GOLDEN AGE, NOW USHERS IN,
THE NOBLE DAY WHEN SELF IS SIN;
THE GOLDEN DAY, DIVINE AND PURE,
THAT THROUGHOUT TIME FORE'ER ENDURE'S.

Self → The two opposites → Divine

(Hell — Peace
Destruction — Plenty
Disintegration — → Brotherhood
War — Oneness
Separation — Love
Hate)

Choose Ye!

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GLORY

I HAVE SEEN HIS GLORY!
GOD'S KINGDOM COMING NIGH:
THE WONDER OF ITS BEAUTY,
NO PEN CAN E'ER DESCRIBE.

I KNOW NOT WHEN THE FULLNESS
DOTH DAWN FOR THEE AND ME:
BUT I HAVE SEEN HIS GLORY;
AND SPEAK THE WORDS RECEIVED.

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C 206531

Christian Effort In The Affairs Of State Is Subject Of Resolution Adopted By County Sunday Schools

The unified effort of people of all nations to inject Christian principles into affairs of the State was seen as action necessary toward aleviating economic and political ills, and in the form of a resolution the sentiment was adopted at the 80th semi-annual Sullivan County Sunday School convention held Saturday at the Weavers Union Church.

The resolution, in full, follows:

"Whereas about four fifth's of earth's peoples are looking to American leadership, in the new world-order, to turn mankind from the idol of war to the God of Peace,

"Now Therefore, The Interdenominational Sunday School Association of Sullivan County, Tennessee, in convention assembled at Weaver's Union Church, views with apprehension the tendency of some political leaders, to rely entirely upon military strength and the atomic bomb for the preservation of peace, without making any intelligent effort to remove the disturbing factors from international relationships.

"The discredited philosophy of European Imperialism has made possible two wars, and even now is paving the way for idiotic World War No. 3, which might easily develop into a war of extermination between the white and yellow races.

"Without minimizing the importance of preparedness against aggression, we believe the Christian people of all nations should unify their efforts to implement into affairs of State, and thereby henceforth emphasize, the beneficent principles of Christianity and democracy as the twin panaceas of earth's economic and political ills,—Christianity to provide the ideals, and democracy to provide the methods for the peaceful and orderly attainment of those ideals.

"For this nation to adopt universal military training, without first inaugurating a global educational program, indicating the objectives for which we strive,—the peace, prosperity, health and happiness of all mankind,—would be to discourage, discredit, and depreciate the efforts now being made by the United Nations to establish permanent peace, under the proposed world organization for human beterment.

"We here reiterate the expressed opinion of this Association in their Resolution of May 1., described as the "3 E. Radio Program, for the Education, Edification and Evangelization" of the world within the present generation.

"We believe that America, under the blessings and guidance of a just and righteous God, owes a higher duty to earth's helpless and misguided millions that the implied threat, in universal military training and the atomic bomb, to blast their cities and lay waste their lands with a hurricane of fire."

The resolution was presented by J. Cloyd Byars of Blountville, secretary-treasurer of the organization; was seconded by the Rev. D. B. Gregory of Bluff City, and was unanimously adopted. An extension committee and standing committee on International Relationship were appointed.

The Rev. S. H. Garst, president, was in charge of the day's program. Address of welcome was offered by Miss Catherine Gray of Weavers, and response was given by Willard Cross of Blountville. The choir of the church presented special music.

During the morning session, the Rev. Curtis L. Wagner, pastor of Reynolds Memorial church in Bristol, delivered an inspiring address on "Postwar Problems in the Sunday School."

For the purpose of a practical illustration of the potentialities of radio as an educational institution, a loudspeaker was installed in the church, and the convention delegates listened at 1:30 p. m., to a 30-minute address by the Rev. Dan Graham.

In the afternoon business session, reports from various district vice-chairmen were received, along with the report from the resolutions committee.

The convention selected Indian Springs Union Church as its next meeting place, on the first Saturday in May, 1946.

—From SCN, issue of October 26.

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C 206532

V

CHURCH PEOPLE WANT VICTORY BY ALIENATION

WHEREAS human betterment, including the Germans, Italians, and Japanese, is the announced ultimate objective of the United N ations conference at San Francisco, California and:-

WHEREAS, The military warlords of Japan are now mobilizing misguided men, women and children, to fight to their death against liberation from their brutal leadership, under a false philosophy that is at variance with the proposed new world order, which has the approval and support of practically all earth's civilized peoples:-

NOW THEREFORE, The Interdenominational mass meeting, composed of members of the various Blountville, Tennessee, Protestant churches, earnestly desiring to promote the cause of righteousness, peace and goodwill on earth, with as little loss of life, destruction of property and human misery as possible, respectfully urges President Truman, and other Allied leaders, charged with the responsibility of winning the war, to use ever legitimate and proper method available, to alienate the misguided civilians of Japan from their cruel and ambitious military overlords, in order that our Allied armies may be spared the cruel necessity of extermination en masse the deluded and unfortunate victims of selfish, arrogant and wicked leaders.

In the light of existing deplorable conditions, daily attended by terrific destruction of life and property, American leaders are respectfully urged to call our nation to prayer and humbly seek Divine guidance in solving the Japanese problem as well as in conducting all our international relationships, in order that the benificent principles of Christianity may thereby become convincingly apparent to all mankind, for the glory of God and the promotion of His Kingdom on Earth.

The Resolutions Committee is authorized to mail copies of this Resolution to The President, members of his Cabinet and other Allied Leaders.

Rev. Elmer W. Dean
Mrs. Jane Graham Barr
Miss Kate Massengill
--Committee

Blountville, Tennessee

"If half the power that fills the world with terror,
If half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Were given to redeem the human mind from error,-
There were no need of arsonals or forts."

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C 206593

IMPERIALISM CAUSES WARS AND AGGRESSIONS

Addressing the Sullivan County Interdenominational Sunday School Convention at Arcadia Saturday, in support of his Resolution suggesting that imperialism be outlawed and abolished, J. Cloyd Byars, said:

"Imperialism and autocracy are the twin political evils of earth, which have twice, within the present generation, drenched the world with blood and mortgaged with indebtedness generations yet unborn.

"Christianity and democracy are the twin panaceas for earth's ills, Christianity to provide the ideals, and democracy to provide the methods for the peaceful and orderly attainment of those ideals.

"I make no claim to prophetic vision but it must be crystal clear to thinking people that Imperialism is an evil which must be eliminated, if a war of extermination between the white and yellow races is to be avoided."

Believing that there can be no permanent peace in the world until the causes of war or removed, I hope it will be the pleasure of this Convention to adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS,- The United Nations Security Conference, charged with the responsibility of formulating an international union of free peoples, or a Federation of Mankind, to prevent future aggressions and to preserve permanent peace, is now in session at San Francisco, California, and

WHEREAS,- Imperialism, which America denounced and repudiated in 1776, as an unjust, dangerous, and disturbing doctrine, is now (as then) a chief and continueing factor to racial ill will and international wars,-

NOW THEREFORE,- The Sullivan County Interdenominational Sunday School Association, in Convention assembled at Arcadia, Tennessee on May 5th, 1945, desirous of promoting a global good-neighbor policy, and peace and good will on earth, and believing that any existing international doctrines which encourages or enables one nation to cruelly oppress or permanently enslave another, respectfully submits that Imperialism, a discredited philosophy which does violence to the enlightened conscience of mankind, should now be outlawed and abolished, as have been duelling slavery, imprisonment for debt, and human sacrifices, once stupidly considered proper and necessary institutions.

Among other important objectives of this proposed post-war organization, in addition to its manifest obligation to remove every potential cause of idiotic World War, No. 3, should be the right and duty to inaugurate and conduct a global educational program for human betterment, and to that end make prompt provision for an international broadcasting system, to be utilized in its entirety by the social service branches of said world power, not for profit, but to promote, maintain and advance friendly international relationships, peace and good-will amongst and between all peoples, - white, black, brown and yellow;

In order that the existing and future problems of humanity may, as they arise be more promptly and intelligently solved, through peaceful and orderly processes, so that nations will not have to resort to force, or learn war any more, this Interdenominational Association respectfully suggests that the headquarters of the proposed Federation of Mankind, (by whatever name it may be known) or such departments thereof as shall be primarily concerned with social, economic, and religeous questions, eventually be located at Jerusalem, the birth-place of a philosophy which, if universally preached and practiced, will solve all earthly problems.

In behalf of the Sunday Schools of Sullivan County Churches we bid God-speed to this Security Conference Movement.

The above resolution, sponsored by the Resolution Committee, composed of Rev. E.W. Dean, Rev. Harold Davis, and J. Cloyd Byars, was unanimously adopted.

(Miss) Margaret Latture, Secretary
Blountville, Tennessee

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INTERDENOMINATIONAL CONVENTION

In presenting an important resolution to the Sullivan County Convention Saturday, J. Cloyd Byars said that the preservation of peace is the paramount problem confronting civilized nations of the world, and in support of that theory quoted from Edwin Markham on Peace, and from Seaman's "I Saw the Morning Break".

Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes,
Beyond the tragedy of this world strife,
And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life;
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart,
That God has given you the priceless dower
To live in these great times, and have your part
In Freedom's crowning hour;
That ye may tell your sons who see the light,
And reach forth hands their heritage to take,
"I saw the powers of darkness take their flight,
I saw the morning break."

"God grant that all here present may live to see the powers of darkness take their flight, as we have seen the morning break, and that we may nobly do our part in the making of a better world, in which peace, prosperity, health and happiness, shall be the common heritage of all mankind."

I therefore move the adoption of the following-

RESOLUTION

"WHEREAS about four fifth's of earth's peoples are looking to American leadership, in the new world-order, to turn mankind from the idol of war to the God of Peace,

NOW THEREFORE, The Interdenominational Sunday School Association of Sullivan County Tennessee, in convention assembled at Weaver's Union Church, views with apprehension the tendency of some political leaders, to rely entirely upon military strength and the atomic bomb for the preservation of peace, without making any intelligent effort to remove the disturbing factors from international relationships.

The discredited philosophy of European Imperialism has made possible two World Wars, and even now is paving the way for idiotic World War No. 3, which might easily develop into a war of extermination between the white and yellow races.

Without minimizing the importance of preparedness against aggression, we believe the Christian people of all nations should unify their efforts to implemant into affairs of State, and thereby henceforth emphasize, the beneficent principles of Christianity and democracy as the twin panaceas of earth's economic and political ills, - Christianity to provide the ideals, and democracy to provide the methods for the peaceful and orderly attainment of those ideals.

For this Nation to adopt universal military training, without first inaugurating a global educational program, indicating the objectives for which we strive, - the peace, prosperity, health and happiness of all mankind, - would be to discourage, discredit, and depreciate the efforts now being made by the United Nations to establish permanent peace, under the proposed world organization for human betterment.

We here reiterate the expressed opinion of this Association in their Resolution of May 1st., 1943, described as the "3 E. Radio Program, for the Education, Edification and Evangelization" of the world within the present generation.

We believe that America, under the blessings and guidance of a just and righteous God, owes a higher duty to earth's helpless and misguided millions that the implied threat, in universal military training and the atomic bomb, to blast their cities and lay waste their lands with a hurricane of fire."

The Resolution was seconded by the Rev. D. B. Gregory in a brief but enthusiastic talk and unanimously adopted.

Rev. S. H. Garst, President and
Chairman of International Relations
Committee.

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C 206534

INTERDENOMINATIONAL CONVENTION

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Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes,
Beyond the tragedy of this world strife,
And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life;
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart,
That God has given you the priceless dower
To live in these great times, and have your part
In Freedom's crowning hour;
That ye may tell your sons who see the light,
And reach forth hands their heritage to take,
"I saw the powers of darkness take their flight,
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"God grant that all here present may live to see the powers of darkness take their flight, as we have seen the morning break, and that we may nobly do our part in the making of a better world, in which peace, prosperity, health and happiness, shall be the common heritage of all mankind."

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C 206535

Mile to Nfld.

Rail 13 58

Compt. 6 22
+ 1 31

#21.11

Mile to Norfolk.

Rail - #27.76

Compt. to Nfld. 7.53

" to Norfolk 10.75

#46.04

By boat [1940]

Nfld to Norfolk -

Fare inc & min ^meals^ stateroom and meals - 12.00 / 32

13.32

For outside state room 6.66

with doubled state #19.98

Baltimore to Norfolk -

Fare — 6.00

+ state room ?

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ODS/AH

April 6th,1940.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

I have been speaking to Mr. Christie who very much hopes that you will find it possible to stay at the Legation. The Prime Minister's suite is available, with bedroom and sitting room and an adjoining room for secretary. There is also available a room on the next floor for Nicol.

I hope to have Steamship sailings available by Monday morning. I am afraid the choice is not very wide.

O.D.S.

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BERMUDA (Furness liners now withdrawn for war service).

1. Lady Boats now sail from Halifax, not Boston:

Lady	: April 12	leave Halifax southbound (fortnightly sailing)
"	15	arrive Bermuda
"	18	arrive Nassau
"	27	leave Nassau, northbound
"	30	arrive Bermuda (connection with New York as below)
May	3	arrive Halifax

Two United States lines, weekly sailings:

2. Grace Line, Santa Rosa, Friday, April 12 at 5 p.m. from New York
Santa Paula " April 19 at 5 p.m.

(This is first part of a cruise to West Indies, next stop being at Curacoa, but calls at Bermuda on return trip each week, probably Tuesday)

3. U.S.Lines, President Roosevelt. Every Saturday from New York to Bermuda
Every Tuesday from Bermuda to New York.

(or continue by Lady Boat April 15 and April 29 only to Nassau as above.

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C 206538.

NASSAU AND MIAMI (from New York)

Munargo(U.S.) April 10 or 24: cruise.

Leave New York	April	10,	24.	3 p.m.
Arrive Nassau	"	13,	27	a.m.
Arrive Miami	"	14,	28	a.m.
Arrive Havana	"	15,	29	
Leave Miami (northbound)	"	18,	May 1	
Leave Nassau	"	20,	" 3	
Arrive New York	"	23,	" 7	

Clyde Mallory Line(U.S.)

Leave New York	April	10,	13,	24	3 p.m.
Arrive Miami	"	13,	16,	27	7 a.m.
Leave Miami	"	13,	16,	27	5 p.m.
Arrive Haiti	"	15,	18,	29	(1 day)
Arrive Havana	"	18,	21,	May 2,	8 a.m.
Leave Havana (northbound)	"	19,	22,	" 3	5 p.m.
Arrive Miami	"	20,	23,	" 4	8 a.m.
Leave Miami	"	20,	23,	" 4	5 p.m.
Arrive New York	"	23,	26,	" 7	8 a.m.

Merchants and Miners Transportation,
4,000 ton boat(Clark Steamship not running.

From Nassau every Wednesday and Sunday up to April 29.

Leave Nassau 6 p.m.
Arrive Miami 8 a.m. next morning.

From Miami every Monday and Friday in April

Leave Miami 6 p.m.
Arrive Nassau 8 a.m. next morning.

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C 206539

HAVANA - MIAMI (Evangeline, about 3,000 tons) (Mr.Rogers took this)

Leave Havana Monday, Wednesday, Friday 7.30 p.m.
Arrive Miami next morning 8 a.m.
Leave Miami Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday at 7.30 p.m.
Arrive Havana next morning 8 a.m.

HAVANA (from New York) Oriente (N.Y. and Cuba, U.S.) every Saturday

Leave New York Saturday p.m.
Arrive Havana, Tuesday
Arrive New York, Friday

Veragua (United Fruit Co).

Leave New York,	April	13
Arrive Havana	"	16
Leave Havana	"	25
Arrive New York	"	28.

NEW YORK - NEW ORLEANS

Southern Pacific S.S.Dixie

Leave New York	April	6	April	20
Arrive New Orleans	"	11	"	25
Leave New Orleans	"	13	"	27
Arrive New York	"	18	May	2

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C 206539

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Leave Havana Monday, Wednesday, Friday 7.30 p.m.
Arrive Miami next morning 8 a.m.
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HAVANA (from New York) Oriente (N.Y. and Cuba, U.S.) every Saturday

Leave New York Saturday p.m.
Arrive Havana, Tuesday
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Veragua (United Fruit Co).

Leave New York,	April	13
Arrive Havana	"	16
Leave Havana	"	25
Arrive New York	"	28.

NEW YORK - NEW ORLEANS

Southern Pacific S.S.Dixie

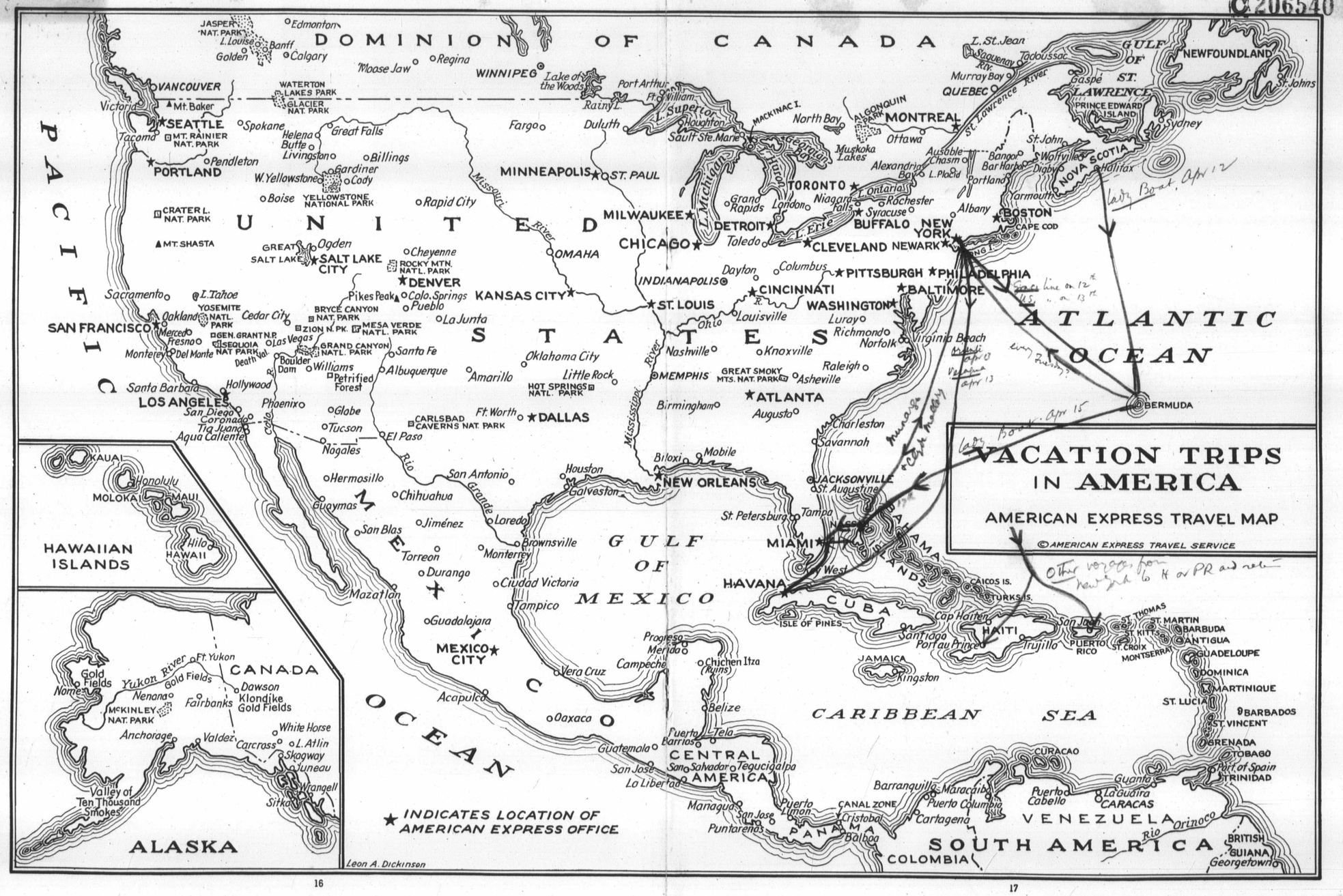
Leave New York	April	6	April	20
Arrive New Orleans	"	11	"	25
Leave New Orleans	"	13	"	27
Arrive New York	"	18	May	2

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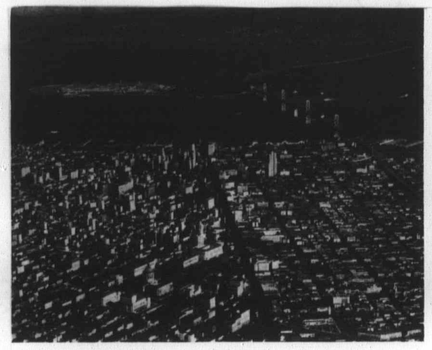
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C 206540


DOMINION OF CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN SEA
CENTRAL AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
ALASKA
CANADA
CUBA
HAITI
JAMAICA
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
PANAMA
BERMUDA
VANCOUVER
SEATTLE
PORTLAND
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
SALT LAKE CITY
DENVER
KANSAS CITY
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. PAUL
CHICAGO
MILWAUKEE
DETROIT
TORONTO
BUFFALO
CLEVELAND
PITTSBURGH
CINCINNATI
ST. LOUIS
MEMPHIS
ATLANTA
DALLAS
NEW ORLEANS
HOUSTON
MIAMI
WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
BOSTON
MONTREAL
QUEBEC
WINNIPEG
NEWFOUNDLAND
NOVA SCOTIA
HAVANA
MEXICO CITY
Missouri River
Mississippi River
Rio Grande
Ohio River
Yukon River
Gulf Stream
Lady Boat Apr 12
Lady Boat Apr 15
Other voyages from New York to H or PR and return
Space line on 12th 13th
every Tuesday?
Virginia Apr 13
Virginia Beach
Norfolk
Murray Bay
Tadoussac
Saguenay Riv.
L. St. Jean
Gaspé
St. Lawrence River
Prince Edward Island
St. Johns
Sydney
St. John
Wolfville
Digby
Halifax
Bar Harbor
Bangor
Portland
Tarmouth
Albany
Cape Cod
Rochester
Syracuse
Niagara Falls
Grand Rapids
London
Toledo
Dayton
Columbus
Louisville
Nashville
Knoxville
Richmond
Luray
Raleigh
Asheville
Great Smoky Mts. Nat. Park
Charleston
Savannah
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Tampa
St. Petersburg
Key West
Bahama Islands
Mobile
Biloxi
Birmingham
Augusta
Houston
Galveston
San Antonio
Laredo
Brownsville
Monterrey
Torreon
Durango
Ciudad Victoria
Tampico
Vera Cruz
Campeche
Progreso
Merida
Chichen Itza (Ruins)
Acapulco
Oaxaca
Guadalajara
Mazatlan
Guaymas
Hermosillo
Chihuahua
Nogales
El Paso
Tucson
Phoenix
Globe
Albuquerque
Amarillo
Oklahoma City
Little Rock
Hot Springs Natl. Park
Ft. Worth
Carlsbad Caverns Nat. Park
Williams
Petrified Forest
Boulder Dam
Las Vegas
Grand Canyon Natl. Park
Zion N. Pk.
Mesa Verde Natl. Park
Bryce Canyon Nat. Park
Cedar City
La Junta
Pueblo
Colo. Springs
Pikes Peak
Santa Fe
Sequoia Nat. Park
Gen. Grant N.P.
Yosemite Natl. Park
Fresno
Merced
Monterey
Del Monte
Death Val.
Oakland
Sacramento
L. Tahoe
Santa Barbara
Hollywood
San Diego
Coronado
Tia Juana
Agua Caliente
Rapid City
Billings
Great Falls
Helena
Butte
Livingston
Gardiner
Cody
W. Yellowstone
Yellowstone National Park
Pendleton
Spokane
Boise
Crater L. Nat. Park
Mt. Shasta
Mt. Baker
Mt. Rainier Nat. Park
Tacoma
Victoria
Waterton Lakes Park
Glacier Nat. Park
Edmonton
Jasper Nat. Park
L. Louise
Banff
Golden
Calgary
Moose Jaw
Regina
Lake of the Woods
Port Arthur
Ft. William
Rainy L.
L. Superior
Houghton
Sault Ste. Marie
Mackinac I.
North Bay
Algonquin Park
Ottawa
Muskoka Lakes
Alexandria Bay
Ausable Chasm
L. Placid
L. Michigan
L. Huron
L. Ontario
L. Erie
Fargo
Duluth
Omaha
Milwaukee
Chicago
Detroit
Toledo
Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark
Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Indianapolis
St. Louis
Kansas City
Dayton
Columbus
Louisville
Nashville
Knoxville
Memphis
Atlanta
Dallas
New Orleans

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR



Air view of San Francisco, its Bay and Oakland Bridge

WINTER VACATION SUGGESTIONS





Guatemala City, looking from Cerro del Carmen Church

Suggestion 38

AEROPLANE TO CALIFORNIA

Depart Any Day

2-Week Tour . . Indian Detour, Boulder Dam, Las Vegas, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Catalina Island

RATES

From New York	**$368.90**
From Philadelphia	**360.26**
From Pittsburgh	**350.54**

1st Day—Leave home city via T.W.A. Plane.

2nd Day — Arrive ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico in the morning. Leave 1:00 p.m. by motorcoach arriving SANTA FE 2:45 p.m. Room with bath at La Fonda Hotel. Complete one-day Indian Detour.

3rd Day—Leave SANTA FE by motorcoach 5:30 p.m. and return to ALBUQUERQUE. Room with bath at Franciscan Hotel.

4th Day — Leave ALBUQUERQUE via T.W.A. plane 11:16 a.m. for flight over the GRAND CANYON to BOULDER CITY, reached at 1:35 p.m. Room with bath and meals at the Boulder Dam Hotel.

5th Day—Morning visit to Park Museum, 60-mile boat trip to Wishing Well Cove, Boulder Canyon and Virgin Bay, returning to BOULDER DAM for inspection of interior. Leave Boulder City by automobile at 2:00 p.m. for LAS VEGAS, Nevada. Room with bath at the Sal Sagev Hotel. Balance of day free to tour night clubs and gambling casinos.

6th Day—Leave LAS VEGAS via T.W.A. Plane 2:17 p.m. Arrive SAN FRANCISCO 5:33 p.m. Room with bath at Palace Hotel.

7th Day—Thirty-mile deluxe sightseeing tour of city.

8th Day — Leave SAN FRANCISCO via United Air Lines plane at 5:00 p.m., arriving Los Angeles two hours later. Room with bath at Biltmore Hotel.

9th Day—Sightseeing tour of the City, HOLLYWOOD, Beverly Hills, and the Beaches.

10th Day—All-day steamer trip to CATALINA ISLAND, including luncheon at St. Catherine's Hotel and glass-bottom boat trip.

11th Day—Free for independent action.

12th Day—Sightseeing tour of PASADENA and Huntington Library.

13th Day — Leave LOS ANGELES via United Airlines sleeper at 1:00 p.m.

14th Day—Arrive at starting point.

Suggestion 39

BY AIR TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO

Two-Week Tour . . El Paso, Carlsbad Caverns, Los Angeles, Catalina Island, Mexico City, Puebla and Cholula, the Pyramids and Guadalupe, Xochimilco (Floating Gardens), Cuernavaca, San Antonio, Dallas

Leave Wednesday, Fridays and Sundays

RATES

From Boston	**$485.00**
From Buffalo	**435.00**
From Montreal	**491.00**
From New York	**466.00**
From Philadelphia	**458.00**
From Washington, D. C.	**446.00**

1st Day—Leave HOME CITY late afternoon by American Airlines Flagship.

2nd Day—Arrive EL PASO early morning. Room with bath at Paso del Norte Hotel. All-day motor tour to Carlsbad Caverns.

3rd Day—Leave on mid-morning plane of American Airlines and arrive LOS ANGELES mid-afternoon. Room with bath at Biltmore Hotel.

4th Day—In LOS ANGELES. Motor tour of City, Hollywood, Beverly Hills and Beaches.

5th Day—Free for independent action.

6th Day — Aeroplane trip to CATALINA ISLAND, "Gem of the Pacific."

7th Day — Leave LOS ANGELES early morning. Arrive Mexico City late afternoon. Room with bath at Hotel Geneve.

8th to 12th Days—In Mexico City. The following sightseeing trips by motor are provided:

1. Morning tour of city.
2. Puebla and Cholula.
3. The Pyramids and Guadalupe.
4. Xochimilco (Floating Gardens) and Cuernavaca.

13th Day—Leave MEXICO CITY at noon via Pan American Airways plane. Arrive SAN ANTONIO early evening. Room with bath at Gunter Hotel.

14th Day—Sightseeing tour of San Antonio and leave early evening. Arrive and leave DALLAS same evening.

15th Day—Arrive HOME TOWN in morning.

Suggestion 40

AEROPLANE TOUR TO GUATEMALA

10-Day Tour New York on Sundays

From Atlanta	**$322.20**
From New York	**406.08**
From Washington, D. C.	**384.20**
From Brownsville to Brownsville	**207.00**
From Mexico City to Mexico City	**170.00**

1st Day—Leave by evening plane of Eastern Air Lines.

2nd Day — Arrive BROWNSVILLE, Texas 8:15 a.m. and leave by Pan American Airways plane 9:10 a.m. Arrive MEXICO CITY 12:35 p.m. and leave 12:55 p.m. Arrive GUATEMALA 5:35 p.m. and transfer to Hotel Palace. Twin-bedded room with bath and all meals provided.

3rd Day — By motor from GUATEMALA CITY to Antigua, via village of Palin and Lake Amatitlan. Afternoon sightseeing and overnight in ANTIGUA.

4th Day — By motor from Antigua to Chichicastenango, by way of Tecpan and Chichoy Pass, arriving at Mayan Inn for lunch. Afternoon at leisure, and overnight at Mayan Inn.

5th Day—In CHICHICASTENANGO. Visit the open air market, the church, the museum and jade collection of Father Rossbach, and other points of interest. Overnight at Mayan Inn.

6th Day—By motor from Chichicastenango to GUATEMALA CITY, with short stops at points of interest and at Lake Atitlan a launch trip to one of the interesting shore villages.

7th Day—Full-day sightseeing drive in Guatemala City.

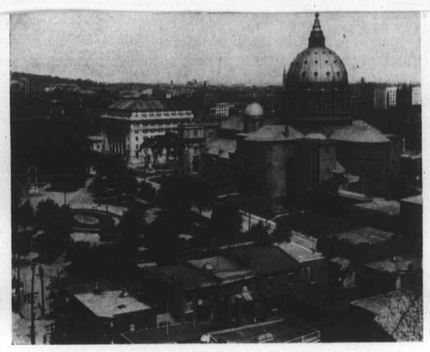
8th Day—In GUATEMALA CITY. Time free.

9th Day—Leave GUATEMALA CITY 7:30 a.m. Arrive Mexico City at 12:10 p.m. and leave 1:20 p.m. Arrive Brownsville, Texas 4:30 p.m. and leave 6:00 p.m.

10th Day—Arrive home city in the morning.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

protect your travel funds in case of loss or theft, and therefore enable you to travel carefree.



Dominion Square in Montreal

WINTER VACATION SUGGESTIONS





The beautiful racetrack at Santiago, Chile

works, Paseo Colon, Avenida Costanera, Zoological Park. Half-day excursion visiting the fashionable suburb of El Tigre, with a trip by motor launch through the canals, lined by boat clubs and charming villas.

29th Day—BUENOS AIRES. Time at party's disposal. Transfer to pier. Sail late afternoon by steamer of American Republics Line.

32nd Day—Due SANTOS, Brazil, in the morning. Shore excursion by automobile through Santos. Leave by mountain railway for Sao Paulo. After luncheon at the hotel, sightseeing drive of city by private automobile with guide. Return to hotel for dinner. Leave by "Cruzeiro do Sol" train de luxe for RIO DE JANEIRO.

33rd Day—Arrive RIO DE JANEIRO in the morning and transfer to hotel. Morning sightseeing by private automobile with guide. Afternoon excursion by private automobile to Sugar Loaf Hill, ascending by aerial cable car to the summit.

34th—RIO DE JANEIRO. Half-day drive by private automobile and guide through the mountains and forests of Tujica. Transfer to pier and sail by afternoon steamer of American Republics Line.

41st or 42nd Day—Call PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad.

46th or 47th Day—Due NEW YORK.

TOUR "B"

1st Day (Fri.)—Sail from NEW YORK by Grace Line steamer S.S. SANTA MARIA or S.S. SANTA BARBARA at 5:00 p.m.

7th Day—Due CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone. Automobile excursion around Old Cristobal, New Cristobal, Colon, Mount Hope and Gatun Locks, ending in the shopping area. Sail through Panama Canal. Automobile excursion around Balboa, Panama City and the historic ruins of Old Panama.

9th Day—Call BUENAVENTURA, Colombia. Time at party's disposal.

11th Day—Call GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.

12th Day—Call TALARA, Peru. Day free.

13th Day—Due CALLAO in the morning. Leave dock and drive to Lima, "City of the Kings". Lunch at Country Club. Afternoon drive to the interesting ruins of Cajamarquillo. Return to Lima and drive through the city to Miraflores and return to Callao, reached late afternoon.

14th Day—Sail in the morning.

15th Day—Call MOLLENDO, Peru. Day free.

16th Day—Call ARICA, Chile. Day free.

17th Day—Call ANTOFAGASTA, Chile. Motor launch transportation to and from steamer and two-hour auto drive visiting the principal points of interest.

18th Day—Call COQUIMBO in the fertile region of Chile. Time at party's disposal.

19th Day—Due VALPARAISO, Chile. Transfer by auto to Vina del Mar, beautiful suburb of Valparaiso. Afternoon free.

20th Day—In VINA DEL MAR. Morning automobile sightseeing accompanied by guide. Afternoon free.

21st Day—Morning train to SANTIAGO. Half-day automobile drive of city including ascension to the summit of San Cristobal Hill by cog-wheel rail car.

22nd and 23rd Days—In SANTIAGO. Afternoon excursion to Thermal Baths, Apoquindo, with guide; tea in Apoquindo. Balance of time at party's disposal.

24th Day—SANTIAGO. Day at party's disposal. Leave by evening train.

25th Day—By morning train across the majestic Andes to Punta de Vacas. Thence by automobile to Mendoza and by train for Buenos Aires.

26th Day—Arrive BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, afternoon. Party will be met on arrival and transferred to hotel.

27th to 29th Day—In BUENOS AIRES. Half-day sightseeing by private automobile with guide, visiting Congress Square, Avenida de Mayo, Cabildo, Cathedral, Government House, Palermo Park, Rose Gardens. Half-day drive by private automobile with guide visiting famous Recoleta Cemetery, immense water works, Paseo Colon, Avenida Costanera, Zoological Park. Half-day excursion visiting the fashionable suburb of El Tigre, with a trip by motor launch through the canals, lined by boat clubs and charming villas.

30th Day—BUENOS AIRES. Time at party's disposal. Transfer to pier. Sail late afternoon by steamer of American Republics Line.

33rd Day—Due SANTOS, Brazil, in the morning. Shore excursion by automobile through Santos. Leave by mountain railway for Sao Paulo. After luncheon at the hotel, sightseeing drive of city by private automobile with guide. Return to hotel for dinner. Leave by "Cruzeiro do Sol" train de luxe for RIO DE JANEIRO.

34th Day—Arrive RIO DE JANEIRO in the morning and transfer to hotel. Morning sightseeing by private automobile with guide. Afternoon excursion by private automobile to Sugar Loaf Hill, ascending by aerial cable car to the summit.

35th Day—RIO DE JANEIRO. Half-day drive by private automobile and guide through the mountains and forests of Tijuca. Transfer to pier and sail by afternoon steamer of American Republics Line.

42nd or 43rd Day—Call PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad.

47th or 48th Day—Due NEW YORK.

ESCORTED TOURS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Tour No. 1—Leaving New York via S.S. "SANTA MARIA", Jan. 26, 1940. Rates from New York:

52 Days—Including Lakes Region	$1158.00
66 Days—2 weeks longer in Brazil	1268.00
66 Days—with "Inca Island"	1408.00
66 Days—with "Iguazu Falls"	1343.00

21st Annual Cruise Tour—Leaving New York via S.S. "SANTA LUCIA", Feb. 9, 1940. Rates from New York:

52 Days—Including Lakes Region	$1208.00
66 Days—2 weeks longer in Brazil	1318.00

Suggestion 37

AEROPLANE TO MONTREAL

3 Days Daily Except Sunday

Rate from New York $39.95

1st Day—Leave NEWARK Airport via Canadian Colonial Airways 8:30 a.m. Breakfast aloft. Arrive MONTREAL 11:00 a.m. Taxi transfer from Airport to Mount Royal Hotel, room with bath provided. Afternoon sightseeing tour of the City.

2nd Day—Free for independent action—Skiing, Tobogganing, etc. Sleigh Ride up Mount Royal recommended.

3rd Day—Transfer by taxi to St. Hubert's Airport to leave via Canadian Colonial plane at 9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., or 7:00 p.m. Arrive NEWARK Airport two and one-half hours later. Meal aloft.

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Rates covering longer stays in Montreal or for extensions to Quebec or the Laurentians will be quoted on application.

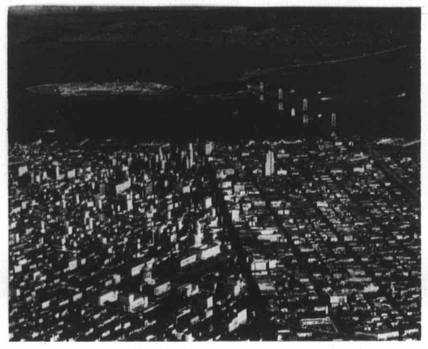
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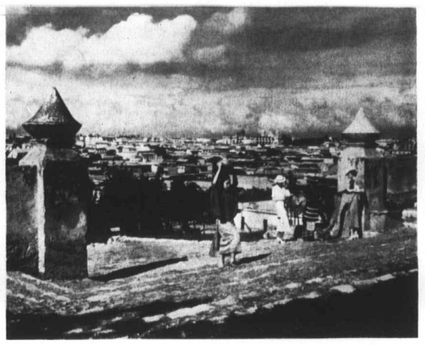
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Air view of San Francisco, its Bay and Oakland Bridge

WINTER VACATION SUGGESTIONS





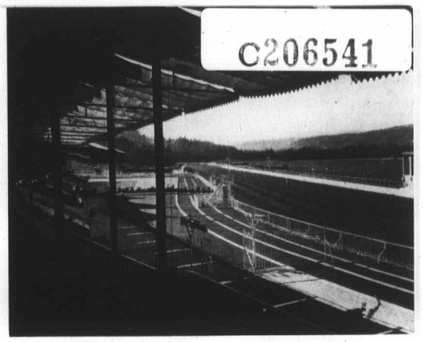
Guatemala City, looking from Cerro del Carmen Church



Dominion Square in Montreal

WINTER VACATION SUGGESTIONS





The beautiful racetrack at Santiago, Chile

C206541

Suggestion 38

AEROPLANE TO CALIFORNIA

Depart Any Day

2-Week Tour . . Indian Detour, Boulder Dam, Las Vegas, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Catalina Island

RATES

From New York	**$368.90**
From Philadelphia	**360.26**
From Pittsburgh	**350.54**

1st Day—Leave home city via T.W.A. Plane.

2nd Day — Arrive ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico in the morning. Leave 1:00 p.m. by motorcoach arriving SANTA FE 2:45 p.m. Room with bath at La Fonda Hotel. Complete one-day Indian Detour.

3rd Day—Leave SANTA FE by motorcoach 5:30 p.m. and return to ALBUQUERQUE. Room with bath at Franciscan Hotel.

4th Day — Leave ALBUQUERQUE via T.W.A. plane 11:16 a.m. for flight over the GRAND CANYON to BOULDER CITY, reached at 1:35 p.m. Room with bath and meals at the Boulder Dam Hotel.

5th Day—Morning visit to Park Museum, 60-mile boat trip to Wishing Well Cove, Boulder Canyon and Virgin Bay, returning to BOULDER DAM for inspection of interior. Leave Boulder City by automobile at 2:00 p.m. for LAS VEGAS, Nevada. Room with bath at the Sal Sagev Hotel. Balance of day free to tour night clubs and gambling casinos.

6th Day—Leave LAS VEGAS via T.W.A. Plane 2:17 p.m. Arrive SAN FRANCISCO 5:33 p.m. Room with bath at Palace Hotel.

7th Day—Thirty-mile deluxe sightseeing tour of city.

8th Day — Leave SAN FRANCISCO via United Air Lines plane at 5:00 p.m., arriving Los Angeles two hours later. Room with bath at Biltmore Hotel.

9th Day—Sightseeing tour of the City, HOLLYWOOD, Beverly Hills, and the Beaches.

10th Day—All-day steamer trip to CATALINA ISLAND, including luncheon at St. Catherine's Hotel and glass-bottom boat trip.

11th Day—Free for independent action.

12th Day—Sightseeing tour of PASADENA and Huntington Library.

13th Day — Leave LOS ANGELES via United Airlines sleeper at 1:00 p.m.

14th Day—Arrive at starting point.

Suggestion 39

BY AIR TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO

Two-Week Tour . . El Paso, Carlsbad Caverns, Los Angeles, Catalina Island, Mexico City, Puebla and Cholula, the Pyramids and Guadalupe, Xochimilco (Floating Gardens), Cuernavaca, San Antonio, Dallas

Leave Wednesday, Fridays and Sundays

RATES

From Boston	**$485.00**
From Buffalo	**435.00**
From Montreal	**491.00**
From New York	**466.00**
From Philadelphia	**458.00**
From Washington, D. C.	**446.00**

1st Day—Leave HOME CITY late afternoon by American Airlines Flagship.

2nd Day—Arrive EL PASO early morning. Room with bath at Paso del Norte Hotel. All-day motor tour to Carlsbad Caverns.

3rd Day—Leave on mid-morning plane of American Airlines and arrive LOS ANGELES mid-afternoon. Room with bath at Biltmore Hotel.

4th Day—In LOS ANGELES. Motor tour of City, Hollywood, Beverly Hills and Beaches.

5th Day—Free for independent action.

6th Day — Aeroplane trip to CATALINA ISLAND, "Gem of the Pacific."

7th Day — Leave LOS ANGELES early morning. Arrive Mexico City late afternoon. Room with bath at Hotel Geneve.

8th to 12th Days—In Mexico City. The following sightseeing trips by motor are provided:

1. Morning tour of city.
2. Puebla and Cholula.
3. The Pyramids and Guadalupe.
4. Xochimilco (Floating Gardens) and Cuernavaca.

13th Day—Leave MEXICO CITY at noon via Pan American Airways plane. Arrive SAN ANTONIO early evening. Room with bath at Gunter Hotel.

14th Day—Sightseeing tour of San Antonio and leave early evening. Arrive and leave DALLAS same evening.

15th Day—Arrive HOME TOWN in morning.

Suggestion 40

AEROPLANE TOUR TO GUATEMALA

10-Day Tour New York on Sundays

From Atlanta	**$322.20**
From New York	**406.08**
From Washington, D. C.	**384.20**
From Brownsville to Brownsville	**207.00**
From Mexico City to Mexico City	**170.00**

1st Day—Leave by evening plane of Eastern Air Lines.

2nd Day — Arrive BROWNSVILLE, Texas 8:15 a.m. and leave by Pan American Airways plane 9:10 a.m. Arrive MEXICO CITY 12:35 p.m. and leave 12:55 p.m. Arrive GUATEMALA 5:35 p.m. and transfer to Hotel Palace. Twin-bedded room with bath and all meals provided.

3rd Day — By motor from GUATEMALA CITY to Antigua, via village of Palin and Lake Amatitlan. Afternoon sightseeing and overnight in ANTIGUA.

4th Day — By motor from Antigua to Chichicastenango, by way of Tecpan and Chichby Pass, arriving at Mayan Inn for lunch. Afternoon at leisure, and overnight at Mayan Inn.

5th Day—In CHICHICASTENANGO. Visit the open air market, the church, the museum and jade collection of Father Rossbach, and other points of interest. Overnight at Mayan Inn.

6th Day—By motor from Chichicastenango to GUATEMALA CITY, with short stops at points of interest and at Lake Atitlan a launch trip to one of the interesting shore villages.

7th Day—Full-day sightseeing drive in Guatemala City.

8th Day—In GUATEMALA CITY. Time free.

9th Day—Leave GUATEMALA CITY 7:30 a.m. Arrive Mexico City at 12:10 p.m. and leave 1:20 p.m. Arrive Brownsville, Texas 4:30 p.m. and leave 6:00 p.m.

10th Day—Arrive home city in the morning.

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protect your travel funds in case of loss or theft, and therefore enable you to travel carefree.

works, Paseo Colon, Avenida Costanera, Zoological Park. Half-day excursion visiting the fashionable suburb of El Tigre, with a trip by motor launch through the canals, lined by boat clubs and charming villas.

29th Day—BUENOS AIRES. Time at party's disposal. Transfer to pier. Sail late afternoon by steamer of American Republics Line.

32nd Day—Due SANTOS, Brazil, in the morning. Shore excursion by automobile through Santos. Leave by mountain railway for Sao Paulo. After luncheon at the hotel, sightseeing drive of city by private automobile with guide. Return to hotel for dinner. Leave by "Cruzeiro do Sol" train de luxe for RIO DE JANEIRO.

33rd Day—Arrive RIO DE JANEIRO in the morning and transfer to hotel. Morning sightseeing by private automobile with guide. Afternoon excursion by private automobile to Sugar Loaf Hill, ascending by aerial cable car to the summit.

34th—RIO DE JANEIRO. Half-day drive by private automobile and guide through the mountains and forests of Tujica. Transfer to pier and sail by afternoon steamer of American Republics Line.

41st or 42nd Day—Call PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad.

46th or 47th Day—Due NEW YORK.

TOUR "B"

1st Day (Fri.)—Sail from NEW YORK by Grace Line steamer S.S. SANTA MARIA or S.S. SANTA BARBARA at 5:00 p.m.

7th Day—Due CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone. Automobile excursion around Old Cristobal, New Cristobal, Colon, Mount Hope and Gatun Locks, ending in the shopping area. Sail through Panama Canal. Automobile excursion around Balboa, Panama City and the historic ruins of Old Panama.

9th Day—Call BUENAVENTURA, Colombia. Time at party's disposal.

11th Day—Call GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.

12th Day—Call TALARA, Peru. Day free.

13th Day—Due CALLAO in the morning. Leave dock and drive to Lima, "City of the Kings". Lunch at Country Club. Afternoon drive to the interesting ruins of Cajamarquillo. Return to Lima and drive through the city to Miraflores and return to Callao, reached late afternoon.

14th Day—Sail in the morning.

15th Day—Call MOLLENDO, Peru. Day free.

16th Day—Call ARICA, Chile. Day free.

17th Day—Call ANTOFAGASTA, Chile. Motor launch transportation to and from steamer and two-hour auto drive visiting the principal points of interest.

18th Day—Call COQUIMBO in the fertile region of Chile. Time at party's disposal.

19th Day—Due VALPARAISO, Chile. Transfer by auto to Vina del Mar, beautiful suburb of Valparaiso. Afternoon free.

20th Day—In VINA DEL MAR. Morning automobile sightseeing accompanied by guide. Afternoon free.

21st Day—Morning train to SANTIAGO. Half-day automobile drive of city including ascension to the summit of San Cristobal Hill by cog-wheel rail car.

22nd and 23rd Days—In SANTIAGO. Afternoon excursion to Thermal Baths, Apoquindo, with guide; tea in Apoquindo. Balance of time at party's disposal.

24th Day—SANTIAGO. Day at party's disposal. Leave by evening train.

25th Day—By morning train across the majestic Andes to Punta de Vacas. Thence by automobile to Mendoza and by train for Buenos Aires.

26th Day—Arrive BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, afternoon. Party will be met on arrival and transferred to hotel.

27th to 29th Day—In BUENOS AIRES. Half-day sightseeing by private automobile with guide, visiting Congress Square, Avenida de Mayo, Cabildo, Cathedral, Government House, Palermo Park, Rose Gardens. Half-day drive by private automobile with guide visiting famous Recoleta Cemetery, immense water works, Paseo Colon, Avenida Costanera, Zoological Park. Half-day excursion visiting the fashionable suburb of El Tigre, with a trip by motor launch through the canals, lined by boat clubs and charming villas.

30th Day—BUENOS AIRES. Time at party's disposal. Transfer to pier. Sail late afternoon by steamer of American Republics Line.

33rd Day—Due SANTOS, Brazil, in the morning. Shore excursion by automobile through Santos. Leave by mountain railway for Sao Paulo. After luncheon at the hotel, sightseeing drive of city by private automobile with guide. Return to hotel for dinner. Leave by "Cruzeiro do Sol" train de luxe for RIO DE JANEIRO.

34th Day—Arrive RIO DE JANEIRO in the morning and transfer to hotel. Morning sightseeing by private automobile with guide. Afternoon excursion by private automobile to Sugar Loaf Hill, ascending by aerial cable car to the summit.

35th Day—RIO DE JANEIRO. Half-day drive by private automobile and guide through the mountains and forests of Tijuca. Transfer to pier and sail by afternoon steamer of American Republics Line.

42nd or 43rd Day—Call PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad.

47th or 48th Day—Due NEW YORK.

ESCORTED TOURS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Tour No. 1—Leaving New York via S.S. "SANTA MARIA", Jan. 26, 1940. Rates from New York:

52 Days—Including Lakes Region $1158.00
66 Days—2 weeks longer in Brazil 1268.00
66 Days—with "Inca Island"..... 1408.00
66 Days—with "Iguazu Falls"..... 1343.00

21st Annual Cruise Tour—Leaving New York via S.S. "SANTA LUCIA", Feb. 9, 1940. Rates from New York:

52 Days—Including Lakes Region $1208.00
66 Days—2 weeks longer in Brazil 1318.00

Suggestion 37

AEROPLANE TO MONTREAL

3 Days Daily Except Sunday

Rate from New York	**$39.95**

1st Day—Leave NEWARK Airport via Canadian Colonial Airways 8:30 a.m. Breakfast aloft. Arrive MONTREAL 11:00 a.m. Taxi transfer from Airport to Mount Royal Hotel, room with bath provided. Afternoon sightseeing tour of the City.

2nd Day—Free for independent action—Skiing, Tobogganing, etc. Sleigh Ride up Mount Royal recommended.

3rd Day—Transfer by taxi to St. Hubert's Airport to leave via Canadian Colonial plane at 9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., or 7:00 p.m. Arrive NEWARK Airport two and one-half hours later. Meal aloft.

* * *

Rates covering longer stays in Montreal or for extensions to Quebec or the Laurentians will be quoted on application.

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Accommodation: Ottawa to Washington

One way	$ 23.53
Return Fare	41.93

Note: Allowance of $6.00 to $7.00 made for passes used while travelling in Canada

	1 person	2 persons	
^ Compartment 1 way	$ 10.65	$ 14.97	
return	(+ 8.95)	(+ 12.60)	(American currency)
^ Drawing room 1 way	13.45	18.21	
return	11.30	15.75	(American currency)

^ plus $ .70 parlour car privilege Ottawa to Montreal

Single Section	7.39
Lower Standard	5.38

April 8, 1940

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CANADA

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Mr Handy -

If I can be
of further
assistance
please phone
me

Frank S

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CANADA

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Connections New York and Baltimore to Norfolk and Virginia Beach

Southbound:

By boat from New York - Eastern Steamship Lines -

Leave New York 12:00 o'clock noon, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, arriving Norfolk 7:00 a.m. next day.

From Baltimore:

1. Chesapeake Steamship Company - Leave Baltimore 6:30 p.m. arrive Norfolk 6:30 a.m. next morning.
2. Baltimore Steam Packet Company - Leave Baltimore 6:30 p.m. arrive Norfolk 6:30 a.m. next morning.

Leave New York by train 1:30 p.m. arriving Baltimore 4:47 p.m. Boat sails 6:30 p.m. Trains leave New York about every hour.

Leaving Ottawa by Washingtonian, arriving in Baltimore about 12:00 o'clock noon would leave a wait of about 6½ hours for boat. Could leave train Washingtonian at New York about 8 o'clock and spend time in New York rather than in Baltimore.

Northbound:

In order to stop off at Williamsburg - leave Norfolk at 2:00 p.m. arrive Williamsburg 3:50 p.m. or leave Norfolk 7 p.m. arriving Williamsburg 8:30 p.m.

It is a day's travel from Hot Springs to Norfolk. Motoring from Hot Springs to Covington - leave Covington at 6:50 a.m. arrive Norfolk 4:30 p.m. week days.

April 10, 1940.

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CANADA

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C 206545

Ottawa - Norfolk -

Leave Ottawa 4.30 pm on Washingtonian

Detrain Philadelphia 10.15 a.m. at 30th Street

Leave 30th Street 11.19 a.m.

Arrive Norfolk 7.30 p.m.

11 Apr.1940.

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C 206546

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Trip to Virginia Beach, April, 1940
List of folders and books in brown leather case

1. Address books: British, U.S., Canadian addresses
   Diplomatic Service and Government officials.

2. Canadian Parliamentary Guide - 1940; also Canadian Almanach.

3. "Canada War Series" Ring binder -
   plus extra copy of Prime Minister's Radio addresses and campaign speeches.

4. 1 copy of "Addresses on Foreign Relations (1936-38), by the Prime Minister.

5. 1 copy each of Mr. King's books:
   "The Secret of Heroism"
   "Industry and Humanity" - new and shorter edition
   "The Message of the Carillon"

   Also copy of "Mackenzie King" by Mr. Rogers.

6. 1 ring binder with diary paper.

7. 1 Comparative Atlas - (Meiklejohn & Son).

8. 1 copy of Can. Government Code book -
   (Dr. Skelton's suggestion). (Slater Code in Stationery case)

9. 1 list of newly-elected Members of Parliament,
   also list of defeated candidates - 1940 genl. election.

1 dictionary (in stationery case).

Submitted for the Prime Minister's approval.

April 11, 1940

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C file
C 206547

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Trip to Virginia Beach,
April, 1940

Mr. Henry reports that he has made tentative arrangements for the removal of Car 100 to Montreal, on the 4.30 C.N.R. train tomorrow (Friday) afternoon. This train will arrive at the Bonaventure Station, Montreal, at 7.50 p.m.

The Washingtonian leaves Bonaventure Station daily at 9.15 p.m.

Dr. Skelton has had pleasure in arranging quietly with the U.S. Legation for a laissez-passer for the Prime Minister and his party.

Mr. Handy will have four pieces of baggage, as follows:

1 Typewriter
1 Stationery case
1 Leather case for address books, reference books, etc.

1 Gladstone bag - personal.

Also one black attaché case which he will carry by hand.

E.H.

April 11, 1940

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Memorandum for Mr. Handy:

Single Bedroom)
) Has single bed, toilet and basin.
Chambrette)

Double Bedroom - Is exactly the same size as the single bedroom but has a berth over the bed so that it can be let down to accommodate two people.

Double Compartment - This is the same as a double bedroom but has more floor space and has more room for dressing and has closet space. If a compartment is to be occupied by one person, one-tenth extra railway fare has to be paid.

Ottawa, 11th April, 1940.

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C206549

Leave Ottawa 4.30 Washingtonian - Arrive New York 8.12 a.m.

1. Leave New York by boat - Eastern Steamship Lines
at 12 noon Saturday

Arrive Norfolk 7 a.m. Sunday morning.

2. Leave New York 12.30 midnight (Sleeper parked in
station at 10.15 p.m.)

Arrive Norfolk 10.30 a.m. Sunday

Sleeper comprises two compartments, ten sections
and one drawing room.

3. Via Washingtonian to Philadelphia

Arrive 10.15 a.m. 30th Street

Leave Philadelphia 11.10 a.m. 30th Street

Arrive Norfolk 7.30 p.m.

This train has no pullman or chair car,
only coach with buffet.

4. Leave Baltimore by boat 6.30 p.m.

Arrive Norfolk 6.30 a.m.

You would arrive in Baltimore at 12 o'clock noon
and leave by boat at 6.30 p.m.

11th April, 1940.

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ITINERARY

TRIP TO VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA

APRIL 12 - MAY 1, 1940

April 12 (Friday) - 4.30 p.m. - Lv. Ottawa on board Car 100.
7.50 p.m. - Arr. Montreal (Bonaventure)

9.15 p.m. - Lv. Montreal (Washingtonian)

13 (Saturday) - Arr. Baltimore - 11.59 a.m.

6.30 p.m. - Lv. Baltimore
(Old Bay line steamer,
Baltimore Steam Packet Co.
"President Warfield".)

14 (Sunday) - 6.30 a.m. - Arrive Norfolk.

8.00 a.m. - Leave "President Warfield" for
Virginia Beach, by car.

9.15 a.m. - Arrive at "Cavalier Hotel",
Virginia Beach.

At Cavalier Hotel until April 22nd, (Monday)

(See Itinerary Part II)

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PARTII

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

PRIME MINISTER'S ITINERARY - APRIL 22nd to 30th, 1940.

1. Virginia Beach to Warm Springs

April 22nd (Monday)

E.S.T. 3.30 p.m. - Lv. Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach by automobile. Drive to Portsmouth, Va. (23 miles).

4.45 p.m. - Lv. Portsmouth (for Norlina) (Seaboard Air Line)

7.35 p.m. - Arr. Norlina, North Carolina.
7.40 p.m. - Lv. Norlina.

April 23rd (Tuesday)

Central T. 6.20 a.m. - Arr. Atlanta, Georgia.
8.00 a.m. - Lv. car for Hotel Biltmore for breakfast, and then leave Hotel for Warm Springs by motor provided for by State Department.
10.00 - 11.00 a.m. - Arrive Warm Springs. (84 miles)

2. Warm Springs to Williamsburg.

April 24th (Wednesday)

3.30 - 4.00 p.m. - Leave Warm Springs for Atlanta by motor provided for by State Department (84 miles).

Central T. 6.30 p.m. - Lv. Atlanta, Georgia. (Seabord Air Line)

April 25th (Thursday)

10.07 a.m. - Arr. Richmond, Virginia (Main St. Station)
(Drive to Williamsburg in car to be provided for by Mr. R.)

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THE CAVALIER
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

3. Williamsburg to Washington.

April 27th (Saturday)

10.27 a.m. - Lv. Williamsburg (Chesapeake & Ohio)
11.25 a.m. - Arr. Richmond (Main St. Station)

Taxi between Stations.

12.10 p.m. - Lv. Richmond (Broad St. Station)
(Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac)
2.40 p.m. - Arr. Washington.

(Proceed by car to:

Canadian Legation,
Massachusetts Ave.)

4. Washington to New York City

April 29th (Monday)

4.00 p.m. - Lv. Washington (Penn. R.R.)
7.55 p.m. - Arr. New York (Penna. Station)

or

6.00 p.m. - Lv. Washington
10.00 p.m. - Arr. New York

(Proceed by car to:

Harvard Club,
27 West, 44th St.)

(See Part III)

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~~Henry Grady Hotel~~
Capt. Callahan will call with
W with Hanes car

Kinney = Clark

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C206553

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

PRIME MINISTER'S ITINERARY - APRIL 29th to MAY 1st, 1940

1. WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK CITY

(April 29th - Monday)

3.00 p.m. - Lv. Washington (Union Station)

7.05 p.m. - Arr. New York (Penna. Station)

---

2. NEW YORK CITY TO MONTREAL

(April 30th - Tuesday)

8.35 p.m. - Lv. New York (Penna. Station)
(Montrealer)

(May 1st - Wednesday)

7.40 a.m. - Arr. Montreal (Bonaventure Stn.)

---

3. MONTREAL TO OTTAWA

(May 1st - Wednesday)

On board Car 100.

8.50 a.m. - Lv. Montreal (Bonaventure Stn.)

12.05 p.m. - Arr. Ottawa (Union Station)

(ALL TIMES STANDARD)
(For Daylight Saving Time, pls. add one hour to times given above).

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C 206554

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

I. G. REECE
GENERAL AGENT
C. A. BELFORD
CITY PASSENGER AND TICKET AGENT

CORNER SPARKS AND METCALFE STREETS

OTTAWA, ONT. April 12, 1940.

Lv. Ottawa	4.30 PM	
Ar. Montreal	7.50 PM	
Lv. Montreal	9.15 PM	
Ar. Baltimore	11.59 AM	
(Lv. Baltimore	6.30 PM	(Old Bay Line steamer)
(Ar. Norfolk	6.30 AM	

(Room & Bath No. 68
(Twin-bedded Room 64
(Sailing April 13th.

Baltimore Steam Packet Co -
(Old Bay Line)
Reservations - Mr. Reese - No 68 -
Mr Standyke No. 64.

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Mr. Handy,

It is necessary for me to be away between 6:30 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. on Monday,the 15th. I shall be at the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond between 11:00 A.M. and 3:00 P. M., at a meeting of the Virginia Hotel Assoc. directors, should you need to get in touch with me.

Mr. Parlette is Assistant Manager, Miss Halpin is Housekeeper, Mr. McManus is Sup't.of Service, Mr. Parker is Garage and Taxi Manager and Mr. Aplin is the Head Gardener and all of them are very anxious to be of service to you and the Prime Minister in case you wish anything at all. I have given instructions to Mr. Parker to have an automobile available for anytime you may need one.

Bill Murphy is in charge of the swimming pool and Dr. Woodard is an excellent English Masseur in case the Prime Minister is interested in these facilities. Mrs. Zimmer is Social Director and everyone in our organization is at your service.

Roland Eaton

Roland Eaton

Sunday April 14th, 1940

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VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

Memorandum for file:

Mr. George Warren, of the State News, New York City, telephoned this morning to say that he had come to Virginia Beach for the purpose of taking a photograph of the Prime Minister.

The request was placed before the Prime Minister who instructed me to say to Mr. Warren that he appreciated very much the kindness of the State News in making the suggestion they did; that he wished to avoid publicity, and should he accede to this request, he would be breaking faith with other photographers and newspapers whose requests have previously been declined, Canadian newspapers included.

Mr. Warren said he quite understood the situation and wished to thank the Prime Minister for the consideration given to the request.

E.H.

Virginia Beach,
April 17, 1940

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C 206557

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

PRIME MINISTER'S ITINERARY - APRIL 22nd to 30th, 1940.

1. Virginia Beach to Warm Springs

April 22nd (Monday)

3.30 p.m. (EASTERN STANDARD TIME) - Lv. Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach by automobile. Drive to Portsmouth, Va. (23 miles).

4.45 p.m. - Lv. Portsmouth (for Norlina) (Seaboard Air Line)

7.35 p.m. - Arr. Norlina, North Carolina.
7.40 p.m. - Lv. Norlina.

April 23rd (Tuesday)

6.20 a.m. (CENTRAL TIME) - Arr. Atlanta, Georgia.
8.00 a.m. - Lv. car for Hotel Biltmore for breakfast, and then leave Hotel for Warm Springs by motor provided for by State Department.
10.00 - 11.00 a.m. - Arrive Warm Springs. (84 miles)

2. Warm Springs to Williamsburg.

April 24th (Wednesday)

3.30 - 4.00 p.m. - Leave Warm Springs for Atlanta by motor provided for by State Department (84 miles).

6.30 p.m. (CENTRAL TIME) - Lv. Atlanta, Georgia. (Seaboard Air Line)

April 25th (Thursday)

10.07 a.m. (EASTERN STANDARD TIME) - Arr. Richmond, Virginia (Main St. Station) (Drive to Williamsburg in car to be provided for by Mr. R.)

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C 206557

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

PRIME MINISTER'S ITINERARY - APRIL 22nd to 30th, 1940.

1. Virginia Beach to Warm Springs

April 22nd (Monday)

3.30 p.m. - Lv. Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach (EASTERN STANDARD TIME) by automobile. Drive to Portsmouth, Va. (23 miles).

4.45 p.m. - Lv. Portsmouth (for Norlina) (Seaboard Air Line)

7.35 p.m. - Arr. Norlina, North Carolina.

7.40 p.m. - Lv. Norlina.

April 23rd (Tuesday)

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10.00 - 11.00 a.m. - Arrive Warm Springs. (84 miles)

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VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

3. Williamsburg to Washington.

April 27th (Saturday)

10.27 a.m. - Lv. Williamsburg (Chesapeake & Ohio)
11.25 a.m. - Arr. Richmond (Main St. Station)

Taxi between Stations.

12.10 p.m. - Lv. Richmond (Broad St. Station)
(Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac)
2.40 p.m. - Arr. Washington.

(Proceed by car to:

Canadian Legation,
Massachusetts Ave.)

4. Washington to New York City

April 29th (Monday)

X 4.00 p.m. - Lv. Washington (Penn. R.R.)
7.35 p.m. - Arr. New York (Penna. Station)

or

6.00 p.m. - Lv. Washington
10.00 p.m. - Arr. New York

(Proceed by car to:

Harvard Club,
27 West, 44th St.)

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CUSTOMER'S COPY C 206559

ALL AGREEMENTS SUBJECT TO FIRE, STRIKES, ACTS OF GOD AND CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL. QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION, INCORPORATED
CRAFT HOUSE
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

Memo of Sale Date 4/25 19 40

To

Street

City-State

SHIP TO

Street

City-State Tabs

WHEN SHIP

HOW SHIP				
FRGT.	EXP.	P. P.	1ST CLASS MAIL	BEST WAY

PREPAID OR COLLECT

SALESMAN	CASH		CHARGE	CREDIT APPROVED BY	C. O. D.
RH	✓	Cash Recd. $ 10.00			

THIS MEMORANDUM OF SALE SUBJECT TO ACCEPTANCE BY WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION, INC.

QUANTITY	CATALOGUE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
1	Cust	whale oil lamps		6 50
		Paid		
		TOTAL		6 50

Classification For Acct. Purposes

Customer's Signature

8083

DEDUCTIONS IF ANY

DELIVERY CHARGES ADVANCED

ADVANCES

BAL. OR TOTAL

REDIFORM—PAT. NO. 1,534,478—AMERICAN SALES BOOK CO., INC., NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

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C 206560



VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

Memorandum for Prime Minister:

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE re WASHINGTON VISIT

APRIL 27th, 28th & 29th

APRIL 27th, 1940 (Saturday)

Arrive 2.40 p.m.

Remainder of afternoon free or

Visit to: Belfield Farm,
St. Margarets, R.R. No. 2,
via Annapolis, Md.
(Mrs. G. E. Barchet)

APRIL 28th (Sunday)

Free or visit to St. Margarets, Md.

Lunch:

Afternoon: Call on:
(1) Mr. and Mrs. Cordell Hull.
(2) Mr. and Mrs. D. Roper
(3) Miss Peters
(4) The Chinese Minister
(5) Mr. Theunis,
(former Prime Minister of Belgium).
(6) Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Evening: Dinner - Hon. Senator Peter Gerry

April 29th (Monday)

Morning: Call on Mr. Hull at his office.
See Mr. Norman Davis.

Luncheon: Lord Lothian.

4.00 p.m. - Leave for New York.

New York: Harvard Club; Theatre.

To see: Miss Margaret Hull.
Mr. Robert Gerry.

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April 27th, 1940.

PRINCE MINISTER'S VISIT

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th.

Afternoon:

2:40 p.m. - Arrive Union Station

Tea with friends near Annapolis near
St. Margaret's, Md.

Evening:

8:00 p.m. - Legation: Mme. Cantacuzene for dinner.

(Brophy to bring Mme. Cantacuzene to Legation from her home, 1868 Columbia Road, N.W. (Columbia 0343)

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C 206562

SUNDAY, APRIL 28th.

1.10 (say) Mr. Casey, Australian Minister, 3117 Woodland Drive (Phone: Woodley 3778)

Luncheon: 1.30 - Mr. and Mrs. Roper, 3001 Woodland Drive (Phone: Adams 0027)
(including L.C.C.)

Afternoon:

2.50 p.m. - Mr. Mahoney, 3510 Garfield Street, to meet wives of Legation staff (Phone: Emerson 3780)

3.00 p.m. - Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, 2340 S St. N.W. (no phone)

✗ Then to Chinese Ambassador, "Twin Oaks", 3225 Woodley Road (phone:Emerson 8819)

4.00 p.m. - Miss Agnes Peter, Grace Dodge Hotel, 200 E St. N.W. (Phone, National 5460)

5.00 p.m. - Tea with Mr. and Mrs. Hull at Carlton Hotel (including L.C.C.)

✗ - Immediately afterwards: Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, and Mr. J. R. H. Cromwell, 2300 Foxhall Road, N.W. (Phone, Emerson 0587)

Evening:

8.15 p.m. - Dinner and evening alone with Senator Peter G. Gerry, 2132 R St. N.W. (Black Tie)
(Phone: Michigan 3881)

Lady Marler

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MONDAY, APRIL 29th.

Morning:

10.30 a.m. - Mr. Norman Davis, American Red Cross,
17th St. between D & E Streets,
(Phone, National 5400)

11.00 a.m. - Mr. Hull at State Department

Immediately after - Mr. Sumner Welles at State Department,

? Thence to Mr. Morgenthau at Treasury

12.30 p.m. - British Ambassador at Embassy

Luncheon:

1.15 p.m. - British Embassy (alone with Lothian plus L.C.C.)

Afternoon:

2.30 p.m. - Go from British Embassy direct to train

3.00 p.m. - Union Station to New York City

Arrange with Mr. Lait, C.N.R. (Reservations to be changed
) Certain luggage to be checked through to Ottawa
(Make sure of P.M. catching train

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C 206564

SUNDAY, APRIL 28th.

1.10 (say) Mr. Casey, Australian Minister, 3117 Woodland Drive (Phone: Woodley 3778)

Luncheon: 1.30 - Mr. and Mrs. Roper, 3001 Woodland Drive (Phone: Adams 0027)
(including L.C.C.)

Afternoon:

2.50 p.m. - Mr. Mahoney, 3510 Garfield Street, to meet wives of Legation staff (Phone: Emerson 3780)

3.00 p.m. - Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, 2340 S St. N.W. (no phone)

X Then to Chinese Ambassador, "Twin Oaks", 3225 Woodley Road (phone:Emerson 8819)

4.00 p.m. - Miss Agnes Peter, Grace Dodge Hotel, 200 E St. N.W. (Phone, National 5460)

5.00 p.m. - Tea with Mr. and Mrs. Hull at Carlton Hotel (including L.C.C.)

X - Immediately afterwards: Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, and Mr. J. R. H. Cromwell, 2300 Foxhall Road, N.W. (Phone, Emerson 0587)

Evening:

8.15 p.m. - Dinner and evening alone with Senator Peter G. Gerry, 2132 R St. N.W. (Black Tie)
(Phone: Michigan 3881)

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MONDAY, APRIL 29th.

Morning:

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17th St. between D & E Streets,
(Phone, National 5400)

11.00 a.m. - Mr. Hull at State Department

Immediately after - Mr. Sumner Welles at State Department,

? Thence to Mr. Morgenthau at Treasury

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Luncheon:

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2.30 p.m. - Go from British Embassy direct to train

3.00 p.m. - Union Station to New York City

Arrange with Mr. Lait, C.N.R. (Reservations to be changed
) Certain luggage to be checked through to Ottawa
(Make sure of P.M. catching train

Mrs. Fred. D. Mott,
5506 Wriley Road,
West Haven,
Washington - Wisconsin 6825-W

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C 206566

HARVARD CLUB
27 WEST 44TH STREET

Prime Minister:

Before leaving Washington, this afternoon, Mr. Allard told me that Madame Monnier had telephoned him from New York to say she would very much like to have a word with the Prime Minister when he is in New York if that were at all possible.
Her telephone number:

Sesquehanna 7-3300.

E.H.

April 29, 1940

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MEMORANDUM C 206567

TO THE MINISTER:

FROM: G.M.

Lieut. McCabe, Mr. Morgenthau's secy., telephoned to say that the Secretary would be very pleased to see the Prime Minister after Mr. King has seen the Secretary of State this morning. There is the possibility, however, that Mr. Morgenthau may have to go up to the Capitol - in which case they will try to get word through to us or the Prime Minister. They will check with Mr. Hull's office also as to when Mr. King leaves there to go to the Treasury.

April 29th, 1940.

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

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Standard Times

Traim Service - Hyde Park to Ottawa C. 206568

Standard Time

Canadian National

Morning Service

(Does not connect in Montreal for Ottawa)

Canadian Pacific

Morning Service

Lv. Poughkeepsie	11.20 a.m.
Arr. Montreal	7.20 p.m.
Lv. Montreal	8.15 p.m.
Arr. Ottawa	10.25 p.m.

Canadian National

Afternoon Service

Lv. Poughkeepsie	11.03 p.m.
Arr. Montreal	8.10 a.m.
Lv. Montreal	8.50 a.m.
Arr. Ottawa	12.05 noon

Canadian Pacific

Afternoon service

Lv. Poughkeepsie	7.20 p.m.
Arr. Montreal West	8.10 a.m.
Lv. Montreal West	8.17 a.m.
Arr. Ottawa	12.10 noon

Sunday only

Lv. Hyde Park	6.44 p.m.
Arr. Montreal W.	8.10 a.m.
Lv. Montreal W.	8.17 a.m.
Arr. Ottawa	12.10 noon

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Car 100 and the pullman will be detached from train at Poughkeepsie. The Prime Minister intends to invite H.R.H. and party to have breakfast in car 100.

Automobiles from Hyde Park will arrive at railway cars at 10.00 a.m. S.T., Sat. (11.00 a.m. D.S.T.).

Car 100 will remain available for occupancy by Prime Minister's Secretary at Poughkeepsie. Princess Juliana's pullman will be ready for her to return, leaving Poughkeepsie Tuesday evening. Captain Sesink will check with Poughkeepsie Railway Authorities about occupancy of pullman by young children between 6 and 7 Tuesday evening.

Mr A. A. Gardner, C.N.R. will supervise arrangements at Montreal.

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Washington Dft. Allow Dinner C 206570

NAR/AH

March 25th, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

I understand from our Legation in Washington that it is now doubtful whether President Roosevelt will return to Washington to address the Jackson Day dinner on March 29th in person as originally planned. He may send a broadcast message to the dinner from Jacksonville or the nearest Florida port. In this case he would probably go direct to Warm Springs about the 1st or 2nd of April and stay there over Easter. MacDonald and Sikorski are probably arriving here about the 3rd or 4th of April. This may complicate your plans.

I am informed that Mr. McCarthy now thinks that Monday, March 31st, or Tuesday, April 1st, will be a better date for the proposed Press Conference than March 28th, the day he first had in mind.

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C 206571

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

5.8.41

For the Prime Minister:

Mr. Moffat called at the office at noon today to say that he had a reply to the message sent asking if the President could see you at some stopping point during his sea voyage, or elsewhere, at his convenience

The President's reply was to the effect that he would not be putting in at Campo Bello, and would therefore not be able to arrange any appointment there, or elsewhere in Canada. He would be back in Washington on the 19th of August, and would be glad to see the Prime Minister at that time, or at Hyde Park on August 23rd.

Mr. Moffat, in his telegram, stated that he had been confidentially informed of the Prime Minister's intention to leave for overseas within a week or ten days, which was the reason for suggesting an appointment at Campo Bello or elsewhere. He added in his telegram that the Prime Minister did not, however, wish to intrude on the President during his holiday, and would merely like to know what might be possible in the event of the plans of the President and himself permitting a meeting.

W. J. T.

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WJT/TAS
20.10.41

C 206572

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Train service to Hyde Park

Both C.N.R. and C.P.R. give train service to Hyde Park over American lines.

The stopping point is Poughkeepsie, six miles beyond Hyde Park but only a short distance from the President's home.

The schedules are as follows:

C. N. R.		C. P. R.	
Morning service		**Morning service**	
Lv. Ottawa	6.25 a.m.	Lv. Ottawa	6.50 a.m.
Arr. Montreal	8.45 a.m.	Arr. Montreal	9.05 a.m.
Lv. Montreal	9.20 a.m.	Lv. Montreal	10.00 a.m.
* Arr. Poughkeepsie	5.59 p.m.	* Arr. Poughkeepsie	5.59 p.m.
Afternoon service		**Afternoon service**	
Lv. Ottawa	4.00 p.m.	Lv. Ottawa	5.45 p.m. (Slow N. shore service)
Arr. Montreal	7.15 p.m.	Arr. Montreal	9.40 p.m.
Lv. Montreal	9.20 p.m.	Lv. Montreal	10.00 p.m.
Arr. Poughkeepsie	5.30 a.m.	Arr. Poughkeepsie	5.59 a.m.

The trains arriving in the morning do not stop even at Poughkeepsie without arrangement.

* Both C.N.R. and C.P.R. trains are combined into one train at Albany and therefore arrive at Poughkeepsie at the same hour.

Schedule of return

W. J. T.

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C206573

23.x.41.
W.H.M.
12 noon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Visit to Hyde Park

I telephoned Mr. Metcalfe, Vice President, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, and informed him of the Prime Minister's choice of the following schedule:

Lv.	Ottawa	5.00 p.m. (D.S.T.),	Fri. Oct. 31.
Arr.	Montreal	8.15 p.m.	
Lv.	Montreal	10.20 p.m.	
Arr.	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	5.30 a.m. (S.T.)	Sat. Nov. 1.

I said that the Prime Minister would prefer to use his own car rather than an air-conditioned car and that the Prime Minister's car and the car which the C.N.R. have kindly placed at the disposal of H.R.H. Princess Juliana, could be moved together on this schedule and detached from the train at Poughkeepsie; that the Prime Minister and H.R.H. would have breakfast on the cars and be ready to leave for Hyde Park at 10.00 a.m. (Standard Time).

Mr. Metcalfe said that he would:

make sure that the clearances of the Kings car are safe (because of the low hanging electrification wires),

make sure that there were facilities for detaching the 2 cars at Poughkeepsie,

make the required application to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the American Railway Association, and

report back this afternoon by telephone.

With regard to the return journey, Mr. Metcalfe understands that the Prime Minister desires to leave Poughkeepsie in time to arrive in Ottawa on Monday, November 3 at 1.05 p.m. (D.S.T.). He thinks the time of departure of the connecting train from Poughkeepsie is about 11.00 p.m. standard time, Sunday, November 2.

I mentioned that Princess Juliana would probably stay on at Hyde Park until Monday or Tuesday evening.

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I telephoned the Canadian Legation in Washington and, in Mr. Wrong's absence at a meeting, spoke to Mr. Merchant Mahoney. The Legation will inform the State Department of the above arrangements for the combined movement of the Prime Minister and Princess Juliana's cars.

Regarding the points mentioned by the Prime Minister this morning, Mr. Metcalfe said that the car provided for Princess Juliana would have facilities for the serving of meals and that he would see that the accounts for food are rendered to the Prime Minister's Office and not to Princess Juliana; the car will be provided with the usual attendants. The application which Mr. Metcalfe is making to the I.C.C. and American Railway Association, covers the waiving of the extra fares. It is understood that if Mr. King's own car should not be available, that some other Government car (not a C.N.R. car) will be secured here.

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E.H. keep with Hyde Park Exp files

C 206575 25.x.41. W.H.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Visit to Hyde Park.

The following report has been received from Mr. Maynard A. Metcalf, Vice President, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, supplementing the information submitted to the Prime Minister in my memorandum of October 24.

The Prime Minister's car: Mr. Metcalf stated that Mr. King's own car would be ready for the journey. On the general question of clearance dimensions he said that during the present work on the car, it has been made acceptable for passage through the tunnels to the Pennsylvania Station in New York City, but that to make the car acceptable to the New York Central Railway for passage through the tunnel to the N.Y.C. Station in New York City, a major operation would be necessary on the roof of the car and that he thought such work would not perhaps be justified at the present time.

Clearance Dimensions for the present journey: Mr. Metcalf stated that the question of clearances does not arise for the present journey for the reason that it is not the intention of the Prime Minister to go in to New York City.

Facilities at Poughkeepsie: The New York Central Railway has informed Mr. Metcalf that the cars can be detached from the train, can stay, and can be picked up at Poughkeepsie for the return journey.

Extra Fares: The New York Central will haul the Prime Minister's car on the basis of one ticket for each passenger. The New York Central has stated that it will require eight first-class fares to haul the car occupied by H.R.H. Princess Juliana. Mr. Metcalf states that he does not understand this rate which is new to him; the usual rates being eighteen fares for a "private" car and ten fares for a railway executive "business" car. He is making further enquiry as to the basis on which the rate of eight fares is arrived at. I asked Mr. Metcalf whether he would like us to intercede through the State Department, but Mr. Metcalf said that he would prefer that we would not do so for the present, for the reason that the N.Y.C. has made its own arrangements for the movement without reference to the I.C.C. and that if the total amount of the four extra fares is small, there may be a way to absorb it without starting the rather complicated machinery for an application to the I.C.C. Mr. Metcalf will report on the matter shortly.

H.R.H. Princess Juliana will leave Poughkeepsie for the return journey on the evening of Tuesday, November 4.

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C 206576

W.H.M.
25.x.41.

12.45 p.m.

Visit to Hyde Park

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Metcalf phoned at 12.30 to say that the rate for the car occupied by Princess Juliana quoted by the N.Y.C. is eighteen, this word having been erroneously transmitted as "eight".

Mr. Metcalf is asking the N.Y.C. to approach the American Railway Association with a view to securing haulage of Princess Juliana's car on the same basis as the arrangements for the Prime Minister's car, i.e. one fare for each passenger.

Mr. Metcalf suggested we ask the State Department to inform the Railway Association that Princess Juliana's visit is at the express invitation of the President of the United States and Mrs. Roosevelt.

I telephoned Mr. Hume Wrong who said he would ask Mr. Hickerson to confirm to the American Railway Association, the fact that Princess Juliana is to be the guest of President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mr. Hume Wrong telephoned at 12.50 p.m. to say that the rate for the Prime Minister's car had been made on the basis that he is the Head of the

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Government but that the best solution is for Mr. Metcalf to amend his application by stating that "the Prime Minister and his party will be travelling in two cars". I mentioned that Princess Juliana would be coming back later than the Prime Minister but Mr. Wrong stated that this would not present any difficulty so far as the rate is concerned. I telephoned Mr. Metcalf and he will amend his request accordingly.

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CONFIDENTIAL

C 206578

Trip of the President
-to-
Hyde Park, N. Y.

Friday, October 31, 1941

Lv. Washington,.....(Baltimore & Ohio Railroad)..... 2:00 p.m.

Ar. Highland, N.Y.....(West Shore N.Y.C. Railroad)..... 9:00 p.m.

Members of the party:

The President

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Hon. Harry L. Hopkins,
Mr. William D. Hassett,
Miss Grace Tully,
Mrs. Dorothy Brady,
Miss Roberta Barrows,
Mr. Jack Romagna,
Miss Louise Hachmeister,
Mr. George A. Fox,
Mr. Dewey E. Long,
Mr. Leo A. de Waard.

Secret Service Agents.

Newspaper Correspondents:

Mr. George E. Durno,	International News Service.
Mr. Douglas B. Cornell,	The Associated Press.
Mr. Thomas F. Reynolds,	The United Press.
Mr. Walter Trohan,	The Chicago Tribune.
Mr. William C. Murphy, Jr.,	The Philadelphia Inquirer.
Mr. John C. Henry,	The Washington Star.
Mr. Fred Pasley,	The New York Daily News.
Mr. Frank Kluckhohn,	The New York Times.
Mr. Richard Rendell,	The Chicago Times.
Mr. James M. Minifie,	The New York Herald Tribune.
Mr. R. T. Elson,	Southam Newspapers of Canada.
Mr. Felix Belair	Time, Inc.
Mr. J. F. Sanderson,	Canadian Press.

Broadcasting Representatives:

Mr. Carleton D. Smith,	National Broadcasting Company.
Miss Ann Gillis,	Columbia Broadcasting System.
Mr. J. M. Whitman,	Columbia Broadcasting System.
Mr. L. A. McClelland,	National Broadcasting Company.

Photographers:

Mr. George Skadding,	Associated Press Photos.
Mr. John S. Thompson,	Acme Newspictures, Inc.
Mr. Charles Knell,	International News Photos.

Newsreel Representatives:

Mr. John Tondra,	Fox Movietone News.
Mr. Jack Blum,	Paramount News.

Telegraph Representatives:

Mr. C. S. Linkins,	Western Union.
Mr. H. B. Colvin,	Postal Telegraph.

Mr. D. L. Moorman, G.P.A.,
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Herbert H. Harwood,
New York Central Railroad.

Mr. David Gahagan,
The Pullman Company.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

October 31, 1941.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

C 206579

R. C. VAUGHAN,
PRESIDENT.

MONTREAL, 4th November, 1941.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,-

I acknowledge with thanks your telegram of yesterday.

I am very pleased indeed that we were able to be of some service to Princess Juliana and yourself in respect to your recent trip to and from Hyde Park.

Yours sincerely,

The Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., P.C.,
Prime Minister,
O T T A W A, Ontario.

s.

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New York Times
Nov. 15/41.

C 206580

AGENT GENERAL FROM INDIA HERE WITH FAMILY



Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (third from right) with his wife and sons and daughters as they arrived on the liner President Monroe yesterday.
Associated Press

INDIAN ENVOY HERE AS QUASI-DIPLOMAT

Sir Girja Bajpai, First Agent General Sent to U. S., Comes on the President Monroe

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, first Agent General from India to the United States, arrived yesterday from Bombay on the President Monroe of the American President Lines, which docked at Pier 8, Hoboken.

Questioned about the attitude of India in the present conflict, he said:

"We are confident of victory. India is in the war to the hilt, like the rest of the commonwealth of nations."

Sir Girja described India as "the pivot of the British defense system in the Middle East." The Agent General, who said his post was quasi-diplomatic, observed that the recruiting offices in India were overcrowded, ordnance factories had doubled their production, and there were 1,000,000 Indians from the plains now under arms.

"The exchange of representatives is for India an incident of historical importance," the Agent General declared. "It is well received in India. We have had commercial relations with the United States which have been very successful. I hope our political relations will be equally successful."

He has visited the United States twice before, the first time as a representative of India at the Naval Disarmament Conference in 1920 and the second time in 1922 for a five-day pleasure visit.

Asked if Mohandas K. Gandhi was injuring the war effort, he replied: "Gandhi does not wish to embarrass the Indian Government and he has said so on many occasions."

He said there was more activity in India now than during the last war. His home is in Delhi and he is a member of the Indian Civil Service. He was accompanied by his wife, Lady Madhuri, two daughters and three sons.

After a few days in New York Sir Girja will go to Washington to present his credentials to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

T. B. Creagh Coen, his secretary, said the status of the Agent General would be that of a Minister Plenipotentiary. The party was met at the pier in Hoboken by Godfrey D. N. Haggard, British Consul General in New York; G. H. S. Matik, Indian Trade Commissioner in the United States, and several delegations of Indian business men.

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New York Times
Nov. 15/41.

C 206580

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C 206581

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For Mr. Handy:

Attached are 7 folders containing subjects which the Prime Minister may wish to discuss during his visit to Washington:

1) Lend-Lease "considerations"
(Post war economic problems)

2) Inter-Allied Military Conference

3) Canadian Military Mission to
United States

4) Canadian Publicity in the United States

5) Relations with France
(Vichy Government)

6) St. Pierre and Miquelon
(Canadian, U.S. and Free French interests)

---

7) HONG KONG -
despatches
draft press release in event of
fall of Hong Kong

December 25, 1941

DR

Note - it is possible Prime Minister may have several of the latest papers on these subjects still among his own papers which he put together (in brown bag) just before leaving.

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BT Washington
[1942]

C 206582

General Weeks:

Deputy Chief of the
Imperial General Staff.
b. 1890;
educated at Cambridge Univ.;
married;
former Director-General of
Army Equipment in War Office;
since 1941, Director of
Pilkington Bros.;
D.S.O., M.C., with bar.

Sir Walter Vening:

Director General of British
Supply Mission, Washington.
b. 1882;
connected with Army all his
life;
Instructor of Staff College;
Eastern Commander of India;
Director of Movements and
quartering in War Office
1934-38.

Sir William Roots:

Chairman of the Supply Council,
Ministry of Supply.
b. 1894;
has been on Trade missions to
various countries;
Director of large Motor Cos.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re Pilgrim's Dinner

Major Church telephoned this morning from New York, in the first place to convey thanks for the telegram of yesterday, and also to mention the following:

1. Mr. Frederick E. Williamson, President of the New York Central Railway, would like to send his Private Car to Montreal for the use of the Prime Minister between Montreal and New York and return. In order to meet regulations, one of his representatives would have to accompany the car. Mr. Williamson is a Director of the Pilgrims of the United States.

   Major Church suggested that the Montreal representative of the N.Y.C.R. is being asked to come to Ottawa to arrange the details, should this offer meet with your approval.

2. Major Church wondered if they could make arrangements for you to stay at one of the hotels in New York, or whether you would wish to go to your club.

H.H.

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C 206584

ENGAGEMENTS

For Week - April 13 - 19, 1942

MONDAY

TUESDAY - April 14:

4.00 p.m. - Leave for Washington.
7.15 p.m. - Arrive Montreal, (Bonav. Stn)
9.15 p.m. - Leave "

WEDNESDAY - April 15:

12.55 p.m. - Arrive Washington.
- Proceed to White House.
3.00 p.m. - Meeting of Pacific Council.
- Dinner with President Roosevelt
- Spent night at White House.

THURSDAY - April 16:

- White House throughout morning
1.00 p.m. - Luncheon with the President.
3.15 p.m. - Interview with Dr. H.V. Evatt
4.30 p.m. - Called on Mr. Sumner Welles
- Tea with Princess C. Grant.

FRIDAY - April 16

- Dinner at Canadian Legation.
- Luncheon at Can. Legation.
4.45 p.m. - Called on Sir Ronald Campbell
- Dinner - Dr. and Mrs. T.V. Soong.

SATURDAY - April 17

1.05 a.m. - Leave for New York City.
- Proceed to Harvard Club.
- Dinner with Mrs. B.H. Robb.
9.15 p.m. - Leave for Montreal

SUNDAY - April 18

8.30 a.m. - Arrive Montreal
9.30 a.m. - Leave Montreal.
12.45 p.m. - Arrive Ottawa.

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C 206585

ENGAGEMENTS
Tuesday - April 14, 1942

MORNING

AFTERNOON

4.00 - Leave for Washington.

EVENING

7.15 - Arrive Montreal.
9.15 - Leave "

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C 206586

ENGAGEMENTS
Wednesday - April 15, 1942

MORNING

AFTERNOON

12.55 - Arrive Washington.

Proceed to the White House.

Meeting of Pacific Council.

EVENING

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jas

C 206587

April 15th, 1942.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister.

A tentative appointment has been made for you to see Mr. Sumner Welles tomorrow, Thursday, afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Welles is keeping himself free from 4 to 4:30. He would be glad to know in advance whether this hour will suit you. The arrangements have been made through Mr. Hickerson.

WLMK

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C 206588

ENGAGEMENTS
Thursday - April 16
1942

MORNING

AFTERNOON

Call on Princess Cantacuzene
Grant.

EVENING

Dinner at Canadian Legation.

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206589

ENGAGEMENTS
Friday - April 17, 1942

MORNING

AFTERNOON

EVENING

Dinner - Dr. and Mrs. T.V.Soong.

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206590

ENGAGEMENTS
Thursday - May 16, 1942

MORNING

- At the White House

AFTERNOON

- Luncheon at the White House.

3.15 p.m. - Interview with Hon. H.V. Evatt at the Canadian Legation.

3.00 p.m. - Interview with Sir Gerald Campbell (?)

4.00 p.m. - Interview with Mr. Sumner Welles at the State Department.

4.45 p.m. - Tea with Madame Cantacuzene Grant.

EVENING

- Dinner at the Canadian Legation.

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Prime Minister's itinerary re Visit to Washington

June, 1942

Note: President Roosevelt telephoned to Mr. King, Tuesday morning, June 23, 1942 - 11.00 a.m. Mr. King also spoke with Mr. Churchill over 'phone.

June 23, 1942 - 11.30 p.m. - Mr. King went aboard his private car 100, Union Station, Ottawa.

24 " - 6.30 a.m. - Leave Ottawa

- 8.50 a.m. - Arrive Montreal (Bonaventure Station).

- 9.20 a.m. - Leave Montreal.

- 8.00 p.m. - Arrive New York City.

- Prime Minister went to Radio City Theatre to see "Mrs, Miniver".

25 - 12.50 a.m. - Leave New York

- 7.15 a.m. - Arrive Washington, D.C.

10.45 a.m. - Mr. King left private car to motor to White House in company with Hon. L. McCarthy.

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NAR/SR
23.6.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C 206592

I telephoned Mr. McCarthy this evening to tell him about your plans. I told him that your train was expected in Washington at 7 o'clock, but I was sure that you would not want anybody to think of meeting it at that hour. I told him that I would let him know by telephone when you were up and had breakfasted so that he could meet you then. He said the White House and Embassy had been in touch with him during the day about arrangements for your visit.

The present programme is a meeting at the White House of Dominions representatives convened by Churchill for 11.30; a meeting of the Pacific Council at 12.30; and luncheon at the White House at 1.15. He did not know whether any subsequent appointments were to be arranged.

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file ~

NAR/SR
23.6.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C 206592

I telephoned Mr. McCarthy this evening to tell him about your plans. I told him that your train was Thursday expected in Washington at 7 o'clock, but I was sure that you would not want anybody to think of meeting it at that hour. I told him that I would let him know by telephone when you were up and had breakfasted so that he could meet you then. He said the White House and Embassy had been in touch with him during the day about arrangements for your visit.

The present programme is a meeting at the White House of Dominions representatives convened by Churchill for 11.30; a meeting of the Pacific Council at 12.30; and luncheon at the White House at 1.15. He did not know whether any subsequent appointments were to be arranged.

Mack

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C 206593

Frank Simpson

Montreal, Que.

Assistant to Vice President
Operating Department
Canadian National Railways

C 206594

A. A. Gardiner

Montreal, Que.

Assistant General Passenger Traffic Manager
Canadian National Railways
Grand Trunk Railway System

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C 206595

Movement of Car 100

Ex Ottawa	C.N. No.2	6:30 A.M., Wednesday, June 24th.
Ar Montreal		8:50 A.M., " "
Lv "	Rutland No.64	9:20 A.M., " "
Ar New York Grand Central Terminal		7:40 P.M., " "

Switched by New Haven Line from Grand Central Terminal to Pennsylvania Terminal via Mott Haven Yard and New Rochelle, to be parked for occupancy in Pennsylvania Station at 11:00 P.M.

Lv Pennsylvania Station	No.103	12:50 A.M., Thursday, June 25th.
Ar Washington		7:15 A.M., " "

Car to be parked for occupancy at Washington.

7.50 pm

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C 206596

ENGAGEMENTS
Wednesday
June 24, 1942

MORNING

6.30 a.m. Leave Ottawa (C.N.R.)

8.50 a.m. Arrive Montreal (Bonaventure)

9.20 a.m. Leave Montreal "

AFTERNOON

EVENING

7.40 p.m. Arrive New York
(Grand Central)

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ENGAGEMENTS
Thursday
June 25, 1942

MORNING

12.50 a.m. Leave New York (Pennsylvania Station)

7.00 a.m. Arrive Washington

AFTERNOON

EVENING

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Return journey

June 25, 1942 - 4.50 p.m. - Left Washington via "Montrealer"

8.50 p.m. - Arrived New York
9.15 p.m. - Left New York

June 26, 1942 8.50 a.m. - Arrived Montreal
9.30 a.m. - Left Montreal

12.45 p.m. - Arrived OTTAWA

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C 206599

The Pilgrims of the United States

New York,
2nd November, 1942.

Dear Sir:

A Dinner will be given by The Pilgrims of the United States on Wednesday evening, the second of December at seven-thirty for eight o'clock at the Hotel Plaza in honor of

The Right Honorable

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, P.C., M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

The charge to Members attending the Dinner will be Five Dollars.

The Dinner is for men and Members are privileged to bring two guests on payment of Ten Dollars each to cover the cost of the plate.

Please signify at once, on the attached form, whether you will participate, and the names of the guests, if any, whom you desire to bring.

ACCEPTANCES MUST BE RECEIVED NOT LATER THAN NOON, SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST OF NOVEMBER.

If you accept and subsequently find you will be unable to be present please advise immediately so that there may be no vacant places at tables.

Yours very truly,
For the Executive Committee,
Thomas W. Lamont,
Chairman.

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C 206600

PLEASE DETACH THIS PAGE AND USE IT FOR YOUR REPLY

The Pilgrims of the United States

Dinner in Honor of

The Right Honorable

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, P.C., M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

Elihu Church, *Hon. Secretary,*
17 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:

I expect to be present at the dinner to be given by The Pilgrims on Wednesday evening the second of December at seven-thirty for eight o'clock at the Hotel Plaza.

Enclosed please find my check to the order of The Pilgrims of the United States for.....dollars in payment of my personal subscription at Five Dollars and for the subscriptions of my.....guests at Ten Dollars each.

My guests will be Mr.....

Mr.....

Yours very truly,

.....
Member.

Address.....

Members desiring to sit together must send in their applications together. Please write distinctly. No applications by telephone can be received.

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C 206601 File

HH/PM
12.11.42

J-151-P
1941

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Earlier this week a letter came in from Major Church, the Secretary of the Pilgrims of America, in which he asked for a list of names of persons you might wish to receive invitations to the dinner on December 2nd, in New York City, and also whether you wished to have your speech broadcast. The letter was sent on to you immediately following its receipt.

Major Church telephoned today from New York to ask if it would be possible for him to have the list of names and the answer to the question regarding broadcasting at an early date, in order that the necessary steps may be taken. He also mentioned that it was customary for guests to wear white tie and tails, even in war time at these functions of the Pilgrims.

Major Church said that he had received many inquiries from the American newspaper men as to when they would receive advance copies of the speech, and he suggested that the distribution might be made through the New York office of the Wartime Information Board. He mentioned that Mr. Vining and Mr. Sedgewick have been invited to the dinner.

Major Church said that later he would send a list of the more distinguished guests who have accepted invitations, but in the meantime mentioned that Lord Halifax, and the Representatives of New Zealand, Australia and South Africa had accepted.

Major Church said that there would be three toasts without any speeches, namely, The President, The King, and the Dominion of Canada, and that it was anticipated that you, as the guest of the occasion, would be introduced by the Honourable J. W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain from the United States.

H. H.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I am enclosing a copy of a letter of October 26th which Colonel Frank Clarke had received about the arrangements for the dinner which the Pilgrims are giving you on December 2nd. Attached to it is a list of the membership of the Pilgrims of the United States, which you may wish to glance through. Now that the date has been fixed, it might be well to let Vining and the Wartime Information Board start on any arrangements that will have to be made about preliminary publicity, radio coverage, etc.

WLK

Let me see
Space + slab proof
30-X-42

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C 0 P Y

SCHUYLER BALDWIN TERRY
Room 1505
400 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

C206603

October 26, 1942.

Colonel F.W. Clarke
Department of National Defense
310 Woods Building
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Colonel Clarke:

Last Friday I called on the Hon. John W. Davis, to get his opinion on that article, copy of which you have. While there, Mr. Davis told me that he had just had a telephone call from Major Elihu Church, the secretary of the Pilgrims of the United States. Major Church was very happy to state that he had received that morning an acceptance from Mr. King, to speak before the Pilgrims of the United States, on December second.

I presume this is no news to you, but Mr. Humphrey and I thought that Mr. Robertson might like to show the Prime Minister a list of the membership of the Pilgrims, and I enclose one herewith.

Mr. Davis told me that Major Church had asked him to introduce the Prime Minister at that meeting as at the present, Dr. Butler is in very poor health, and if I understood correctly, he is under observation in the hospital.

It is very fortunate that so great a man as Mr. Davis is available. He is particularly fitted to perform such a duty. He is a most eminent lawyer, and he was also the nominee of the Democratic party for President, in 1924. For some time before that he was Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Mr. Davis was so pleased with my article that he asked me to get together a few notes that he might use in introducing Mr. King. I hope you will not mind when I ask you to treat this in the strictest confidence.

It occurred to me that Mr. Robertson might know of some things Mr. King would like said by Mr. Davis, in introducing him. If Mr. Robertson would care to entrust them to me, I could convey them to Mr. Davis when I meet him in about ten days to give him the material he requested.

It was Mr. Davis' original comment that the dinner and

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C 206604

evening should be done "on the big" and it was his idea that the speech should be broadcast around the world. I intend to follow this up within the next few days, to check up on these plans, as it seems to me this will be an evening of tremendous potentials for the English speaking peoples.

The occasion should certainly compare with that when General Smuts spoke recently in London.

With all best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Schuyler B. Terry.

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C 206605

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for the Prime Minister:

In view of your forthcoming speech in New York, you may be interested -- in the attached confidential report by Dr. Gallup analyzing American public opinion on the war.

W.J.T.

October 20, 1942.

WJT/MS

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C 206606
J-161-1
1942

September 18th, 1942.

Memorandum:

Mr. Pickersgill

I attach a copy of a teletype which has just been received from Washington, in which information is given in regard to the Pilgrim Society. This may be of use to the Prime Minister when he is preparing for his address to this organization.

Encl.

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C 206607

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

file

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Keenleyside.

re Annual Dinner of Pilgrims Society

The exact date has not yet been set and the Prime Minister's acceptance is still of the usual conditional nature.

I understand Mr. King would like to get some information about the history of the Society, in order to make some appropriate allusions in his speech. Do you think the Legation could dig up the material for us?

J.W.P.

5th September, 1942.

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C 206608

Mr. Pickersgill

Prime Minister's Office.

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September 3rd, 1942.

Memorandum:

Mr. Pickersgill

The Prime Minister informed Mr. Robertson last week that he has accepted an invitation to address the Annual Dinner of the Pilgrims Society in New York about the end of October. Will you please let me know the exact date and any other details of interest, in order that I may inform our representatives in Washington.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER C 206610

MEMORANDUM

July 27, 1942

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Major Church telephoned me from New York today to ask if some decision could be reached fairly soon as to the probable date the Prime Minister could set aside for the invitation extended by The Pilgrims of the United States. He is anxious to let Dr. Butler know so that he can plan accordingly. Major Church suggested that if October and November did not prove convenient, perhaps it could be postponed until early January before the House meets again.

H.H.

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JAG/Z
13-7-42

C 206611

Memorandum for

The Prime Minister.

Invitation from The Pilgrims of the United States.

The present invitation is the third in recent months.

Last December, an invitation was received through National War Services. Mr. Turnbull replied on your behalf that it was at that time impossible to undertake any speaking engagements in the United States.

Last May, a verbal invitation was brought by Lieut. Col. F. W. Clarke, of National Defence, who mentioned that if you could accept for a date in June the arrangements in New York would probably include the conferring of an honorary degree by Columbia University (Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is President of The Pilgrims). You directed Mr. Roberston to say that although June would be impossible, you would like to be able to accept such an invitation in the autumn, and would be glad to consider it later.

The present invitation, sent to you directly, mentions six possible dates for late October or early November. The last mentioned (November 12th) falls in the week in which Remembrance Day is observed in Canada. There might perhaps be an appropriate character to this day, as on Remembrance Day, 1941, United States had not yet entered the war.

Draft reply attached, for approval or revision.

J.A.G.

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C206612

SFR/SR
30.5.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

You will recall that in my memorandum of April 29th, I brought to your attention the suggestion made by Colonel Frank Clarke that you might consider accepting an invitation from the Pilgrims' Society in New York to speak to them at some convenient date. On May 9, on your instructions, I wrote to Colonel Clarke, stating that you very much regretted you would be unable to accept an invitation to speak in New York on or about June 8th, the date which was suggested. I pointed out, however, that if there is a chance of working out such an arrangement when the House is not in Session, perhaps in the early Autumn, you would very much like to plan such a visit.

I have now had a further letter from Colonel Clarke, stating that both the Honourable John W. Davis and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Pilgrims' Society, are very anxious to extend an invitation to you to speak. If you are able to attend, they plan to make the event an occasion of importance. If there is any further word to be passed on to Colonel Clarke, perhaps you would let me know.

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C 206613

HH/PM
12.11.42

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Earlier this week a letter came in from Major Church, the Secretary of the Pilgrims of America, in which he asked for a list of names of persons you might wish to receive invitations to the dinner on December 2nd, in New York City, and also whether you wished to have your speech broadcast. The letter was sent on to you immediately following its receipt.

Major Church telephoned today from New York to ask if it would be possible for him to have the list of names and the answer to the question regarding broadcasting at an early date, in order that the necessary steps may be taken. He also mentioned that it was customary for guests to wear white tie and tails, even in war time at these functions of the Pilgrims.

Major Church said that he had received many inquiries from the American newspaper men as to when they would receive advance copies of the speech, and he suggested that the distribution might be made through the New York office of the Wartime Information Board. He mentioned that Mr. Vining and Mr. Sedgewick have been invited to the dinner.

Major Church said that later he would send a list of the more distinguished guests who have accepted invitations, but in the meantime mentioned that Lord Halifax, and the Representatives of New Zealand, Australia and South Africa had accepted.

Major Church said that there would be three toasts without any speeches, namely, The President, The King, and the Dominion of Canada, and that it was anticipated that you, as the guest of the occasion, would be introduced by the Honourable J. W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain from the United States.

H.H.

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C 206614

WHM/MW
Nov. 16/42.
2.50pm

Mr Metcalf

Memorandum for Mr. Turnbull

Enquiry from Mr. M.A. Metcalf

Mr. Metcalf, Assistant to the President of the C.N.R. telephoned to say that he has received an enquiry from the New York Central Railroad in New York as to whether Mr. Metcalf can supply them with any advance information concerning a journey to New York which the N.Y.C. have heard that the Prime Minister may make in the near future.

Would you like to deal with this enquiry direct with Mr. Metcalf or perhaps let me know what I should tell Mr. Metcalf.

W.H.M.

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C 206615 Copy for Mr Turnbull
Mr Pickersgill
Mr Robertson
Mr Handy

R.C. Vaughan,
C hairman and President

E.P. Mallory
Executive Assistant

M.A. Metcalf
Assistant to President

Camadian National Railways

Montreal

November 25th, 1942.

Personal

Dear Mr. Measures:

This will confirm our discussions about the Prime Minister's prospective trip to New York, and possibly beyond to Washington, and unless we hear from you to the contrary, arrangements will be made to move car No. 100 from Ottawa on train No. 50 at 4.00 p.m. on Tuesday, December 1st and from Montreal to New York on the Washingtonian, leaving Bonaventure Station at 9.05 p.m., December 1st and arriving New York (Pennsylvania Station) at 8.15 a.m., December 2nd. If a movement beyond New York is desired will you please let me know as much in advance as possible?

The General Passenger Traffic Manager has, by contact with other railroads concerned, confirmed that this movement is to be arranged on the basis of a trip by the head of the State on State business, thus requiring one ticket for each of the occupants of the car, with a minimum of four tickets. For your convenience in arranging ticketing, you may anticipate a call from Mr. P.M. Buttler, our Chief Representative at Ottawa.

I have confirmed that car No. 100 can be moved within the clearance limitations of the route referred to and before its departure from Ottawa the usual careful inspection of running gear, etc., will be arranged.

Yours very truly,

Sgd. M.A. Metcalf.

W.H. Measures, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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C 206616 WHM/MW
20.xi.42.

Memorandum for Mr. Robertson

Several days ago I received an enquiry from Mr. Maynard Metcalf, Assistant to the President of the Canadian National Railways, as to the arrangements Mr. King desires to have made for a visit to New York. I informed Mr. Turnbull of this enquiry, and he told me last night that Mr. King desired to leave here on the last train on Tuesday, December 1, to connect with the train from Montreal to the terminal in New York from which Mr. King could leave for Washington if desired. I telephoned this information to Mr. Metcalf, who said departure from Ottawa would have to be at 4.00 p.m. and gave me the following schedule:

Tues. Dec. 1

4.00 p.m.	Leave Ottawa in Car 100.
7.10 p.m.	Arrive Montreal, Bonaventure Station.
9.05 p.m.	Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station, "Washingtonian"

Wed. Dec. 2

8.15 a.m.	Arrive New York, Pennsylvania Station.

Mr. Turnbull told me that the reference to the possible journey to Washington was confidential and I so informed Mr. Metcalf.

Metcalf asked me whether the Prime Minister was going to New York to make a speech or on state business; I replied that, in view of the reference to a possible journey to Washington, I assumed that it was a journey on state business. Metcalf mentioned that the free haulage of the car over United States lines for heads of governments and heads of states, applies only if the journey is on state business. Mr. Turnbull told me he understood a message was being sent by External Affairs to Washington regarding the Prime Minister's visit. Metcalf asked me if I could tell him definitely whether such a message has been sent. Mr. Turnbull said Mr. King would be accompanied by Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Handy and Mr. Nicol.

W.H.M.

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THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES
17 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

C206617

21st November, 1942

To Members and Guests attending our Dinner to the Right Honorable Mackenzie King, P.C., M.P. at the Hotel Plaza, Wednesday, December second.

To conform to present wartime custom black ties, without decorations, will be worn.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

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C 206618

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re Pilgrims' Dinner

Major Church telephoned from New York to mention the following matters arising out of your letter to him:

1. The following have been invited-

Mr. and Mrs. Duce. Mr. Duce has accepted but Mrs. Duce is in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, both of whom cannot accept as they will be in Venezuela.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt has accepted, but Mrs. Hewitt cannot accept.

Colonel Flanagan. He has accepted.

2. Major Church has not yet been able to extend an invitation to Mrs. Robb.

Note: (Major Church said ladies do not attend the dinners of the Pilgrims but arrangements are made for them to listen to the speeches.)

3. Seats will be reserved for Mr. Pickersgill and Mr. Handy at the dinner.

4. A room has been reserved for Nicol at the Plaza Hotel.

5. Black tie is to be worn on this occasion.

6. A very large number of press representatives will be present including the American correspondemt of the London Telegraph and the London Times; also representatives from the following Agencies: Reuters, Australian Associated Press, British United Press, Canadian Press, ~~American~~ Associated Press, United Press, New York Times and New York Herald Tribune.

HH.

November 24, 1942

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C 206619

WHM/MW
25.xi.42.

Memorandum for Mr. Turnbull

Prime Minister's Visit to the United States

I attach for your file, papers regarding this matter.

Mr. Metcalf of the C.N.R. telephoned me to say that arrangements have been completed for the movement of Mr. King's car to New York City, i.e. free haulage over U.S. railways. He is asking Mr. P.M. Buttler to issue the four tickets over U.S. roadsfor the Prime Minister, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Handy and Mr. Nicol, the bill for which will be sent to us for payment. Am I right in assuming that all four have transportation on Canadian railroads?

The Canadian Legation in Washington have informed us that the United States State Department are making the usual arrangement to have a representative of the State Department board the train at the United States port of entry.

W.H.M.

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C206620

WHM/MW
30.xi.42.

Copy for Mr. Turnbull Mr Pickersgill

also sent to Mr Robertson
Mr Handy

File

Memorandum from Mr. Turnbull to Miss McCloskey

Prime Minister's Visit to U.S.A.

Would you kindly arrange to secure from the Canadian National Ticket Office, Sparks Street, railway tickets for:

The Prime Minister
Mr. Pickersgill
Mr. Handy and
J.S. Nichol

from St. Armand, Que. to ~~New York City~~ Washington, D.C. and return.

Mr. King will leave Ottawa tomorrow, Tuesday December 1 at 4.00 p.m. for Montreal, connecting there with the "Washingtonian" which leaves Montreal, Bonaventure Station, at 9.05 p.m. arriving New York (Pennsylvania Station) at 8.15 a.m. December 2.

Arrangements have been made through Mr. Buttler and Mr. Metcalf for the movement of Mr. King's railway car No. 100, over both Canadian and United States railways. I understand Mr. Buttler has asked the Ticket Office here to have the tickets made up and ready.

It is probable that the Prime Minister may go on from New York to another United States destination, but no definite arrangements for this can be made at present.

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C 206621

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TURNBULL

In connection with the Prime Minister's visit to the U.S.A., please find enclosed the following:-

(1) 4 First Class return tickets from St.Johns, Que., to Washington, D.C.

(2) Passports for the Prime Minister and Messrs. Pickersgill, Handy, and Nicol which have been visaed by the United States Legation.

(3) $300 U.S. funds and $10 Canadian funds.

(4) F.E.C.Board travel permit "H" made out in the name of Mr. Handy giving permission to export the above cash.

I am also enclosing the following for Mr. Pickersgill:-

(1) $50 U.S. funds

(2) F.E.C.Board travel permit "H".

K.A. McCloskey,
Accountant.

OTTAWA, December 1st, 1942.

/IN

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Trip to
Washington and New York
December 1st to 7th
1942

C 206622

ITINERARY

Tuesday, December 1st:

4.00 p.m. - Lv. Ottawa for Montreal (C.N.R.)
7.10 p.m. - Ar. Montreal (Bonaventure Stn.)
9.05 p.m. - Lv. Montreal for New York.

Wednesday, December 2nd:

8.45 a.m. - Ar. New York
- At the Plaza Hotel.
11.00 a.m. Interviews:
Major Elihu Church, Mr. Vining, Mr. Sedgwick
Hon. Leighton McCarthy.
7.30 p.m. - Banquet - The Pilgrims of the United States
10.30 p.m. - Broadcast of P.M.'s address to Pilgrims.

Thursday, December 3rd:

11.00 a.m. Interview with Mr. Cole (at the Plaza Hotel)
11.30 a.m. Visit to Maple Leaf [redacted] Fund Inc.
1.00 p.m. Luncheon with Mr. Sulzberger (Editor N.Y.Times)
Call on Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler
" " Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt
7.00 p.m. Dinner with Mrs. Robb

Friday, December 4th:

12.50 a.m. - Lv. New York
7.15 a.m. - Ar. Washington
9.30 a.m. - Proceeded to the White House
11.45 a.m. - Interview with Mr. Cordell Hull
1.00 p.m. - Luncheon with Mr. Hull
2.15 p.m. - Called at Canadian Legation
2.45 p.m. - Called on British Ambassador
p.m. - Dined with President and Crown Princess of Norway.

Saturday, December 5th:

- At the White House
- Luncheon with President Roosevelt
- Dinner with President Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins

Sunday, December 6th:

- at the White House
- Luncheon with President Roosevelt
4.30 p.m. - Lv. Washington for Ottawa - Arrived Ottawa 12.45 p.m.
Monday December 7th.

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C 206623

ENGAGEMENTS
Tuesday - December 1, 1942

MORNING

AFTERNOON

4.00 - Leave Ottawa for Montreal
(C.N.R.)

7.10 p.m. - Arrive Bonaventure Station,
Montreal.

EVENING

9.05 - Leave Montreal for New York
(from Bonaventure Station)

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C 206623

ENGAGEMENTS
Tuesday - December 1, 1942

MORNING

AFTERNOON

4.00 - Leave Ottawa for Montreal
(C.N.R.)

7.10 p.m. - Arrive Bonaventure Station,
Montreal.

EVENING

9.05 - Leave Montreal for New York
(from Bonaventure Station)

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C 206624

The Right Honorable
W. L. Mackenzie King. P.C., M.P.

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C 206625

THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

ADMIT .....

TO THE DINNER TO HONOR

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

W. L. MACKENZIE KING, P. C., M. P.

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER SECOND

AT SEVEN-THIRTY FOR EIGHT O'CLOCK

AT THE HOTEL PLAZA

DECORATIONS

THIS CARD MUST BE SHOWN AT DOOR

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C 206626

ENGAGEMENTS
Wednesday - December 2, 1942

MORNING

8.45 a.m. - Arrived at New York.

- At the Plaza

11.00 a.m. - Interviews:
Major Elihu Church
Mr. Vining
Mr. Sedgwick
Hon. Leighton MacCarthy

AFTERNOON

- At the Plaza

EVENING

7.30 p.m. - Banquet - The Pilgrims of the U.S.
10.30 p.m. - Broadcast of Address.

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C 206627

ENGAGEMENTS
Thursday - December 3, 1942

MORNING

- At The Plaza

11.00 a.m. - Interview with Mr. Cole

11.30 a.m. - Visit to Maple Leaf Garden

AFTERNOON

1.00 p.m. - Luncheon with Mr. Sulzberger

- Call on Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler

- " " Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt

EVENING

7.00 p.m. - Dinner with Mrs. Robb.

12.50 a.m. - Leave New York.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

C206628

FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Since our telephone conversation this morning, I made a special check to determine if the occasional fading in the reception which I experienced in the office was general throughout the city. Evidently it was not, because others in the office and outside have reported good reception throughout.

Acland and Leger were particularly pleased with the speech both in content and delivery, and all told, I think you can put this down as another outstanding success.

Acland has been working on the Temperance speech and will have his material ready on Monday.

W. J. T.

December 3, 1942.

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C 206629

ENGAGEMENTS
Friday - December 4, 1942

MORNING

7.15 a.m. - Arrive Washington

9.30 a.m. - Proceeded to the White House

11.45 a.m. - Interview with Mr. Cordell Hull

AFTERNOON

1.00 p.m. - Luncheon with Mr. Hull

2.15 p.m. - Called at Canadian Legation

2.45 p.m. - Called on British Ambassador.

EVENING

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C 206630

File re visit to Washington

December 4th, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER.

I telephoned Lord Halifax's private secretary at the British Embassy and said that you desired to pay your respects to Lord and Lady Halifax this afternoon after lunch. It was suggested that, if convenient to you, 2:45 would be a good time, as Lord and Lady Halifax will be then free from a luncheon which they are giving and would like to greet you personally.

F.B.M.

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C 206631

ENGAGEMENTS

Saturday, December 5, 1942

MORNING

- At the White House

AFTERNOON

- Luncheon with President Roosevelt

EVENING

- Dinner with President Roosevelt, and Mr. and Mrs. . Hopkins, at the White House.

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C 206632

ENGAGEMENTS

Sunday, December 6, 1942

MORNING

- At the White House

AFTERNOON

- Luncheon with President Roosevelt

4.30 p.m. - Leave Washington.

EVENING

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C 206633
[1943]

Williamsburg, Va.

At Williamsburg Inn

	Room No.
Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King	211-213
Mr Turnbull	228
J.S. Nicol	306

At Williamsburg Lodge

~~Mr. W.J. Turnbull~~	~~87~~
J.E. Handy	81

Also at the Lodge:

Mr. G.V. Hemelt	85
Mr. L.T. Macauley	84
Corporal G. Slimon	123

Restoration Office: Tel. No. 330

Mr. K. Chorley
Mr. G.H. Bath
Mr. J.S. Green

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C 206634

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

PA/IF
22/2/43

MEMORANDUM

To the Prime Minister

Mr. John W. Davis has written to express his apologies for the loss of the souvenir programs and the copy of the La Pointe address sent to him in connection with the Pilgrims Dinner. His letter is addressed to Mr. Schuyler Terry, who is in charge of Colonel Clarke's New York Office, and who had been making every effort to recover the programs. A copy of the letter from Mr. Davis is attached.

In his letter, Mr. Davis refers to the "souvenir program" as if there had been only one, but Colonel Clarke's office informs me that both copies were handed to Mr. Davis, one to be passed on to Mr. Lamont. (From Mr. Davis' letter, it is clear that this was done.)

Colonel Clarke is himself away for a week or ten days but his office forwarded this in his absence for your immediate information.

Pa

I am asking Senator Lambert if more copies are available.

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copy

C 206635

DAVIS POLK WARDWELL SUNDERLAND & KIENDL

15 Broad Street

New York

February 16, 1943

Mr. Schuyler B. Terry
400 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Terry:

I am both distressed and humiliated. I have exhausted my search for the papers you lent me about Mr. McKenzie King - the speech by La Pointe and the dinner program. I did not realize that they were unique copies or I should undoubtedly have been more careful. I showed them to Mr. Lamont and he returned them to me. So far the history is clear. After they got back to my desk and the dinner was over I think they must have disappeared when one of the usual spasms of housecleaning came on. Will you please make my apologies to the gentleman who so generously lent them to us.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John W. Davis

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Train lvs. Washington approximately every hour for Baltimore.

e.g. Lv. Washington at 1.30 p.m.
Arr. Baltimore " 2.10 p.m.

Boat lvs. Baltimore for Norfolk every night at 6.30 p.m. arrives at Norfolk following morning.

Train lvs. Norfolk 8.30 a.m. 2.30 p.m.
arr. Williamsburg
10.oo a.m. 3.50

lvs. Williamsburg (next day?)
2.55 p.m.
arr. Norfolk 4.30

Boat reservations difficult to arrange at this late date.

Alternative suggestion:

Take train from Washington to Richmond

Lv. Washington at 9.05 a.m.
Arr. Richmond " 11.50 a.m.

(55 minute run by radial car service from Richmond to Williamsburg.)

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C 206637

All Trains B&O Westward

Baltimore to Washington

(Standard Time)	Leave Mt. Royal Station	Leave Camden Station	Arrive Washington Union Station
Ex Sun & Hol---	------	5.20AM	6.55AM
Daily----------	5.59AM	6.15	7.05
Except Sunday--	------	6.20	7.10
Except Sun-----	------	6.23	7.53
Daily ----------	6.48	6.53	7.33
Ex Sun---------	------	7.05	7.58
Ex Sun & Hol---	7.25	7.30	8.22
Ex Sun & Hol---	7.45	7.50	8.35
⊕Daily----------	8.55	9.00	9.45
⊕Daily----------	9.52	10.00	10.42
Daily----------	------	11.00	11.50
⊕Daily----------	11.42	11.51	12.40PM
⊕Daily----------	1.12PM	1.19PM	2.05
Sat Only-------	------	1.50	3.00
Ex Sun---------	------	2.40	3.35
⊕Daily----------	4.16	4.23	5.10
⊕Daily----------	------	4.35	5.25
Daily----------	------	5.05	6.00
⊕Daily----------	5.16	5.25	6.13
Ex Sun---------	------	5.40	7.05
Ex Sun---------	------	6.20	7.45
⊕Daily----------	7.04	7.12	8.09
⊕Daily----------	8.47	8.55	9.40
Daily----------	------	9.30	10.35
⊕Daily----------	10.26	10.35	11.23

Regularly assigned cars on all through trains are Air-Conditioned. ⊕ Carries Dining Car.

TT 12 Ium. 1-17-43. (OVER)

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C206638

All Trains B&O **Eastward**

Washington to Baltimore

(Standard Time)	Leave Washington Union Station	Arrive Camden Station	Arrive Mt. Royal Station
DAILY	1.00AM	1.45AM	2.07AM
EXCEPT SUNDAY	6.10	7.50	------
⊕DAILY	6.45	7.28	7.38
EX SUN	7.00	8.30	------
EX SUN	7.25	8.15	------
⊕DAILY	8.00	8.40	8.49
⊕DAILY	8.40	9.30	------
⊕DAILY	9.20	10.00	10.09
DAILY	10.30	11.20	------
⊕DAILY	11.40	12.22PM	12.31PM
EX SAT & SUN	12.10PM	1.45	------
SAT ONLY	1.00	1.50	1.57
⊕DAILY	1.30	2.10	2.19
SAT ONLY	1.45	3.20	------
DAILY	3.00	3.53	------
⊕DAILY	3.45	4.25	4.34
EX SUN	4.35	5.20	5.27
EX SAT & SUN	4.50	5.33	5.40
⊕DAILY	5.00	5.42	5.51
EX SUN	5.03	6.45	------
EX SUN	5.32	6.14	6.21
EX SUN & HOL	5.55	6.50	------
⊕DAILY	6.20	7.01	7.13
EX SUN	6.25	7.38	------
⊕DAILY	7.35	8.20	------
DAILY	10.00	10.48	------
DAILY	11.50	12.38AM	------

Regularly assigned cars on all through trains are Air-Conditioned. ⊕ Carries Dining Car.

Issued December 6, 1942. (OVER)

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C 206639

AIR-CONDITIONED TRAINS Cool - Clean - Safe | **SOUTHWARD—Read Down** | **Effective December 6, 1942** | 12:01 a.m. to 12:00 noon—Light Face Type; 12:01 p.m. to 12:00 midnight—Bold Face Type | **NORTHWARD—Read Down** | **AIR-CONDITIONED TRAINS** Cool - Clean - Safe

Miles	Eastern Standard (War) Time except as shown	191 Daily	75 Daily	23 Daily	89 Daily	93 Daily	15 Daily	9 Daily	107 Daily	A29 Daily	91 Daily	77 Daily	¶21 Daily	95 Daily
		PM	PM		PM	PM	AM	NIGHT	NIGHT	NIGHT		PM	PM	AM
0.0	Lv. **Boston** (South Sta.) ..... NYNH&H	1 00	1 00	.....	†7 00	†7 00	.....	†12 00	r12 00	r12 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00
229.1	Ar. New York (Gr. Cen. Term.) ..... "	5 35	5 35	.....	11 45	11 45	.....	6 10	6 10	6 10	.....	.....	.....	11 00
229.1	Lv. **New York** (42d St.) ..... BLO Route	5 45	5 45	.....	x12 05	x12 05	.....	7 00	9 00	9 00	.....	12 35	12 35	2 20
.....	" New York (Liberty St.) ..... "	6 15	6 15	.....	x12 35	x12 35	.....	7 30	9 25	9 25	.....	1 00	1 00	2 52
322.9	" Philadelphia (Chestnut St.) ... "	8 34	8 34	.....	3 36	3 36	7 56	9 42	11 31	11 31	.....	3 17	3 17	5 06
347.9	" Wilmington ..... "	9 06	9 06	.....	4 18	4 18	8 28	10 16	12 01	12 01	.....	3 50	3 50	5 38
418.8	" Baltimore (Camden Sta.) ..... "	10 35	10 35	.....	6 15	6 15	10 00	11 51	1 19	1 19	.....	5 25	5 25	7 12
455.6	Ar. Washington (Union Sta.) ..... "	11 23	11 23	.....	7 05	7 05	10 42	12 40	2 05	2 05	.....	6 13	6 13	8 00
		PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	NIGHT	NIGHT	NIGHT	PM	AM	AM	AM
0.0	Lv. **Boston** (South Sta.) ..... NYNH&H	2 00	4 00	6 00	9 00	e11 00	11 55	r12 00	r12 00	r12 00	.....	8 00	10 00	11 00
229.1	Ar. New York (Penna. Sta.) ..... "	y7 00	9 15	11 10	2 35		5 40	y6 10	y6 10	y6 10	.....	y1 00	y2 45	y3 50
229.1	Lv. **New York** (Penna. Sta.) ..... P.R.R.	47 35	▲10 15	12 20	3 50	3 50	6 30	9 30	▲10 15	10 30	.....	d1 30	3 30	4 30
.....	" New York (Hudson Term. H&M) "	7 20	e10 00	12 15	3 00	3 00	6 00	9 20	10 00	10 20	.....	d1 20	3 20	4 20
239.2	" Newark ..... "	7 49	e10 30	a12 38	4 06	4 06	6 44	9 45	e10 30	10 45	.....	d1 45	3 45	a4 44
314.9	" North Philadelphia ..... "	9 09	e11 55	2 13	5 26	5 26	8 02	11 00	e11 49	12 01	.....	d3 02	5 04	5 49
320.4	" Philadelphia (Penn. Sta., 30th St.) "	9 19	e12 05	k2 22	5 36	5 36	8 11	11 10	e12 01	12 10	.....	d3 12	5 13	5 57
347.1	" Wilmington ..... "	9 50	e12 39	3 05	6 10	6 10	8 43	11 39	e12 30	12 39	.....	d3 42	5 43	6 24
415.6	" Baltimore (Penna. Sta.) ..... "	11 08	e1 50	4 30	7 13	7 13	9 47	12 43	e1 35	1 42	.....	d4 47	6 46	7 24
455.6	Ar. Washington (Union Sta.) ..... "	11 50	2 40	5 15	8 00	8 00	10 30	1 25	2 20	2 25	.....	d5 30	7 30	8 05
	For R. F. & P. local trains, see reverse side	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM
455.6	Lv. **Washington** (Union Sta.) .... R.F. & P.	12 15	p3 15	5 35	8 00	9 05	10 50	1 45	2 50	3 10	5 10	6 40	7 45	9 30
463.8	" Alexandria (See Note) ..... "		m3 32	5 52	8 17	9 22	11 07	2 02	3 07	3 30		6 57	8 02	f9 46
473.4	" Accotink (See Note) ..... "				f8 36					3 47				
490.3	" Quantico (Marine Base) ..... "		4 10	6 26	9 08	9 59	11 48	2 39	3 43	4 15		7 34	8 39	10 23
509.7	" Fredericksburg ..... "	1 35	4 42	6 56	9 40	10 26	12 15	3 05	4 09	4 53	6 28	7 59	9 04	10 48
531.3	" Milford ..... "				10 09		12 43			5 34				
547.3	" Doswell ..... "				f10 30		1 01			5 57				
554.3	" Ashland ..... "			b7 41	10 41		1 10	3 56		6 09			9 55	
569.1	Ar. **Richmond** (Broad St. Sta.) ... "		6 10	8 00	11 05	e11 40	1 30			6 40	7 40	9 10		
572.1	" **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) ... S.A.L.Ry	3 10				e11 50		4 35	5 40				10 35	12 20
		AM	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	AM
.....	Lv. Richmond (Main St. Sta.) .... S.A.L.Ry	3 15				12 01		4 45	5 45				10 50	12 30
.....	" Richmond (Broad St. Sta.) ... A.C.L.R.R		6 40	8 15	11 20			1 55			7 50	9 20		
.....	Ar. Petersburg	3 55	c7 15	8 50	c12 00	12 39	2 40	5 25	6 22			c9 55	11 35	1 15
.....	" Raleigh	7 25				4 30		8 20	9 15				3 35	5 00
.....	" Southern Pines (See Note u) ...	9 15				6 55		●10 02					6 12	7 05
.....	" Wilmington		s1 45		8 15							8 30	12 50	12 50
.....	" Columbia	1 00			11 35	10 30						9 45	11 40	
.....	" Augusta				1 45							11 20		
.....	" Charleston		v2 40		11 35						z3 00	8 05	2 25	2 25
.....	" Savannah	4 40	5 10		2 40	1 47			5 25		5 20	11 25	4 00	
.....	" **Jacksonville**	8 20	8 20		7 45	5 00			8 20		8 15		8 05	
.....	" Tampa	5 15	6 10						2 05		2 30			
.....	" St. Petersburg	7 55	7 00		4 00				4 05		5 30			
.....	" **Miami**	7 45	t7 00		4 00				7 15					
.....	" Atlanta (Eastern Time)				t7 20	6 30							t6 35	
.....	" **Birmingham** (Central Time)							7 20	11 20					4 40
		AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	PM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM

Miles	Eastern Standard (War) Time except as shown	192 Daily	78 Daily	96 Daily	A10 Daily	92 Daily	¶22 Daily	110 Daily	108 Daily	14 Daily	16 Daily	¶94 Daily	80 Daily	76 Daily
		PM	AM	AM		PM	AM	PM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM
.....	Lv. **Birmingham** (Central Time)	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	" Atlanta (Eastern Time)	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	9 45	j9 00	.....
.....	" **Miami**	.....	▲8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	▲9 30	.....	.....	.....	‡7 15	▲10 00
.....	" St. Petersburg	.....	8 15	.....	.....	▲9 15	.....	.....	▲12 10	.....	.....	.....	9 15	9 00
.....	" Tampa	.....	10 30	.....	.....	▲12 30	.....	.....	▲2 10	.....	.....	.....	10 00	10 30
.....	" **Jacksonville**	.....	▲7 30	.....	.....	.....	▲6 50	10 15	▲5 05	.....	.....	10 25	▲8 00	▲8 10
.....	" Savannah	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	9 45	2 10	10 50	.....	.....	1 35	1 35	11 22
.....	" Charleston	.....	10 55	.....	.....	.....	x11 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 40	v1 36
.....	" Augusta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 15	.....
.....	" Columbia	.....	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 45	.....	.....	.....	5 30	4 20	.....
.....	" Wilmington	.....	6 30	4 10	.....	.....	.....	4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 50	▲2 40
.....	" Southern Pines (See Note u) ...	.....	6 25	11 59	.....	.....	.....	11 35	.....	.....	.....	10 15	.....	.....
.....	" Raleigh	.....	8 20	2 00	.....	.....	.....	1 45	6 40	.....	.....	12 40	.....	.....
.....	" Petersburg	.....	11 41	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 43	9 27	.....	.....	4 58	c6 33	c9 16
.....	Ar. Richmond (Broad St. Sta.) ... A.C.L.R.R	.....	.....	4 05	.....	.....	7 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 30	10 00
.....	" Richmond (Main St. Sta.) ... S.A.L.Ry	.....	12 30	.....	6 05	.....	.....	6 45	10 15	10 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	For R. F. & P. local trains, see reverse side	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM
0.0	Lv. **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) ... S.A.L.Ry	▲12 55	.....	6 35	.....	.....	7 25	10 25	▲10 40	.....	.....	.....	6 45	.....
3.0	" **Richmond** (Broad St. Sta.) .. R.F. & P.	.....	4 15	.....	6 45	▲7 35	.....	.....	.....	12 10	4 15	.....	8 15	▲10 20
17.8	" Ashland	.....	.....	.....	7 16	.....	8 04	.....	.....	12 31	4 35	7 26	8 39	.....
24.8	" Doswell	.....	.....	.....	7 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	m12 39	.....	7 36	8 50	.....
40.8	" Milford	.....	.....	.....	7 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f7 56	9 14	.....
62.4	" Fredericksburg	2 30	5 29	8 04	8 33	8 48	8 58	11 55	12 05	1 21	5 24	8 26	9 44	11 41
81.8	" Quantico (Marine Base)	.....	.....	.....	9 15	.....	9 25	.....	12 29	1 45	5 48	8 57	10 13	112 10
98.7	" Accotink (See Note)	.....	.....	.....	9 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f9 27	.....	.....
108.3	" Alexandria (See Note)	.....	6 36	.....	9 58	.....	10 03	.....	.....	2 20	6 20	9 45	10 51	.....
116.5	Ar. **Washington** (Union Sta.)	3 55	7 00	9 25	10 20	10 05	10 25	1 20	1 25	2 40	6 40	10 05	11 15	1 10
		AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	AM	AM
116.5	Lv. Washington (Union Sta.) ..... P.R.R.	4 20	e7 30	w10 00	11 00	10 35	11 00	2 05	2 05	3 00	j7 00	j11 00	1 05	1 50
156.5	Ar. Baltimore (Penna. Sta.) ..... "	5 05	e8 14	10 41	11 41	e11 15	11 41	e2 47	e2 47	3 40	7 43	11 42	1 50	2 40
225.0	" Wilmington ..... "	6 34	e9 15	11 43	12 49	e12 24	e3 57	e3 57	e4 41	9 01	12 45	3 06	4 03	
251.7	" Philadelphia (Penn. Sta., 30th St.) "	7 11	e9 48	12 12	1 21	e12 57	1 21	e4 28	e4 28	5 12	9 38	1 17	3 47	o4 44
257.2	" North Philadelphia ..... "	7 21	e10 01	12 21	1 31	e1 16	1 31	e4 39	e4 39	5 22	9 48	1 27	4 01	4 59
332.9	" Newark ..... "	8 39	e11 14	1 32	2 42	e2 33	2 42	e6 00	e6 00	6 32	11 05	2 41	5 25	6 21
.....	" New York (Hudson Term. H&M) "	9 04	11 41	1 51	3 01	3 01	3 01	6 25	6 25	6 54	11 31	3 50	5 50	6 40
343.0	" **New York** (Penna. Sta.)	8 55	11 30	1 50	3 00	2 50	3 00	6 15	6 15	6 50	11 25	2 58	5 50	6 40
343.0	Lv. New York (Penna. Sta.) ..... NYNH&H	10 00	y12 00	2 00	y4 00	y4 00	y4 00	7 00	r7 00	7 30		3 10	y8 00	y8 00
572.1	Ar. **Boston** (South Sta.) ..... "	2 55		4 45	6 55		8 55	11 45	11 45	11 45	7 30	8 10	12 55	12 55
		AM	AM	PM	AM	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM		AM	AM	PM
116.5	Lv. Washington (Union Sta.) ..... B&O Route	6 45	8 00	.....	11 40	11 40	11 40	1 30	1 30	3 45	7 35	.....	1 00	.....
153.3	Ar. Baltimore (Camden Sta.) ..... "	7 28	8 40	.....	12 22	12 22	12 22	2 10	2 10	4 28	8 20	.....	1 45	.....
224.2	" Wilmington ..... "	9 06	10 11	.....	1 55	1 55	1 55	3 34	3 34	5 46		p3 28	3 03	.....
249.2	" Philadelphia (Chestnut St.) ... "	9 45	10 47	.....	2 32	2 32	2 32	4 06	4 06	6 18		.....	4 03	.....
.....	" New York (Liberty St.) ..... "	12 00	1 00	.....	4 50	4 50	4 50	6 14	6 14	8 24		.....	6 00	.....
343.0	" **New York** (42d St.)	12 22	1 26	.....	5 16	5 16	5 16	6 38	6 38	8 47		.....	7 10	.....
343.0	Lv. New York (Gr. Cen. Term.) .. NYNH&H	1 00	3 00	.....	6 00	6 00	6 00	.....	.....	h12 30	.....	.....	8 00	.....
572.1	Ar. **Boston** (South Sta.) ..... "	5 35	7 45	.....	11 15	11 15	11 15	.....	.....	6 15	.....	.....	12 55	.....
		PM	AM		PM	PM	PM			AM			PM	

▲ Not air-conditioned over RF&P.

● Southward stops only to take for south of Washington; northward, stops only to leave from south of Washington.

¶ Not air-conditioned over RF&P-SAL.

‡ Stops on signal to receive or discharge revenue passengers.

♣ Through coaches to Florida.

‖ Via Georgia R. R.

‡ Via F. E. C. Ry.

● Southward, leaves only from Richmond and beyond; northward, takes only for Richmond and beyond.

○ This train held indefinitely for through car connection, when necessary—southward, at Washington; northward, at Richmond.

⊕ Runs to Broad Street Station, Richmond; also to Main Street Station (but not via Broad Street Station).

△ Through coaches to New York (via PRR).

† Except Sunday over NYNH&H.

a Stops only to receive passengers.

b Stops to discharge through sleeping car passengers only, from Philadelphia or New York.

c Time is for North Petersburg Station.

d Sleeping car passengers use PRR Train No. 149 leaving New York 2:05 p.m., arriving Washington 6:10 p.m. (no coaches, New York to Washington).

e **The Federal**—Through coach and sleepers from Boston arriving Washington 8:15 a.m.

f Stops on signal.

h Sleeping cars; coach train leaves 12:45 a.m. except Sunday morning leaves 12:30 a.m.

j **The Federal** leaves Washington 11:00 p.m., arriving Boston 8:10 a.m. Through coach and sleepers Washington to Boston.

k Sleeper for Richmond leaves Broad Street Station 1:40 a.m. (open 10:00 p.m.).

m Stops on signal to receive revenue passengers.

n No coaches; coach train leaves Washington 8:00 a.m., arrives New York 12:10 p.m.

o Sleeper from Richmond arrives Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, 5:15 a.m., may be occupied until 8:00 a.m.

p Sleeper from Washington to Miami, Fla., open 10:00 p.m.; must be vacated by Richmond passengers promptly upon arrival Broad St. Sta.

r Sleeping cars; coach train leaves 12:45 a.m., except Saturday night leaves 12:00 midnight.

s Via Fayetteville.

t Sleeping cars only, except coach service Saturday night.

u Also Pinehurst, by bus from and to Southern Pines.

v Time is for North Charleston Station; connecting bus service to and from Union Station.

w Through train Washington to Boston.

x Earlier motor coaches leave 42d Street 10:00 p.m., 11:10 p.m.; Liberty Street, 10:30 p.m., 11:35 p.m., 12:01 a.m. Sleeping cars open Jersey City 10:00 p.m.

y Time is for Grand Central Terminal.

z Time is for North Charleston station.

Note.—Fort Belvoir, Va., is four and one-half miles from Accotink Station. Bus service from and to Alexandria (but not Accotink).

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

(Coaches on all trains unless otherwise shown)

No. 9 (via SAL)—Through sleeping car New York (via PRR) to Birmingham; 10-section lounge car Washington to Birmingham. Dining car. Parlor and dining cars New York to Washington (via PRR and via B&O).

No. 14—RF&P parlor car and dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Parlor and dining cars Washington to New York (via PRR and via B&O).

No. 15—RF&P parlor-dining car and individual-seat coach, Washington to Richmond. Parlor and dining cars New York to Washington (via PRR) and Philadelphia to Washington (via B&O).

No. 16—RF&P parlor-dining car and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Parlor and dining cars Washington to New York (via PRR).

No. 23—Through sleeping cars (via PRR), New York (open 11:00 p.m.) and Philadelphia (open 10:00 p.m. at Broad Street Station) to Richmond. RF&P parlor car and dining car Washington to Richmond.

No. 75 (via ACL)—Through sleeping car Washington to Miami (open 10:00 p.m.); New York (via PRR) to Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, Sarasota and Miami. Tavern car Richmond to Jacksonville. Dining car. Pullman and dining cars New York to Washington (via B&O).

No. 76 (via ACL)—Sleeping cars from Richmond (open 9:30 p.m.) to Philadelphia and New York (via PRR); may be occupied until 8:00 a.m. at Philadelphia, 7:00 a.m. at New York. Through sleeping car Miami to Washington (may be occupied until 7:30 a.m.); Miami, Sarasota, St. Petersburg and Jacksonville to New York (via PRR). Tavern car Jacksonville to Richmond. Dining car.

No. 77 (via ACL)—Through sleeping cars New York (on PRR No. 149 leaving 2:05 p.m.) to Wilmington, Augusta, and Savannah; Washington to Wilmington and Savannah. Dining car. Pullman and dining cars New York to Washington (via B&O).

No. 78 (via ACL)—Through sleeping cars Savannah, Augusta and Wilmington to New York (via PRR); Savannah and Wilmington to Washington. Dining car. Pullman and dining cars Washington to New York (via B&O).

No. 91 (via ACL)—Through sleeping cars and streamlined coaches New York (via PRR) and Washington to Tampa and St. Petersburg. Coach seats must be reserved. Tavern car Washington to Tampa. Dining car. Pullman lounge service.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

(Continued)

No. 92 (via ACL)—Through sleeping cars and streamlined coaches St. Petersburg and Tampa to Washington and New York (via PRR). Coach seats from points south of Richmond must be reserved. Tavern car Tampa to Washington. Dining car. Pullman lounge service. Pullman and dining cars Washington to New York (via B&O).

No. 93 (via SAL)—Individual-seat coach Washington to Richmond (Broad Street Station). Coach-lunch service. Sleeping cars New York to Washington on PRR and B&O night trains.

No. 94 (via SAL)—Coach and coach-lunch service.

No. 95 (via SAL)—Through sleeping cars Washington to Birmingham and Washington to Raleigh (open 10:00 p.m.). Dining car. Parlor and dining cars New York to Washington (via PRR), Pullman and dining cars (via B&O).

No. 96 (via SAL)—Through sleeping cars Birmingham to Washington, and Raleigh to Washington. Dining car. Parlor and dining cars Washington to New York (via PRR), Pullman and dining cars (via B&O).

No. 107 (via SAL)—Through sleeping cars New York (via PRR) to St. Petersburg and Miami; lounge car. Dining car. Parlor and dining cars New York to Washington (via B&O).

No. 108 (via SAL)—Through sleeping cars Miami and St. Petersburg to New York (via PRR); lounge car. Dining car. Parlor and dining cars Washington to New York (via B&O).

No. 110 (via SAL)—Through sleeping car Birmingham to New York (via PRR). Ten-section lounge car Birmingham to Washington. Dining car. Parlor and dining cars Washington to New York (via B&O).

No. 191 (via SAL)—Through sleeping cars New York (via PRR) to Southern Pines, Columbia, St. Petersburg and Miami. Ten-section lounge car Washington to Miami (open 10:00 p.m.). Dining car. Pullman and dining cars New York to Washington (via B&O).

No. 192 (via SAL)—Through sleeping cars Miami, St. Petersburg, Columbia and Southern Pines to New York (via PRR). Ten-section lounge car Miami to Washington (may be occupied until 7:30 a.m.). Dining car. Pullman and dining cars Washington to New York (via B&O).

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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CANADA

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To and From Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago

WEST—Read down | PENNSYLVANIA R. R. ROUTE | EAST—Read up

80 Daily	16 Daily	16 Daily	16 Daily	14 Daily	14 Daily	Eastern Standard (War) Time except as shown	89 Daily	93 Daily	91 Daily	
PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM		AM	AM	PM	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lv **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) S.A.L. Ry. Ar	.....	11 50	.....	.....
8 15	4 15	4 15	12 10	12 10	12 10	Lv . **Richmond** (Broad St. Sta.) . Ar	11 05	11 40	7 40	.....
9 44	5 24	5 24	1 21	1 21	1 21	Lv . . . . . Fredericksburg . . . . . Ar	9 40	10 26	6 28	.....
10 13	5 48	5 48	1 45	1 45	1 45	Lv . . . . . Quantico . . . . . Ar	9 08	9 59	.....	.....
11 15	6 40	6 40	2 40	2 40	2 40	Ar . . . . . **Washington** Lv	8 00	9 05	e5 10	.....
11 30	8 30	6 50	5 25	5 10	.....	Lv . . . . . **Washington** . . . . . Ar	7 20	8 55	4 45	.....
8 20	4 53	3 34	1 34	1 44	.....	Ar . . . . . Pittsburgh Lv	10 35	12 26	8 00	.....
11 30	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ar . . . . . Cleveland Lv	8 00	.....	1 15	.....
8 10	.....	.....	.....	8 15	.....	Ar . . . . . Detroit Lv	.....	b5 20	11 55	.....
4 40	.....	12 20	8 50	9 55	.....	Ar . . . **Chicago** (*Central Time*) . . . Lv	a11 30	3 15	10 00	.....
PM	AM	PM	AM	AM	AM		PM	PM	AM	

No. 14—PRR **Trail Blazer** and **Red Arrow**—RF&P parlor car and dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Reserved-seat coach Washington to Chicago and sleeping cars Washington to Detroit (leaving Washington 5:10 p.m.).

No. 14—PRR **Liberty Limited**—RF&P parlor car and dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Chicago (leaving Washington 5:25 p.m.).

No. 16—PRR **Manhattan Limited** and **Clevelander**—RF&P parlor-dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Chicago (leaving 6:50 p.m.) and Cleveland (leaving 8:30 p.m.).

No. 80—PRR **Statesman**—Coach Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Pittsburgh and Chicago. Parlor cars Pittsburgh to Cleveland and Detroit.

No. 89—PRR **Clevelander, Manhattan Limited** and **Trail Blazer**—Sleeping cars Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh to Washington. Reserved-seat coach Chicago to Washington (leaving Chicago 1:30 p.m.). Coach Washington to Richmond (no dining car).

No. 93—PRR **Liberty Limited** and **Red Arrow**—Sleeping cars Chicago, Detroit and Pittsburgh to Washington. Individual-seat coach Washington to Broad Street Station, Richmond (coach-lunch service).

No. 91—PRR **Gotham Limited** and **Pennsylvania Limited**—Sleeping cars Chicago to Washington, Detroit to Pittsburgh, and Cleveland to Pittsburgh. Pullmans and reserved-seat coaches Washington to Richmond.

WEST—Read down | BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. ROUTE | EAST—Read up

80 Daily	16 Daily	16 Daily	14 Daily	14 Daily	Eastern Standard (War) Time except as shown	89 Daily	93 Daily	91 Daily	21 Daily
PM	PM	PM	PM	PM		AM	AM	PM	PM
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lv **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) S.A.L. Ry. Ar	.....	11 50	.....	10 35
8 15	4 15	4 15	12 10	12 10	Lv . **Richmond** (Broad St. Sta.) . Ar	11 05	11 40	7 40	.....
9 44	5 24	5 24	1 21	1 21	Lv . . . . . Fredericksburg . . . . . Ar	9 40	10 26	6 28	9 04
10 13	5 48	5 48	1 45	1 45	Lv . . . . . Quantico . . . . . Ar	9 08	9 59	.....	8 39
11 15	6 40	6 40	2 40	2 40	Ar . . . . . **Washington** Lv	8 00	9 05	e5 10	7 45
11 45	9 00	8 30	5 40	h5 40	Lv . . . . . **Washington** . . . . . Ar	6 25	8 45	4 38	7 21
7 20	4 33	3 37	12 44	12 25	Ar . . . . . Pittsburgh Lv	11 07	1 37	9 10	11 45
.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	Ar . . . . . Cleveland Lv	.....	c8 15	.....	d8 05
7 25	.....	.....	8 05	.....	Ar . . . . . Detroit Lv	.....	m5 30	11 45	.....
4 25	2 30	.....	.....	8 30	Ar . . . **Chicago** (*Central Time*) . . . Lv	9 50	k3 30	10 15	.....
PM	PM	PM	AM	AM		AM	PM	PM	AM

No. 14—B&O **Capitol Limited**—RF&P parlor car and dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Chicago.

No. 14—B&O **Ambassador**—RF&P parlor car and dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Detroit.

No. 16—B&O **Cleveland Express**—RF&P parlor-dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Cleveland (leaving 8:30 p.m.).

No. 16—B&O **Blue Ridge Limited**—RF&P parlor-dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Chicago (leaving 9:00 p.m.).

No. 80—B&O **Shenandoah**—Coach Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Pittsburgh and Chicago.

No. 89—B&O **New York Express**—Sleepers Chicago and Pittsburgh to Washington. Coach Washington to Richmond (no dining car).

No. 93—B&O **Capitol Limited, Ambassador** and **Night Express**—Sleeping cars Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland to Washington. Individual-seat coach Washington to Broad Street Station, Richmond (coach-lunch service)

No. 91—B&O **Shenandoah**—Sleeping cars Chicago to Washington. Pullmans and reserved-seat coaches Washington to Richmond.

No. 21—B&O **Washingtonian**—Parlor car and reclining-seat coach, Washington to Washington. Coach Washington to Richmond (no dining car).

a Reserved-seat coach train leaves 1:30 p.m.
b The **Red Arrow**, leaves Pittsburgh 12:25 a.m., arrives Washington 8:50 a.m.
c The **Night Express**, arriving Washington 7:27 a.m.
d Erie Railroad Station.
e Coach seats must be reserved. Dining cars serve meals.
h The **Columbian**, reserved seat coach train leaves Washington 5:50 p.m. and arrives Chicago 9:05 a.m.
k The **Capitol Limited** (all-Pullman), arriving Washington 8:45 a.m. The **Columbian**, reserved-seat coach train, leaves Chicago 3:35 p.m. and arrives Washington 9:05 a.m.
m The **Ambassador**, arriving Washington 8:25 a.m.

Coaches on all trains unless otherwise shown.

R. F. & P. Local Trains

SOUTH—Read down | NORTH—Read up

31	29 Daily	25 Sat. Only	89 Daily	Miles	Eastern Standard (War) Time	32 Ex. Sun.	10 Daily	94 Daily
PM	PM	PM	AM			AM	AM	PM
5 40	3 10	1 35	8 00	0.0	Lv **Washington** (Un. Sta.) RF&P Ar	8 00	10 20	10 05
5 45	.....	1 40	.....	5.2	Lv Washington (7th St. Sta.) " Ar	7 55	.....	.....
5 56	3 30	1 54	8 17	8.2	Lv **Alexandria** " Lv	7 38	9 58	9 45
f5 56	f3 33	f1 57	.....	9.6	Lv Seminary " Lv	f7 33	f9 53	f9 40
f6 08	f3 41	2 07	.....	14.2	Lv Franconia " Lv	7 25	f9 49	f9 35
f6 14	3 47	2 13	f8 36	17.8	Lv Accotink " Lv	7 18	9 44	f9 27
f6 22	3 53	2 27	f8 42	21.0	Lv Lorton " Lv	7 08	9 38	f9 21
f6 27	3 57	2 33	f8 48	24.1	Lv Occoquan " Lv	7 00	9 32	f9 14
f6 36	4 08	2 44	f9 00	31.1	Lv Cherry Hill " Lv	6 44	9 20	f9 02
6 42	4 15	2 50	f9 08	34.7	Lv **Quantico** (Marine Base) " Lv	6 38	9 15	8 57
f6 50	4 24	2 58	f9 14	39.1	Lv Wide Water " Lv	6 27	f8 58	f8 49
f7 02	4 37	3 09	f9 23	45.4	Lv Brooke " Lv	6 13	f8 48	f8 40
Ar 7 15	4 53	Ar3 23	9 40	54.1	Lv **Fredericksburg** " Lv	5 55	8 33	8 26
PM	f5 08	PM	.....	62.0	Lv Summit " Lv	AM	8 17	s8 14
	5 16		f9 57	66.6	Lv Guines " Lv		8 09	f8 08
	5 21		.....	69.0	Lv Woodford " Lv		8 02	s8 04
	5 34		10 09	75.7	Lv Milford " Lv		7 52	f7 56
	5 41		.....	80.5	Lv Penola " Lv		7 44	f7 50
	5 50		.....	86.4	Lv Ruthergien " Lv		7 36	s7 43
	5 57		f10 30	91.7	Lv Doswell " Lv		7 27	7 36
	f6 01		.....	93.8	Lv Taylorsville " Lv		f7 21	s7 31
	6 09		10 41	98.7	Lv Ashland " Lv		7 10	7 26
	6 20		.....	105.4	Lv Glen Allen " Lv		7 00	s7 16
	f6 22		.....	106.9	Lv Laurel " Lv		f6 55	s7 11
	6 40		11 05	113.5	Lv **Richmond** (Broad St. Sta.) " Lv		6 45	.....
.....	PM		AM	116.5	Ar **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) SAL Ry Lv	.....	AM	6 45 PM

Runs daily ex. Saturdays Motor Train

Saturdays only Motor Train

Motor Train

For connections at Washington and Richmond, see other tables.
f Stops on signal. s Stops on signal, Sunday only.

Washington and Old Point - Norfolk - Virginia Beach

SOUTH—Read down | NORTH—Read up

107 Daily	15 Daily	93 Daily	23 Daily	Eastern Standard (War) Time	14 Daily	16 Daily	94 Daily	76 Daily
PM	AM	AM	AM		PM	PM	PM	AM
2 50	10 50	9 05	5 35	Lv **Washington** . . . . . RF&P Ar	2 40	6 40	10 05	1 10
3 07	11 07	9 22	5 52	Lv Alexandria " Ar	2 20	6 20	9 45	.....
3 43	11 48	9 59	6 26	Lv Quantico " Ar	1 45	5 48	8 57	y12 10
4 09	12 15	10 26	6 50	Lv Fredericksburg " Ar	1 21	5 24	8 26	11 41
.....	1 30	.....	8 00	Ar **Richmond** (Broad St. Sta.) " Lv	12 10	4 15	.....	10 20
5 40	.....	11 50	.....	Ar **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) SAL Ry Lv	.....	.....	6 45	.....
7 00	2 00	2 00	9 00	Lv **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) C&O Ar	11 00	.....	4 50	9 30
7 55	2 55	2 55	9 55	Ar Williamsburg " Lv	10 00	.....	3 50	8 30
8 07	3 07	3 07	10 07	Ar Lee Hall " Lv	9 48	.....	3 38	8 18
8 32	3 32	3 32	10-32	Ar Newport News " Lv	9 27	.....	3 17	7 57
9 10	4 10	4 10	11 10	Ar Hampton " Lv	8 57	.....	2 47	7 27
9 20	4 20	4 20	11 20	Ar zPhoebus " Lv	8 50	.....	2 40	7 20
9 30	4 30	4 30	11 30	Ar **Norfolk** " Lv	8 30	x	2 20	7 00
x	x	.....	x	Ar **Virginia Beach** . . . . . NS Lv	x	.....	x	x
PM	PM	PM	AM		PM	PM	PM	PM
.....	1 55	.....	8 15	Lv **Richmond** (Broad St. Sta.) ACL Ar	12 01	4 00	.....	10 05
.....	2 40	.....	8 50	Lv Petersburg " Ar	11 20	3 20	.....	9 25
.....	4 48	.....	10 00	Ar Suffolk " Lv	8 35	2 00	.....	8 12
.....	5 20	.....	10 35	Ar **Norfolk** . . . . . N&W Lv	8 00	1 30	.....	7 40
.....	x	.....	x	Ar **Virginia Beach** . . . . . NS Lv	x	x	.....	x
.....	PM	.....	AM		AM	PM	.....	PM

x Tickets between Norfolk and Virginia Beach are honored either on NSRR rail-bus or highway bus. Frequent service from and to Union Bus Terminal, via Park Avenue Station, Norfolk.
f Stops on signal. x Railroad station for Old Point Comfort (Fort Monroe).
y Stops on signal for revenue passengers only.

TRAINS SHOWN BELOW

Stop as Indicated, Upon Signal, to Receive or Discharge Passengers

[ ] Brackets indicate stop on **Sunday only**

FLAG STATIONS	SOUTHWARD	NORTHWARD
Acca Yard Office	29	.....
Dumbarton	29	10, [94]
Boudar	.....	10
Hunton	29	[10], [94]
Elmont	29	10, [94]
Chandler	29	[94]
Coleman Mill	29	.....
Rikey	29	10, 94
Olive	29	10, [94]
Massaponax	29	10, [94]
Howison	29	10
Dahlgren Jct.	25, 29, 31	32
Leeland	25, 29, 31, 89	10, 32, 94
Daffan	25, 29, 31, 89	10, 32, 94
Potomac Run	25, 29, 31	32, 94
Aquia	15, 25, 29, 31, 89	10, 32, 94
Arkendale	25, 29, 31	10, 32, 94
Waller	25, 29, 31	32
Brown Field	25, 29, 31, 89	10, 32, 94
Barrows	25, 29, 31	10, 32, 94
Neabsco	25, 29, 31	32, 94
Featherstone	25, 29, 31	10, 32, 94
Dabney	25, 29, 31	32
Colchester	25, 29, 31	10, 32, 94
Pohick	25, 29, 31	10, 32, 94
Lunt	25, 29, 31	10, 32, 94
Bush Hill	25, 29, 31	32, 94
St. Asaph	25, 29, 31	32
Potomac Yard	25, 29, 31, 89	10, 32, 90, 94

Southward

No. 23—Sleeper New York (open 11:00 p.m., leaves via PRR 12:20 a.m.) to Norfolk, via ACL-N&W route. Sleepers New York (open 11:00 p.m., leaves via PRR 12:20 a.m.) and Philadelphia (open at Broad Street Station 10:00 p.m., leaves via PRR 1:40 a.m.) to Richmond. RF&P parlor car and dining car Washington to Richmond. Pullman car Richmond to Phoebus (via C&O).

No. 93—Coach and coach-lunch service Washington to Richmond. Pullman car Richmond to Phoebus (via C&O).

No. 15—Individual-seat coach Washington to Richmond, also Washington to Norfolk via RF&P-ACL, Petersburg and N&W. RF&P parlor-dining car, Washington to Richmond. Pullman car Richmond to Phoebus via C&O. Pullman and dining cars Petersburg to Norfolk via N&W route.

No. 107—Pullman and dining cars Washington to Richmond.

Northward

No. 14—Pullman car Phoebus to Richmond (via C&O). RF&P parlor car and dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington.

No. 16—Individual-seat coach, Norfolk to Washington and Richmond to Washington. Pullman and dining cars Norfolk to Petersburg. RF&P parlor-dining car, Richmond to Washington.

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INFORMATION

Schedules shown herein refer to STANDARD (WAR) TIME. Time from 12:01 a.m. to 12:00 noon is shown in light face type; from **12:01 p.m. to 12:00 midnight is bold face type.**

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Children under 5 years of age are carried free of charge, when accompanied by parent or guardian; 5 years of age and under 12, one-half fare; 12 years of age or over, full fare.

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Baggage Maximums—No single piece of ordinary baggage exceeding 300 pounds in weight, or 72 inches in greatest dimension, or single shipment exceeding $2,500 in value will be checked.

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Frank E. Mast, Traffic Representative
Phone National 7835

City Ticket Office, 714 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Edward Plack, Traffic Representative
Phone National 0637

J. B. MORDECAI, Traffic Manager
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 6, 1942

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC Railroad

C206640

TIME TABLES

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
RICHMOND
AND
SOUTH
VIA A. C. L. R. R. & S. A. L. RY.

PITTSBURGH CLEVELAND
DETROIT CHICAGO

Washington - Old Point - Norfolk and Virginia Beach

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

To and From Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago

WEST—Read down | PENNSYLVANIA R. R. ROUTE | EAST—Read up

80 Daily	16 Daily	16 Daily	14 Daily	14 Daily	*Eastern Standard (War) Time except as shown*	89 Daily	93 Daily	91 Daily	
PM	PM	PM	PM	PM		AM	AM	PM	
8 15	4 15	4 15	12 10	12 10	Lv **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) S.A.L. Ry. Ar		11 50		
9 44	5 24	5 24	1 21	1 21	Lv.....Fredericksburg.....Ar	11 05	11 40	7 40	
10 13	5 48	5 48	1 45	1 45	Lv.....Quantico.....Ar	9 40	10 26	6 28	
11 15	6 40	6 40	2 40	2 40	Ar.....**Washington**.....Lv	9 08	9 59		
						8 00	9 05	e5 10	
11 30	8 30	6 50	5 25	5 10	Lv.....**Washington**.....Ar	7 20	8 55	4 45	
8 20	4 53	3 34	1 34	1 44	Ar.....Pittsburgh.....Lv	10 35	12 26	8 00	
11 30	8 25				Ar.....Cleveland.....Lv	8 00		1 15	
8 10				8 15	Ar.....Detroit.....Lv			b5 20	
4 40		12 20	8 50	9 55	Ar...**Chicago** (*Central Time*).....Lv	a11 30		3 15	
PM	AM	PM	AM	AM		AM	PM	PM	

No. 14—PRR **Trail Blazer** and **Red Arrow**—RF&P parlor car and dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Reserved-seat coach Washington to Chicago and sleeping cars Washington to Detroit (leaving Washington 5:10 p.m.).

No. 14—PRR **Liberty Limited**—RF&P parlor car and dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Chicago (leaving Washington 5:25 p.m.).

No. 16—PRR **Manhattan Limited** and **Clevelander**—RF&P parlor-dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Chicago (leaving 6:50 p.m.) and Cleveland (leaving 8:30 p.m.).

No. 80—PRR **Statesman**—Coach Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Pittsburgh and Chicago. Parlor cars Pittsburgh to Cleveland and Detroit.

No. 89—PRR **Clevelander, Manhattan Limited** and **Trail Blazer**—Sleeping cars Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh to Washington. Reserved-seat coach Chicago to Washington (leaving Chicago 1:30 p.m.). Coach Washington to Richmond (no dining car).

No. 93—PRR **Liberty Limited** and **Red Arrow**—Sleeping cars Chicago, Detroit and Pittsburgh to Washington. Individual-seat coach Washington to Broad Street Station, Richmond (coach-lunch service).

No. 91—PRR **Gotham Limited** and **Pennsylvania Limited**—Sleeping cars Chicago to Washington, Detroit to Pittsburgh, and Cleveland to Pittsburgh. Pullmans and reserved-seat coaches Washington to Richmond.

WEST—Read down | BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. ROUTE | EAST—Read up

80 Daily	16 Daily	16 Daily	14 Daily	14 Daily	*Eastern Standard (War) Time except as shown*	89 Daily	93 Daily	91 Daily	21 Daily
PM	PM	PM	PM	PM		AM	AM	PM	PM
					Lv **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) S.A.L. Ry. Ar		11 50		10 35
8 15	4 15	4 15	12 10	12 10	Lv. **Richmond** (Broad St. Sta.) Ar	11 05	11 40	7 40	
9 44	5 24	5 24	1 21	1 21	Lv.....Fredericksburg.....Ar	9 40	10 26	6 28	9 04
10 13	5 48	5 48	1 45	1 45	Lv.....Quantico.....Ar	9 08	9 59		8 39
11 15	6 40	6 40	2 40	2 40	Ar.....**Washington**.....Lv	8 00	9 05	e5 10	7 45
11 45	9 00	8 30	5 40	h5 40	Lv.....**Washington**.....Ar	6 25	8 45	4 38	7 21
7 20	4 33	3 37	12 44	12 25	Ar.....Pittsburgh.....Lv	11 07	1 37	9 10	11 45
		7 50			Ar.....Cleveland.....Lv		c8 15		ds 05
7 25		8 05			Ar.....Detroit.....Lv		m5 30	11 45	
4 25	2 30			8 30	Ar...**Chicago** (*Central Time*).....Lv	9 50	k3 30	10 15	
PM	PM	AM	AM	AM		AM	PM	PM	A M

No. 14—B&O **Capitol Limited**—RF&P parlor car and dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Chicago.

No. 14—B&O **Ambassador**—RF&P parlor car and dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Detroit.

No. 16—B&O **Cleveland Express**—RF&P parlor-dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Cleveland (leaving 8:30 p.m.).

No. 16—B&O **Blue Ridge Limited**—RF&P parlor-dining car, and individual-seat coach, Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Chicago (leaving 9:00 p.m.).

No. 80—B&O **Shenandoah**—Coach Richmond to Washington. Sleeping cars Washington to Pittsburgh and Chicago.

No. 89—B&O **New York Express**—Sleepers Chicago and Pittsburgh to Washington. Coach Washington to Richmond (no dining car).

No. 93—B&O **Capitol Limited, Ambassador** and **Night Express**—Sleeping cars Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland to Washington. Individual-seat coach Washington to Broad Street Station, Richmond (coach-lunch service).

No. 91—B&O **Shenandoah**—Sleeping cars Chicago to Washington. Pullmans and reserved-seat coaches Washington to Richmond.

No. 21—B&O **Washingtonian**—Parlor car and reclining-seat coach, Cleveland to Washington. Coach Washington to Richmond (no dining car).

a Reserved-seat coach train leaves 1:30 p.m.
b The **Red Arrow,** leaves Pittsburgh 12:25 a.m., arrives Washington 8:50 a.m.
c The **Night Express,** arriving Washington 7:27 a.m.
d Erie Railroad Station.
e Coach seats must be reserved. Dining cars serve meals.
h The **Columbian**, reserved seat coach train leaves Washington 5:50 p.m. and arrives Chicago 9:05 a.m.
k The **Capitol Limited** (all-Pullman), arriving Washington 8:45 a.m. The **Columbian,** reserved-seat coach train, leaves Chicago 3:35 p.m. and arrives Washington 9:05 a.m.
m The **Ambassador,** arriving Washington 8:25 a.m.

Coaches on all trains unless otherwise shown.

R. F. & P. Local Trains

SOUTH—Read down				Miles	*Eastern Standard (War) Time*	NORTH—Read up		
31	29 Daily	25 Sat. Only	89 Daily			32 Ex. Sun.	10 Daily	94 Daily
PM	PM	PM	AM			AM	AM	PM
5 40	3 10	1 35	8 00	0.0	Lv **Washington** (Un. St. Sta.) RF&P Ar	8 00	10 20	10 05
5 45		1 40		0.2	Lv Washington (7th St. Sta.) " Ar	7 55		
5 56	3 30	1 54	8 17	8.2	Lv **Alexandria** " Lv	7 38	9 58	9 45
f5 58	f3 33	f1 57		9.6	Lv Seminary " Lv	f7 33	f9 53	f9 40
f6 08	f3 41	2 07		14.2	Lv Franconia " Lv	7 25	f9 49	f9 35
f6 14	3 47	2 13	f8 36	17.8	Lv Accotink " Lv	7 18	9 44	f9 27
f6 22	3 53	2 27	f8 42	21.0	Lv Lorton " Lv	7 08	9 38	f9 21
f6 27	3 57	2 33	f8 48	24.1	Lv Occoquan " Lv	7 00	9 32	f9 14
f6 36	4 08	2 44	f9 00	31.1	Lv Cherry Hill " Lv	6 44	9 20	f9 02
6 42	4 15	2 50	9 08	34.7	Lv **Quantico** (Marine Base) " Lv	6 38	9 15	8 57
f6 50	4 24	2 58	f9 14	39.1	Lv Wide Water " Lv	6 27	f8 58	f8 49
f7 02	4 37	3 09	f9 23	45.4	Lv Brooke " Lv	6 13	f8 48	f8 40
Ar 7 15	4 53	Ar 3 23	9 40	54.1	Lv **Fredericksburg** " Lv	5 55	8 33	8 26
PM	f5 08	PM		62.0	Lv Summit " Lv	AM	8 17	s8 14
	5 16		f9 57	66.6	Lv Guinea " Lv		8 09	f8 08
	5 21			69.0	Lv Woodford " Lv		8 02	s8 04
	5 34		10 09	75.7	Lv Milford " Lv		7 52	f7 56
	5 41			80.5	Lv Penola " Lv		7 44	f7 50
	5 50			86.4	Lv Rutherglen " Lv		7 36	s7 43
	5 57		f10 30	91.7	Lv Doswell " Lv		7 27	7 36
	f6 01			93.8	Lv Taylorsville " Lv		f7 21	s7 31
	6 09		10 41	98.7	Lv Ashland " Lv		7 16	7 26
	6 20			105.4	Lv Glen Allen " Lv		7 00	s7 16
	f6 22			106.9	Lv Laurel " Lv		f6 55	s7 11
	6 40		11 05	113.5	Ar **Richmond** (Broad St. Sta.) " Lv		6 45	
	PM		AM	116.5	Ar **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) S.A.L. Ry Lv			6 45
							AM	PM

Runs daily ex. Saturdays Mon. Motor Train

Saturdays only Motor Train

Motor Train

For connections at Washington and Richmond, see other tables.
f Stops on signal. s Stops on signal, Sunday only.

Washington and Old Point - Norfolk - Virginia Beach

SOUTH—Read down				*Eastern Standard (War) Time*	NORTH—Read up			
107 Daily	15 Daily	93 Daily	23 Daily		14 Daily	16 Daily	94 Daily	76 Daily
PM	AM	AM	AM		PM	PM	PM	AM
2 50	10 50	9 05	5 35	Lv **Washington** RF&P Ar	2 40	6 40	10 05	1 10
3 07	11 07	9 22	5 52	Lv Alexandria " Ar	2 20	6 20	9 45	
3 43	11 48	9 59	6 26	Lv Quantico " Ar	1 45	5 48	8 57	y12 10
4 09	12 15	10 26	6 50	Lv Fredericksburg " Ar	1 21	5 24	8 26	11 41
	1 30		8 00	Ar **Richmond** (Broad St. Sta.) Lv	12 10	4 15		10 20
5 40		11 50		Ar **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) S.A.L. Ry Lv			6 45	
7 00	2 00	2 00	9 00	Lv **Richmond** (Main St. Sta.) C&O Ar	11 00		4 50	9 30
7 55	2 55	2 55	9 55	Ar Williamsburg " Lv	10 00		3 50	8 30
8 07	3 07	3 07	10 07	Ar Lee Hall " Lv	9 48		3 38	8 18
8 32	3 32	3 32	10 32	Ar Newport News " Lv	9 27		3 17	7 57
9 10	4 10	4 10	11 10	Ar Hampton " Lv	8 57		2 47	7 27
9 20	4 20	4 20	11 20	Ar zPhoebus " Lv	8 50		2 40	7 20
9 30	4 30	4 30	11 30	Ar **Norfolk** " Lv	8 30		2 20	7 00
x	x	x	x	Ar **Virginia Beach** NS Lv	x		x	x
PM	PM	PM	AM		PM	PM	PM	PM
	1 55		8 15	Lv **Richmond** (Broad St. Sta.) ACL Ar	12 01	4 00		10 05
	2 40		8 50	Ar Petersburg " Lv	11 20	3 20		9 25
	4 48		10 00	Ar Suffolk " Lv	8 35	2 00		8 12
	5 20		10 35	Ar **Norfolk** N&W Lv	8 00	1 30		7 40
	x		x	Ar **Virginia Beach** NS Lv	x			x
	PM		AM		AM	PM		PM

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Rixey	29	10, 94
Olivo	29	10, [94]
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Frank E. Masi, Traffic Representative
Phone National 7835

City Ticket Office, 714 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Edward Plack, Traffic Representative
Phone National 0637

J. B. MORDECAI, Traffic Manager
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 6, 1942

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC Railroad

C 206640

TIME TABLES

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
RICHMOND
AND
SOUTH
VIA A. C. L. R. R. & S. A. L. RY.

PITTSBURGH CLEVELAND
DETROIT CHICAGO

Washington - Old Point - Norfolk
and Virginia Beach

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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C206641

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY

Time Tables Effective April 18, 1943.

A. M. Time—Light Face Type | Schedules Not Guaranteed | Coaches on all trains except as shown | P. M. Time—Dark Face Type

SOUTHWARD

Eastern Standard (War) Time	d191 Daily	d75 Daily	89 Daily	23 Daily	93 Daily	375 Daily	15 Daily	9 Daily	d107 Daily	29 Daily	d91 Daily	77 Daily	21 Daily	95 Daily		
B. & O. R. R.	PM	PM		AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM		PM	PM	PM		
Lv New York (42nd St.)	5:45	5:45	.....	h 12:05	h 12:05	h 12:05	.....	7:00	9:00	9:00	.....	12:35	12:35	2;20	.....	.....
Lv Philadelphia (Chestnut St.)	8:34	8:34	.....	3:36	3:36	3:36	7:56	9:42	11:31	11:31	.....	3:17	3:17	5:06	.....	.....
Lv Wilmington	9:06	9:06	.....	4:18	4:18	4:18	8:28	10:16	12:01	12:01	.....	3:50	3:50	5:38	.....	.....
Lv Baltimore (Camden Sta.)	10:35	10:35	.....	6:15	6:15	6:15	10:00	11:51	1:19	1:19	.....	5:25	5:25	7:12	.....	.....
Ar Washington (Union Sta.)	11:23	11:23	.....	7:05	7:05	7:05	10:42	12:40	2:05	2:05	.....	6:13	6:13	8:00	.....	.....
Penna. R. R.	PM	PM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM		
Lv New York (Penna. Sta.)	7:35	9:15	a 12:20	3:50	3:50	3:50	6:30	9:30	10:15	10:30	12:20	1:30	3:30	4:30	.....	.....
Lv Newark	g 7:49	g 9:30	c 12:38	4:06	4:06	4:06	6:44	9:45	g 10:30	10:45	g12:38	1:45	3:45	c 4:44	.....	.....
Lv North Philadelphia	g 9:09	g 10:51	2:13	5:26	5:26	5:26	8:02	11:00	g 11:49	12:01	g 1:56	3:02	5:04	5:49	.....	.....
Lv Philadelphia (30th St.)	g 9:19	g 11:01	b 2:22	5:36	5:36	5:36	8:11	11:10	g 12:01	12:10	g 2:15	3:12	5:13	5:57	.....	.....
Lv Wilmington	g 9:50	g 11:39	3:05	6:10	6:10	6:10	8:43	11:39	g 12:30	12:39	g 2:47	3:42	5:43	6:24	.....	.....
Lv Baltimore (Penna. Sta.)	g 11:08	g 12:50	4:30	7:13	7:13	7:13	9:47	12:43	g 1:35	1:42	g 3:57	4:50	6:46	7:24	.....	.....
Ar Washington (Union Sta.)	11:50	1:50	5:15	8:00	8:00	8:00	10:30	1:25	2:20	2:25	g 4:40	5:35	7:30	8:05	.....	.....
R. F. & P. R. R.	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM		
Lv Washington (Union Sta.)	12:15	2:40	5:35	8:00	9:05	9:30	10:50	1:45	2:50	3:10	5:10	6:40	7:45	9:30	.....	.....
Lv Alexandria	.....	e 2:58	5:52	8:17	9:22	.....	11:07	2:02	3:07	3:30	.....	6:57	8:02	f 9:46	.....	.....
Lv Accotink	.....	.....	.....	f 8:36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3:47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Quantico	1:10	3:40	6:26	9:08	9:59	.....	11:48	2:39	3:43	4:15	.....	7:34	8:39	10:23	.....	.....
Lv Fredericksburg	1:35	4:13	6:50	9:40	10:26	.....	12:15	3:05	4:09	4:53	6:28	7:59	9:04	10:48	.....	.....
Lv Milford	.....	.....	.....	10:09	.....	.....	12:43	.....	.....	5:34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Doswell	.....	.....	.....	f 10:30	.....	.....	1:01	.....	.....	5:57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Ashland	.....	.....	k 7:41	10:41	.....	.....	1:10	3:56	.....	6:09	.....	.....	9:55	.....	.....	.....
Ar Richmond																
Broad St. Sta. (R F & P)	.....	5:45	8:00	11:05	.....	12:01	1:30	.....	.....	6:40	7:40	9:10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Main St. Sta. (S A L)	3:10	.....	.....	.....	11:50	.....	.....	4:35	5:40	.....	.....	.....	10:35	12:20	.....	.....
	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	AM		

Coach seats must be reserved

a Through sleeper to Richmond, open for occupancy 11:00 P. M. b Through sleeper to Richmond open at Broad St. Sta., Phila., 10:00 P. M., leaves 1:40 A. M.
c Stops only to receive passengers. d Through coach to Richmond via Penna. R. R. route. e Stops on signal to receive revenue passengers. f Stops on signal.
g Stops only to take for South of Washington. h Earlier motor coach departure 10:30 P. M.. Sleeping car for Washington, open Jersey City 10:00 P. M.
k Stops only to leave sleeping car passengers from Phila. or New York.

NORTHWARD

Eastern Standard (War) Time	x192 Daily	78 Daily	96 Daily	10 Daily	x92 Daily	22 Daily	110 Daily	x108 Daily	14 Daily	16 Daily	376 Daily	94 Daily	80 Daily	76 Daily	x2/76 Daily	
Lv Richmond	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	
Main St. Sta. (S A L)	12:55	.....	6:35	.....	.....	7:25	10:25	10:40	.....	.....	.....	6:45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broad St. Sta. (R F & P)	.....	6:00	.....	6:45	7:35	.....	.....	.....	12:10	4:15	5:20	.....	9:15	s 10:20	11:10	.....
Lv Ashland	.....	.....	.....	7:16	.....	8:04	.....	.....	12:31	4:35	.....	7:26	9:39	.....	.....	.....
Lv Doswell	.....	.....	.....	7:27	.....	.....	.....	.....	• 12:39	.....	.....	7:36	9:50	.....	.....	.....
Lv Milford	.....	.....	.....	7:52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7:56	10:14	.....	.....	.....
Lv Fredericksburg	2:30	7:15	8:04	8:33	8:48	8:58	11:55	12:05	1:21	5:24	.....	8:26	10:44	11:41	.....	.....
Lv Quantico	.....	.....	.....	9:15	.....	9:25	.....	12:29	1:45	5:48	.....	8:57	11:13	ô 12:10	.....	.....
Lv Accotink	.....	.....	.....	9:44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	f	9:27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Alexandria	.....	8:21	.....	9:58	.....	10:03	.....	.....	2:20	6:20	.....	9:45	11:51	.....	.....	.....
Ar Washington (Union Sta.)	3:55	8:45	9:25	10:20	10:05	10:25	1:20	1:25	2:40	6:40	7:50	10:05	12:15	1:10	2:05	.....
Penna. R. R.	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	AM	AM	AM	
Lv Washington (Union Sta.)	4:20	9:00	10:00	11:00	10:35	11:00	2:05	2:05	3:00	7:00	9:00	11:00	1:05	y 2:10	2:45	.....
Ar Baltimore (Penna. Sta.)	5:05	9:43	10:41	11:44	v 11:15	11:44	v 2:47	v 2:47	3:40	7:43	9:42	11:42	1:50	v 2:59	v 3:30	.....
Ar Wilmington	6:34	10:44	11:43	12:49	v 12:24	12:49	v 3:57	v 3:57	4:41	9:01	10:45	12:45	3:06	v 4:22	v 4:46	.....
Ar Philadelphia (30th St.)	7:11	11:13	12:12	1:21	v 12:57	1:21	v 4:28	v 4:28	5:12	9:38	11:18	1:17	3:47	v 5:01	v 5:28	.....
Ar North Philadelphia	7:21	11:23	12:21	1:31	v 1:16	1:31	v 4:39	v 4:39	5:22	9:48	11:39	1:27	4:01	v 5:12	v 5:46	.....
Ar Newark	8:39	12:39	1:32	2:42	v 2:33	2:42	v 6:00	v 6:00	6:32	11:05	12:52	2:41	5:25	v 6:36	v 7:06	.....
Ar New York (Penna. Sta.)	8:55	12:55	1:50	3:00	2:50	3:00	6:15	6:15	6:50	11:25	1:10	2:58	5:50	6:55	7:25	.....
B. & O. R. R.	AM	AM	PM	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	AM	AM	AM	AM	AM	
Lv Washington (Union Sta.)	6:45	9:20	.....	11:40	11:40	11:40	1:30	1:30	3:45	7:35	.....	.....	1:00	.....	.....	.....
Ar Baltimore (Camden Sta.)	7:28	10:00	.....	12:22	12:22	12:22	2:10	2:10	4:28	8:20	.....	.....	1:45	.....	.....	.....
Ar Wilmington	9:06	11:31	.....	1:55	1:55	1:55	3:34	3:34	5:46	.....	.....	.....	3:28	.....	.....	.....
Ar Philadelphia (Chestnut St.)	9:45	12:07	.....	2:32	2:32	2:32	4:06	4:06	6:18	.....	.....	.....	4:03	.....	.....	.....
Ar New York (42nd St.)	12:30	2:50	.....	5:15	5:15	5:15	6:40	6:40	8:45	.....	.....	.....	7:10	.....	.....	.....
	PM	PM		PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM			AM			

v Stops only to leave from south of Washington. f Stops on signal. x Through coach to New York via Penna. R. R. route.
s Through sleepers to Phila. and New York via Penna. R. R.—open 9:30 P. M. may be occupied at Broad St. Sta. Phila. until 8:00 A. M.; at New York until 7:00 A. M.
y No Coaches. • Stops on signal to receive revenue passengers. ô Stops on signal to receive or discharge revenue passengers.

Time At Intermediate Stations, Also Complete Car Service Information, Furnished on Request.

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RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC R.R.

Train Schedules

Between
RICHMOND
WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

Effective
April 18th, 1943

J. B. MORDECAI
Traffic Manager
Richmond, Virginia

South—Read Down				LOCAL TRAINS Eastern Standard (War) Time	North—Read Up			
31 Ex. Sun.	29 Daily	23 Daily			32 Ex. Sun.	10 Daily	94 Daily	
PM	PM	AM	Lv	Washington (Union Sta.)	AM	AM	PM	
5:40	3:10	8:00	"	Washington (7th St. Sta.)	8:00	10:20	10:05	
5:45					7:55			
5:56	3:30	8:17	"	Alexandria	7:38	9:58	9:45	
f5:58	f3:33		"	Seminary	f7:33			
f6:08	f3:41	f8:36	"	Franconia	7:25	f9:53	f9:40	
f6:14	3:47	f8:42	"	Accotink	7:18	9:44	f9:35	
f6:22	3:53	f8:48	"	Lorton	7:08	9:38	f9:27	
f6:27	3:57	f9:00	"	Occoquan	7:00	9:32	f9:21	
f6:36	4:08	9:08	"	Cherry Hill	6:44	9:20	f9:14	
6:42	4:15		"	Quantico (Marine Base)	6:38	9:15	8:57	
f6:50	4:24	f9:14	"	Wide Water	6:27	f8:58	f8:49	
f7:02	4:37	f9:23	"	Brooke	6:13	f8:48	f8:40	
As 7:15 PM	4:53	9:40	"	Fredericksburg	5:55	8:33	8:26	
Motor Train	f5:08	f9:57	"	Summit	AM	8:17	s8:14	
	5:16		"	Guinea		8:09	f8:08	
	5:31		"	Woodford		8:02	s8:04	
	5:34	10:09	"	Milford		7:52	f7:56	
	5:41	f10:15	"	Penola		7:44	f7:50	
	5:50	f10:23	"	Rutherglen		7:36	s7:43	
	5:57	f10:30	"	Doswell		7:27	7:36	
	f6:01	10:41	"	Taylorsville		f7:21	s7:31	
	6:09		"	Ashland		7:16	7:26	
	6:20		"	Glen Allen		7:00	s7:16	
	f6:22		"	Laurel		f6:55	s7:11	
	6:40	11:05	As	Richmond (Broad St. Sta.)		6:45	6:45	
PM	PM	AM			AM	AM	PM	
S.A.L.Ry Lv	R.F.&P. Lv	R.F.&P. As		Richmond (Main St. Sta.)				

f Stops on signal. s Stops on signal, Sunday only.

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C 206649

Effective April 18, 1943 — Eastern Standard Time

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
BALTIMORE TO WASHINGTON

Lv. BALTIMORE Penna. Station	Lv. BALTIMORE Ed-mond-son	Arrive WASH-INGTON	Lv. BALTIMORE Penna. Staton.	Lv. BALTIMORE Ed-mond-son	Arrive WASH-INGTON
Week-days			Sundays		
A M	A M	A M	A M	A M	A M
x 2s04	...	2s50	4 00	...	4 50
x 2s54	...	3s40	4 30	...	5 15
4¶00	...	4¶50	6 25	...	7 20
4 30	...	5 15	6 30	6 37	7 30
ex 5h35	5h41	6h38	6 55	...	7 40
6 25	...	7 20	x 7 13	...	8 00
6 30	6 37	7 30	7 57	...	8 40
e 6 37	6 44	7 55	8 10	...	8 55
6 55	m 7 02	7 40	8 49	...	9 30
x 7 13	...	8 00	x 9 35	...	10 20
x 7h20	7h26	8h10	x 9 47	...	10 30
7 57	m 8 04	8 40	9 52	...	10 35
8 10	...	8 55	10 43	...	11 25
8 49	...	9 30	x10 48	...	11 30
x 9 08	...	9 50	x11 42	...	12 25
x 9 47	...	10 30	12 12	...	12 55
9 52	...	10 35	x12 43	...	1 25
x10 12	...	10 55	1 42	...	2 25
10 43	...	11 25	x 2 50	...	3 35
x10 48	...	11 30	x 3 41	...	4 25
x11 42	...	12 25	4 18	...	5 00
12 12	...	12 55	x 4 50	...	5 35
x12 43	...	1 25	5 57	...	6 40
1 42	...	2 25	x 6 46	...	7 30
x 2 50	...	3 35	x 7 24	...	8 05
x 3 41	...	4 25	7 59	...	8 40
4 18	...	5 00	8 42	...	9 25
x 4 50	...	5 35	x 9 42	...	10 25
ex 5h19	5h25	6h19	9 47	...	10 30
5 57	...	6 40	9 56	...	10 45
x 6 46	...	7 30	x10 35	...	11 15
x 7 24	...	8 05	11 04	...	11 45
7 59	...	8 40	x11 35	...	12 15
8 42	...	9 25	x12n15	...	1n00
x 9 42	...	10 25	1 24	...	2 10
9 47	...	10 30	1 40	...	2 30
9 56	...	10 45			
x10 35	...	11 15			
11 04	...	11 45			
x11 35	...	12 15			
1 24	...	2 10			
1 40	...	2 30			
A M	P M	A M	A M	A M	A M

¶ Except Mondays and June 1, July 6 and Sept. 7.
e Accommodation train.
h Will not run on May 31, July 5 or Sept. 6.
m Stops only to receive passengers except on May 31, July 5 and Sept. 6.
n Runs Monday mornings only.
s Mondays only.
x No baggage service.

Allen, Lane & Scott, Philada.

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Effective April 18, 1943 Eastern Standard Time

C 206644

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE

Leave WASHINGTON	Ar. BALTIMORE Edmondson	Ar. BALTIMORE Penna. Station	Leave WASHINGTON	Ar. BALTIMORE Edmondson	Ar. BALTIMORE Penna. Station
Week-days			Sundays		
A M	A M	A M	A M	P M	A M
4 20	...	5 05	4 20	...	5 05
e 6h48	7h49	7h57	x 7 00	...	7 42
x 7 00	...	7 42	x 8 00	...	8 44
x 8 00	...	8 44	8 15	...	9 01
8 15	...	9 01	x 9 00	...	9 43
x 9 00	...	9 43	10 00	...	10 41
10 00	...	10 41	x11 00	...	11 44
x11 00	...	11 44	x12 00	...	12 44
x12 00	...	12 44	1 00	...	1 41
x12k30	...	1k12	1 30	...	2 10
1 00	...	1 41	x 2 00	...	2 42
e 1 05	...	2 05	3 00	...	3 40
ex1k20	2k30	2k37	x 4 00	...	4 40
1 30	...	2 10	4 30	...	5 10
x 2 00	...	2 42	4 35	5 12	5 21
3 00	...	3 40	x 5 00	...	5 45
x 4 00	...	4 40	5 10	...	5 50
4 30	...	5 10	5 25	...	6 05
4 35	5 12	5 21	d 6 00	...	6 45
x 5 00	5 36	5 45	6 20	...	7 00
e 5h03	6h17	6h25	6 50	...	7 33
5 10	...	5 50	x 7 00	...	7 43
5 25	...	6 05	8 00	...	8 40
x 6 00	d 6 37	6 45	e 8 03	b 9 13	9 20
6 20	...	7 00	8 10	...	8 50
ex6 27	7 29	7 37	8 30	...	9 10
6 50	...	7 33	9 00	...	9 42
x 7 00	...	7 43	11 00	...	11 42
8 00	...	8 43	11 30	...	12 12
e 8 03	b 9 13	9 20	1 05	...	1 50
8 10	...	8 50	1 30	...	2 15
8 30	...	9 10			
9 00	...	9 42			
11 00	...	11 42			
ex11h12	12h18	12h26			
11 30	...	12 12			
1 05	...	1 50			
1 30	...	2 15			
A M	A M	A M	A M	P M	A M

b Stops only on notice to conductor to discharge passengers.
d Stops only to discharge passengers.
e Accommodation train.
h Will not run on May 31, July 5 or Sept. 6.
k Saturdays only.
x No baggage service.

Form 14 4000 1st ed. 4-13-43

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NAR/SR
12.5.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Pearson telephoned this morning to say that your message to Mr. Churchill had been delivered by hand to the White House and that he had seen Mr. Rowan, Mr. Churchill's Private Secretary, who would see that Mr. Churchill saw it first thing this morning. Pearson is keeping in touch with Rowan by telephone and if there is any development before three 3 o'clock, he will telephone me at the Country Club.

Mack

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1

Copy for Mr Handy
at Laurier House.

C 206646

Ottawa, May 14, 1943.

By Hand

Confidential

C.P. Edwards, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Transport, Ottawa.

Confirming a telephone request to Mr. J.A. Nevin, the Prime Minister desires the following arrangements made for the movement of his railway car in connection with his forthcoming visit to Washington:

Mon. May 17

4.00 p.m.	Leave Ottawa, C.N.R,
7.10 p.m.	Arrive Montreal, Bonaventure Station
9.00 p.m.	Leave Montreal, Bonaventure Station

Tues. May 18

8.15 a.m.	Arrive New York, N.Y. (Penn. Stn.)

Stop-over in New York; hour of departure from New York for Washington to be decided after arrival in New York; the car to remain in Penn. Station.

On arrival in Washington the car to remain in the station for occupancy by the Prime Minister's staff for a period of probably 3 or 4 days.

The schedule for the return from Washington to Ottawa to be decided after arrival in Washington.

C/ies sent to Mr Turnbull
" " Matthews

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C 206647

I assume that the ticket requirements are one ticket for each person travelling in the car, except the car attendants. I am, therefore, arranging for the purchase of the following transportation in the United States for the Prime Minister, Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Handy, who have railway passes in Canada; J.S. Nicol is covered by the Prime Minister's pass:

4 tickets - St. Armand to Washington and return; the tickets to be by the "Washingtonian" routing.

I should be grateful if you would ask Mr. Nevin to inform Mr. Measures by telephone when the above arrangements have been completed with the Canadian and also with the American Railways, and let me have confirmation in writing at your early convenience.

N.A. Robertson

Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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C 206648

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM For the Prime Minister.

Mr. Simpson, Vice President of the C.N.R., telephoned from Montreal this morning to speak about the station accommodation for Car 100 at New York and Washington.

Mr. Simpson explained that we are dependent on the courtesy of the American railways and that they are finding it increasingly difficult to find any accommodation in stations. Indeed, even the cutting off of a car at New York and holding it over for a later train adds to the already heavy load on the Pennsylvania line. Holding a car in a station interferes with the normal use of that track. New instructions and new signals have to be arranged for any trains running in or out of the station on that line and, in addition, employees have to be assigned to servicing the car, etc.

The substance of Mr. Simpson's message is that at New York the car will have to be vacated between 11.00 A.M. and 10.00 P.M. at night and while station accommodation will be requested at Washington (and no doubt provided as in the past) the American railway lines would feel much happier if we did not insist on this.

I did not give Mr. Simpson any reason to believe that we would not require any accommodation in Washington.

W.J.T.

May 15, 1943.

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C 206649 NAR/SR
15.5.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. McCarthy telephoned this morning about the attached message from Mr. Churchill. He hoped that, in the light of the information in this message, you would be able to accept his invitation to dine at the Legation on Friday. He could not count on getting together the people you would like to see if he did not invite them right away and he asked me if I could find out from you this morning whether, in the circumstances, Friday night did not seem suitable.

Mr. McCarthy read Mr. Churchill's reference to being available on Tuesday as primarily an answer to your message and doubted whether there was any reason to modify your plans for arriving in Washington on Wednesday morning.

He told me he had made arrangements for your being present at the Congress on Wednesday noon to hear Mr. Churchill. You would either be in the Executive Box or with him. He would let us know later just what arrangements would be made.

Loel

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NAR/ET C206650
17 May, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

(file Washington visit)

Attached is a complete list of the party who came over with Mr.Churchill to Washington. All told there are 94.

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C 206651

WASHINGTON LIST

1.	Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill	Prime Minister
2.	Prime Minister's personal party	
	Lord Moran	Personal physician
	Mr. Rowan	Private secretary
	Commander Thompson	Personal assistant
	Inspector Thompson	Detective
	Sergeant Dudgeon	Detective
	Mr. Kinna	Clerical officer
	Mr. Sawyers	Valet
3.	Ministry of War Transport	
	Lord Leathers	Minister of War Transport
	Mr. Keenlyside	Private secretary
	Miss Gibbs	Stenographer
4.	Admiralty	
	Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound	First Sea Lord
	Paymaster Captain Brockman	Secretary
	Captain Lambe	Director of Plans
	Captain Hughes-Hallett, R.N.	Planning Staff
	Lt.-Commander Sayers	Map Room
	Lt. Hunt	Map Room
	Captain Pim, R.N.V.R.	Map Room
	Petty-Officer Steward Longbottom	Batman
	Miss P. E. Bain	Stenographer
5.	Admiral Sir James Somerville	Commander-in-Chief Eastern Fleet.
	2 Photographers	
6.	War Office	
	General Sir Alan Brooke	Chief of Imperial General Staff
	Lt.-Colonel Boyle	Military Assistant
	Captain Charlesworth	A.D.C.
	Brigadier Porter	Director of Plans
	Lt.-Colonel White or Lt.-Colonel Craddock	Planning Staff

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War Office (cont'd)

Brigadier Kirkman	Deputy Director of Military Intelligence
Major-General Holmes	Director of Movements
Brigadier Longden	"Q" War Office
Sergeant-Major Cogger	Stenographer
Private Dixon	Batman

7. Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell — Commander-in-Chief, India

Major-General Kirby	Deputy Chief of Staff

8. Air Ministry

Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal	Chief of Air Staff
Air Commodore Elliot	Director of Planning
Flight-Lieutenant Wiles	Personal Assistant to Chief of Air Staff
Group-Captain Vintras	Planning Staff
Wing-Commander Beresford	Planning Staff
Group-Captain Bottle	

9. Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse — A.O.C.-in-C. India

10. Combined Operations

Brigadier Macleod	Director of Plans
Captain H. Tollemache, R.N.	
Commander Courage	
Lt.-Colonel Price	
3rd Officer Gwynne, WRNS	Stenographer

11. War Cabinet Offices

General Ismay	
Brigadier Jacob	
Colonel Cornwall-Jones	
Paymaster-Commander Knott	
Mr. Anderson	Clerk
Mr. Green	Clerk
Miss Green	Stenographer
Miss Wallace	Stenographer
Miss Gray	Stenographer

12/

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C206653

12. Lord Beaverbrook

Mr. Farrer	Private Secretary
Mr. Nockles	Valet

13. 16 WRNS

14. 16 Marines

15. Lord Cherwell

Mr. McDougall	Personal Assistant
Miss Layton	Stenographer

Total = 94

16. Also:

Mr. Harriman

Mr. Noyes

Lt. Meiklejohn

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MR. KING'S ENGAGEMENTS

Washington - Tuesday, May 18, 1943

Morning

On board private car 100 to Washington

Afternoon

1.30 p.m. - Luncheon, Canadian Legation

6.00 p.m. - White House
(Engagement with Mr. Churchill
leave station at 5.30 p.m.

7.15 p.m. - Call on Dr. Benes,
President of Republic of Czechoslovakia

Evening

8.00 p.m. Dinner - Dr. and Mrs. T.V. Soong
(informal dress)

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File re: Washington Visit.

C 206655

JAG/LH
May 18, 1943

S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Points of interest from incoming telegrams received today.

1) Submarine Warfare. Estimated that number of U-boats now operating in North Atlantic is highest noted during the war. Shipping losses during April stated to be less than half the March figure.

2) Attacks on enemy shipping. In recent weeks nearly 70,000 tons of enemy shipping were sunk or captured, and as much more damaged. Some of these were blockade runners; some were engaged in carrying ore coargoes outward from Spain. Just under half the enemy's losses occurred in the Mediterranean.

3) Enemy Prisoners, Tunisia: No final count has yet been made, though the total will certainly exceed 160,000. Now confirmed that no serious attempts were made to evacuate any Axis forces.

4) Japanese bases, Aleutians: Estimated Kiska garrison (main base), 9,000; Attu, under 600.

5) China, Extraterritorial Treaties. Ratifications of the United Kingdom-China and U.S.A.-China treaties are to be exchanged on May 20.

6) South Africa: Parliament is to be dissolved at the end of May; general election to be held on July 7.

7) Supplies to Russia: United States Government has expressed formal agreement that Canada should become a direct party to the Third Russian protocol. (Canadian Legation, Washington, despatch No 1117 of May 13, 1943).

S S S S S

Enclosed with this note:

Letter addressed to Prime Minister from India Office, London.

Jag.

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C 206656

ENGAGEMENTS

Tuesday, May 18, 1943

MORNING

12.55 p.m. - Arrive Washington

AFTERNOON

1.30 p.m. - Luncheon, Canadian Legation

6.00 p.m - Interview with Mr. Churchill

7.15 p.m. - Interview with Dr. Benes,
Blair House.

EVENING

8.00 p.m. - Dinner, Dr. T.V. Soong

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May 18th, 1943.

MEMO. FOR THE MINISTER:

Mr. Woodward telephoned at 4.15 p.m. today to say that they had a message from Mr. Crim, chief usher at the White House, stating that the President wished the Prime Minister to come to the White House tomorrow morning at 11.45 a.m. to join Mr. Churchill's party before proceeding to the Capitol.

The President also stated that the Prime Minister should bring his baggage along with him.

Mr. Woodward said the President further stated that he knew nothing about the Prime Minister's appointment with Mr. Churchill at 6 p.m. today.

"M.M.Mahoney"

Dictated to Miss Kesteven.

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Washington
May 18, 1943

The Prime Minister was met by Mr. McCarthy at the train. Mr. King had lunch and spent part of the afternoon with him at the Canadian Legation. Later in the afternoon, Mr. King went to the White House for a conference with Mr. Churchill. This evening, Mr. King will have dinner with Dr. T.V. Soong, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of China, at the Chinese Embassy.

Tomorrow, Wednesday (19th), Mr. King will join Mr. Churchill's party at the White House to accompany Mr. Churchill to the Capitol when he goes to speak before Congress.

In the afternoon, Mr. King will be returning to the White House ~~xxxxxxxx~~ as the President has invited Mr. King to be his guest ~~at the White House~~ on Wednesday and Thursday.

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C 206659

ENGAGEMENTS
Wednesday, May 19, 1943

MORNING

11.00 a.m. - Appointment with Lord Cherwell, White House

11.45 a.m. - Prime Minister to drive with Mr. Churchill and party to Capitol.

AFTERNOON

- Prime Minister guest of President Roosevelt at White House.

EVENING

- At the White House

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MR. KING'S ENGAGEMENTS

WASHINGTON - Wednesday, May 19, 1943

Morning

11.00 a.m. - Appointment with Lord Cherwell, White House.

11.15 a.m. - Car(and truck)will call for Mr. King and (baggage) - no pass needed

11.50 p.m. - To drive with Churchill's party to the Capitol,
(to be in executive box at Congress)

Luncheon (?)

Afternoon

Go to White House
(to be guest of Mr. Roosevelt at White House on Wednesday and Thursday)

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Re: Washington visit

C206661
JAG/LH
19 May 43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Points of interest in incoming telegrams:

1) Tunisia: number of Axis prisoners already country much exceeds figure mentioned in a previous note.

2) Visit to Canada of President of Chile: President has accepted invitation of the Governor General and H.R.H. The Princess Alice to stay at Government House during his visit to Ottawa.

3) Honours: A proposal has been made by the United Kingdom Government that the statutes of the Order of the Companions of Honour should be amended to provide for an increase in the total possible membership from 50 to 70, of whom not more than 7 should be persons belonging to Canada, and that future awards within this allocation should be made upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister concerned.

It is explained that in the past, in practice, all recommendations have been made by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Companions of Honour rank immediately after G.B.E.'s but, as you will recall, the Order carries with it no title. It can therefore be used in the case of persons whose services merit high recognition but which, for whatever reason, it may not be desired to recognise by appointment to any of the Orders of Chivalry or, e.g. to a knighthood.

J.A.G.

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C 206662

ENGAGEMENTS

Thursday, May 20, 1943

MORNING

- At the White House

11.30 a.m. - Interview with Rt. Hon. Malcolm Macdonald.

12.oo noon - Meeting of Pacific War Council.

AFTERNOON

1.30 p.m. - Luncheon, White House with President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.

2.30 p.m. - Interview with Prime Minister Churchill.

3.30 p.m. - Interview with Dr. Evatt
- Band Concert

5.45 p.m. - Meeting with British Empire Delegation.

EVENING

8.oo p.m. - Dinner, Secretary of State and Mrs. C. Hull.

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MR. KING'S ENGAGEMENTS

WASHINGTON - Thursday, May 20, 1943

Morning

11.30 a.m. - Interview with Rt. Hon. Malcolm Macdonald

12.00 noon - Meeting of Pacific War Council

Afternoon

1.30 p.m. - Luncheon, White House with President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill

2.30 p.m. - Interview with Prime Minister Churchill

3.30 p.m. - Interview with Dr. Evatt

5.45 p.m. - British Empire Delegation

8.00 p.m. - Dinner, Secretary of State and Mrs. C. Hull (informal dress)

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C 206664

ENGAGEMENTS

Friday, May 21, 1943

MORNING

11.45 a.m. - Prime Minister recorded Sunday night Victory Loan broadcast.

12.oo noon - Rt. Hon. M. Macdonald at Canadian Legation.

AFTERNOON

Interviews

12.30 p.m. - President Roosevelt, White House.

1.15 p.m. - Rt. Hon. W. Churchill.

- Luncheon on Car 100.

2.30 p.m. - Visit to staff, Canadian Legation.

3.oo p.m. - Mr. Carswell, Director General, Munitions and Supply.

3.10 p.m. - War-Time Information Office.

3.25 p.m. - Madame C. Grant

EVENING

8.oo p.m. - Dinner, Canadian Legation.

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Washington - Friday, May 21, 1943

C 206665

Mr. King's Engagements

Morning

11.45 a.m. - Prime Minister recorded Sunday night Victory Loan broadcast.

12.00 noon - Rt. Hon. M. Macdonald at Canadian Legation

Afternoon:

12.30 p.m. - Interview with President Roosevelt, White House

1.15 p.m. - Rt. Hon. W. Churchill, White House

- Luncheon on boardCar 100

2.30 p.m - Visit to staff, Canadian Legation

3.00 p.m. - Mr. Carswell, Director General, Munitions and Supply

3.10 p.m. - War-Time Information Office.

3.25 p.m. - Madame C. Grant

Evening

8.00 p.m. - Dinner, Canadian Legation.

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C 206666

DINNER FOR THE PRIME MINISTER
FRIDAY, MAY 21st.

Acceptances

Mr. King
Mr. McCarthy
Belgium Ambassador - (Count Straten-Ponthoz).
Dr. Soong (Chinese Minister of External Affairs)
Dr. Evatt (Australian " " " ")
Mr. Sumner Welles -(Under Secretary of State, U.S.A.)
Hon.R.W.Close (South African Minister)
Senator Connally (Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee)
Hon. Sol Bloom (Chairman, " " ")
(House of Representatives)
Hon. Chas. Eaton (Ranking Republican Member, Foreign Relations Committee, House of Rep.)
Sir Ronald Campbell (Minister at British Embassy)
Governor Herbert Lehman (Ex-Governor of New York)
Col. The Hon. J.L.Ralston
Mr.N.A.Robertson
Mr. L.B.Pearson
Sir Girja Bajpai (Minister attached to British Embassy, Agent General for India)
Vice-Admiral Nelles
Lt. Gen. Stuart
Air Marshal Breadner
Mr. Mahoney
W/C Graham Morrow
Mr. John McCarthy

Regrets

Vice-President Wallace
The Secretary of State
Mr. Harry Hopkins
Lord Halifax
Secretary of the Treasury
Dr.H.White " " "
Mr. Rockefeller
Sen.Chas.McNary
" Walter George
" Claude Pepper
Mr.G.T.Summerlin
Speaker Rayburn

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C206667

ENGAGEMENTS

Saturday, May 22, 1943

MORNING

2.10 a.m. - Lv. Washington

6.55 a.m. - Arr. New York

- Proceed to Harvard Club

- Official call at Consulate General, New York, and offices of Wartime Information Board.

AFTERNOON

- Luncheon, Harvard Club

- Theatre

EVENING

- Dinner and Theatre, Mrs. Robb

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C206668

ENGAGEMENTS

Sunday- May 23, 1943

MORNING

- At Harvard Club

AFTERNOON

- Luncheon at Half Moon Hotel,
Coney Island.

EVENING

8.55 p.m. - Lv. New York for Ottawa

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WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD C 206669

TO.....

FROM.....

Date.....

Private.

Wash'n., May 28th

Dear Walter:

The Associated Press carried our photo of the Prime Minister with the U. S. soldiers, and it was widely printed throughout the United States. I attach a couple of clippings from as far west as Washington and Oregon as samples.

Best regards,

Hugh Campbell.

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C 206670

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
1526-14th St., N. W.

NO. _____

SYMBOL IC

Oregon Journal (IR)
Portland, Oregon

MAY 19 1943

DATE
p.



AP Wirephoto

ALTHOUGH DIGNITARIES OF HIGH RANK were on hand at Union station, Washington, D. C., to welcome Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, King took time out to shake hands with a group of U. S. soldiers waiting in a truck to be transported from the station. They are (left to right)—Privates Jay Plammer, Santa Monica, Cal.; Walter Le Count, Philippine islands; Werner Speer, Union, N. J., and Dale Constantine, Waterloo, Iowa. King came to confer with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

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DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
1526-14th St., N. W.

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Oregon Journal (IR)
Portland, Oregon

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AP Wirephoto

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DIVISION OF
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Spokesman-Review (IR)
Spokane, Wash.

DATE MAY 20 1943

Wirephoto: Canadian Premier Meets U. S. Army



A. P. WIREPHOTO FROM Washington: Although dignitaries of high rank were on hand to welcome Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King of Canada, King took time out to shake hands with a group of United States soldiers waiting in a truck to be transported from the station. They are (left to right): Privates Jay Flammer, Santa Monica, Calif.; Walter Le Count, Philippine islands; Werner Speer, Union, N. J., and Dale Constantine, Waterloo, Iowa. King came to Washington to confer with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Important decisions involving Canadian armed forces are expected to be made.

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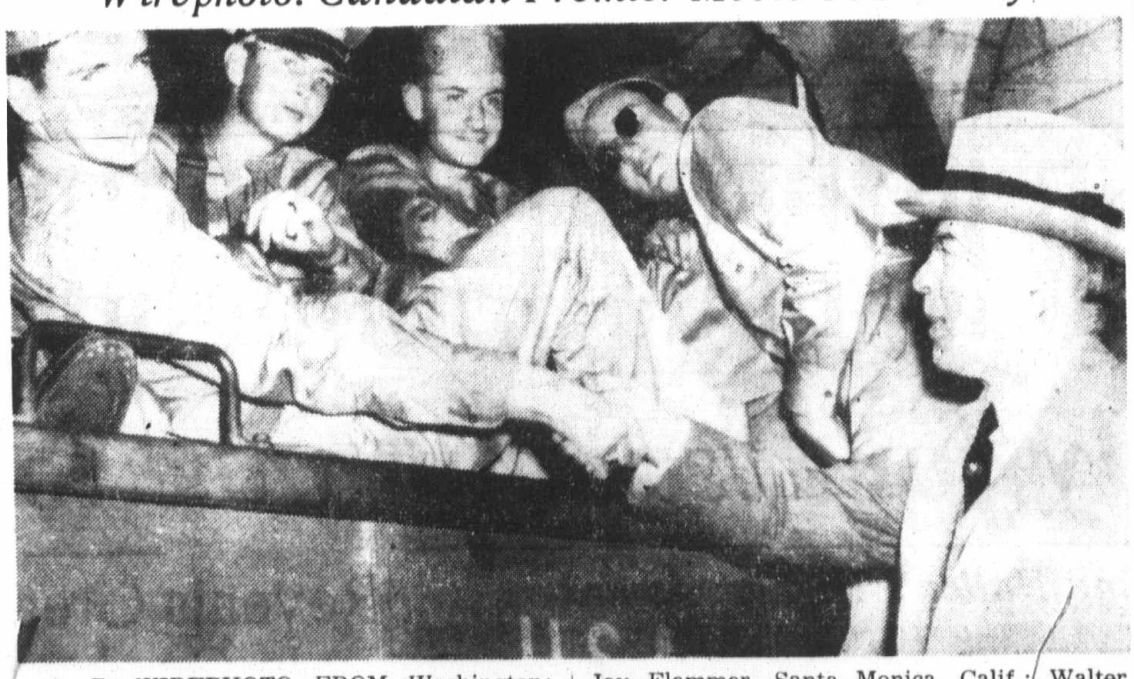
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Spokesman-Review (IR)
Spokane, Wash.

DATE MAY 20 1943

Wirephoto: Canadian Premier Meets U. S. Army



A. P. WIREPHOTO FROM Washington: Although dignitaries of high rank were on hand to welcome Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King of Canada, King took time out to shake hands with a group of United States soldiers waiting in a truck to be transported from the station. They are (left to right): Privates Jay Flammer, Santa Monica, Calif.; Walter Le Count, Philippine islands; Werner Speer, Union, N. J., and Dale Constantine, Waterloo, Iowa. King came to Washington to confer with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Important decisions involving Canadian armed forces are expected to be made.

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"King Personal Coll. Mr. King and the Leadership of the Lab Party

Following is the translation of an article by Lorenzo Paré, Parliamentary Press Correspondent of L'ACTION CATHOLIQUE, commenting on the Prime Minister's recent trip to Washington. (Friday, May 28, 1943).

WASHINGTON HAPPENINGS

C 206672

Keeping away from the people

With a painful feeling of frustration, we witness repeatedly a familiar scene. It takes place in any theatre in Montreal or Ottawa. Churchill's picture appears on the screen from a newsreel. And he is greeted instantly with loud applause. Then Roosevelt comes in his turn and receives a still noisier ovation. Finally, our own Prime Minister, head of the Canadian nation, makes his appearance only to be greeted like a stranger, and even,-as was twice witnessed by us in Ottawa,- jeers break out in the silence and indifference of the dark hall.

Why this stupid craze on the part of the Canadians for the leaders of foreign countries and such ignorance, bordering on contempt, towards the leader of their own nation, we asked ourselves many times.

Would that be the result of sheer political partisanship or otherwise of an incurable national inferiority complex ?

One should have observed, for example, in the immense "Radio City Music Hall", the collective stamping

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C 206673

that runs through an American audience at Mr. Roosevelt's appearance, brief as it may be, on the screen, in order to understand that all those Yankees obey the impulse of a national consciousness unimpaired by previous political rivalry. True, Canadians on their side may not think any more of abusing the leader of the Liberal party. But they would not care either for acclaiming their national leader, because they still may doubt the very existence of this nation.

Yet the Prime Minister of Canada has been playing on the chess board of the United Nations a game which, if not equal, was a complementary essential in the hands of his more famous partners. That fact is well known to public men, intellectuals, politicians and newspapermen, and could be borne out by them. But the Canadian people do not realize it because their leader himself does nothing to do away with their skepticism nor to stimulate their national pride.

In the dark halls of picture houses, Canadians will, for a long time to come, still direct their cheers to foreign leaders. As long as their own leader keeps aloof.

Mr. King's trip to Washington brought about the

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C206674

same situation as is witnessed in Canadian theatres. The American people remained silent, ignorant, as they were, of his presence and worth. Official personalities would rejoice over his coming. As a colleague of mine said : "Washington newspapers related the Annapolis murder, but ignored our Prime Minister who had nothing to tell them". Mr. King indeed evaded all press interviews, while the head of an exiled government, such as Dr. Benes, was filling up the newspapers' columns with statements far less important than any the Prime Minister of Canada would have been able to issue.

In official circles, Mr. King was in the limelight, and we have stressed in previous articles the importance of his presence at the Washington conferences. As in Canada, public men and especially newspapermen over there have a thorough knowledge of Canada's achievement, and they appreciate Mr. King's abilities. "President Roosevelt, one of them reported to me, is on much better terms with Mr. King than with Mr. Churchill". As a matter of fact, the Canadian Prime Minister was seen far more often at the White House than in Mr. Churchill's company.

Nevertheless, in the eyes of the American people,

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Canada's Prime Minister remains a silent shadow, whilst the Canadian nation represents but a confusing entity, only good at best for supplying 30% of the R.A.F. fliers under cover of British anonymity. Deeds speek louder than words, so runs the proverb. Unfortunately, this saying never applies to public opinion, and words spoken to the people have always had more weight than good services abundantly rendered.

The time has come

In a country like ours, divided against itself into two races and cornered between the economic imperialisms of Washington and London, time serving evolution and discreet conquests are the only possible way.

The secrecy in which Mr. King wraps himself up and his aloofness from the people may have been justified when any of his actions would have threatened to raise one part of the country against the other. His diplomatic precautions and seeming modesty were necessary when our country was carefully padding along in the great concert of the world nations.

But Canada has regained her unity which had been jeopardized by the conscription issue. Her sacrifices and efforts have secured for her a major position among nations.

Time is no longer for silence and humility.

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Monday, May 31, 1943

C 206676

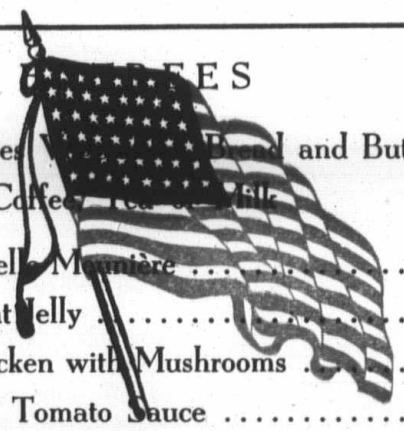
DINNER

Noon to 9 P. M.

Fruit Cup Grapefruit V-8 Vegetable Juice Cocktail

Potage Mongole (Tureen) 40 (Cup) 30

Consommé with Celery and Rice (Tureen) 30 (Cup) 20



E S

Prices Includes [illegible] and Butter,

Coffee [illegible]

Filet of Sole Sauté Bel[illegible] Meunière 1 10

Roast Lamb with Mint Jelly 1 25

Broiled Breast of Chicken with Mushrooms 1 30

Breaded Veal Cutlet, Tomato Sauce 1 25

Scrambled Eggs with Diced Ham 90

Harvard Salad Bowl with Sea Food, Egg, Capers, Cream Cheese, French Dressing 85

Cold Chicken and Swiss Cheese, Vegetable Salad 1 20

Green Peas Spaghettini Parmesan

Mixed Green Salad 20

DESSERTS

Georgian Apricot Pie 20 Rice Pudding with Raisins 25

Green Apple Pie 20 French Pastry 20 Fruit Compote 25

Vanilla or Chocolate Cup Custard 15 Cheese and Crackers 25

Vanilla, Chocolate or Strawberry Ice Cream 20 Sherbet 20

No Service Charge

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C 206677

"BLITHE SPIRIT"

Programme of Comedy by Noel Coward
staged by John C. Wilson; setting by Stewart Chaney;
cast: Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick,
with inscription by Leonora Corbett.
New York - Monday, May 31, 1943 -

fyled Psychical Research 1943.

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C206678

New York Trip
May 31 - June 1, 1943.

Re: Conferring of honourary degree by Columbia University.

Monday
May 31st: p.m. - Prime Minister to go to King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street.
To be met by Professor Philip C. Jessup.
7.30 p.m. - To meet Professor Philip C. Jessup.

8 p.m. - Commencement Dinner.
Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.
(Dinner at President's House)
Black Tie

Tuesday
June 1st: 5 p.m. - Room 211, Low Memorial Library, Columbia University.

Prime Minister to wear Oxford cap and gown.

Commencement exercises concluded between 7 and 7.15 p.m.

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FILE No. C 206679

MEMORANDUM

To Mr. Walter Turnbull

NATIONAL FILM BOARD

OTTAWA, June 15 1943

These prints showing the Prime Minister with U. S. soldiers in Washington were requested through Mr. A. J. McKenna of Wartime Information Board. I hope they are satisfactory.

Ralph Foster.

RF/JA.

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C 206680

Laurel Leaves picked in Governor's
Palace, Williamsburgh, Va.
December 1943.

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C 206681

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

PA/PM
7.7.43

To Mr. Handy
Laurier House.

-- Herewith are three more prints of photograph showing the Prime Minister shaking hands with U.S. soldier in Washington station.

Since about three sets of this picture have already gone to the Prime Minister (in the smaller size which he prefers) I should think it not necessary to bother him with these. Simply file them - or if they are too large for your file return to me.

P. A.

See "Trip" Drawer in Dunroon cupboard for photos.

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C 206682

ENGAGEMENTS

Sunday - December 5, 1943

MORNING

AFTERNOON

4.00 p.m. - Lv. Ottawa

EVENING

7.10 p.m. - Ar. Montreal

8.50 p.m. - Lv. Montreal

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 206683

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS

THE COLONIAL CAPITOL, historic Capitol of England's first Colony in America, famous for its associations with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and other patriots.

THE PUBLIC GAOL, a Colonial prison which once housed pirates and debtors, with 18th century pillory and stocks.

RALEIGH TAVERN, most outstanding of Virginia's Colonial taverns, where many of the dramatic scenes leading to the Declaration of Independence were enacted.

LUDWELL-PARADISE HOUSE, excellent example of a "town house" of the Colonial period, in which is displayed an important exhibition of early American art, collected by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

GEORGE WYTHE HOUSE, a typical Williamsburg residence of the Revolutionary Period, just as it was when Washington and Lafayette planned the Yorktown campaign there.

THE PALACE OF THE ROYAL GOVERNORS, a beautiful edifice, furnished in a luxury appropriate for the King's most important representative in America, and surrounded by gardens which were famous two centuries ago.

ADMISSION FEES TO EXHIBITION BUILDINGS

Regular Combination Ticket good for *one* admission to *all* Exhibition Buildings, during one week, for Civilians, $1.75. (For Officers and Students, 90¢; for Enlisted Men and Women, 50¢).

Repeat Combination Ticket which permits holder to visit *any* Exhibition Building, *as often as he likes,* during one week, for Civilians, $2.50. (For Officers and Students, $1.25; for Enlisted Men and Women, 75¢).

Separate Tickets of Admission to Individual Buildings are available for persons who have only time to visit one or two of the Exhibition Buildings. For Civilians, the admission fee to the individual buildings varies from 25¢ to $1.00 depending upon the building visited; for Officers and Students it varies from 25¢ to 50¢; Enlisted Men and Women are admitted to *any* building for 25¢. All charges are subject to federal taxes.

Exhibition Buildings are open every day, from 10:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. *Admission Tickets may be purchased at the Craft House, or at any of the Exhibition Buildings.*

The Seal on the cover was the Seal of the Virginia Colony at the time Williamsburg became its Capital.

THIS WEEK *in* WILLIAMSBURG



December 5 to 11, 1943

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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

C 206684

SUNDAY, *December 5th*

CHURCH SERVICES, *at times indicated:* Bruton Parish Church, oldest Episcopal Church in continuous use in America (*8:00 and 11:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M.*); Williamsburg Methodist Church (*11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.*); Williamsburg Baptist Church (*11:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.*); Williamsburg Presbyterian Church (*11:15 A. M. and 7:15 P. M.*); St. Bede's Catholic Church (*9:30 and 11:00 A. M.*); and Christian Science Reading Room (*11:00 A. M.*)

USO CLUB, Colonial Williamsburg Quintet will sing at *5:00 P. M.*

WILLIAMSBURG THEATER,* *"Son of Dracula"* with Robert Paige, Louise Allbritton and Lon Chaney.

MONDAY, *December 6th*

WILLIAMSBURG THEATER,* *"Whistling in Brooklyn"* with Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford and Jean Rogers.

TUESDAY, *December 7th*

LIONS CLUB MEETING, *7:00 P. M., Williamsburg Inn.* Visiting members welcome.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, *"Williamsburg—Before and After"* presented by Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, for Service Men and other visitors. Speaker: Mr. Donald P. Bean, Special Assistant to the President. *Game Room, Williamsburg Lodge, 8:30 P. M.* Admission Free.

WILLIAMSBURG THEATER,* *"Whistling in Brooklyn"* with Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford and Jean Rogers.

WEDNESDAY, *December 8th*

LUNCHEON, OFFICERS' WIVES LUNCHEON CLUB, *1:00 P. M., Williamsburg Lodge.* Make reservations at Lodge Wednesday morning. Visiting wives of officers are invited.

COLLEGE of WILLIAM and MARY, *"The Patriots"* presented by William and Mary Players, *Phi Beta Kappa Hall, 8:00 P. M.*

USO SERVICE MEN'S DANCE, *8:00 P. M., Bruton Parish House.* Secure tickets at USO Club. Attendance limited.

WILLIAMSBURG THEATER,* *"Battle of Russia,"* documented film, made under supervision of Frank Capra and Anatole Litvak.

THURSDAY, *December 9th*

LUNCHEON, SERVICE WIVES' CLUB, *1:00 P. M., Williamsburg Lodge.* Visiting wives of Service Men are invited. Make reservations at USO Club Thursday morning.

ROTARY CLUB MEETING, *6:45 P. M., Williamsburg Inn.* Speaker: Mr. Frank Dobson, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. Visiting Rotarians welcome.

COLLEGE of WILLIAM and MARY, *"The Patriots"* presented by William and Mary Players, *Phi Beta Kappa Hall, 8:00 P. M.*

WILLIAMSBURG THEATER,* *"There's Something About a Soldier"* with Evelyn Keyes and Tom Neal.

FRIDAY, *December 10th*

WILLIAMSBURG THEATER,* *"Johnny Come Lately"* with James Cagney, Grace George and Marjorie Main.

SATURDAY, *December 11th*

USO SERVICE MEN'S DANCE, *8:00 P. M., Matthew Whaley School.* Secure tickets at USO Club. Attendance limited.

CANDLELIGHT TOUR OF CAPITOL. *The candles in the historic Capitol are lighted on Saturday evenings, from 7:00 P. M. until 10:00 P. M., and hostesses, in Colonial costume, are available to tell visitors the story of this famous building.* Admission 25¢.

WILLIAMSBURG THEATER,* *"Johnny Come Lately"* with James Cagney, Grace George and Marjorie Main.

*Shows daily at 4:00, 7:00 and 9:00 P. M.; on Sunday at 2:00, 4:00, 7:00 and 9:00 P. M.

GENERAL NOTICES

THE USO CLUB is located in the business district near the College. It is open from *10:00 A. M to 11:00 P. M.*

WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION EXHIBITION: In the *Old Court House* there is a fascinating exhibition of Colonial articles discovered in excavating the foundations of long-forgotten buildings, during the process of restoring the City to its 18th century appearance. The *Official Information Office* also is in the *Old Court House.*

CRAFT HOUSE EXHIBITION: In the *Craft House* there is an interesting display of hand-made reproductions of many of the original items of Colonial furniture and furnishings with which the various exhibition buildings are furnished. All of the reproductions exhibited are for sale. Open daily, also Saturday evenings from *7:00 P. M. to 9:45 P. M.* until Christmas. *Admission is free.*

WILLIAMSBURG INN DINING ROOMS are again open to the Public, serving dinners only. *Weekdays:* 6:00 to 8:30 P. M. *Sundays:* 12:30 to 2:30 and 6:00 to 8:30 P. M.

TRAVIS HOUSE: At the *Travis House,* diagonally across from Bruton Parish Church, dinners are served in the fashion of an 18th century ordinary, featuring old time recipes and Southern cooking. Open 5:45 P. M. until 9:00 P. M. weekdays; 12:30 P. M. to 2:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. to 9:00 P. M., Sundays. Closed on Mondays and Tuesdays.

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ENGAGEMENTS

Monday - December 6, 1943

MORNING

- On board Car 100

AFTERNOON

1.15 p.m. - Ar. Washington

4.00 p.m. - Interview with Mr. Tolson on board Car 100

4.30 p.m. - Interview with Hon. P.H. Spaak, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affs.

5.30 p.m. - Interview with Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

EVENING

7.15 p.m. - Dinner with Hon. and Mrs. Cordell Hull

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ENGAGEMENTS

For Week - December 6 - 12, 1943

MONDAY - Dec. 6:

1.15 p.m. - Arrive Washington
4.00 p.m. - Mr. Tolson - Car 100
4.30 p.m. - Hon. P.H.Spaak, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs.
5.30 p.m. - Hon.Cordell Hull
7.15 p.m. - Dinner - Mr. and Mrs. Hull

TUESDAY - Dec. 7:

2.40 a.m. - Leave Washington
5.45 a.m. - Arrive Richmond
9.30 a.m. - Motor to Williamsburg
11.00 a.m. - Arrive "
8.30 p.m. - Illustrated Lecture.

WEDNESDAY - Dec. 8:

10.20 a.m. - Leave for Virginia Beach
12.20 p.m. - Arrive " "
1.15 p.m. - Lunch at Princess Ann Club.
4.30 p.m. - Left Virginia Beach
7.00 p.m. - Arrive Williamsburg

THURSDAY - Dec. 9:

a.m. - Visited Capitol, the Gaol, and Raleigh Tavern.
p.m. - Visited the Governor's Palace.
5.00 p.m. - Tea with Mr. and Mrs. Norton.

FRIDAY - Dec. 10:

3.00 p.m.-- Left by motor for Richmond.
5.30 p.m. - Arrive Richmond, Virginia.
10.20 p.m. - Left " "

SATURDAY-Dec. 11:

10.00 a.m. - Arrive New York - Harvard Club.
1.00 p.m. - Luncheon - Mrs. B.H.Robb
2.00 p.m. - Metropolitan Opera
SUNDAY
7.45 p.m. - Dinner with Mrs. Robb.
9.30 p.m. - Guest of Mr. J.D. Rockefeller 740 Park Avenue.

Sunday - Dec. 12:

Spent day with Mr. and Mrs. J.D.Rockefeller, Jr.

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C 206687

ENGAGEMENTS
Tuesday - December 7, 1943

MORNING

2.40 a.m. - Lv. Washington

5.45 a.m. - Arr. Richmond

9.30 a.m. - Lv. Private Car to motor to Williamsburg

11.00 a.m. - Arr. Williamsburg

AFTERNOON

- Walk through Mr. Rockefeller's property, down to lake and further walk in Williamsburg

EVENING

8.30 p.m. - Illustrated lecture - Williamsburg--before and after"
Speaker: Mr. D.P. Bean

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COLOURED PAPER
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C 205688

Through the Courtesy of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, *Jr. this card will admit you to any one of the six exhibition buildings of* Colonial Williamsburg, *Incorporated, during the period indicated hereon.*

From DEC 7 - '43 *To* DEC 14 '43

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C206689

ENGAGEMENTS

Wednesday - December 8, 1943

MORNING

- At Williamsburg

10.20 a.m. - Leave for Virginia Beach
by car.
(Took ferry at Newport News
for Ocean Port)
12.20 p.m. - Arr. Virginia Beach

AFTERNOON

1.15 p.m. - Lunch at Princess Ann Club

4.30 p.m. - Left Virginia Beach for
Williamsburg

EVENING

7.00 p.m. - Arr. Williamsburg

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C 206690

THE PATRIOTS

by Sidney Kingsley



presented by

The William and Mary Theatre

December 8 and 9, 1943 Phi Beta Kappa Hall

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The William and Mary Theatre Presents

THE PATRIOTS

by Sidney Kingsley

(Produced by arrangement with Dramatic Play Service, Inc.)

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8 AND 9, 1943
AT 8 O'CLOCK

PHI BETA KAPPA HALL, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

FACULTY STAFF

Director ..... Althea Hunt
Designer and Technician ..... John Boyt

THE CAST

(In the order of their appearance)

Captain ..... Robert Davis
Thomas Jefferson ..... Jack Klein
Patsy ..... Sally Snyder
Martha ..... Jean Ferebee
James Madison ..... Eugene Purdum
Alexander Hamilton ..... John Manos
George Washington ..... John Paul Carter
Sergeant ..... John Spivey
Colonel Humphreys ..... John Green
Jacob ..... Richard Bicks
Ned ..... Levi Marlow
Mat ..... Donald Birrell
James Monroe ..... Osburn Wynkoop
Mrs. Hamilton ..... Jeanne Mencke
Henry Knox ..... Ronald King
Jupiter ..... William Britton
Mrs. Conrad ..... Anne Ray
Frontiersman ..... Robert Davis
Thomas Jefferson Randolph ..... Elliott Miller
Anne Randolph ..... Nanny Richardson
George Washington Lafayette ..... Levi Marlow

THE SCENES

PROLOGUE: The deck of a schooner. 1790

ACT ONE

New York—1790

Scene I: The Presidential mansion
Scene II: A smithy of an inn on the outskirts of New York

ACT TWO

Philadelphia—1791-1793

Scene I: Hamilton's home
Scene II: Jefferson's rooms
Scene III: The same. A few days later

ACT THREE

Washington—1801

Scene I: Jefferson's rooms at Mrs. Conrad's boarding house
Scene II: Jefferson's Inauguration

PRODUCTION STAFF

Assistant to the Director ..... Marian Webb
Assistants to the Designer
Scenery ..... Eugene Albertson
Costumes ..... Eleanor Heyer
Stage Manager ..... Virginia Graham
Properties ..... Florence Pettigrew
Ann Pettigrew
Prudence Triem
Sound ..... Anna Belle Koenig
Chairman of Makeup ..... Betty Driscoll
Box Office ..... Charlotte Dickason, Manager
Neville McArthur, Sunny Trumbo, Pat Kyle,
Marilyn Patton, Joyce Brewer,
Roselle Miller, Barbara Jackson
Ushers ..... Marilyn Miller, Head
Jean Horger, Marge Retzke, Jean Boyle,
Peggy Moore, Lebe Seay, Marjorie Lentz,
Doris Wiprud

PRODUCTION CREW

Dick Anderson
Doris Armor
Jacqueline Armor
Doris Brandt
Bill Britton
Patricia Curtis
Fifie Isbel
Jeanne Mencke
Rowena Neal
Catherine Pond
Judy Sullivan
Ann Ray
Joan Sayers
Pat Scully
Susie Seay
Joan Worstell
Eleanor Yates

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

M/SGT. KLEIN

M/Sgt. Jack E. Klein, who plays the part of Thomas Jefferson, is at present stationed at Fort Eustis, Virginia, where he is Sergeant-Major of the Station Hospital. Prior to his induction, Sgt. Klein, a graduate of Oberlin College, had had considerable acting experience both on stage and radio. The William and Mary Theatre is grateful to the military authorities at Fort Eustis for permitting Sgt. Klein to don temporarily the actor's mantle once again.

THE EXHIBITION

An important part of the rich heritage with which the eighteenth century endowed America, is in the field of portraiture. The College of William and Mary is very fortunate in having an extensive collection of these early portraits from which one can gain a comprehensive view of the work of the eighteenth century. A representative group of the portraits has been selected for the exhibition in the foyer. The Department of Fine Arts invites you to see *COLONIAL PORTRAITS* during the intermission.

A CONCERT

On Sunday evening, December 12 at 8 o'clock in Phi Beta Kappa Hall, the College musical groups will be heard in an annual concert.

A MONOLOGIST

Miss Helen Howe, monologist, will appear in Phi Beta Kappa Hall on Monday, December 13.

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C 206692

ENGAGEMENTS

Thursday - December 9, 1943

MORNING

- At Williamsburg

- During morning visited the Capitol, the Gaol and the Raleigh Tavern

AFTERNOON

- During afternoon, visited the Governor's Palace.

5.00 p.m. - Tea with Mr. and Mrs. Norton

EVENING

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C 206693

WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION
INCORPORATED
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

DIVISION OF
WILLIAMSBURG INN AND LODGE

WILLIAMSBURG INN
WILLIAMSBURG LODGE
MARKET SQUARE TAVERN
BRICK HOUSE TAVERN
CHOWNING'S TAVERN
TRAVIS HOUSE ORDINARY
RESTORED COLONIAL GUEST HOUSES

December 9, 1943

To: Mr. Handy

The following is a list of the employees with whom the Prime Minister probably came in contact at the hotels while in Williamsburg:

Mr. John D. Green, General Manager
Mr. Thomas Moyles, Executive Assistant Manager
Mr. James Macfarlane, Assistant Manager, Williamsburg Inn
Mr. W. P. Batchelder, Assistant Manager, Williamsburg Lodge
Mr. Harry Welch, Maitre d'Hotel
Miss Davidson, Head Waitress, Williamsburg Inn
Mrs. Officer, Head Waitress, Williamsburg Inn
Mr. Hodges, Office Manager, Williamsburg Lodge
Mrs. Duncan, Room Clerk, Williamsburg Inn
Mrs. Jerow, Room Clerk, Williamsburg Inn
Mrs. Peterson, Room Clerk, Williamsburg Lodge
Mrs. Shaeffer, Room Clerk, Williamsburg Lodge
Mrs. Garbee, Gift Shop, Williamsburg Lodge
Miss Christian, Gift Shop, Williamsburg Inn and Williamsburg Lodge

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ENGAGEMENTS
Friday - December 10, 1943

MORNING

- At Williamsburg

AFTERNOON

3.00 p.m. - Left by motor for Richmond

5.30 p.m. - Arr. Richmond, Va.

EVENING

10.20 p.m.--Left for New York City

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ENGAGEMENTS
Friday - December 10, 1943

MORNING

- At Williamsburg

AFTERNOON

3.00 p.m. - Left by motor for Richmond

5.30 p.m. - Arr. Richmond, Va.

EVENING

10.20 p.m.--Left for New York City

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ENGAGEMENTS

Saturday - December 11, 1943

MORNING

- On board Private Car 100

10.00 a.m. - Lv. Car 100 for Harvard Club

AFTERNOON

1.00 p.m. - Luncheon, with Mrs. B.H. Robb, Harvard Club.

2.00 p.m. - Metropolitan Opera

EVENING

7.45 p.m. - Dinner with Mrs.B.H. Robb, 39 East - 79th Street.

9.30 p.m. - Guest of Mr. J.D. Rockefeller,Jr. 740 Park Ave.

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ENGAGEMENT

DATE— December 13, 1943

HOUR— 8.30 p.m.

EVENT— "Othello"

NAME—

PLACE— Shubert Theatre
44th St., West of Broadway

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

1. Mrs. Emil Ludwig,
Hotel St. Moritz,
50 Central Park South.
Tel.No.: Wickersham
2-5800
2. Harvard Club:
MUrray Hill 2-4600

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C206697

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— December 14, 1943

HOUR— 5.oo p.m.

EVENT— Tea

NAME— Mr. and Mrs.
Emil Ludwig

PLACE— St. Moritz Hotel

PHONE No.—WIckersham
2-5800

REMARKS—

(Address:
50 Central Park South)

Harvard Club: 27 West-44th St.
Tel. No.: Murray Hill
2-4600

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C 206698

ENGAGEMENTS
For Week - December 13 - 19, 1943

MONDAY - Dec. 13:

a.m. - Returned to Harvard Club.

night - The Schubert Theatre - "Othello" - with Mrs.Ludwig.

TUESDAY - Dec. 14:

a.m. - Shopping.

5 p.m. - Tea - with Mr. & Mrs. Ludwig St. Moritz Hotel.

WEDNESDAY - Dec. 15:

4. p.m. - Called on Mr. & Mrs. Hewitt

6 p. m. - Called on Mrs. Carnegie

8.45 pm - Left New York

THURSDAY - Dec. 16:

1.30 p.m. - Arrived Ottawa

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TURNBULL:

I enclose herewith in cash $13 in payment for tickets purchased by you from Mr. Sedgewick in the course of my recent stay in New York; also $5 to repay the amount you have advanced Humphreys for his recent service at Laurier House.

W. L. M. K.

January 3, 1944

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C 206700

HARVARD CLUB
27 WEST 44TH STREET

1. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, SAcramento
2 East - 91st St. 2-4747

2. Mr. & Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt,
48 Gramercy Park.
GRamercy 5-4312

3. Mr. A.H. Caspary,
17 W. 68th Street
TRafalgar 7-2031

4. Dr. Nicholas M. Butler,
407 West - 117th St.
UNiversity 4-3200
Res. 60 Morningside Dr.
UNiversity 4-0060

5. Mrs. Wm. Armour,
149 East - 73rd St.
BUtterfield 6189

6. Mrs. Helen C. Lambert,
12 East - 88th Street
SAcramento 2-5191

7. Col. J.W. Flanagan,
Waldorf-Astoria.
ELdorado 5-3000

8. Mr. & Mrs Emil Ludwig
St Moritz Hotel
Wickersham
2-5-800

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C 206702

SECRET

NAR/SR
3.3.45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Pearson telephoned this morning to say that the White House had suggested Friday, March 9th, as the most suitable time for your visit. You will be expected to arrive there about tea time. Pearson was informed that the President was expected to get in touch with you direct about arrangements. Pearson assumes you will be staying the night at the White House, and asked me to let you know that they hoped, very much, you would be able to stay over for a day or two at the Embassy. He wishes to know if there are any people you particularly wish to see while you are in Washington. If so, would you like him to make any appointments, or have them in for a small lunch or dinner at the Embassy?

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42

C 206700

HARVARD CLUB
27 WEST 44TH STREET

1. Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, SAcramento
2 East - 91st St. 2-4747

2. Mr. & Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt,
48 Gramercy Park.
GRamercy 5-4312

3. Mr. A.H. Caspary,
17 W. 68th Street
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7. Col. J.W. Flanagan,
Waldorf-Astoria.
ELdorado 5-3000

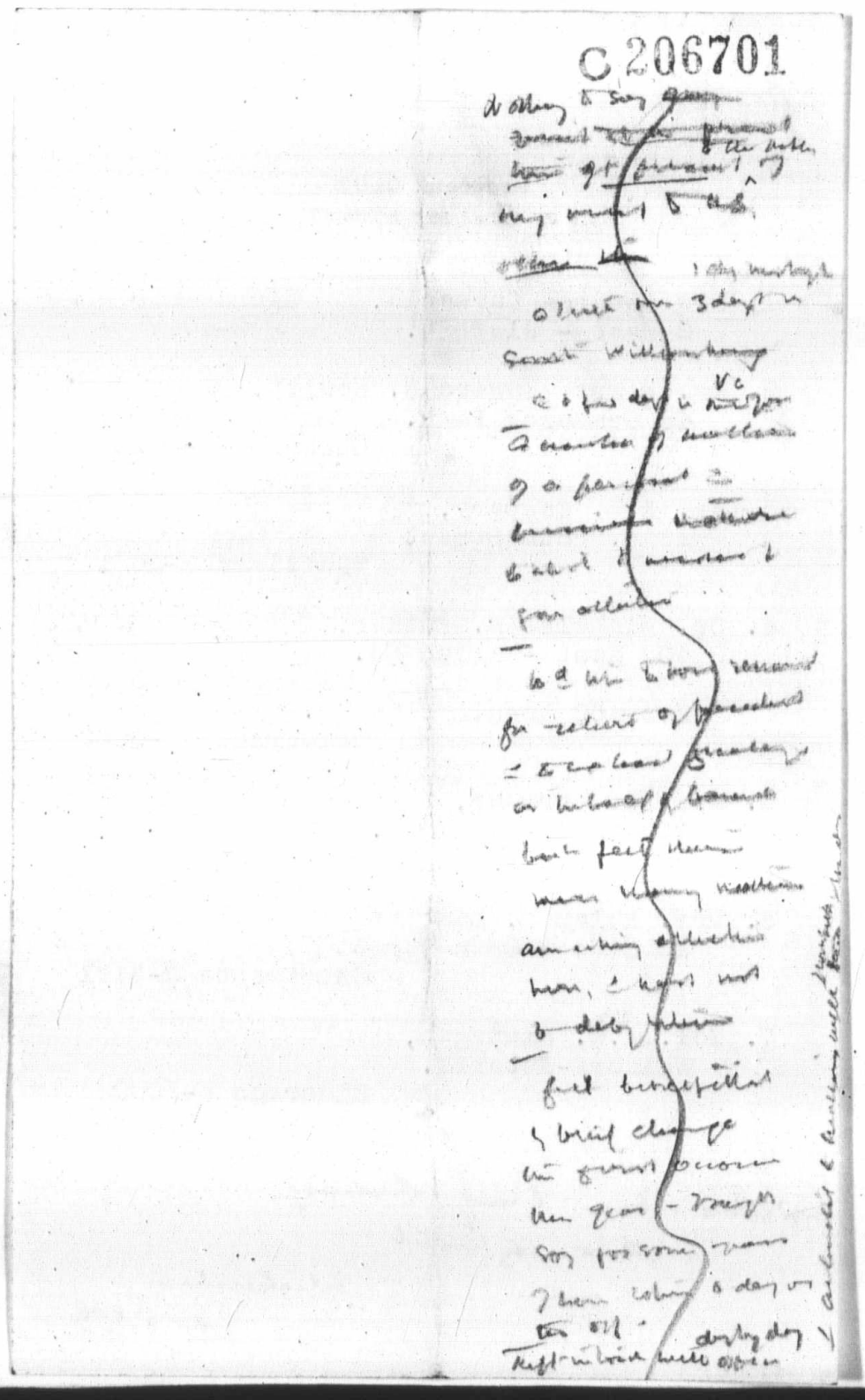
8. Mr. Mrs Emil Ludwig
St. Moritz Hotel
Wickersham
2-5-800

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C 206702

SECRET

NAR/SR
3.3.45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Pearson telephoned this morning to say that the White House had suggested Friday, March 9th, as the most suitable time for your visit. You will be expected to arrive there about tea time. Pearson was informed that the President was expected to get in touch with you direct about arrangements. Pearson assumes you will be staying the night at the White House, and asked me to let you know that they hoped, very much, you would be able to stay over for a day or two at the Embassy. He wishes to know if there are any people you particularly wish to see while you are in Washington. If so, would you like him to make any appointments, or have them in for a small lunch or dinner at the Embassy?

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C 206703

file re Washington

SECRET

NAR/SR
6.3.45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Pearson telephoned this afternoon to say he had advised the State Department of what you had in mind saying to the press before your departure on Thursday afternoon. The State Department thought it unexceptionable and have informed the White House. If the latter think anything should be left unsaid, they will let us know tomorrow.

Pearson said that it was made quite clear to him that you were expected to stay at the White House on Friday night and that, if your plans permitted it, over Saturday as well. He said that if you do not receive direct word from the White House about arrangements before tomorrow noon, he would ask the State Department for a definite confirming word.

Jack

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C206704

SECRET
NAR/SR
7.3.45

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Pearson has received the following personal message from the President for transmission to you, Begins:

> Dear Mackenzie,
>
> I am delighted that you can come to Washington and am looking forward with real anticipation to seeing you at the White House on Friday afternoon.
>
> Ends.

Pearson says you are certainly invited to stay at the White House over Friday night, and that they would like you to stay over Saturday, if it suits your plans. However, I gather that the Saturday arrangements would not be definite until you and the President actually meet.

Lord Halifax is very anxious to have an opportunity of calling on you while you are in Washington.

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C 206705

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— March 9, 1945

HOUR— p.m.

EVENT- Visit Mr. C. Hull

NAME— & Mrs. Hull

PLACE- Naval Hospital

PHONE No.— Oliver 2500

REMARKS—

17th Floor.

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C 206706

ENGAGEMENTS

Friday - March 9, 1945

MORNING

9.30
~~8.10~~ a.m. - Arr. New York

Interview with Mr. Ludwig
aboard Private Car 100

AFTERNOON

1.15 p.m. - Arr. Washington

1.30 p.m. - Luncheon, Canadian Embassy

~~3.00 p.m. - Call on Mr. Cordell Hull~~

5.00 p.m. - Arrive at White House

EVENING

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C 206707

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Engagements

Saturday - March 10, 1945

- At the White House.

10.30 - Interview with Acting-Secretary Mr. Grew.

11.oo - Interview with Mr. Robertson

11.30 - " with Lord Halifax

1.15 - Luncheon with President Roosevelt

4.15 p.m. - Call on Hon. C. Hull at Naval Medical Centre.

7.oo p.m. - Dinner, White House.

10.15 p.m. - Left White House to return to Car 100.

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C 206708

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Sunday - March 11, 1945

5.35 a.m. - Left Washington for Richmond.

8.15 a.m. - Arr. Richmond

9.00 a.m. - Left. Richmond by car for Williamsburg

10.30 a.m. - Arr. Williamsburg Inn.

- At Williamsburg

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NOT READABLE

C 206709

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

March 11-12, 1945

WILLIAMSBURG INN, Va.

Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King	213
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WILLIAMSBURG LODGE

L.T. McAuley	41
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C 206710

E N G A G E M E N T S

Monday - March 12, 1945

8.00 p.m. - Leave Williamsburg

9.30 p.m. - Arrive Richmond

10.20 p.m. - Leave Richmond

Tuesday - March 13, 1945

1.00 a.m. - Arrive Washington

8.30 a.m. - Breakfast

9.00 a.m. - Leave for Canadian Embassy — call on Mrs. Barclet.

- Luncheon ? " " Princess Cantacuzene

3.00 p.m. - Arrive White House

3.30 p.m. - Press Conference

Stay at White House for dinner ~~and night~~. Call on Mrs.

Wednesday - March 14, 1945

2.10 am - Lv. for N. York

9.00 a.m. - Breakfast

9.30 ~~a~~.m. - Lv. White House

10.00 a.m. - Lv. for ~~New York~~ Harvard Club

~~8.00 p.m. - Arrive New York~~

8.00 p.m. - Arr. Mr. Rockefeller's residence:
740 Park Avenue,
New York City.

8.15 p.m. - Lv. Mr. Rockefeller

8.50 p.m. - Lv. for Montreal.

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C 206711

Thursday - March 15, 1945

12.45 p.m. - Arrive Ottawa

Go direct to Laurier House.

- Meeting of Cabinet.

- Dinner at Government House - (Admiral Sommerville)

Friday - March 16, 1945

- See leaders of Parties.

- Re H. of C. procedure for Monday (19th)

- Re Speech from Throne,

Also Resolutions.

Saturday - March 17, 1945

5.oo p.m. - Signing of Protocol with Russia - Prime Minister's Office - Photographs.

8.oo p.m. - Dinner, Country Club. (Speech).

Sunday - March 18, 1945

- Complete quiet if possible.

Monday - March 19, 1945

- Opening of House of Commons.

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Joint Press Statement by President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King). The White House, March 13, 1945

"During the Canadian Prime Minister's visit to Washington, Mr. King and the President discussed questions of general international interest as well as those more specifically concerned with the relations between the two countries; relations which are as firm and friendly as ever. Among other things, a survey was made of questions arising out of the recent Crimea Conference and likely to arise at the forthcoming San Francisco Conference. They discussed in part the place which Canada will occupy in the new International Organization.

The President and the Prime Minister also had an opportunity of discussing questions of international economic and trading policy which both their countries will have to face as soon as hostilities end. They agreed that the solution of these questions should be sought along bold and expansive lines with a view to the removal of discriminations and the reduction of barriers to the exchange of goods between all countries. They recognized a common interest in working toward these objectives.

It was felt that the United States and Canada, with their long experience of friendly relations and their high degree of economic interdependence, should meet the new problems that peace will bring in the same spirit of co-operation with the other United Nations that has sustained their common war effort."

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[1945]

C 206713

Letter to F. S. Benoliel April 21

City Passenger Agent Grand Trunk Railway System, Chicago

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Letter to C. J. Collins, Esq. April 23.
General Passenger Traffic Manager, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.

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Letter to H. C. Duvall April 23
General Passenger Agent, Chicago & North Western RR, Chicago, Ill.

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C 206716

Letter to James J. Hunter, Esq., April 23
(President and Board of Directors, Pacific-Union Club)
400 California Street, San Francisco

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C 206717

House Rule No. 8

Except in private rooms, gentlemen holding visitors' cards may entertain in the Club only members and persons holding visitors' cards.

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C 206718

The President and the Board of Directors
of
The Pacific-Union Club
have the honor to extend the privileges
of the Club House to

The Right Honorable Mackenzie King

during his stay in San Francisco

William C Murdock Jr
Secretary

April 24 1945
San Francisco

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C 206719

FISHER Godfroy A. Fisher — Letter April 25
(re luncheon Pacific Union Club)

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C 206720

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

Church Service, Sunday May 6
First Presbyterian Church
Corner Van Ness and Sacramento

Minister - Dr. John Hayes Creighton.

Dr. Creighton suggests that you sit with the senior elder, Mr. Frank I. Turner.

Service is at 11:00 a.m.

If you wish you might care to go to the Sacramento Street side entrance to the study at 10:45, where the elders join with the minister for prayer.

I am to call Dr. Creighton again tomorrow to confirm arrangements.

W. J. T.

San Francisco
May 4, 1945

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C 206721

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For the Prime Minister:

Rev. John H. Creighton, Minister of the First Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, telephoned to ask if you would speak at their morning service on Sunday next.

I explained that you had to work day and night and that even Sunday did not offer any respite, and that I was quite sure that you would not be able to accept this invitation, but I would bring it to your attention, however, at the earliest moment.

Dr. Creighton, you may recall, wrote to you when you first arrived, suggesting that you speak on May 27 and we replied pointing out that at that time you expected to be back in Canada.

W. J. T.

San Francisco
May 2, 1945

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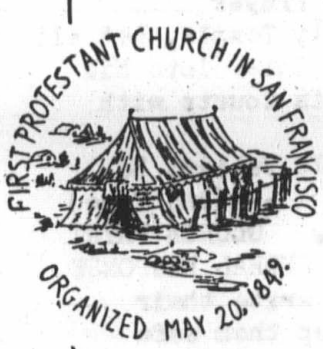
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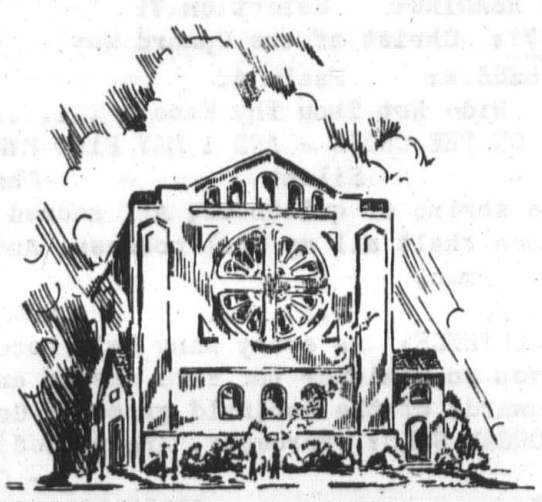
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C 206722

work 1945

Old First Presbyterian Church





VAN NESS and SACRAMENTO
SAN FRANCISCO

JOHN HAYES CREIGHTON
MINISTER

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C 206723

MORNING WORSHIP - 11 A.M.
May 6, 1945

God is our refuge and strength,
A very present help in trouble.

PRELUDE: Andante, from Symphonie Pathetique
-- Tschaikowsky

The Minister's Call To Silent Prayer

CHORAL INTROIT: The Lord Is In His Holy Temple, Let all the earth keep silence before Him. Enter into His gates with Thanksgiving, And into His Courts with praise. Amen.

PROCESSIONAL HYMN NO. 276: He Who Would Valiant Be
-- (2nd Tune)

INVOCATION ... LORD'S PRAYER ... GLORIA PATRI

BAPTISM OF ADULTS ..... CHORAL RESPONSE

Fold them 'neath the wings of love; Write their names in Heaven above; Guard and keep them safe from harm; Hold them with Thine arm. Amen.

ANTHEM BY CHANCEL CHOIR: O Gladsome Light - Kastalsky

RESPONSIVE READING: Selection 71

HYMN NO. 277: Christ of the Upward Way

SCRIPTURE LESSON: Psalm 46

ANTHEM: Hide Not Thou Thy Face ..... Farrant

MEDITATION ON THE CROSS - AND I MAY FIND MYSELF

Spoken Silent Choral

A little shrine of quietness, All sacred to Thyself, Where Thou shalt all my soul possess, And I may find myself. Amen.

PASTORAL PRAYER ..... CHORAL RESPONSE

OFFERTORY SENTENCE: As every many hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God.

OFFERTORY ORGAN SOLO: Berceuse, (requested)
-- Goddard-Eddy

DOXOLOGY ..... APOSTLES' CREED

SERMON BY DR. CREIGHTON: "BE STILL MY SOUL, AND KNOW"

CLOSING HYMN NO. 281: Be Still, My Soul

BENEDICTION ... THREEFOLD AMEN ... SILENT PRAYER

POSTLUDE: March for Rogation Sunday .... Mailly

****

The Women's Guild on Thurs. May 10, will honor Mother's Day by having a Birthday Party and Baby Show. All interested are cordially invited. Lunch at 12:30 - 25¢

C 206724

PRELUDIAL ORGAN RECTIAL - 7:15 P.M.
Mr. Walter B. Kennedy, Organist.

Egyptian Suite ..... Stoughton

1. The Pyramids (Largo Mistico)
2. The Nile (Moderator Grotescamente)
3. The Song of the Priestesses (Molto Moderato)
4. Ramese II (Allegro Marziale)

EVENING WORSHIP 7:30 P.M.

MINISTRY OF MUSIC by Mr. Renn

No. 74: Let The Whole Creation Cry
No. 203: O Could I Speak The Matchless Worth
No. 332: I Need Thee Every Hour

UNISON PRAYER

Dear God, help us to discover, in the midst of the uncertainty of these days, those things of which we can be absolutely certain. Give us a deep awareness of Thyself that in all ways we may be sure of Thee. In Christ's name. Amen.

UNISON ORISON

O Love of God most full, O Love of God most free,
Come warm my heart, come fill my soul,
Come lead me unto Thee! Amen.

SOLO: by Miss Zena Doig - But the Lord Is Mindful Of His Own - Mendelssohn

SCRIPTURE LESSON: Selected

OFFERTORY: Arioso: "My heart is fixed on Thee" Bach

HYMN NO. 416: Not Alone For Mighty Empire

SERMON BY DR. CAMERON P. HALL, Press Representative of The State Department- "AS I SEE THE CONFERENCE"

BENEDICTION ... THREEFOLD AMEN ... SILENT PRAYER

POSTLUDE: Fanfare ..... Lemmens

CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

Tonight at 6:00 - Miss Alice English will speak to the Senior C. E. Society on the subject "Devotional Readings."

Mr. Van Williams will be the speaker for the Van-Sac Fellowship Group. The TAFS will meet in the East Room. The new society for Seventh Graders will meet in the West room with Richard Bennie as leader.

Social Tea at 7:00 for the above groups.

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THE CHURCH DIRECTORY

C 206725

MINISTER

JOHN HAYES CREIGHTON, D. D.

STUDY: OR 8117. Office Hours 11 to 12 Except Mondays

MANSE: 2100 Green St., Apt. 306, FI 2173

MINISTER EMERITUS, WILLIAM KIRK GUTHRIE, D.D.

EUTICUS RENN, Director of Choirs and Youth Organizations

EDITH HARBAUGH, Secretary to the Minister

ELDERS

CLASS OF 1945	CLASS OF 1946	CLASS OF 1947
Worthen Bradley	John E. Caswell	J. Gordon Hill
H. Mabry Swartz, *Clerk*	Dr. Robt. N. Shaffer	James Cantley
C. F. Von Der Mehden	Dr. Francis C. Mauer	Frank I. Turner

DEACONS

F. J. Christopherson	Herbert L. Beckner, *2nd V. P*	John W. Bardsley
Ernest E. Everett	Warren A. De Smidt, *Secy.*	Paul M. Bassett
Emil Leuenberger, Jr.	Hugh L. Ferguson, *1st V.P.*	Sgt. Charles Bunting, USA
Lt. Robert Mayer, USNR	Wesley M. Kaiser	Dr. D. E. Devincenzi
William H. Popert, *Pres.*	Warner R. Newell, Jr.	Paul T. Mackie
George A. Talbot	Richard J. Richert, USN	Clarence Tjostelson

TRUSTEES

Irving C. Bjork	P. R. Mills	Edszen N. Landrum
Mrs. W. H. Cook	Earl E. Fawcett	Dr. R. M. Ritchey
George W. Terry	George S. Sellers	C. H. Bradford, USN

Church Treasurer: J. GORDON HILL, 2856 Scott Street, WE 8399

President Women's Guild: MRS. EARL E. FAWCETT, 645 Leavenworth, TU 0651
The Guild meets at the Church the second Thursday of each month
Circles meet separately the Fourth Thursday of each month

Circle Chairmen:

1. Mrs. David Munro, 1332 Larkin Street, GR 0569
2. Mrs. J. H. Bosanko, 1501 Larkin Street, PR 1478
3. Mrs. A. C. Winslow, 653 - 27th Avenue, EV 9068
4. Mrs. May L. Edmondson, 57 Carmelita Way, UN 5948

Women's Evening Guild Circle Chairmen:

1. Mrs. F. D. Quigley, 726 Sutter Street, GR 8218
2. Mrs. Beatrice Hollister, 2701 Green Street, WA 6317

Duplex Envelopes for weekly contributions may be obtained by giving your name and address to any officer.

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ENGAGEMENTS

Thursday, May 8, 1945

MORNING

11.30 a.m. - Interview with
Senator Robertson

11.45 a.m. - Senator Lambert

12.00 noon - Mr. Coldwell

AFTERNOON

2.25 p.m. - Mr. St. Laurent

2.45 p.m. - Mr. Ilsley

3.00 p.m. - Visit to Government House

3.30 p.m. - Press Conference

4.00 p.m. - Lv. Ottawa for Washington

EVENING

7.10 p.m. - Arr. Montreal

8.50 p.m. - Lv. Montreal
(At Montreal, interview
with Mrs. A. Mathewson)

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CANADIAN DELEGATION
DÉLÉGATION DU CANADA

Near Albany, Oregon, May 15, 1945

We are in the evergreen country of Oregon on our way northward to Vancouver as the first stage of our journey back to Ottawa. We left the St. Francis Hotel in downtown San Fmacisco about 3:40 yesterday afternoon, all of us rather glad, I think, to be "under way"once more, since it didn't appear that even if we stayed two weeks longer in SF we would have seen very much more of the surrounding countryside. The three Canadian army cars were headed by a motorcyle patrolman of the SF City Police O I think the siren-screaming is a questionable performance, but it is a part of the landscape there. We drove over the great Bay Bridge - from that distance the Golden Gate bridge looks like a tracery of steel - & the late afternoon sky was full of billowing clouds. At the Oakland city limits our blue bobby took leave, and two khaki lads of the Oakland P.D. in a green car and an even more wailing siren took over, and escorted us to the Oakland pier station. There was a certain amount of banging and snapping as the PM was photographed before he climbed aboard the end of Car 100; Jack and Deane and I had space in the 3rd car forward, called "Clover Gem" - reminiscent of two other Clovers (Terrace and Castle) of our journey to Phila in October, 1943. 0 We worked at odss and ends until 8 o'c, when we had a delicious dinner which Perryman and Giles had prepared - and then some more work until 10:15, by which time I was right ready to turn in. On our outward joruney, as long as daylight lasted, we were running through the rich central valley of California. The extent of irrigation projects impressed us - most of the water comes from the great Shasta dam, which is the second largest in the world -- the SP Railway timetable says it is 560 feet high and 3500 feet long at the crest. The flood waters of the dam cover what once was the main line of the Southern Pacific: the new lines skirts easterly from Redding, Cal. to near Pollock, and then comes back to the west of Mt. Shasta (14161 feet) which we passed in the night. 0 I slept until 8:30 a.m., very soundly; had a stout breakfast, a good brisk walk at Eugene, Ore (I dscovered we had SP Engine No 4468 in front), and am now awaiting further orders At Albany we passed a southbound train behind No 4415. During the night it rained heavily, and I was barely conscious that we were passing through tunnels in the mountains: at Odell Lake, near Cascade summit, we were up at 4844 feet; though at Albany it was 213. 0 We are due in Portland at 1:05 p.m., at Seattle at 5:50 p.m., and at Vancouver at 11:15 p.m. tonight. 0 The conference has I think made considerable progress in the last two or three days. The agreement on voting procedure (i.e. to decide most questions by a majority vote) is a great step forward; and on the vexed questions of enforcement procedure in the Security Council the principle of "consultation" of nations not represented on the council at a moment when a thorny dispute may come up has also been advanced a good deal. The period of official mourning in the United States for President Roosevelt has now come to an end; and as a result there will be much more hospitality in the shape of parties and receptions for delegates. This afternoon at Richmond Cal Mrs. Casselman christens a ship.

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C206728

1945

θ Aboard theCascade Limited, near Salem, Oregon, northbound, May 15

This is the first opportunity I have had to send you a few impressions of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco where (as you have perhaps now heard) I have been spending the last three weeks. We left Ottawa at 3:00 p.m. on Thursday April 19, and travelled right through to San Francisco (via Toronto, Chicago, Omaha and Ogden) in a compartment Pullman) and across SanFrancisco Bay from Oakland in the early morning of April 23 (I always think it is pleasant to begin or end a journey by boat). We left the Golden Gate (by motor to Oakland behind screaming police sirens) at 3:40 yesterday en route to Vancouver, where we are due at 11:15 tonight. Thence we start easterly via Edmonton, Prince Albert and Winnipeg, reaching Ottawa, we hope) on the morning of May 26. θ One impression I have of the Conference was its universality. It started off with 46 flags (including the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R - which were never at Genenva in my time - and China and France as well as the U.K.) and in the interval Argentina was voted in the the two other Soviet Republics (Byelorussian and Ukrainian) were also admitted. It was interesting, by contrast with Geneva, to hear both Russian and Spanish spokenin the plenary sessions (for which we had a reserved seat in the plush Municipal Opera House). Another impression concerns the rather garrulous (tho not unfriendly) character of the San Francisco populace: I was never so besieged by autograph seekers in my life. θ Up until last Tuesday the effect was of living in two different worlds at once. The one was the world of the United Nations Conference - bounded by the St. Francis Hotel, the Conference centre, Market Street, and perhaps 5200 individuals of nearly 50 nations. The other was the world of the war in Europe, where battles were still being fought. It was this world which pre-occupied our attention through the successive surrenders by German forces, culminating last Tuesday in the annoucements made by President Truman and Mr. Churchill. It was 6:00 a.m. San Francisco time: I was up early enough to hear the broadcasts, and then I went to early service at the cahtedral on Nob Hill. While I ate ny breakfast in an "off the arm" establishment I was studying the faces of the people who came in before 7:00 a.m. for breakfast-some of them people who had been working all night, others snatching a hasty bite beforegoing to work all day. Except for the fact that all bars were closed for 24 hours, there were no outward marks of celebration at all. Butone remembers that SF is still "front-line" for the war in the Pacific; and we thought it a good thing, as a sobering influence, that t e United Nations Conference was being held in these surroundings at the moment when victory in Europe has been won. θ The general progress of the conference I think is satisfactory: this present week will see most of the commissions of the committees through their duties, and then will come the "piecing together" of the charter. There is a possibility that some of us will go back to SF for the signing ceremonies - it depends how closely they come to Jaune 11 (general election in Canada The "entertainment" part of the Conference will begin today - it was only at sundown yesterday that the official mourning for Pres-

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COLLIS ORMSBY REDD
Crusader Forgotten Common Man
Re-Incarnation Thomas Paine Common Sense
Philosophy Government and Religion

WORLD ANALYST
Government Distressed Business
Reconversion-Rehabilitation-Refinance
War Torn Bankrupt Nations World

WORLD'S 1945 CONSTITUTIONAL PROPHET

OVER

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MEMBERS C206730
1ST SESSION 79TH U. S. CONGRESS
IMPORTANT MESSAGE
AMERICA'S REBIRTH
SECOND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
TIME: JULY 4, 1945
PLACE: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
AMERICA'S REBIRTH
THE CONSTITUTION U. S. OF AMERICA
TIME: SEPTEMBER 17, 1945--PLACE WASHINGTON, D.C.
In The Commemoration 158th Anniversary,
Signing and Ratification American Charter.

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C 206731

T H E C R A N K S
A L W A Y S W I N

THE FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN IN WASHINGTON D.C.

AMERICA'S FALSE PROPHECY

MANY FALSE PROPHETS SHALL RISE AND DECEIVE MANY..Rev.I2:I2
OF ALL THE EVILS ABROAD IN THE WORLD TODAY. INSINCERITY*INSECURITY
AMERICA'S POLITICAL-MILITARY LEADERS THE MOST DANGEROUS..C.O.R.

HIS LAST WARNING

NOW IS THE ACCPTED TIME TO DEMAND OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN'S
POLITICAL-MILITARY LEADERS TO ABOLISH THE DESTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OF
THE ATOMIC BOMB;AND,
"TO HELL WITH RUSSIA'S STALINISM-MOLOTIVISM AND THEIR SATELLITES.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST THREAT AGAINST THE SURVIVAL AND ADVANCEMENT OF A
CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION.
AN ARMY OF PRINCIPLES WILL PENETRATE WHERE AN ARMY OF SOLDIERS CANNOT.
IT WILL SUCCEED WHERE DIPLOMATIC MANAGEMENT WOULD FAIL. IT WILL MARCH
ON THE HORIZON OF THE WORLD AND WILL CONQUER...
TYRANNY. LIKE HELL,IS HARD TO CONQUER...Thomas Paine////

THE CRANKS ARE THOSE WHO DO NOT ACCEPT THE EXISTING ORDER OF THINGS,
AND PROPOSES TO CHANGE THEM BY LOGIC AND REASON. THERE FORE THE CRANKS
ARE IN THE MINORITY.
THERE ARE ALWAYS PROGRESSIVE THINKERS IN ADVANCE OF THEIR TIME,AND THEY
THEY ALWAYS WIN,CALLED FOOLS AT FIRST,THEY ARE ABUSED AND PERSECUTED,
BUT THEIR REFORMS ARE GENERALLY RIGHTEOUS,AND TIME,REASON AND ARGUMENT
BRING MEN AND WOMEN TO THEIR SIDE.
ABUSED AND RIDICULED AND THEN GIVEN A HEARING THEN SUPPORTED. THIS HAS
BEEN THE GAUNTLET THAT GREAT REFORMS HAVE RUN SINCE THE TIME OF GALILEO
TO JOHN BROWN..

IN CIVILIZED LIFE,A MAN'S ACTIONS ARE ADJUSTED TO WHAT OTHER PEOPLE
ARE DOING AND WELL DO. NO PERSON STANDS ALONE IN THE WORLD*IF HE MAKES
AN IMPRESSION ON THE WORLD. BUT HE MUST GAIN MOST OF HIS FORCE FROM
WHICH HE HAS BEEN BUILDING. BUT IT REQUIRES A PERSON OF FULL APPRECIA-
-TION TO RECOGNIZE THE BEST OTHERS HAVE DONE,AND ONE OF INIATIVE ABIL-
-ITY TO BUILD HIGHER UPON THE WORLD'S STRUCTURE.
THERE CAN BE BUT ONE AIM IN LIFE,AND THAT IS TO RAISE MAN TO THE STAT-
-URE OF HIS OWN SPIRIT. GREATER THAN ALL THE COSMIC CAUSES OF DELIVER-
-ING THE HUMAN CREATURE"BRUTE HALF-AKIN" TO TOTAL KINSHIP WITH DIVINE
PACIFISM. IN OTHER WORDS IS THE CAUSE SUPREME?
NOT MERELY A MEANS OF AN ATTAINMENT OF OTHER ENDS,IT IS ITS OWN SORDID
ENDS. FOR ALL BE WON IF THIS BE WON,AND ALL BE LOST IF THIS BE LOST.
THIS IS THE REASON FOR PACIFISM: AND THE REASON WHY I WOULD RATHER
DIE FOR THIS CAUSE THAN TO LIVE FOR ANY OTHER.

THE POWER AN WISDOM OF ECONOMY

IT IS TO BE REMEMBERD THAT COMPETING ARMIES AND NAVIES DO NOT ABOLISH
INJUSTICES,AND THEREFORE,CANNOT PREVENT WAR OR CREATE PEACE.
THEY MAY HOWEVER,AGGRAVATE THE SITUATION AND HASTEN WAR THROUGH HAVING
AVAILABLE THE POWER OF PHYSICAL FORCE TO ENFORCE INJUSTICES,AND TO
DESTROY JUSTICE. THE MOBILE ARMIES IN THE PAST AND PRESENTLY ARE USED
FOR INVASION RATHER THAN DEFENSE.
THE ONLY WAY TO STOP THE INVADER IS BY BEING WISER. RESTORE FREEDOM,
PEACE AND PROSPERITY AVAILABLE UNDER ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.
AN ECONOMIC NATION IS A SAFE NATION...By G.Smak..Industrial Economist
WASHINGTON D.C. A NO MAN'S LAND IN THE MATTER OF ECONOMY,ACCOUNTABILITY
AND RESIONSIBILITY. COLLIS ORMSBY REDD FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN---

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AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN'S
C O M M O N S E N S E P H I L O S O P H Y

THE NEW DEAL DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE POLICY
SUBSIDIZED-LEND LEASE MOTHER GOOSE-SANTA CLAUS PHILOSOPHY
A POLITICAL FARCE.A NATIONAL DISGRACE AND A SNDALOUS MISUSE
OF OFFICIAL POWER. REEKING CESSPOOL GOVERNMENTAL EXTRAVAGANZA

AMERICA'S FALSE LEADERSHIP

TODAY'S PRESS- TRUMAN URBES LABOR-MANAGEMENT UNITY.
TRUMAN ASKS 550 MILLIONS FOR UNRRA.
THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION LACKS BOTH SINCERITY AND SECURITY OF PURPOSE-HYPOCRITICAL AND SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED WITHOUT ANY UNDUE CRAMPED CEREMONY.

PUBLIC OPINION

"HOW WEEL ABRAHAM LINCOLN KNEW THE FACTS CONCERNING THE POWER PUBLIC OPINION,WHEN HE SAID:"WHOEVER CAN CHANGE PUBLIC OPINION CAN CHANGE GOVERNMENT PRACTICALLY JUST AS MUCH." I HAVE FAITH IN THE PEOPLE. LET THEM KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE COUNTRY IS SAFE.(PRESIDENT AND CONGREES LACK SUCH FAITH IN THE PEOPLE)PREFER POWER POLITICS"

"THE PEOPLE MUST SPEAK"

IF THE PEOPLE DESIRE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHALL HAVE CONTROL OVER LOCAL AFFAIRS IT IS THE PEOPLE TO SAY SO. IF THE PEOPLE DESIRE TO LEAVE CONGRESS THE UNLIMITED DISCRETIONARY POWERS OF THINGS IT SHALL WITH THIS MONEY,IT IS THE TIRED TAXPAYERS DUTY TO SAY SO.
THIS PECULIARLY THE PEOPLES PROBLEMS. THIS PURLOINING THE CONSTITUTI -IONAL POWER FROM THE STATE BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS PASSED ALL REASON AND BEFORE THE FINAL PILLAGE TAKES PLACE THOSE WHO ARE MOST INTERESTED CONCERNED MUST BE HEARD. WE MAY NOT HAVE IN POWER THOSE WHO USE THE POWER AND THE GOVERNMENT'S MACHINERY IN THE INTERESTS
POWERS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.
IT HAS BEEN SAID BY HIGH AUTHORITY THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NOW HAS THE POWER AND THE GOVERNMENTS'S MACHINERY WHICH IN THE HANDS OF THOSE WITH EVIL PURPOSES. WHO KNOWS WHEN THEY WILL USE IT.THE ACCEPTED TIME IS NOW AT HAND FOR ACTION.

CONSIDER SERIOUSLY

"HUMAN REASON HAS BEEN HOODWINKED BY BRAZEN CUPIDITY AND CORRUPTION".
"GROUND TO DUST BY FINANCIAL DESPOTISM,CHEATED BY POLITICAL DEMAGOGS, FLEECED BY CORRUPT GOVERNMENT,"JUSTICE AWAITS HONEST LEADERS OF THE MASSES TO PLACE THEIR PROGRAM IN THE BALANCE FOR ECONOMIC LIBERTY TO FULFILL THE DESTINY FOR WHICH THIS NATION WAS SEPERATED FROM THE GOLD- -FRAUD BRITISH FINANCIAL MONARCHY.
THE BELATED INSTITUTIONS OF JUSTICE AND PROMOTION OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE DARE NOT BE DENIED BY THIS 79th FIRST SESSION U.S.CONGRESS UNLESS TRAITORS PREFER TO DEFI AMERICA'S 132 MILLION OF COMPLETELY DEFLATED, EXPLOIED,PLUNDERED AND ROBBED CITIZENS AT THE RISK OF THEIR POLITICAL NECKS AND POSSIBLY THEIR PHYSICAL CARCASS".

WE ARE THE GOVERNMENT

NO ONE IS GOING TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THE COMMON MAN BUT THEMSELVES. IT IS UP TO EACH OF US AS ECONOMIC LIBERATORS TO DO THE JOB FOR OUR- -SELVES AND OUR FELLOW VICTIMS OF"ORGANIZED GREED".
THE CITIZENS ARE THE GOVERNMENT. THEY CAN SAY TO WHAT EXTENT THEY WILL ALLOW THEMSELVES TO BE FURTHER EXPLOITED AND PLUNDERED BY AN INEFFICIENT -INCOMPETENT,IRRESPONSIBLE,DERELICT SUBSERVIENT MEMBERS UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

COLLIS ORMSBY REDD CONSTITUTIONAL CRUSADER
FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN IN WASHINGTON D.C.

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COLLIS ORMSBY REDD CONSTITUTIONAL CRUSADER
FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN IN WASHINGTON D.C.

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A C O N T R I B U T I O N
AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN
WORLD RCONOMIC CRISIS FORMULAE

T H E A M E R I C A N P L A N
SELF-HELP SYSTEM GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
RECONVERSION-REHABILITATION-REFINANCING
F U L L T I M E E M P L O Y M E N T

****

GOVERNMENT'S FIRST OBLIGATION
CONVERSION WAR PLANTS TO PEACE TIME PRODUCTION
GOVERNMENT TO RETAIN ALL PLANTS AND TO LEASE SAME TO
INDUSTRY-MANAGEMENT AND LABOR ON A RENTAL BASIS OF 5%
GROSS PRODUCTION TO BE INCLUDED COST OF PRODUCTION

FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT TO BE CONSIDERD ON A YEARLY BASIS
OF EMPLOYMENT. STANDARD LIVING WAGES TO BE MAINTAINED FOR
THE EMPLOYED-UNEMPLOYED-OLD AGE & INFIRM BE INCLUFED PENSION BENEFITS.

****

REBIRTH COMMON SENSE PHILOSOPHY GOVERNMENT

THESE ARE TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS. MORE THAN A CENTURY AND HALF
THESE WORDS FELL ON THE STARTLED EARS AMERICAN COLONISTS,
THE CRY WAS TAKEN UP AND A MIGHTY FREE NATION WAS THE RESULT.
TODAY IN AMERICA AND THOUSANDS OF MILLION IN OTHER LANDS"THESE ARE
TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS.
MODERN DEMOCRACY (ROOSEVELT NEW DEALISM)HAS FAILED COMPLETELY.
SOCIALISM OFFERS NO RELIEF. INDEED,WHO WOULD HESITATINGLY CHOOSE THE
CAPITALISM GREAT BRITAIN OR AMERICA AND THE BOLSHEVISM COMMUNISTIC
RUSSIA?

I HAVE ALWAYS OPPOSED THE MODE OF REFINING GOVERNMENT TO AN INDIVIDUAK
OR WHAT IS CALLED A SINGLE EXECUTIVE. SUCH A MAN WILL ALWAYS BE THE
CHIEF OF HIS PARTY. A PLURALITY ID FAR BETTER. IT COMBINES THE MASS
OF A NATION BETTER TOGETHER,AND BESIDES THIS,IT IS NECESSARY TO THE
MANLY MIND OF A REPUBLIC IT LOSES THE DEBASING IDEA OF OBEYING AN
INDIVIDUAL.
RELIGION IS TOO MUCH OFTEN CENTERED ON ONE MAN RATHER THAN GOD.
YOU AND I CANNOT KEEP THE WORLD FROM CHANGING,BUT WE CAN DETERMIN
WHAT IT WILL CHANGE.

I DO NOT BELIEVE IN COMMUNISM,SOCIALIS OR ANY OTHER SO-CALLED RADICAL
POLITICAL MOVEMENTS,ALTHOUGH I ADMIRE THE SINCERITY AND DETERMINATION
OF THEIR FOLLOWERS,ALTHOUGH THE THEORIES OF THESE REFORMS MOVEMENTS
APPEAR AND SOUND AND LOGICAL,I DO NOT BELIEVE AND THEY HAVE PROVED
THEMSELVES THEY ARE NOT PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE IN AN ECONIC SENSE.
I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT IT IS POSSIBLE FOR A MAN ELECTED TO OFFICE ANY
MAN ELECTED HIGH OFFICE,NO MATTER HOW HONEST AND SINCERE AND OTHERWISE
"RIGHT" HEMAY BE,TO INTRODUCE A WORKABLE AND EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF
GOVERNMENT SUCESSFULLY,WHEN HIS CONSTITUENTS DO NOT UNDERSTAND IT AND
THEREFORE CANNOT ACCEPT OR PRACTICE THE DOCTRINED OF THE UTOPIA
POLITICIAN.

THE INDIVIDUAL MUST LEARN THE CAUSE OF OUR ECONOMIC ILLS AND UNDERSTAND
THAT BY PATRONIZING BUSINESS WHICH HE AND HIS FELLOW CONSUMERS OWN,
HE CAN QUIETLY AND LAGALLY BOYCOTT THE PROFIT SYSTEMmWHICH IS THE
CAUSE OF OUR PRESENT DISORDER.
SOCIAL SECURITY CANNOT BE MANUFACTURED. IT MUST COME FROM THE HEART.
IF THIS GOVERNMENT WAS ADMINISTERED FOR THE PEOPLE INSTEAD OF PARTY
LEADERS-LABOR LEADERS AND ORGANIZED WEALTH THERE WOULD BE NO STRIKES,
DEPRESSIONS OR UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY TO DEAL WITH.
THIS COUNTRY WITH ITS INSTITUTIONS BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE WHO INHERIT
OT. LET WORKING PEOPLE BEWARE OF PREJUIDICES,WORKING DIVISIONS,AND
HOSTILITYES AMONG THEMSELVES. LET THERE BE NO ARMED INTEEVENTION.
THE STRUGGLE FOR TODAY IS NOT FOR TODAY. IT IS FOR A VAST FUTURE ALSO.
WITH A RELIANCE ON PROVIDENCE,ALL THE MORE FIRM AND EARNEST. LET US
PROCEED IN THIS GREAT ASK OF REHABILITATIONG A SICK AND WOUNDED WORLD.

****

IN CONCLUSION

IF THIS NATION UNDER GOD SHALL SURVIVE,A NEW BIRTH FREEDOM AND GOVERN-
-MENT OF,BY,FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH AND ENDURE FOREVER. AND
WHEREAS:
BE IT ORDAINED AND SO ORDERD BY THIS GREAT TRIBUNAL: AMERICA'S
CONSTITUTIONAL PATRIOTS HONEST ADMINISTRATIONS GOVERNMENT.

COLLIS ORMSBY REDD
AMERICA'S CONSTITUITIONAL TORY
CLEAN POLITICS-GOOD GOVERNMENT-PRACTICAL RELIGION

****

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AMERICA'S LIBERTY MENACED
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES-TRADE UNION LEADERSHIP
****
TO MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN
AMERICA'S GULLIBLE NATIONAL ELECTORATE
THE TIRED TAXPAYERS AND LAZY CITIZENS OF AMERICA
VICTIMS OF "ORGANIZED GREED" POWER POLITICS-LABOR LEADERS

A T T E N T I O N
DELEGATES LABOR AND MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

NEW RECEIVERSHIP DEMANDED

OUR NATION IS BANKRUPT AND WE ARE FORCED TO CHANGE RECEIVERSHIP.
CONGRESS AND THE NEW DEAL PRESIDENT FOR THE LAST 12 YEARS HAVE FAILED TO GIVE ITS CONSTITUENTS A WORKABLE-CONSTRUCTIVE PEACE PROGRAM.
THE PROBLEMS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE POLICY,PREVENT FUTURE WARS AND RESTORE PEACE AND PROSPERITY AMONG MEN AND WITH ALL NATIONS.
THE BATTLE NOW RAGES FOR JUSTICE,NOT VENGEANCE. THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE TO SUPPORT WHAT IS TERMED SYSTEMATIC LEGAL CORRUPTION WITH THESE MEN IN POWER,OR TO BATTLE FOR THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND DEMAND CLEAN SWEEP OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EITHER BY BALLOT BOX OR DIRECT ACTION.
THE BUGLE CALL IS NOW SOUNDED FOR POLITICAL REBELLION.

THERE IS NO LONGER A MYSTERY TO THE PUBLIC,BUT WHAT IT IS A MAN'S MADE DEPRESSION AND WAR,BROUGHT ON BY SELFISH INDIVIDUALS WHO INDULGE IN THE GAME OF GRAFT,GREED AND CORRUPTION.
THE NATION MUST STAND BY A NATIONAL DEMOCRAT GOVERNMENT. IF WE WOULD KEEP MEN ANF WOMEN AT PEACE.WE MUST REMOVE CAUSES OF DISCONTENT,ELEVATE MORAL SENTIMENT,INCULCATE A SPIRIT OF JUSTICE AND TOLERANCE AND COMPOSE THEIR DIFFERENCES.
MEN COVET POWER,AND POWER CORRUPTS. IF IN ANY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD,IN OTHER WORDS,HUMANITY SHOULD ACHIEVE AN IDEAL COMMONWEALTH WITHOUT THE WASTE AND WOE OF WAR. IT IS HERE SOCIETY MAY BE CONSTRUCTIVELY ADOPTED TO CONTINIOUS EVOLVING PROCESS OF SOCIAL CHANGE.
THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN AMERICA HAS AN EXTREMELY A REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY. DISCONTENT IN GENERAL,AND THERE IS,AN EXTRAORDINARY INTER-EST IN SOME-OTHER WAY OF LIFE. IN THE IMMENSE OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE, WITH ALL ITS VIOLENCE AND HATE,IN OTHER WORDS,WE ARE CONFRONTED BY A VIGOROUS ALTERNATE. WE MUST PLUNGE INTO THIS STRUGGLE TO THE END OF AN ABSTRACT IDEAL OF PERFECTION.
THE MAIN THING IS TO SECURE GOOD GOVERNMENT. LAW SHOULD DETERMINE AND NOT THE INDIVIDUAL. TAKE AWAY FROM THE OFFICIAL INDIVIDUAL PATRONAGE AND HAVE ALL QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC CONCERN DETERMINED BY LAW.
THE REMEDY FOR SOCIAL EVIL DOES NOT SO MUCH CONFLICT IN CHANGING THE GOVERNMENT,AS IT DOES IN INCREASING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OF THE PEOPLE SO THEY MAY KNOW HOW TO GOVERN. IF THEY DO NOT LEARN TO GOVERN THEM-SELVES INTELLIGENTLY,SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM WILL BE THE RESULT.
THE CRYING NEED TODAY,IS TO EDUCATE THE PEOPLE IN THE BASIC FUNDAMENTAL IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY. RESTORATION BASIC FUNDAMENTALS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (1776). THE FOUNDATION AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

THE ERR OF REALITY". THE ADMINISTRATION IS COMING FACE TO FACE WITH HARD CONCRETE FACTS. ONE OF THESE FACTS IS THE DISILLUSIONMENT OF THE AVERAGE CITIZEN,AND HIS FEELINGS AS TO WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE NAME OF GOVERNMENT. THE UNITED STATES CAN ONLY BE GOVERNED IN ACCORDANCE OF KNOWLEFGE AND WISDOM OF LIFE.
TRUTH MUST BE OUR EVERY AUTHORITY. THERE IS NO OTHER AUTHORITY.
IT IS THE CLEAR PLAIN FACTS THAT WE MUST LOOK TO.
THE NATION SHOULD HAVE A TRUTHFUL AND COMPLETE SUMMARY OF FACTS PLACED BEFORE IT BY AN EMERGENCY COMMISSION,OR SUCH BETTER MEANS AS MIGHT BE DEVISED. IT WOULD SEEM BY THE GENERAL CONSENSUS OF THOSE WHO HAVE COME OUT IN THE DAYLIGHT(AND HAVE EXP SUCH AS ANDREW J.HIGGINS INDUSTRIALIST) EXPRESSED THEIR VIEWS AND THERE ARE MANY-THAT THE COFFERS OF OUR TREAS-URY CANNOT SUSTAIN ANOTHER YEAR POLITICAL PRANKS.
AN ACUTE CRISIS FACES US AND THE TIME IS PAST TO THE LAST RESORT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE AND FORCED TO LUCK.
NEITHER DARE WE TRUST THE FORTUNES OF THE COUNTRY TO THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN TRIED AND FAILED US IN THE PAST(DEMOCRAT-REPUBLICAN PARTY MACHINE SYSTEM
THERE IS NO INSURANCE POLICY SUPPLIED WITH THE OLD "CONFIDENTIAL" TRICK AND IT COMES NO GUARANTEED

A M E R I C A'S B E T R A Y A L

THE TRUTH OF THINGS ARE BURIED DEEP IN WASHINGTON AND HARD TO GET AT.
NO ONE SEEMS WILLING TO BUY IT,AND SINCE IT COSTS MONEY TO COMPILE AND PRESENT IN PRACTICAL FORM SO THAT EVERYBODY CAN GET IT.
SOMEHOW,SOMEPLACE,SOMEWHERE,SOME NATION MUST TAKE THAT STEP TOWARD PERSONAL SALVATION OR THE WORLD WILL GO DOWN IN RUIN. AND THAT HONOR I COVET FOR MY BELOVED AMERICA TO TAKE THAT LEAD SO OTHER NATIONS MAY FOLLOW INTO THE NEW JERUSALEM WHERE POVERTY AND WARS WILL BE NO MORE.
AND SO IN THAT SPIRIT AND WITH THOSE HOPES I SAY WITH ALL MY HEART AND SOUL. AMERICA FIRST LAST ALWAYS.

COLLIS ORMSBY REED AMBASSADOR GOODWILL

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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WORLD'S GREATEST PESTILENCE TODAY
COMMUNISM TRADE UNIONISM LEADERSHIP
****
A T T E N T I O N
PRESIDENT TRUMAN-U.S.CABINET-531 MEMBERS U.S.CONGRESS

FALSE LIBERALISM
RUSSIA'S COMMUNITIC LEADERSHIP DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO COMMUN-
-IZE EUROPE AND ASIA.
AMERICA'S TRADE UNIONISM C.I.O- A.F.L.-U.M. W.OF.A. ACTIVITY
FOMENTING STRIKES-NARCHISM.
AMERICA'S FINANCIAL DESPOTS(EXPLOITERS-SPECULATORS HUMAN AFFAIRS)
POLITICIANS IN WASHINGTON FAILURE IN ENACTING * CONSTITUTIONAL
LEGISLATION LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
CONSTITUTION AND AMERICAN TRADITIONS. SELF-HELP SYSTEM GOVERNMENT.

THE WAGNER LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY ACT HAS OUTLIVED ITS USEFUL-
*ESS AND SHOULD BE ABOLISH (THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM ARBOTRARY POWER)
IN ITS STEAD THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE RECOVERY
CONSTRUCTIVE-WORKABLE-ECONOMIC PLAN SHOULD BE ADOPTED.
THIS PLAN IS NOW IN THE LAPS OF THE PRESIDENT-JOHN W.SNYDER-
JOHN R.STEELMAN-PRESIDENT'S ADVISOR LABOR PROBLEMS*ALSO CONGRESS
AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC FOR STUDY TO MEET THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC
ORISIS THAT PREVAILS IN AMERICA AND THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD TODAY
THE BEST PREPAREDNESS IN THE WORLD TODAY AGAINST FOREIGN AGGRESS-
-ION,COMMERCIAL,OR OTHER,IS TO REINFORCE OURSELVES WITH A
CONTENTED PROSPEROUS AND WELL INFORMED PUBLIC BY UTILIZING THE
GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES OF THIS GREAT CONTINENT,AS WELL AS THE
MACHINERY NECESSARY TO PRODUCE EFFECTIVENESS,FOR THE WELFARE OF
AMERICA,FOR ALL TIME TO COME.
SOCIAL SECURITY MUST COME FROM THE HEART IT CANNOT BE MANUFACT-
-URED.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AS ESTABLISHED IN WASHINGTON RELIEVING THE
STATE GOVERNMENTS OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY OF MEETING THE CONTROVERSY
LABOR AND MANAGEMENT IS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EPIDEMIC OF
STRIKES THAT NOW ENGULF THE INDUSTRIAL AREA'S OF AMERICA.
CONGRESS MUST REMEDY THIS EVIL IMMEDIATELY SO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS
WILL BE ABLE TO WORK OUT A SATISFACTORY LIVING WAGES BETWEEN EMPLOYER-
EMPLOYEE-COMMUNITY WHERE STRIFE BETWEEN LABOR AND MANAGEMENT NOW
EXISTS.
ALSO IT IS THE STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE FULL EMLOYMENT OR
SOCIAL SECURITY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE EMLOYEE DURING UNEMPLOYMENT.
AMERICA HAS URGENT NEED TODAY FOR CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM
OF CITIZENS PREPARED TO FIGHT.THAT DIES NOT MEAN THE NATION NEED ONLY
SOLDIERS. IT HAS NEED OF MEN AND WOMEN,AND CHILDREN TOO,WHO HAVE THE
COURAGE TO FIGHT AND LIVE ACCORDING TO AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.
AMERICA'S MOST POWERFUL ENEMIES DO NOT APPROACH ITS SHORES OOR IN
WARPLANES,OR AS A MARCHING LEGION. THEY STEAL UPON US UNSEEN,USING
THE PEACE AND SECURITY WE ENJOY AS CLOAKS TO HIDE THEIR POISONOUS
SCHEMES. THEY APPEAL COVERTLY TO THE UNFORTUNATE AND THE DISTRESSED
AMONG US.PREACHING THE CREEDS OF UNREST AND ENVY. THEY SEEK TO INSTILL
INTO THE MINDS OF CHILDREN DISTRUST OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.
ONLY ONE WEAPN WILL PREVAIL AGAGINST THIS INVASION. THAT WEAPON IS
"CONSTITUTIONAL PATRIOTISM IN ACTION"?

VOICE TODAY FOUNDING FATHERS

GEORGE WASHINGTON ON THE EVE OF THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-
-TION SAID TO HIS PEOPLE:"IF TO PLEASE THE PEOPLE,WE OFFER WHAT WE
OURSELVES WOULD DISAPPROVE,HOW CAN WE AFTERWARDS DEFEND OUR WORK?
LET US RAISE A STANDARD WHICH THE HONEST AND WISE CAN REPAIR,THE
EVENT IS IN THE HANDS OF GOD,THAT IS THE IDEAL WE MUST REURN TO IF
LEADERSHIP IS TO PLAY ITS PROPER PART IN OUR GOVERNMENT.
THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEMANDING AND UPHOLDING RESTS UPON EVERY
INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN.

IN CONCLUSION

GOD FORBID WE ANY LONGER CONTINUE THE ACCOMPLICESS OF MURDERERS,
ROBBERS,THIEVES,THE UPPERWORLD GANGSTERS AND RACKETERS IN GOVERNMENT
AND TRADE UNION LEADERSHIP.
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COLLIS O.REDD CRUSADER
FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN IN WASHINGTON D.C.

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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T H E D A Y O F J U D G E M E N T
IS NOW UPON ********** TIME NOV. 5, 1945
A M E R I C A ' S
CONGRESSIOANAL POWER POLITICS LEGISLATION
TWELVE YEARS OUTLAW LABOR LEDISLATION
THE PRIMARY CAUSE NATION WIDE EPIDEMIC STRIKES.
****
THE PUBLIC'S SOLUTION
UNITED STATES CONGREES RE-CAPTURE ITS CONSTITUTIONAL POWER AND RETURN ALL LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY PROBLEMS BACK TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMUNITIES WHERE SUCH LEGISLATION PROPERLY BELONGS.THERE IS NO OTHER ALTERNATIVE FOR JUSTICE.
LABOR-MANAGEMENT-PUBLIC.
******* **********
POWER POLITICS AND MILITARY POWER LEGISLATORS IN WASHINGTON D.C. NO PEACE AT ALL.
---?----------
DIVINE RIGHTS OF KINGS?(
THE GREATEST BLIGHT THAT EVER WILTED THE DESTINY OF MAN. THE GREATEST SCOURGE TO EVER BEFALL THE HUMAN RACE,THE SCOURCE OF GREATEST HORROR, OF MAN'S CREATION,IS THE FRANKENSTEIN,TURNED UPON ITS OWN MASTER?"THE DIVINE RIGHTS OF KINGS". CRUSHING HUMAN HOPES,DESTROYING HUMAN MINDS AND WRECKING HUMAN BODIES,SCORNFUL OF THE HUMAN RIHHTS AND HUMAN FREEDOM WITH TRAILS OF BLOOD IT MARKS A PATH OF SORROW DOWN THROUGH MANY CENTUR--IES OF HUMAN HISTORY¾
A M E R I C A
YET IN ALL THIS CHAOS,DESTINY FOUND AN ANSWER TO THE CRY AND PRAYERS OF HUMAN HEARTS,A SEED OF FREEDOM WAS PLANTED ON NEW ENGLAND'S BARREN SHORES,HIDDEN FAR AND WELL FROM THE BIRDS OF PREY A NATION,NEW AND FREE SAW THE LIGHT OF DAY. TWO BOUNDLESS OCEANS GUARANTEED ITS SAFETY UNTIL IT COULD STAND ALONE.
THAT TYRANTS AND KINGS TORE AT EACH OTHER'S THROATS WHILE THIS INFANT NATION GREW UP,INS TRENGTH AND RIGHTEOUSNESS,TO FULL FLUSH OF MANHOOD, BESPEAKS THE PLAN OF DESTINY.
TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION
IT WAS THE CRY OF"TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION" ECHOING THROUGH THE WILDERNESS OF AMERICA,THAT FANNED SMOLDERING RESENTMENT AGAINST OPEN TYRANNY INTO OPEN REBELLION.
"TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION"WAS THE ISSUE THAT ENDED THE RULE OF "DIVINE RIGHTS OF KINGS" IN AMERICA?. AND TODAY IT WILL AGAIN END THE RULE OF NEW DEAL FALSE LIBERALISM IN AMERICA.
S P I R I T O F 1 7 7 6
THE"SPIRIT OF 1776" THE WILL TO DO OR DIE EMBODIED IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,GIVES THOUGHT TO US TODAY....
WITH A FIRM RELIANCE ON THE PROTECTION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE WE MUTUALLY PLEDGE TO EACH OTHER OUR LIVES,OUR FORTUNES,AND OUR SACRED HONOR".
IN THOSE DAYS THE PEOPLE WERE NOT LIVING UNDER A TERRIBLE BARRAGE NEW DEAL POISON GAS PROPOGANDA,THAT DROWNED THEIR POWER TO REASON. AS OF TODAY. THEY KNEW WHAT TO DO TO SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS
AS OF TODAY. THEY KNEW THE FACTS AND WERE ABLE TO DRAW LOGICAL CONCLUS--IONS.AND THEY KNEW WHAT TO DO TO SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS. THAY ACTED TOGETHER WITH THE SPIRIT OF"ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE"
SUBTLE STEALTH-THOU SHALT NOT KILL
WHERE THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD IS LIBERTY,A MILESTONE ON THE PATH OF THE PROPER APPROACH TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE HIGHER MORAL AND SPIRITUAL OF THE HIGHER MYSTERIES OF LIFE,THE PROPER APPROACH TO A HIGHER MORAL AND SPIRITUAL ATTAINMENT. IN THE EXERCISE OF OUR GOD-LIKE POWER IN THE SOLUTION OF THE MATERIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN OUT NATIONAL LIFE CAN BE BE BUT A MILESTONE. A POWER OF ATTAINMENT,ON THE PATH OF DEEPER MORAL AND SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENTS.
"WE ARE THE GOVERNMENT"
THE FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN IN WASHINGTON
NO ONE IS GOING TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THE COMMON PEOPLE BUT THEM--SELVES. IT IS UP TO EACH OF UF US AS ECONOMIC LIBERATORS TO DO THE JOB FOR OURSELVES AND OUR FELLOW VICTIMS OF"ORGANIZED GREED"POLITICIANS.
THE CITIZENS ARE THE GOVERNMENT(NOT THE PRESIDENT-CONGRESS))THEY CAN SAY TO WHAT EXTENT THEY WILL ALLOW THEMSELVES TO BE FURTHER EXPLOITED AND PLUNDERED BY THE HYSTERICAL COCKEYED LUNATIC NEW DEAL(FAKE) NATIONAL DEFENSE PRE¼AREDNAESS AND MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.
****
I N C O N C L U S I O N
A T T E N T I O N
PRESIDENT'S LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON
THE EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYER OF LABOR HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM THEY NO LONGER CAN EVADE OR IGNORE
THE WORLD TODAY DEMANDS OF LABOR AND MANEGMENT OF AMERICA TO RETURN TO THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLES AND AMERICAN TRADITIONS AS THE ONLY SOLUTION TO END FOREVER WORLD-WIDE CHOAS OF TODAY.
COLLIS ORMSBY REDD CONSTITUTIONAL CRUSADER

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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THE DAWN NEW WORLD ERA
W O R L D F R E E D O M

THE PASSING 3 BIG BURLESQUE 1945 SHOW-A TRAGIC COMEDY
FAKE GOVERNMENTS FAKE CHARTERS FAKE CONFERENCES.

****

THE RESSURECTION DEMOCRACY GOD'S PROGRAM
UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSAL COOPERATIVES INCORPORATED
SELF HELP SYSTEM GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

WE RECOGNIZE THAT THROUGH THE CONNIVANCE OF THE PRESENT AND PRECEDING ADMINISTRATIONS THE COUNTRY HAS REACHED THE CRISIS IN THE NATIONAL LIFE AS PREDICTED IN THE DECLARATIONS OVER A CENTURY AND HALF AGO.
WE REALIZE THAT WHILE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OUR FINANCIAL AND INDUST--RIAL INDE PENDENCE IS YET TO BE ATTAINED BY RESTORING OUR COUNTRY TO A PEOPLES GOVERNMENT,WHICH FUNCTIONS HAVE BEEN BASELY SURRENDERED BY OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS)(UNITED STATES CONGRESS)AND SERVANTS TO CORPORATE MONOPOLIES. AND THAT PROMPT AND PATRIOTIC ACTION IS THE SUPREME DEITM OF THE HOUR.
THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANKERS AND WALL STREET FINANCIERS HAS BEEN MORE POTENT IN SHAPING LEGISLATION AND DEFEAT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE,AND PLUTOCRACY AND BUREAUCRACY THEREBY HAS BEEN ENTHRONED ON THE RUINS OF DEMOCRACY.
TO RESTORE OUR GOVERNMENT AS INTENDED BY THE FATHERS OF OUR REPUBLIC.
WE DEMAND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM WHICH SHALL MAKE US MASTERS OF OUR OWN AFFAIRS AND INDEPENDENT OF CORPORATE INTERESTS BY THE ADOPTION OF THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.
(I) WE DEMAND A NATIONAL MONEY SAFE AND SOUND WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF BANKS ISSUE,TO BE FULL LEGAL TENDER OF ALL DEBTS,PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, A JUST EQUITABLE AND EFFICIENT MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE,AND THROUGH LAWFUL DISBURSEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
(2) WE DEMAND THE VOLUME OF THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM BE SPEEDILY INCREASED TO AN AMOUNT SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF BUSINESS AND POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY AND TO RESTORE THE LEVEL PRIOR TO LABOR AND PRODUCTION.
(3) WE DEMAND THE FREE AND UNLIMITED CIONAGE OF SILVER AND GOLD AT A RATIO OF 35 TO I.
(4) WE DEMAND THE SALE OF BONDS AND THE INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC ~~DEBT~~ INTEREST BEARING-DEBT MADE BY THE PRESENT AND PRECEDING ADMINISTRATIONS AS UN-CONSTITUTIONAL,UNLAWFUL AND UNNECESSARY AND WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF THE LAW,AND THAT NO MORE BONDS BE ISSUED,EXCEPT BY SPECIFIC ACTS OF CONGRESS AND APPROVED BY THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.
(5) WE DEMAND SUCH LEGISLATION AS WILL PREVENT THE DEMONSTRATION OF LAW--FUL MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES BY PRIVATE CONTROL.
(6) WE DEMAND THAT THE GOVERNMENT IN PAYMENT OF ITS OBLIGATIONS,SHALL USE ITS OPTION TO THE KIND OF LAWFUL MONEY IN WHICH THEY ARE TO BE PAID, AND WE DENOUNCE THE PRESENT AND PRECEDING ADMINISTRATIONS SURRENDERING THIS OPTION TO THE HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.
(7) WE DEMAND A GRADUATED INCOME TAX,TO THE END THAT AGGREGATED WELATH SHALL BEAR ITS JUST PROPORTION OF TAXES.
(8)WE DEMAND THAT CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE BANKS BE ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE SAFE DEPOSIT OF THE SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE AND TO FACILITATE EXCHANGE.
(9) WE DEMAND THAT CONGRESS ENACT LEGISLATION IN HARMONY WITH THE CON--STITUTION OF THE U.S.OF AMERICA,WHICH MANDATES CONGRESS TO ISSUE AND CREATE AND REGULATE MONEY AND THE VALUE THEROF.
(IO) WE DEMAND CONGRESS NULLIFY THE NATIONAL BANK ACT OF I863.
(II) WE DEMAND CONGRESS TO NULLIFY THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT OF I9I3 AND ALL INTERMEDIARY AND SUBSEQUENT ACTS DRAWN TO DATE.
(I2)WE DEMAND CONGRESS RESTORE THEIR LEGISLATIVE POWER TO ABOLISH ALL NEW DEAL ALPHABETICAL UNCONSTITUTIONAL EMERGENCY AGENCIES AND THE UNAMERICAN WAGNER LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY ACY BY THE ADOPTION INSTEAD OF THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE RECOVERY PROGRAM,WHICH HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS VARIOUS COMMITTEES OF CONGRES- PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET FOR CONSIDERATION OF ITS ADOPTION:

THE WORLD CRISIS OF TODAY

THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT US AS A NATION TODAY ARE NO GREATER THAN THOSE WHICH DISTURBED THE AMERICAN COLONISTS AT THE TIME THEY WERE CALLED TO MAKE THEIR DECISION.AND THEIR DECISION WAS TO START A SYSTEM OF SELF-HELP GOVERNMENT,SUCH AS NO OTHER NATION ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE HAD THE COURAGE TO TRY. THEIR EXPERIENCE BROUGHT A GRATER UPLIFT TO HUMANITY THAN ALL THE EXPERIMENTS OF THE WORLD SINCE HISTORY BEGAN WE OF TODAY ARE SOON TO MAKE OUR DECISION,IT WILL BE JUST AS WEIGHTY AS THE FOUNDING FATHERS MADE IT. WE ARE MIGHTY CLOSE TO THE CROSS-ROADS WHERE WE WILL HAVE TO DECIDE,WHETHER WE WILL DELIBERATELY DENOUNCE OUR LIBERTIES AND ADMIT WE ARE LICKED. HOW ABOUT IT? WILL YOU FALTER AND ADMIT YOU ARE LICKED,OR,ARE YOU WILLING TO STAND ON THE RESULTS OF I50 YEARS OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS NO OTHER NATION NEVER KNEW:ARE YOU WILLING TO ACCEPT DOUBTFUL PROMISES OF AN ASSURED LIVING,OR,~~***~~ DO YOU PREFER THE ASSURANCE OF AN OPPORTUINITY TO MAKE A LIVING..WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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WORLD'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

TO MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN
AMERICA'S GULLIBLE TIRED TAXPAYERS AND LAZY CITIZENS OF AMERICA.
THE OPPRESSED REFUGEES WAR TORN AND BANRUPT NATIONS OF THE WORLD.
WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE COCKEYED WORLD ?

T O O D A M N E D M A N Y S I N I S T E R C O C K E Y E D
-I S M S-

****

T H E S U B T E R F U G E F A L S E L I B E R A L I S M
A M E R I C A'S I S M S C O L L A P S E I S M
THE DEMOCRAT MACHINE PARTY NEW DEALISM-HYBRID SOCIALISM-TRADE UNION
THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE PARTY OLD DEAL CAPITALISM-TRADE UNIONISM
G R E A T B R I T A I N 'I S M S ' C O L L A P S E
MONARCHY IMPERIALISM-SOCIALISM-TRADE UNIONISM. OLD TRADITIONS.
F R A N C E' I S M S' C O L L A P S E
IMPERAIALISM-SOCIALISM-COMMUNISM- TRADE UNIONISM-OLD TRADITIONS
R U S S I A ' I S M S' C O L L A P S E
MONARCHY IMPERIALISM-COMMUNISM-PLANNED ECONOMY-REGIMANTATION.STALINISM.
G E R M A N Y ' I S M S ' C O L L A P S E ·TION
MONARCHY IMPERIALISM-NASCISM- HITLER REGIME PLANNED ECONOMY-REGIMEMTA
I T A L Y ' I S M S' C O L L A P S E
FASCISM PLANNED ECONOMY-MUSSOLINI DICTATORSHIP REGIME.
J A P A N' ' I S M S'
MONARCHY IMPERIALISM*NATIONALISM PLANNED ECONOMY MILITARY REGIME

"ORGANIZED GREED" P O W E R P O L I T I C S-FINANCIL DESPOTS
THE DEAD HAND FEUDALISM-PAGANISM. THE PRIMARY CAUSE TODAY
GLOBAL WAR'S I & 2-. THE BEGGINING OF THE END WORLD TYRANNY.
THE NEW WORLD STRUCTURE
THE REBIRTH AMERICAN CONSTITUTION OF I787. AMERICA'S TESTED
FOUNDATION I50 YEARS POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.
FREEDOM LIFE-LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS ALSO WHEN
ACCEPTED BY OPPRESSED REFUGEES WAR TORN AND BANKRUPT NATIONS WORLD.
NEGOTIATED WORLD PERMANENT PEACE FORMULAE
(I) A UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BECOME THE MOTHER CHURCH OF ALL
GOVERNMENT. A SUPER STATE OF GOVERNMENT OF, BY, FOR THE PEOPLE.
(2) ALL COUNTRIES UNITE BY THE ADOPTION OF THE AMERICAN SELF-HELP
SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT. SUCH A SYSTEM AS GIVEN AMERICA-FRANCE-GREAT BRITAIN
IN THE BEGINNING OF THE I8th CENTURY. WHICH WAS TREASONABLY DISREGARDED.
(3) TO ABOLIS AMERICA'S SUBSIDIZED-SANTA CLAUS GENEROSITY LEND-LEASE-
UNRRA-BUREAUCRATIC AGENCIES. A NATIONAL DISGRACE-MISUSE OF OFFICIAL POWER
(4) RECOVERSION-REHABILITATION-REFINANCING CONQUERD-NEUTRAL-UNITED
NATIONS OF THE WORLD. NEGOTIATIONS WORLD PEAEC ON A 50 YEAR BASIS.
(5) AMERICA TO CONSIDER FINANCING WAR TORN BANKRUPT NATIONS ACCORDING
TO ABILITY TO ~~PAY~~ LIQUIDATE THEIR ASSUMED OBLIGATIONS ON A 20-4-60
YEAR BASIS.
(6) ALL CREDIT TO BE DETERMINED ON A RENTAL BASIS 2½ PER CENT PER ANNUM.
REFINANCING TO BE DETERMINED BY A NEGOTIATED WORLD PERMANENT PEACE BY
THE ADOPTION BASIC FUNDAMENTALS AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.
THE TESTED FOUNDATION I50 YEARS AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM-LIFE,
LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS INDIVIDUAL AND MASSES.
WORLD PEACE WHAT IS WANTED
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DESIRE NO CONQUESTS,NO DOMINIONS. WE WANT NO
INDEMNITIES,NO NATURAL COMPENSATION FOR THE SACRIFICES FULLY MADE.
WE ARE BUT THE CHAMPIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND,ITS PEACE MUST BE
PLANTED UPON THE TESTED FOUNDATIONS POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.
WE SHALL BE SATISFIED WHEN THESE RIGHTS HAVE BEEN MADE AS SECURE AS
THE FAITH AND FREEDOM NATIONS CAN MAKE.
WE WILL AGAIN BUILD AMERICA AS INTENDED BY THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTI-
-TUITION.
AMERICA IS GREATER AS A FRIEND TO ALL NATIONS AND WILL LEAD THE WORLD
TO BETTER DAYS FOR ALL.
IN CONCLUSION
IF THIS NATION UNDER GOD SHALL SURVIVE,A NEW BIRTH WORLD FREEDOM AND
GOVERNMENT OF,BY,FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THIS EARH AND
ENDURE FOREVER. AND:
WHEREAS BE IT ORDAINED AND SO ORDERED BY THE JUDGEMENT OF THIS GREAT
TRIBUNAL-WORLD ECONOMIC LIBERATORS(NOW IN THE EMBRYO PERIOD).

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COLLIS ORMSBY REDD NATIONAL DIRECTOR
WORLD ECONOMIC LIBERATORS
FINAL TREATISE"RIGHTS OF MANKIND"

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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A.D. 1945 AMERICA'S RECORDED HISTORY
A NATION WITHOUT A CONSCIENCE

LAZY INTELLIGENCE INTELLECTUAL ANARCHY

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MYOPIC DIPLOMACY.

We are very much disturbed by theapathy and complacency with which our public officials and the press have reachedo the news of the fail-ure of the recent five-power Conference of Foreign Ministers.
Such attitudes as,"Oh,this was only an interesting test of the conflict-ing national interests," or"Actually this represents and advancement in international relations," are disturbing,if not terrifying. One One is a gross underestimation of the danger of vested national inter-ests. The other is either a deliberate or naive misrepresentation of the facts.
The truth of the matter is that the London Conference adjourned without-out having reached on a single point of its agenda.
Why did it fail? Because of"conflicting National Interests"? Or did it fail because of short-sightedness of those who direct the foreign affairs of the world,who seem blind to the fact that the most fundamen-tal national interest of any nation today must be he preservation of international peace and the sstablishment of cooperation among peoples? Can it be that such cooperation is only possible in the cause of war and not in the cause of peace? Can it be that those who are responsible for international affairs have not learned the lessons and significance of six years of war? Why are they reverting to the attitudes and form-u;as of world diplomacy which have failed time and again for the last 3000 years,each failure resulting in increasing destructive warfare.
Never before have the peoples of the world been so internationally minded.The average guy from Kansas City,from Kiev,or from Germany,who has"borne the brunt of the battle",and who is footing the bill for this war,has learned to put thimgs first,to value genuine international cooperation above petty national interests. If one should judge by the results of the London Conference,however,neither are the leaders of the world showing sound leadership nor are they utilizing the sound opinions and desires of the common man.

In their preoccupation with intricate juggling of"national interests" and"sheres of influence,"world statesmen seem to have lost sight com-pletely of the meaning of the atom bombs,l[illegible]
The little guy would like to ask if it would be to our"national inter-est"to have our cities leveled by atom bombs,let's say,in a war caused by conflicting "spheres of influence",.It's about time that leaders quit experimenting in diplomacy at the risk and expense of two billion people.
Why is'nt public opinion making itself felt on these points?
Every individual who feels the imperatives of the present international situation should get on the ball and sound off.
For our part we wish tostake that we deplore the unnecessary failure of the London Conference.
We demand statesmanship worthy of the sufferings of the last 30 years. Success will insure a grateful posterity;failure may mean no posterity at all.

By Pfs Jay G.Blumler. PFC Stephen Labunski Laison and Proctocal Section,Office of Military Government.Germany (US) Berlin Oct.IO..

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WASHINGTON POST ISSUE OCT.25,I945

WORLD FALSE LEADERSHIP BIG #

There is nothing more discouraging to the downtrodden oppressed people In AMerica and the World in general,that the belief of millionds of people that every crack pot who rises to power has some way of making them well-to-do. There is one weakness at least mankind seems never to conquer-the hope of getting something for nothing. We Americans are sometimes if not more so in this respect,than any other people.
Let no American be led into believing he lives in Utopia.
Our motto is self-reliance,Independence and work. What our Constitution does is to guarantee us the right to develop ourselves in our own way.
LET US DEFEND THIS GUARANTEE WITH OUR LIVES IF NEED TO BE.
It is the party system-devoid of policy-plus the lack of sound princi-ples in our economic system that threatens the stability and integrity of our nation. The Government can no longer support its artificial standard of reeking cesspool criminal administration extravaganza.
Nor the people their standard of living under party system Government.
What National Upheaval does Congress and the President require to bring home to them the facts,that under political party machine system Govern-ment Administration,the road to National Disaster is a short and prescptious one. The Revolutionary MOVEMENT IN AMERICA HAS AN EXTREMELY REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY. THE BUGLE IS NOW SOUNDED FOR POLITICAL REBELLION EITHER BY BALLOT BOX OR DIRECT ACTION.

COLLIS O.REDD CONSTITUTIONAL CRUSADER

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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V. K. C. A.
2727 ADAMS MILL RD.
WASHIN

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MEMBERS
1ST SESSION 79TH U. S. CONGRESS

U.S. CONGRESS UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

THE CRANKS ALWAYS WIN
****

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LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

****

A M E R I C A'S
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND ITS NATION-WIDE
EPIDEMIC OF STRIKES.

ARE THE RESULTS
UNITED STATES CONGRESS 12 YEARS OUTLAW
LABOR LEGISLATION.
THE WAGNER LABOR & SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE-RECEKTERING LABOR LEADERS

****

IT IS HIGH TIME THAT U.S.CONGRESS RECAPTURE
ITS CONSTITUTIONAL POWER AND REURN ALL PROBLEMS
LABOR & SOCIAL SECURITY BACK TO THE STATES AND
ITS RESPECTIVE COMMUNITIES WHERE IT PROPERLY
BELONGS.

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WESTERN UNION

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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

CITY SEP.I6, 1945

To President Harry S.Truman

Care of or Apt. No.

Street and No. White House

Place Washington D.C.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

The formulae to end all strife between Labor and Management was given to Senate Babking & Finance and House Appropiations Committee on full Employment hearings two weeks ago,and has now been handed to 531 members U.S.Congress for consideration.

If further interested please arrange an appointment to include Secretary Labor-Secretary Treasury-Acting Secretary of State Acheson-ex-Senator James Davis-Eric Johnston.

Collis Ormsby Redd

America's Lone Constitutional Tory

Sender's name and address (For reference only) Envoy Plenopotentiary Founding Fathers *Sender's telephone number*

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WORLD PERMANENT STABILITY

AMERICA'S LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE NOV.5,1945

THE FORGOTTEN COMMNON MAN'S CONTRIBUTION AMERICA'S PLAN CO-PARTNERSHIPN IN INDUSTRY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

TO AMERICA'S ALLEGED INTELLECULAS
53I MEMBERS UNITED STATES CONGRESS- LABOR LEADERS
Wm.GREEN PRESIDENT A.F.L.-PHILIP MURRAY PRESIDENT C.I.O.
JOHN L.LEWIS PRESIDENT UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

CAPITAL-BUSINESS-INDUSTRIAL-RELIGIOUS-PATRIOTIC-CIVIL LEADERS
ERIC JOHNSTON PRESIDENT UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
IRA MOSHER PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MANUFACTURERS
ANDREW J.HIGGINS PRESIDENT HIGGINS INDUSTRIES NEW ORLEANS
FEDERATED COUNCIL OF CHURCEHS OF CHRIST IN AMERICA-ENGLAND
VETERANS-AMERICAN LEGION-WOMEN'S AUXILIARY PATRIOTIC ORGANIZA

THERE IS ONLY ONE ADEQUATE COMMON SENSE PERMANT SOLUTION
LABOR-MANAGEMENT.

WHAT INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPN MEANS AND WHY IT IS NEEDED NOW.

THE CRUSADERS HAVE NOT WRITTEN THE IDEA OF FURNISHING EXHAUSTIVE INFOR-MATION AS TO PARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRY OR TO DISCUSS AT LENGTH ITS GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

CERTAINLY WE DO NOT ATTEMPT COMPETITION WITH THOSE MANY EXCELLENT AND INFORMATIVE BANKS WHICH TREAT CO-PARNERSHIP IN DETAIL. OUR OBJECT IS RATHER TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THIS IS A"MOVEMENT"THAT INDUSTRIAL PARTNER-SHIP IS ON THE MARCH TODAY; THAT IT IS PLAYING A MUCH MORE CONSIDERABLE ONE UNDER MODERN CONDITIONS. THIS MOVEMENT WE DESIRE TO ILLUSTRATE BY ENCOURAGING SIGNS,BY EXAMPLES REPRESNTATIVE OF MANY INDUSTRIAL AND OF VARIED SCHEMES,AND IN THAT WAY THE NUMBER TO SHOW PROGRESS BEING MADE. BUT WE HOLD THAT THE NUMBER OF SHEMES IN IN OPERATION IS NO REAL INDICATION OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH THIS IDEA HAS PENETRATED THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

PARTNERSHIP MEANS AN ENLARGED INTEREST FOR ALL THOSE ENGAGED IN INDUS-TRY,BRINGING THEM INTO CLOSER AND MORE INTELLIGENT RELATIONS WITH ITS OBJECTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS. PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ARE NOT MERELY THE CONCERN OF THOSE WHO ARE ACTUALLY THEM-SELVES ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY. BUT OF ALL WHO DESIRE PROFITS,ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO DO SO DIRECTLY AS SHAREHOLDERS IN INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

THE WELFARE OF ALL,WOMEN EQUALLY WITH MEN,LIES THE SMOOTH RUNNING OF INDUSTRY. IT IS NOT IN THE POWER OF THE LEADERS ON THIS OR THAT SIDE TO BRING THE DESIRED INCREASE OF WELFARE WHICH CANNOT COME WITHOUT THE INTELLIGENCE AND WILLING CO-OPERATION OF ALL THOSE ENGAGED IN ANY PART OF INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

THERE IS VERY GENERAL DESIRE THAT JUSTICE SHOULD BE DONE TO ALL PARTIES IN INDUSTRY.. BUT GENERAL DESIRES,WHICH ASSURING APPLAUSE FOR BENEVO-LENT SPEECHES,DO LITTLE TO SOLVE DIFFICULT PROBLEMS.

MOST OF US ARE,OR THING WE ARE,AT A DISTANCE. AND AS THE PROBLEMS DOES NOR DEVELOP IMMEDIATELY UPON US,THAT WE ARE ALMOST TO BE EXCUSED FOR ASSURING THAT WE HAVE NO RESPONSIBILITIES.

BUT,AS JOSIAH STAMP OF ENGLAND HAS WRITTEN.WE HAVE A PERSONAL RESPON-SIBILITY IN THE WAY WE SPEND OUR MONEY FOR AIMING,WITHIN OUR POWERS, AT THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTION UNDER THE BEST CONDITIONS AND DIS-COURAGING PRODUCTION UNDER THE WORST.

IF THE GENERAL PUBLIC IMAGINES ITSELF REMOTE,THE MAGNITUDE AND COMPLI-CATION OF MODERN BUSINESS HAVE CERTAINLY REMOVED OPERATIVE FURTHER FROM THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATION. THOSE OBSTINATE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE WHOLE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONSHIP ARE THOUGHT MY MANY DUE TO THIS WANT OF PERSONAL TOUCH,OR TO THE MONOTONY OF MERE PROCESS WORK:AND YET IT IS NOT SO MUCH THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK,AND ASCERTAIN REMOTE-NESS,FROM ITS COMPLETION-THOUGH THESE HAVE THE MIND-THAT MAKE COOPERA-TION DIFFICULT. IT IS THAT APPORACH TO THE WORK FROM CAPITAL AND LABOR HAS COME TO BE REAGRED AS ESSENTIALLY FROM THE OPPOSITE AND AN-TAGONISTIC SIDES. ORGANIZATIONS SEEM SO FARTO HAVE HAD ITS CHIEF EFFECT IN HOSTILITY. AND THE FIRST STEP IN COOPERATION IS,THEREFORE, RIGHTLY A RESTORATION OF GOOD WILL. HENCE THE FAMILIARITY OF THE TERM "GOOD WILL" INDICATIVE OF A RIGHT AIM: BUT UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY PRAC-TICAL MEASURES,ITS EMPLOYMENT IS APT TO END IN GOOD INTENTIONS CO-CO-PARTNERSHIP MAY BE DETERMINED AT THE OUTSET. IT IMPLIES A DEFINITE SCHEME. A SHARING IN THE PROFITS,AN OPPORTUNITY OF INVESTMENT IN THE CAPITAL AND,AND THEREBY OR IN SOME OTHER WAY,A SHARING IN THE MANAGE-MENT.

CO-PARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRY ESTABLISED IN ENGLAND-DENMRAkSWITZERLAN NORWAY-SWEDEN-FINLAND-UNITES STATES ARE SUCCESFUL AND VOID STRIFE BETWEEN LABOR-MANEGEMEN. THIS SYSTEM IS THE PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC WAY OF ACHIEVING PERMANENT PEACE AND PROSPERITY AMONG MEN AND WITH ALL NATIONS FOR THE NEXT IOOO YEARS.

COLLIS ORMSBY REDD ECONONIC CRUSADER

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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AMERICA'S DISTRESSED BUSINESS TODAY
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LABOR-MANEGEMENT CONTROVERSY FAILURE
AUTOCRATIC LEADERSHIP GOVERNMENT-CAPITAL IN INDUSTRY-LABOR.LEADERS

T O M Y F E L L O W C O U N T R Y M E N
AMERICA'S NATIONAL ELECTORATE. THE GULLIBLE TIRED TAXPAYERS AND LAZY CITIZENS OF AMERICA? MONUMENTAL SUCKERS POLITICAL PUNISHMENT.
****
AMERICA'S NATIONAL DISGRACE TODAY
SEIZURE OF REFINIERS BY U.S. LIKELY'CONFERENCE HAS FAILED,LABOR CHIEF ANNOUNCED. OIL STRIKE IMPASSE TO GO TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
WALKOUT CLOSES AMOCO IN ROSSLYN..BY ALFRED
..By Alfred Friendly Washington Staff Post Staff...

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT MEET FOR PEACE OR CIVIL WAR?
It is doubly unfortunate that there should be a general tightening of Union and company battle lines on the eve of the Labor-Management Conference,which on November 5,will convene at President Truman's direct direction for the purpose of"working out by agreement means to minimize labor disputes".
WHAT SHALL TAKE THE WAR LABLOR BOARD'S PLACE?
The immediate and pressing task of the Labor-Management Conference is to agree upon machinery for settlingg industrial disputes in peace-time economy.
By McGraw-Hill Publications Full Page Advertisement Washington Post issue Oct.4,inst.,
---

America's False Liberalism
AFTER 158 YEARS AMERICA'S RECORDED HISTORY AS A NATION,IT HAS FAILED MISERABLY IN DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY.
GOVERNMENT-CAPITAL IN INDUSTRY-LABOR HAVE WRITTEN THEIR OWN EPITAPH AND SEALED THEIR OWN DOOM.
THEY HAVE OVERLOOKED THE RIGHTS OF THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED AS THE 3rd PARTY NECESSARY AS THE LEGAL ARBITRATORS TO SETTLE ALL DISPUTES THAT MAY ARISE BETWEEN LABORMANAGEMENT.TREASONABLY DISREGARDED THE WISDOM AND EXEPERIENCE OF THE AGED AND FOR THE FUTURE OF POSTERITY.

THE NEW WORLD STRUCTURE FORMULAE
THE OLD ORDER OF THINGS HAVE FAILED COMPLETELY,BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS FAILED TO HEED THE WARNING SIGNS AND TURNED DEAF EARS TO THE REAL NEEDS OF THE PRODUCERS OF AMERICA.
IN ITS STEAD A NEW ERA WILL BE STABLISHED. AN ERA NOT MERELY DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS. AN ERA WHICH THE HUMAN RIGHTS SHALL STAND FIRST ON THE CALEBDAR OF THINGS WORTH WHILE.
AN ERA IN WHICH THE OLD AND THE YOUNG,THE RICH AND THE POOR,SHALL BE SECURELY GUARANTEED THE RIGHTS OF THE OPPORUNITY TO LIVE AND ENJOY THE FRUITS OF THEIR LABOR.
AN ERA IN WHICH THE DEFERAL CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.OF AMERICA SHALL RISE TO ITS FULLEST MEASURE AND STAND GUARD OVER ALL THE WORLD, EMBRACING THE GENERAL WELFARE OF ITS INTENDED MASTER-REAL PRODUCERS OF THE WORLD.
MEN IN POVERTY,WANT AND STARVATION HAVE A BOND OF HUMAN UNDERSTANDING.
WEALTH BELONGS TO HIM THAT CREATES IT. EVERY DOLLAR TAKEN FROM INDUSTRY EQUIVALENT TO ROBBERY.
FROM THE SAME PROLIFIC WOMB OF GOVERNMENTAL IMJUSTICE WE BREED TWO CLAESSE-TRAMPS AND MILLIONAIRES?
WE WILL AGAIN BUILD AMERICA AS INTENDED BY THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUT-ION. AMERICA IS GREATER AS A FRIEND TO ALL NATIONS AND WILL LEAD THE WORLD TO BETTER DAYS FOR ALL.

IN CONCLUSION
THE FATE WORLD CIVILIZATION TODAY DEPENDS ON THE PRESERVATION PEACE. SOMEWHER,SOMEPLACE,SOMEHOW,SOME NATION MUST TAKE THAT STEP TOWARD PERSONAL SALVATION OR THE WORLD WILL GO DOWN IN RUIN.
THAT HONOR I COVET FOR MY BELOVED AMERICA TO TAKE THAT LEAD SO OTHER NATIONS MAY FOLLOW INTO THE NEW HERUSALEM WHER POVERTY AND WARS WILL BE NO MORE. SO IN THAT SPIRIT AND WITH THOSE HOPES I SAY WITH ALL MY HEART AND SOUL. AMERICA FIRST. LAST ALWAYS.

COLLIS O.REDD CONSTITUTIONAL CRUSADER
FINAL TREATISE "RIGHTSOF MANKIND"

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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THE FORGOTTEN MEN AND WOMEN
AMERICA'S I5 MILLION OLD AGE-INFIRM PENSION RECRUITS
****

A THOUGHT:HE THAT OPPRESSETH THE POOR TO INCEASE HIS RICHES?
AND HE THAT GIVETH TO THE RICH,SHALL SURELY COME TO EWANT Pr.21
****

A T T E N T I O N
THE MEN WHO FORGOT GOD" WELFARE OF THE OPRESSED"
531 MEMBERS U.S. CONGRESS

IT IS'NT WEALTH THAT COUNTS,BUT A CERTAINTY OF A LITTLE.THE KNOWLEDGE OF SECURITY IS THE ONE THING NEEDED ABOVE ALL OTHERS TO MAKE WORKERS CONTENT AND CLEANSE THEIR HEART OF BITTERNESS.
WORKERS OF AMERICA TODAY ARE STRIKING FOR SHORTER HOURS,OR MORE PAY OR RECOGNIZE THE UNION.
BUT THESE ARE THE THE MEANS OF AN END.THE THING THAT LIES AT THE ROOT "UNREST" IS THE FEELING OF INSECURITY.
GIVE THEM AN ASSURANCE OF A LIVING IN GOOD TIMES AND BAD,IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH,IN VIGOROUS YOUTH AND OLD AGE,AND A FEW INDUSTRIAL PROB--LEMS WILL REMAIN.YES IT WILL COST MONEY. BUT IT WILL COST LESS THAN TURMOIL AND STRIFE THAT THE WORLD HAS EXPERIENCED PAST I3 YEARS.

AMERICA HAS URGENT NEED COMPETENT ADMINISTRATORS

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA THE BIGGEST CORPORATION IN THE WORLD.
WE NEED TRAINED MEN TO ADMINISTER IT.
NO BUSINESS INSTITUTION WOULD CHOOSE GENERAL MANAGERS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS ON THE MERIT POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS.
AMERICA TODAY IS BABLY IN NEED OF MEN AND WOMEN STATESMEN WHO ARE ATTUNED TO THE HEARTBEATS OF THE OPPRESSED HUMANITY WAR TORN BANKRUPT NATIONS OF THE WORLD.
MEN AND WOMEN WHO ENDOWED WITH CHARACTER,VISION,INTELLECTUAL HONESTY COUPLED WITH COMMON SENSE TO GUIDE THE DESTINY OF A GREAT PEOPLE.

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT US A NATION ARE NO GREATER THAN THOSE WHICH DISTURBED THE AMERICAN COLONISTS AT THE TIME THEY WERE CALLED TO MAKE THEIR DECISION.AND THEIR DECISION WAS TO START A SELF-HELP SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT,SUCH AS NO OTHER NATION ON THE GLOBE HAD THE COURAGE TO TRY. THEIR EXPERIENCE BROUGHT A GREATER UPLIFT TO HUMANITY THAN ALL THE EXPERIMENTS OF THE WORLD SINCE HISTORY BEGAN.
WE OF TODAY ARE NOW FORCED TO FACE THE ISSUE AND MAKE OUR DECISION.
IT WILL BE AS JUST AS WEIGHTY AS THE FOUNDING FATHERS MADE IT.
WE ARE NOW MIGHTY CLOSE TO THE CROSS-ROADS WHERE WE WILL HAVE TO DECIDE.
WHWTHER WE WILL DELIBERATELY DENOUNCE OUR LIBERTIES AND ADMIT WE ARE LICKED. HOW ABOUT IT?
WILL YOU FALTER AND ADMIT YOU ARE LICKED,OR,ARE YOU WILLING TO STAND ON THE RESULT OF I50 YEARS OF OPPRTUNITIES SUCH AS NO OTHER NATION NEVER KNEW;ARE YOU WILLING TO ACCEPT DOUBTFUL BROKEN PROMISE OF AN ASSURED LIVING;OR DO YOU PREFER THE ASSURANCE OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A LIVING.(THE AMERICAN IDEAL OF A LIVING)

IN CONCLUSION

"HUMAN REASON HAS BEEN HOODWINKED BY BRAZEN CUPIDITY AND CORRUPTION.
"GROUND TO DUST BY FINANCIAL DESPOTISM,CHEATED BY POLITICAL DEMAGOGS, FLEECED BY CORRUPT GOVERNMENT,"JUSTICE AWAITS HONEST LEADERS OF THE MASSE MASSES TO PLACE THEIR PROGRAM IN THE BALANCE FOR ECONOMIC LIBERTY TO FULFILL DESTINY FOR WHICH THIS NATION WAS SEPERATED FROM THE GOLD-FRAUD BRITISH FINANCIAL MONARCHY.
THE BELATED INSTITUTIONS OF JUSTICE AND PROMOTION GENERAL WELFARE DARE NOT BE DENIED BY THIS 79th DERELICT ULS.CONGRESS. UNLESS TRAITORS PREFER TO DEFY AMERICA(S I32 MILLION OF COMPLETELY EXPLOITED,PLUNDERD DEFLATED AND ROBBED CITIZENS AT THE RISK OF THEIR POLITICAL NECKS AND POSSIBLY THEIR PHYSICAL CARCASSES.
WASHINGTON D.C. TODAY THE MOST UNGODLY FEDERAL RESERVATION IN THE WORLD. STEEPED TO THE OVERFLOWING BRINK POWER POLITICS. THE "HELL"HOLE OF THE ENTIRE WORL. A NO MAN'S LAND IN THE MATTER OF ECONOMY,ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY. THE GULLIBLE TIRED TAXPAYERS OF AMERICA HAVE NOT A FRIEND IN THE NATIONS CAPITAL. A POLITICAL PARADOX.

COLLIS ORMSBY REDD CRUSADER
WORLD FINAL TREATISE"RIGHTS OF MANKIND"
****

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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AMERICA&S CONSTITUTIONAL REVERSION PLAN
THE GOVERNORS AND STATE COMMUNITIES RESPONSIBILITY

****

ECONOMIC LIBERATORS SOCIAL SECURITY PROBLEMS SOLUTION

(I) THE GOLDEN TEXT RULE:"SEEK YE FIRST THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND HIS RIGHTEOUSNESS,AND ALL THINGS SHALL BE ADDED UNTO YOU..Matt.VI:33..
THIS IS SOUND ECONOMIC LAW AS WELL AS SOUND SPIRITUAL LAW.
MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL LAW LINKED INSEPERABLY.
(2) LABOR: A STANDARD LIVING OF WAGES TO BE MAINTAINED BY BOTH GOVERN-
-MENT AND INDUSTRYAL EMPLOYMENT.
PROGRESS HAS CEASED AND WE ARE FORCED TO DIVIDE UP AVAILABLE JOBS AND EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION INCOME,WAGES,HOURS OF LABOR.
(2)THAT IS THE SOLUTION TO GO FORWARD AND REACH HIGHER STANDARDS AND BROADEN THE ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE.
(3)FARMERS REHABILITATION:THERE CAN BE NO ADEQUATE SOLUTION TO THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY UNTIL THE WHOLE BANKING SYS-
-TEM HAS BEEN BROUGHT INTO HARMONIOUS ACCORD WITH AGRICULTURE AND THE AMERICAN FARMER AND HIS RECOGNIZED COOPERATIVE EFFORTS.
(4)OLD AGE INSURANCE:THE SUM SIXTY DOLLARS MONTHLY TO BE PAID ALL AMER-
-ICAN CITIZENS PAST THE AGE 55 YEARS WHOSE INCOME DOES NOT ACCEDE THIS AMOUNT,TOGETHER WITH AN INCREASE TEN DOLLAES MONTHLY AFTER FIRST YEAR OF ADOPTION,AND TO CONTINUE UNTIL THE PAYMENTS REACH THE SUM $100.MONTHLY-
-LY. ALL FUTURE PAYMENTS TO BE BASED ON PAST RECORDS SUCCESS THIS PLAN.
(3) ALSO FREE MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITALIZATION?TOGETHER WITH $300.00 DEATH BENEFIT FOR BURIAL EXPENSES.
(5) SOCIAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: THE SUM TEN DOLLAES WEEKLY TO BE PAID ALL SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN. THE SUM FIRTEEN DOLLAES WEEKLY BE PAID MARRIED MEN,THREE FOLLAES FIFTY CENTS WEEKLY BE PAID DEPENDESTS
THESE SUMS TO BE PAID ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO HAVE REACHED THE AGE 20 YEARS AND UNDER THE AGE 55 YEARS DURING UNEMPLOYMENT UNTIL ABSORBED INTO INDUSTRY.
FREE MEDICAL CARE AND HOSPITALIZATION?TOGETHER WITH $300.00 DEATH BENEFIT FOR BURUAL EXPENSES.
(6) EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYED WELFARE TO BE HANDLED AS AN ARMY UNIT UNDER THE SUPERVISION RED CROSS CHAPTERS AND THE UNITED COMMUNITIES CLUBS.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFOREMS NECESSARY

(A) REPEAL NATIONAL BANK ACT 1862-3-4.
(B) REPEAL FEDERAL RESERVE ACT 1913 AND SUBSEQUENT ACTS TO DATE.
(C) ENACTMENT SIMILAR BILL S 1142 INTRODUCED MARCH 1933 BY LATE SENATOR SHEPPERD TEXAS. A BILL FOR THE PURPOSE FOR THE ~~ABSORPTION~~ PORPOSE OF PROVIDING INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES FOR THE ABSORPTION OF U.S CITIZENS AND THE ISSUANCE SELF-LIQUIDATING BONDS.
(D) ENACTMENT SIMILAR BILL H.R. 7363 INTRODUCED IN 1910 BY THE LATE CONGRESSMAN CHAS. A.LINDBERGH SR.,MINNESOTA. A BILL TO AMEND THE NATIONAL BANKING LAWS,AND FOR CONGRESS TO RECAPTURE ITS CONSTITUTIONAL MONEY POWERS.

********** **************************************

THE EIGHT VITAL FUNDAMENTAL-BASIC-ESSENTIALS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO RESTORE CONSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT OF,BY,FOR THE PEOPLE.
(I) CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES(MOMETARY BANKING AND CREDIT SYSTEMS).
(2) SANE PRACTICABLE-WORKABLE CONSTRUCTIVE ADEQUATE SELF-HELP OLD AGE AMD UNEMPLOYEMENT INSURANCE.
(3) EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TO BE HANDLED AS AN ARMY UNIT UNDER THE SUPERVISIN RED CROSS CHAPTER AND UNITED COMMUNITIES ORGANIZARIONS.
(4) CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES(PUBLIC UTILITIES-RECLAMATION PROJECTS)
(5) CO-PARTNERSHIP IN INDISTRY.
(6) ABOLITIONA USELESS-NEEDLESS-SUPERFICIAL LUNATIC NEW DEAL PANACEAS CAMOUFLOGED AS EMERGENCY MEASURES.
~~(7)*ABOLITION*POLITICAL*PATROMAGE*SYSTEM**DESTROYER*REPRESENTATIVE~~
(7) ABOLITION POLITICAL PATROMAGE SPOILS SYSTEM POWER POLITICS.
(8) ABOLITION ALL SPECIAL PRIVILEGES. RESTORE OUR"BILL OF RIGHTS" AND OUR CONSTITUTIONAL MONEY SYSTEM,WHICH DELEGATED CONGRESS TO ISSUE AND CREATE OUR OWN MONEY SYSTEM.

AMERICA'S SANE TAXATION PROGRAM
UNIVERSAL MANDATORY TAXATION

(I) DIRECT MANDATORY TAX GENERAL WELFARE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM
(2) DIRECT TAX MANDATORY FEDERAL-STATE-COUNTY-MUNICIPAL SECURITY.
(3) GROUND RENT TAX(ABOLITION PROPERTY TAX)
(4) INCOME TAX (5) INTERNAL REVENUE TAX (6) INHERITANCE TAX?

****

IN CONCLUSION

STATE GOVERNORS AND CITIZENRY OF EACH STATE HAVE A DUTY AND OBLIGATION TO PERFORM THEY NO LONGER CAN EVADE TO THE WELFARE OF LABOR,UNEMPLOYED, OLD AGE AND INFIEM INSIRABCE. BY THE NEGLECT ON THE PART OF THE STATES IN THIS RESPECT HAS BEEN PRIMARILY RESPONSIBEL AMERICA'S BANKRUPTSY
FINANCIALLY-ECONOMICALLY-POLITICALLY-SPIRITUALLY-MORALLY:

COLLIS O.REDD CRUSADER WORLD ECONOMIC LIBERATORS
WORLD TINAL TRATISE "RIGHTS OF MANKIND"

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UNITED STATES CONGRESS UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

P O W E R P O L I T I C S
COMMERCIALIZED POLITICAL INSANITY

****

A T T E N T I O N

DR. HERBERT OBERHOLZER SUPERINTENDENT ST. ELIZABERT
DR. MICHAEL M.MILLER?ST.ELIZABERT MENTAL HOSPITAL
PSYCHIARIST.

TODAY IT BEHOOVES THE GULLIBLE TIRED TAXPAYERS AND LAZY CITIZENS OF AMERICA TO SOLICIT RESERVATIONS FOR 531 CONGRESSMEN AND THE MILITARY WAR LORDS FOR EXAMINATION MENTAL OBSERVATIONS.

F A T H E R S F O L L Y

IT IS THE DARTY SYSTEM-DEVOID OF POLICY-PLUS THE LACK OF SOUND PRINCI--PLES IN OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM THAT THREATENS THE STABILITY AND THE INTEG--RITY OF OUR NATION TODAY.
THE GOVERNMENT CAN NO LONGER SUPPORT ITS ARTIFICIAL STANDARD OF REEKING CESSPOOL CRIMINAL GOVERNMENTAL EXTRAVAGANZA,NOR THE PEOPLE THEIR STAND--AED OF LIVING UNFER CORRUPT POLITICAL PARTY MACHINE SYSTEM.
WHAT NATIONAL UPHEAVAL DOES THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS REQUIRE TO BRING HOME TO THEN THE FACTS,THAT UNDER THE MACHINE PARTY SYSTEM THE ROAD TO NATIONAL DISASTER IS A SHORT AND PRESCIPTIOUS ONE.
THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN AMERICA HAS AN EXTREMELY REMARKABLE OPPOR--TUNITY.
BELIEVE IT OR NOT,THE ECONOMIC WORLD TODAY IS FACING A DESPERATE CRISIS OF WHICH BANKRUPT WAR TORN NATIONS SHOULD BE A SLIGHT PORTENT.
WE IN THIS COUNTRY HAVE BEEN FORTUNATE;YET A DECADE OF PROSPERITY IS NO ASSURANCE THAT THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS OF OUR SOCIETY ARE SURE.
ONE DOES NOT NEED TO BE A SOCIALIST IN ORDER TO RESENT SUCH A CONDIT--ION. THE RECKLESS AND VULGAR EXTRAVAGANCE TO OUR"SMARTEST"IS SYMPATHET--THETIC OF DEEP SOCIAL CHAOS.
POLITICS IS IMPOTENT BEFORE THESE CONDITIONS. MODERN DEMOCRATIC GOVE--ERNMENT(NEW DEALISM) HAS FOUND NO SOLUTION.SOCIALISM OFFERS NO RELIEF.
INFEED,WHO WOULD HESITATE IN BETWEEN THE CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN OR AMERICA AND THE SOCIALISM OF COMMUSTIC RUSSIA?

PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT WAS INSTITUTED TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF MANKIND(NOT TO DESTROY IT)AND OUGHT TO BE ADMINISTERED FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THAT END.
JUSTICE ANF HUMANITY FORBID US TAMELY TO SURRENDER THE FREEDOM WE RECEIVED FROM OUR GALLANT ANCESTORS AND WHICH OUR INNOCENT POSTERITY HAS A RIGHT TO RECEIVE FROM US.

POTENTIAL POWER

THE SMOLDERING,DOEMANTSPARK IN THE HEART OF EACH OF US ONLY NEEDS TO BE FANNED TO LIDE AND(THE NATIONAL-INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE RECOVERY PROGAM)WILL FAN IT INTO LIFE. IT WILL BECOME A MIGHTY ROARING CONFLA--GRATION THAT WILL SWEEP ALL EVETIL FORCES BEFORE IT,THAT SEEKS TO DEPRIVE US OF OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.
IT WILL BRING AN END TO THOSE WHO WOULD HAVE A GOVERNMENT OF THE FEW, BY THE FEW AND FOR THE FEW,AND GIVE,IN THE IMMORTAL WORDS OF LINCOLN, "A GOVERNMENT OF,BY,FOR THR PEOPLE".

MADNESS OF MAMMON

THE CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM AND THE HYBRID SOCIALIS NEW DEALERS HAS OUT--LIVED ITS USEFULNESS. IT NO LONGER WORKS? IT CANNOT DISTRIBUTE WHAT IT CA PRODUCE"ORGANIZED GREED".
IT HAS SERVED ITS TIME AS DID SERFDOM AND SLAVERY BEFORE IT.
THE SEARCHING QUESTION TODAY,"WHICH WAY CAPITALISM AND ROOESEVELT NEW FRALISM,IS OUT.
THE BEST EXP:ANATION OF WHAT IS COMING AND IS NOW UPON US,IS GIVEN BY CLYDE K.WRIGHT HOUSTON TEXAS.
"AFTER ACCUMALATING ALL THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD,THE NEXT THING THE POLITICIANS AND MONEY MONGERS"HAVE TO DECIDE WAS WHAT TO DO WITH THE ACCUMALATED WEALTH OF THE WORLD.
HOW CAN IT BE MADE TO EARN INTEREST FOREVER,"THE ANSWER IS, NEW DEAL SOCIALISM,BOLSHEVISM,SOVIETISM. THE FORMULA IS GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF OUR PUBLIC UTILITIES BY A PATERNALISTIC AUTOCRACY. RUSSIA IS AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE. THEY WANT THE BURDEN OF BONDS TO BE MADE SO GREAT THAT THERE CAN BE NO HOPE OF REPAYMENT,THEN WILL THE INTEREST BE MADE PERMANENT FOREVER,BE ADEQUATE TO SATISFY THE JEWS IDEA OF THE PERFECT SYSTEM CAPITALISTIC EXPLOITATION BY USURY

IN CONCLUSION

YOU MAY SAY"YOU CANNOT"CHANGE HUMAN NATURE. REVOLUTIONS ARE BORN AT THE DEMAND OF THE MASSES WHO ARE DETERMINED TO CHANGE. OLD TRADITIONS ARE THE ARCH EMEMY OF PROGRESS AND ITS ENERGY EXPENDED IN OVERCOMING ITS TRADITIONS.
PLAGUED BY OUR OWN APATHY TO DARE-AMERICA HAS A GREAT CHANCE-SHE MUST LEAD-SHE MUST TAKE IT-SHE MUST LEAD.
I AM NOT MISTAKEN IN THE BELIEF THAT IN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE LIES THE STRENGTH TO MEET AND MASTER OUR ECONOMIC AND WAR CRISIS,AND RESCUE

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WAKE UP KENTUCKY
****

THE RECRUITING STATION DEMOCRACY-CHRISTIANITY

W A N T E D R E C R U I T S
PIONEERS IN THE FIELD OF GOD-FOUNDING FATHERS AMERICA
****

A T T E N T I O N
THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
MARK ETHRIDGE PUBLISHER COURIER JOURNAL. WILSON WYETH MAYOR KENTUCKY
REV.OSCAR GIBSON PASTOR 18th.ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.

AMERICA'S CRISIS

WHAT AMERICA NEEDS TODAY IS COMMON SENSE PHILOSOPHY AND APPLICATION CLEAN POLITICS-GOOD GOVERNMENT-PRACTICAL RELIGION. THIS FORMULAE HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF SENATE BANKING AND CURRENCY SUB-COMMITTEE AND THE HOUSE APPROPITATION COMMITEE FOR SERIOUS CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION. IT IS THE ONLY 100% CONSTITUTIONAL FORMULAE GIVEN AMERICA SINCE THE TIME FOUNDING FATHERS.

THIS FORMULAE IS NOW ALSO PLACED IN THE HANDS COMMONWEALTH KENTUCKY YOU NOW HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM YOU CAN NO LONGER EVADE OR IGNORE. KENTUCKY IS THE CONSECRATED GROUND UPON WHICH AMERICA'S GREAT EMANCI-PATOR AND MARTYR TO A GREAT CAUSE IN DEFENSE OF THE BASIC FUNDAMENTAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION..WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT IT?
THE STATE OF KENTUCKY THERE IS NO DOUBT OF IT IS DESTINED TO BECOME THE CRADLE OF DEMOCRACY AND THE REBIRTH OF CHRISTIANITY.

SOMEWHERE,SOMEPLACE,SOMEHOW SOME STATE MUST TAKE THAT STEP TOWARD PERSONAL SALVATION OR THE UNITED STATES AND THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WILL GO DOWN IN RUIN. AND I COVET THAT HONOR FOR MY BELOVED KENTUCKY TO TAKE THAT LEAD SO OTHER STATES AND NATIONS MAY FOLLOW INTO THE NEW JERUSALEM WHERE POVERTY AND WARS WILL BE NO MORE.
SO IN THAT SPIRIT AND WITH THOSE HOPES I SAY WITH ALL MY HEART AND SOUL. KENTUCKY FIRST LAST AND ALWAYS IN DEFENSE OF THE MORAL THE CHRISTAIN MORALS OF DEMOCRACY.

YOU MAY SAY YOU "CANNOT" CHANGE HUMAN NATURE. REVOLUTIONS ARE BORN AT THE DEMAND OF THE MASSES WHO ARE DETRMINED TO CHANGE.
OLD TRADITIONS ARE THE ARCH ENEMY OF PROGRESS AND ITS ENERGY EXPENDED IN OVERCOMING ITS TRADITIONS.
****

AMERICA'S WAY OUT
ANNOUNCEMENT BIRTH KENTUCKY'S COMMONWEALTH WELFARE PARTY
TIME SEPTEMBER 17,1945.PLACE LOUISVILLE KY.
IN THE COMMEMORATION OF THE 158th ANNIVERSARY SIGNING AND RATIFICA-TION CONSTITUTION OF AMERICA. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

THERE IS MUCH TALK ABOUT THE NEED OF A LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE PARTY NEW THIRD PARTY.
IT IS UP TO THE NEW PEOPLES PARTY(JEFFERSON-LINCOLN COALITION PHILOSO-PHY OF CLEAN POLITICS-GOOD GOVERNMENT-PRACTICAL RELIGION) TO SHAKE OFF THE ONEROUS DUTY OF CONDONED GREED AND SELFISHNESS AND BEAT THE TWO OLD MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY MACHINES(CORRUPT)GOVERNMENTAL ADMINIS-TRATION. A NATIONAL DISGRACE AND A SCANDALOUS MISUSE OF OFFICIAL POWER. THEIR LYING IS COLOSSAL.
LET US REACH OUT MORE TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND TACKLE THE ECONOMIC RIDDLE FROM THE CONSUMERS AND LABOR'S END.
IN OTHER DEMOCRACIES-IN SWEDEN FOR INSTANCE-THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN HOLDS THE BALANCE OF THE ECONOMIC POWER. THE SWEDISH CONSUMERS COOPER-TIVE SOCIETIES,WHICH ACCOUNT FOR ONR HALF OF THE NATION'S BUSINESS, DO NOT PURCHASE WHAT IS FORCED UPON THEM BY PRODUCTION. THEY ACCEPT NO SUBSIDIES OR LOANS FROM CAPITAL OR FROM THE GOVERNMENT.
COOPERATIVE INDIVIDUALISM AS PRACTICAL IN SWEDEN IS ANALYGOUS TO THE PRINCIPLES AS TO BE OUTLINED IN THE KENTUCKY COMMONWEALTH COALITION WELFARE PARTY.
IF THE NEW LEADERS TO BE WOULD DEVELOP THE IMAGINATION TO DRAMATIZE THE IDEA OF COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS THEY WOULD WIN MILLIONS OF NEW VOTERS,RELEASED BY OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
WE HAVE ACHIEVED A MEASURE OF POLITICAL DEMOCRACY,BUT WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY.
HERE IS THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE STATES COMMONWEALTH PARTY PEOPLES PARTY. THE PARTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL.
LET THE NEW COMMONWEALTH PARTY OF THE STATES BE RADICAL IN THE REAL SENSE,AND NOT DANGLING THEIR FEET IN THE CLOUDS,BUT IMBEDDING THEM FIRMLY IN THE GROUND OF CHARACTER AND COOPERATIVE INDIVIDUALISM.

COLLIS O.REDL NATIONAL DIRECTOR
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COLOURED PAPER
PAPIER DE COULEUR

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United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Masterful And Comprehensive Understanding Old Age Insurance And Worthy of Study By The United States Senate.

James Davis
U.S.Senator Pa.

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AMERICA'S UNPARDONABLE SIN
POWER POLITICS- RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY
****

A T T E N T I O N

MR.SECRETARY OF LABOR
LEWIS SCHWALLENBACH

The public cannot continue their intrigue corrupt politics, the brutality and heartlessnes of,combined wealth and capital overlooking the rights of humanity.

You may say"you"cannot change human nature. "evolutions are born at the demand of the masses who are determied to change.
Old traditions are the arch enemy of progress and its energy expended in overcoming its traditions/
After all it is the people who in a truly free nation have the final say in their Government.And no man can deny them the right of responsibility of the nation's future.

You and I cannot keep the world from changing. But we can determine what it will change.
America lives in the heart of every man who wants to be free and work out his own destiny....Woodrow Wislon...
No man is justified in doing evil on the grounds of expediency..
...Theodoare Roosevelt...

The World solution controversy between Labor and Management is now placed in your hands.
You now have a duty to perform in your capacity as Secretary of Labor and at sametime defend your"AMERICANISM".

Collis O.Redd Constitutional Crusader
Envoy Plenopotemtiary To Founding Fathers

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WORLD'S SANE LABOR POLICY
COOPERATIVE INDIVIDUALISM

****

T O T H E
PRESIDENT U.S.A. FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT
AMERICA'S RACKETTER LABOR LEADERS
A T T E N T I O N
531 MEMBERS U. S CONGRESS
CAPITAL IN INDUSTRY
THE TIRED TAXPAYERS OF AMERICA

****

RE WASHINGTON POST ISSUE JANUARY IO,INST?. FRONT PAGE INSERTION 'SANE LABOR POLICY ASKED BY ROOSEVELT'.
PERMANENT SET UP TO HANDLE DISPUTES,FEDERAL CONTROL OF JOBS SERVICE URGED. DEVELOPMENT OF A SANE LONG RANGE LABOR POLICY WITH PROVISO FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF LABOR DISPUTES WITH THE AID OF PERMANENT GOVERNMENT MEDIATION MACHIBERY WAS ADVOCATED YESTERDAY IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANNUAL BUDGET MESSAGE WHICH TOLD CONGRESS THAT THE NATION SHOULD "SET SIGHTS AT HIGH FOR PEACE AS WE SET FOR WAR.

I2 YEARS NEW DEAL LABOR TYRANNY

FOR PAST I2 YEARS THE ROOSEVELT NEW DEALERS THROUGH THE HEARTY COOP--ERATION OF A SUBSERVIENT RUBBERS TAMP CONGRESS HAS SUBMITTED AND FORCED TO FOLLOW THE EUROPEAN LABAOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY FORMULAE. THE PLANNED ECONOMY AND REGIMENTATION INDIVIDUAL AND FREE ENTERPRISE. THEREBY OUR DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT HAS BECOME AN OLIGARCHY FOR THE BENEFIT OF BUREAUCRATS AND RACKETTER LABOR LEADERS.

THERE IS ONLY ONE SANE SOLUTION TO THE CONTRIVERSY BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL IN INDUSTRY.
THAT SOLUTION IS THE COOPEARTIVE MOVEMENTS THAT HAS PROVED A SUCCESS FOR THE PAST TWO HUNDRES YEARS IN ENGLAND,AND TH DEMOCRAT NATIONS OF SWITZERLAND-NORWAY-FINLAD-SWEDEN.
THIS IS THE SANE SYSTEM THAT AMERICA AND ALL OTHER PEACE LOVING NATIONS ARE NOW COMPELLED TO ADPOT IN ORDER TO FOREVER RID THE WORLD OF ITS GREATEST MENACE" TRAD UNINISM".RACKETTERS AND GANGSTERS

****

I AM NOW HANDING **********
THIS SOLUTION IS NOW PLACED IN THE LAPS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT-79th U.S.CONGRESS CAPIATL IN INDUSTRY*LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.
THE TIRED TAXPAYERS AND LAZY CITIZENS OF AMERICA AS THE FINAL ANALY--SIS FOR THE STRIFE THAT HAS PREVAILED BETWEEN LABOR ANB CAPITAL IN INDUSTRY FOR THE PAST 200 YERRS. IN AMERICA.
I DEFI AND CHALLENGE THE AFORESAID LEADERS GOVERNMEMT-INDUSTRY-CAPITAL-TAXPAYERS OF AMERICA TO REFUTE MY STATEMENTS. OR ABLE TO GIVE AMERICA AND THE WRECKED NATIONS OF THE WORLD A BETTER SOLUTION TO SERVE THE REFUGEES OF ALL NATIONS IN THE WORLD.

****

THIS IS AMERICA (NOT EUROPE)
IT MATTERS NOT WHERE YOU CAME FROM OR WHO YOU ARE.
OT IS WHAT YOU ARE ABLE TO CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR DENENSE FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE OF YOUR COUNTRY THAT DETERMINES YOUR SUCCESS OR FAILURE AS AN INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN,OFFICIAL OF GOVERNMENT,INDUSTRY-BUSINESS-LABOR OR RELIGIOUS LEADERS.
"TO RECOGNIZE OUR OBLIFATION TO OUR CREATOR AND THE FOUNDING FATHERS IS FAR MORE CHRIST-LIKE THAN TO CLAIM OUR RIGHTS"

****

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WORLD DISTRESSED BUSINESS

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WHY DOES DEMOCRACY AND CHRISTIANITY FAIL TO FUNCTION?

B E C A U S E

P O W E R P O L I T I C S -R E L I G I O U S HYPOCRISY

****

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS LEDERSHIP AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN

****

REFUSE TO LET DEMOCRACY AND CHRISTIANITY TO FUNCTION.

I N T E L L E C T U A L A N A R C H Y

****

THE GULLABILITY OF THE MAJORITY AND THE DECEPTIVENESS OF THE FEW HAS'NT CHANGED IN THE PAST 3000 YEARS. AMERICA CAN TRUTHFULLY SAY THAT THE GULLABILITY OF THE MAJORITY AND THE DECEPTUVENESS OF THE FEW HAS'NT CHANGED IN OUR COUNTRY.FOR THE PAST 300 YEARS.

****

PERIL OF DEMOCRACY TODAY

"OUR DEMOCRATIC CIVILIZATION IS THREATENED JUST NOW BECAUSE TOO MUCH LARGE A FRACTION OF OUR POPULATION IS DESERTING THE COMPANY OF THE INSTRUCTED,THE EXPERIRNCRD AND THE UNFORTUNATE AND FOLLOW THE VOICE OF THE DEMAGOGUE".

THOSE WHO ARE THUS DESERTING THE RATIONAL SCIENTIFIC MODE OF APPOACH TO LIFE AND GOING BACK TO THE EMOTIONALISM,THE HUNCHES AND THE SUPER--STITIONS OF THE MIDDLE AGES ARE OUR WORST REACTIONAIRIES,WHATEVER FORWAED-LOOKIMG OR EVEN RADICAL NAMES THEY MAY ADOPT". THE WHOLE TENDENCY OF THE NEW DEAL ADMINISTRATION IS BACKWAED TO MEDEIVALISM AND POLITICAL IT WAS BRAINS mDARING AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM,NOT HUNGHES, EMOTIONALISM AND POLITICAL ANCHENY,THAT MADE THIS COUNTRY GREAT.

IT IS GOING THE RETREATING MARCH TO RUSSIA, BACK TO THE DARK AGES,WHEN LIBERTY AND ENLIGHTENMENT,POPULAR RIGHTS AND EQUAL JUSTICE WERE UNKNOWN WHERE MEN RULED AS DESPOTS,WERE LITTLE MORE THAN AUTOMANS. IT TOOK THE HIGHEST INTELLECT,THE MOST INDOMITABLE COURAGE,THE MOST PASSIONATE LOVE OF LIBERTY,AND THE MOST UNSELFISH DEVOTION TO THE WELFARE OF MAN-*KIND TO FREE MEN FROM THE BONDS OF MEDEIVAL IGNORANCE AND SLAVERY,TO GUIDE THEM TO LIBERTALITY OF THOUGHT AND FREEDOM OF ACTION?TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE REALIZATION OF MAN'S INHERENT RIGHT ,AS JEFFERSON EXPRESS--ED IT, TO LIFE,LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS".

ANERICA WAS A LEADER IN THE FORWARD MARCH TO FREEDOM AND INDIVIDUALISM AND THE MOVEMENT,THE ONE PROGRESSIVE UPWARD AND ONWARD TO MORE PERFECT LIBERTY ALWAYS WILL BE THE ONE FORWARD MOVEMENT,THE ONE PROGRESSIVE ADVANCE FOR HUMANITY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE OBLIGATION OF AMERICA IS STILL TO LEAD,NOT TO FOLLOW. LET US OBEY THE DIVINE ORDER"FORWARD MARCH" CHRISTIAN SOLDIER TO VICTORY.

VOICE TODAY JEFFERSON CRIETH OUT

THE IMMORTAL EXPOUNDER OF AMERICAN INDIVIDUALISM

"I HAVE SWORN, SAID JEFFERSON:"UPON THE ALTAR OF GOD ETERNAL HOSTILITY AGAINST EVERY FORM OF TYRANNY OVER THE MIND OF MAN".

ON AMERICAN NEUTRALITY:

AMERICA NORTH AND SOUTH,HAS SET OF INTERESTS DISTINCT OF THOSE OF OURS. THEIR MUTUAL JEALOUSIES,THER BALANCE OF POWER,THEIR FORMS AND PRINCI-*-PLES OF GOVERNMENT ARE ALL FOREIGN TO US. THEY ARE NATIONS OF ETER--NAL WAR ON DEFICIT WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY".

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JEFFERSON FURTHER SAIDE

I AM FOR A GOVERNMENT RIGOROUSLY FRUGAL AND SIMPLE; APPLYING ALL THE POSSIBLE SAVINGS TO THE DISCHARGE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT AND NOT FOR A MULTIPLICATION OF OFFICERS AND SALARIES MERELY TO MAKE PARTISANS AND FOR INCREASING BY EVERY KNOWN DEVICE THE PUBLIC DEBT ON THE PRINCIPLE OF BEING A BLESSING.

"SPENDING MONEY TO BE PAID BY POSTERITY, IS BUT SWINDLING FUTIRITY".

POLITICIANS-GOVERNMENT-RELIGOUS LEADERS

MUST NOW ANSWER TO THEIR OWN CONSCIENCES,THEIR CONSTITUENTS,THEIR CHILDREN AND POSTERITY. CRIME DOES NOT PAY.

****

COLLIS O.REDD NATIONAL DIRECTOR
CRUSADER WORLD ECONOMIC :IBERATORS
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THE AMERICAN PLAN OUTLINED
F U L L E M P L O Y M E N T
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"SEEK YE FIRST THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND HIS RIGHTEOUSNESS,AND ALL THINGS SHALL BE ADDED UNTO YOU. Matt VI:333
THIS IS SOUND ECONOMIC AS WELL AS SOUND SPIRITUAL LAW. MATERIAL AND SPIRITUA: LAW LINKED INSEPERABLY.

E C O N O M I C T H E O C R A C Y

A GOGENMENT DIRECTED BY THE HAND OF GOD IS THE PROPHETIC AND DIVINE SOLUTION TO OUR PRESENT NATIONAL CRISIS FOR WHICH OUR NATIONAL ADMINIS--TRATION,AND THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD ARE GROPING. WHEN THIS SOLUTION IS FINALLY ACCEPTED AND ITS CORRECT TEACHINGS ARE EXECUTED WITH COURAGE AND COMMON SENSE.THEN AMERICA WILL BE EQUIPPED TO BLESS OTHER NATIONS FOR PREPAREDNEDD FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY AMONG MEN AND WITH ALL NATIONS IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE WORLD FOR THE NEXTI1000 YEARS AS PROPHESIED BY THE BIBLE AND THE AMERICAN CONSTITUYION.
NO MESSAGE IS SO IMPORTANT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,AND THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD,AS TO UNDERSTAND THIS WONDERFUL DIVINE PROGRAM

AMERICA'S SELF-HELP SYSTEM GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
THE AMERICAN PLAN COOPERATIVE PLAN SUBSTITUTEDD FOR THE ILL FATED NEW DEAL WAGNER LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.

PLAN OF OPERATION

CAPITAL AND LABOR MUST JOIN HANDS-THEY WERE FORCED INTO THIS NEW DEAL WAR EMERGENCY DEPRESSION TOGETHET,IN THE ELIMINATION OF THE CURRENT EPIDEMIC LABOR STRIKES,AT PRESENT ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS FACTORS IN THE WORLD TODAY.
ON THE EMPLOYES SIDE,IT SHOULD RECOGNIZE THAT THERE MUST BE FAIR BALANCE BETWEEN WAGE RATES AND MASS PRODUCTIONPURCHASING POWER. ON THE EMPLOYERS SIDE,IT SHOULD BE WILLING TO PAY FAIR LIVING OF WAGES, ONE CANNOT GET FAR OUT OF LINE WITH THE OTHER.
ALL SUMS UP TO A HIGHER DEGREE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.AND WE CERTAINLY HAVE TO PULL TOGETHER IF WE GET OUT OF THIS NEW DEAL WAR EMERGENCY WISHED ON AMERICA AND THE WORLD.
WHATEVER CAN BE DONE TO PUT LABOR ON A LIVING FACTOR,TO BE COMPENSATED BY ITS OWN RESULTING ENERGY IN PROPORTION TO WHAT IT GIVES THE WORLD.
IT IS FURTHER UPLIFTING OUR NATION AND SHOULD WITH GOOD NATURE AND PRAC--TICAL COMMON SENSE SET OURSELVES TO THE PRACTICAL WORK OF SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF LABOR WITHOUT SUCH BUREAUCRATIC POWER OF LEGISLATURE .LABOR LEADERS AND MANAGEMENT. IT IS NOW THE RESPONSIBLITY STATE GOVERNMENTS.

IF THIS NEW DEAL FOR THE PAST I2 YEARS OF GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION WAS ADMINISTERED FOR THE PEOPLE INSTEAD PARTY LEADERS-LABOR LEADERS AND ORGANIZED WEALTH,THERE WOULD BE NO STRIKES TO DEAL WITH.
STRIKES HAVE NO JUSTIFICATION,EXCEPT IN THE FACT THAT ORGANIZEX WEALTH HAS VIOLATED THE MOST SACRED LAWS OF GOVERNMENT AND PERVERTED GOVERN--MENT RULE ITSELF IN ITSELF.
UNDER THESE CONDITIONS STRIKES ARE NOT ONLY EXCUSABLY,WHEN ORDERLY,BUT ARE SOMETIMES NECESSARY.
THE WELFARE OF ALL WOMEN EQUALLY WITH THE MEN,LIES IN THE SMOOTH RUNNING OF INDUSTRY. IT IS NOT IN THE POWER OF THE LEADERS OF THIS OR THAT SIDE TO BRING ABOUT THIS DESIRED INCREASE OF WELFARE WHICH CANNOT COME WITH--OUT THE INTELLIGENCE AND COOPERATION OF ALL ENGAGED IN ANY PART OF INDUSTRIAL OPERATION.

CO-PARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE SHOULD BE MADE IN REALTIONS BETWEE LABOR,CAPITAL IN INDUSTRY. I MEAN THE WHITE COLLAR CLASS AS WELL AS THOSE WHO WORK WITH THEIR HANDS.
AFTER A JUST COMPENSATION ALLOWED TO OFFICERS,AND ADEQUATE WAGES TO LABOR LABOR AS PART OF THE OPERATING COSTS,AND REASONABLE DIVIDENDS DECLARED ON INVESTED CAPITAL,CERTAIN AMOUNT SET ASIDE RESERVE FOR CAPITAL.
UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS PRACTICES A RESREVE IS ET UP FOR CAPITAL,BUT NO RESERVE FO LABOR. IF A SURPLUS REMAINS AFTER THESE PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN STISFIED,IT SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ON A 40-40-20 BAISIS BETWEEN LABOR AND INVESTED CAPITAL.
THIS PLAN WOULD PROVIDE THE FOUNDATION FOR THE UNEMPLOYMENT AND RETIRE--MENT BENEFITS TO COME OUT OF THE PROFITS.
THE FEDREAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS SHOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THIS PLAN AS A AYSTEM. A SYSTEM FOR THE OLD AGE PENSION ALSO.
THIS CONTRIBUTION TO LABOR AND CAPITAL IN INDUSTRY IS IN FULL ACCORD WITH BASIC FUNDAMENTALS AMERICAN CONSTITUTION TO THE LAST DEGREE.

COLLIS O.REDD CRUSADER
WORLD FINAL TREATISE"RIGHST OF MANKIND"
****

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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A M E R I C A'S F R E E D O M
C O O P E R A T I V E M O V E M E N T S
****
C O N S U M E R S C O O P E R A T I V E S
FARMERS-LABOR- UNEMPLOYED-OLD AGE PENSIONERS
****
A T T E N T I O N
531 M E M B E R S U N I T E D S T A T E S C O N G R E S S
****

THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT CANNOT EXPECT ANY GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED BY THE PRESENT RULING CLASSES TO BRING ABOUT A COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH. THIS DOES NOT MEAN,HOWEVER,THAT CONSUMERS CANNOT BRING PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNMENTS WHILE IT STILL MAINTAINS DEMOCRATIC FORMS,TO SECURE CONCRETE AND REAL BENEFITS.
HAD SEVERAL MILLION CONSUMERS BEEN ORGANIZED THERE WOULD BE A DIFFER--ENT STORY TO TELL ABOUT FOOD AND DRUG LEGISLATION.
FOR THIS REASON THE OLD IDEA THAT THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT SHOULD REMAIN ALOOF FROM POLITICS MUST BE DISCARDED ENTIRELY AS UNREALISTIC.

IF THE MEANS IT USES ARE TO BE A LOGICAL PREPERATION FOR ITS GOAL,THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT MUST SUPPLEMENT THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENTS AND NOT ATTEMPT TO BE A SUBSTITUTE FOR IT. IT IS ONE OF THE FORCES WORKIN*--ING FOR A NEW SOCIAL ORDER BUT NOT,AS SOME COOPERATORS MAINTAIN,THE ONLY FORCE IT CAN BECOME A PART OF A BROADER AND MORE OBJECTIVE SOCIAL MOVEMENT ONLY BY INCLUDING WITHIN ITSELF THE WAGE EARNERS OF THE NATION.
WITH THE FARMERS AND WORKERS ORGANIZED AS CONSUMERS AS WELL AS PRO--DUCERS THE MASS BASIS OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION NECESSARY TO ESTAB--LISH A NEW SOCIAL ORDER WILL HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED. AND BY UNITING WAGE-EARNERS,FARMERS AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS,THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT DESTROYS THOSE DIVISIONS WITHIN SOCIETY UPON WHICH HYBRID SOCIALISM FEEDS AND THRIVES.

THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT WAS BORN AND DEVELOPED MERELY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE WHICH EXIST IN THE WORLD TODAY.
THEN CAPITALISM WAS YOUNG,VIGOROUS AND PROGRESSIVE.
TODAY IT IS OLD,DECAYING,AND RECATIONARY AND USES THE MOST ANTI--SOCIAL AND BRUTAL MEANS TP PRESERVE ITS POWER.
HAVING DEVELOPED FORCES OF PRODUCTION CAPABLE OF ERADICATING POVERTY AND INSECURITY FROM THE AMERICAN LAND CAPITALISM NOW,IN ORDER TO : PRESERVE ITSELF,IS BLINDLY DESTROYING,ON A VAST SCALE,BASIC NECESSI--TIES OF LIFE SO BADLY NEEDED BY OUR PEOPLE.
IF THE COOPERATIVE MEVEMENT FAILS TO RECOGNIZE THIS SITUATION IT WILL DO SO AT ITS PERIL.
THE NEW PRODUCTIVE FORCES MADE POSSIBLE BY MODERN SCIENCE AND TECH--NOLOGY CAN BE FULLY RELEASES ONLY IN A COOPERATIVE WORLD.
THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE FAVORABLE OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS ESTABLISHED BY THESE FORCES AND BECOME A TREMENDOUS FORCE FOR BRINGING ABOUT THE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH OF MANKIND.

COOPERATIVE DISTRIBUTORS UNDERSTANDS THE SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ITS PROGRESS. IT IS AWARE OF THE CLASS BASIS OF CAPITAIST SOCIETY AND REALIZES THAT ITS PROGRESS CAN BE FULLY ACHIEVED ONLY WHEN CLASS LINES LINES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. IT RECOGNIZES THAT TO BE COMPLETELY SUC--CESSFUL CONSUMERS WILL EVENTUALLY BE COMPELLED TO USE POLITICAL AS WELL AS ECONOMIC ACTION.
IT SEEKS TO UNITE CONSUMERS-WAGE EARNERS,FARMERS,AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERSOINTO A MILITANT ORGANIZATION NOT ONLY TO IMPROVE THEIR ECONOM--IC STATUS HERE AND NOW TO JOIN WITH OTHER GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR EFFECTIVE ACTION TO ELIMINATE THE PROFIT SYSTEM OF GREED.
ITS PROGRESS IS BOTH A THREAT AND A XHALLENGE TO THE ESTABLISHED SOCIAL ORDER.
YESTERDAY MAY HEVE BEEN TOO EARLY. TOMORROW WILL BE TOO LATE.
TODAY IS THE DAY TO BUILD THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.
C O O P E R A T I V E I N D I V I D U A L I S M T H E F O R--*G O T T E N C O M M O N M A N'S S O L U T I O N T O S O L V E G E N E R A L W E L F A R E P R O B L E M S.
****

COLLIS O.REDD NATIONAL DIRECTOR
CONSTITUTIONAL CRUSADERS OF AMERICA
"SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS"
****

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MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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C 206755

UNITED STATES POLITICAL INSANITY
~~UNITED STATES INSANITY~~
****
CONGRESSIONAL FOLLY ENACTMENT WAGNER LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.
****
A T T E N T I O N
A M E R I C A 'S N A T I O N A L E L E C T O R A T E
TIRED TAXPAYERS AND LAZY CITIZENS OF AMERICA
****
THE FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN IN WASHINGTON D.C.
TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BRING TO YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION
TIMES HERALD OF WASHINGTON ISSUE FEBRUARY 22nd BY THE COLUMNIST
WESTBROOK PEGLER. "FAIR ENOUGH". AS QUOTES:
****
I THINK TOM DEWEY MADE AGREAT MISTAKE LAST SUMMER AND FALL IN ACCEPTEN
-ING THE WAGNER ACT AS A PERMANENT THING IN PRAISEING IT AS A GOOD AND
NECESSARY LAW.
THIS SEEEMED TO ME JUST A BID FOR VOTES AND I DOUBT THAT IT WON HIM A
SINGLE VOTE BECAUSE THOSE WHO BELIEVE THIS IS GOOD AND NECESSAEY LAW
WOULD GO ALONG WITH THE MAN WHO PUT IT OVER. THIS,OF COURSE,WAS'NT
SENATOR BOB WAGNER,OF NEW YORK,AN OLD-TIME TAMMANYITE NO BETTER THAN
THE POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT THAT PRODUCED HIM,ALTHOUGH HE HAS BEEN SOLD
IN A GAUDY PACKAGE AS ONE OF THOSE PROGRESSIVE AND HUMANE NUMBERS.
IT WAS FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT WHO PUT THE THING OVER AND IT IS A PIECE
WITH ~~THE~~ HIS NAZI-COMMUNIST QUEST FOR POWER OVER THE PEOPLE IN WHICH,
SO OFTEN,HE HAS MADE THEM SOME WONDERFUL FAVOR WHEN,IN FACT,HE WAS
JUST MEASURING THEM FOR ANOTHER PAIR OF LEG-IRONS.

DEWEY SHOULD HAVE TORN THE WAGNER ACT TO SHREDS AND LET THE VOTES GO
WHERE THEY MIGHT BECAUSE IT IS A BAD LAW AND A TOTAILITARIAN MAN-TRAP.
SOME OF THE MOST INTELLIGENT UNION MEN IN THE COUNTRY AGREE THAT THIS
IS SO BAD AND WOULD BE PLEASED TO SEE IT STRIPPED DOWN TO A SIMPLE
AFFIRMATION OF LABOR'S RIGHTS TO ORGANIZE,FORBIDDING EMPLOYERS TO FIRE
WORKERS FOR JOINING UNIONS,WITH PEMALTIES FOR VIOLATION.
A SINCERE LABOR RELATIONS LAW COULD BE ADMINISTERED BY THE REGULAR
FEDERAL GRAND JURIES,DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND JUDGES,LIKE OTHER LAWS.
THIS THING CREATED A FURTIVE,UNDERHANDED BUREAU WITH THE POWERS OF
JUDGE,JURY,PROSECUTOR AND COMPLAINING WITNESS.
THE EVIL OF THIS LAW TO LABOR ITSELF IS THAT IT UNDERTAKES TO TAKE OVER
THE FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIONS,WHICH ARE THEIR ONLY REASON FOR EXISTENCE.
IT DRIVES BARGAINS FOR THEM.
IT COMPELS EMPLOYERS TO SIGN CONTRACTS AND THE AGENTS OF THE LABOR
RELATIONS BOARD ACTUALLY SERVE AS UNION ORGANIZERS. IT EVEN COLLECTS
DUES AND FEES FOR THE UNIONS. THUS THE UNIONS ARE CHANGING INTO MERE
POLITICAL PARTY AUXILIARIES.
THE TROUBLE WITH DEWEY AND MOST OTHER REPUBLICANS IS THAT THEY DESPAIR
OF CONVINCING PEOPLE THAT ALL THIS IS BAD FOR LABOR.
THE WAGNER ACT HAS HAD THE BENEFIT OF AN ENORMOUS PROPOGANDA AND ANY
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE OR PARTY WORKER WHO SAYS IT IS BAD AND EXPLAINS
WHY,HAS TWO STRIKES ON HIM.
THE UNIONEERS OF THE ROOSEVELT NAZI-COMMUNIST MOVEMENT WOULD CALL HIM
A FASCISTmA REACTIONARY,A LANOR-HATER,AND PROBABLY A TORY.
INCIDENTALLY,ROOSEVELT'S OWN USE OF THE WORD TORY AS AN EPITHET HAS
BEEN A FASCINATING IMPUDENCE,LIKE HITLER'S DENUNCIATION OF PLUTO-
DEMOCRATIC WAR-MAKERS,BECAUSE HIS OWN FAMILY WERE TORIES IN THE SAYS
WHEN TORYISM MEANT SELFISH DEVOTION TO THE OPPRESSIVE GOVERNMENT OF
THE ENGLISH KING.
NEVERTHELESS.ANYONE WHO REALLY BELIEVES THE ACT IS VISCIOUS SHOULD ~~HAVE~~
HAVE THE INTEGRITY TO DAMN IT AS A MENACE TO FREEDOM OF AMERICAN ~~LAB~~
BABOR AND NEVER MIND THE VOTES.
LET ROOSEVELT HAVE HIS ACT AND WELACOME BECAUSE,IF THE COUNTRY HAS'NT
RUN CLEAN OUT OF LUCK,ONE OF THESE DAYS THE PEOPLE WILL COME OUT OF
THE ETHERAND KICK OUT HIS POLITICAL HEIRS AND UNDO A LOT OF THINGS.
IF I WERE A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT I WOULD ~~WOULD~~ MUCH
RTAHER BR LICKED AS BADLY AS ALF LANDON WAS,OR WORSE,THAN OWE MY ELECT-
-TION TO MY HYPOCRITICAL INDORSEMENT OF A LAW WHICH I WOULD PLACE AT
THE TOP OF MY LIST FOR REPEAL OR REVISION.

FRAMCIS BIDDLE,THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,ANNOUNCED LAST YEAR THAT THE NEW
DEAL PARTY WAS ALLIED TO UNIONISM. HE WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE HONEST HAD
HE SAID THAT THE ROOSEVELT PARTY HAD ABSORBED THE UNIONS AND BEWITCHED
AND DEGRADED THEIR MEMBERS,TAKEN OVER THE UNION'S ~~DUAND~~ REDUCED THEM
TO COMPLETE SUBJECTION AS MUSSO:INI AND HITLER FID,USUALLY IN COLLUSION
WITH THE BIG EMPLOYERS.

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL INSANITY
~~U N I T E D S T A T E S I N S A N I T Y~~ C 206756
(continurd sheet I)

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-ENTLY HAS MADE HIMSELF CONSPICIOUS AMONG THE ROOSEVELT ADHERENTS.
HE IS A JUICY AND DISARMING FELLOW WHOSE MIRACLES OF PRODUCTION HAVE
BEEN BALLYHOOED EXTRAVAGANTLY WHILE OTHER MIRACLE-MEN OF INDUSTRY
HEVE BEEN LOW-RATED BECAUSE THEY HATE THE WAGNER ACT AND COULD NOT BE
SUCESSFULLY CHARGED WITH ANY KIND WORDS FOR ROOSEVELT HIMSELF.
KAISER'S POLICY HAS BEEN TO GIVE THE UNIONS ANYTHING. WHEN HE HAD ONLY
A SKELETON OF HIS PRESENT ENORMOUS SHIPBUILDING ORGANIZATION,HE GAVE
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ACT IS AUTHORATIVE AND EXPLICIT. AND IT HAS BEEN AMERICA'S MENACE
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JACKSON,LINCOLN AND OTHER GREAT PATRIOTS OF AMERICA?.

IN CONCLUSION

YOU MAY SAY"YOU CANNOT"CHANE HUMAN NATURE. REVOLUTIONS ARE BORN AT THE
DEMAND OF THE MASSES WHO ARE DETERMINED TO CHANGE.
OLD TRADITIONS ARE THE ARCH ENEMY OF PTOGREAA AND ITS ENERGY ~~OF~~
EXPENDED IN OVERCOMING ITS TRADITIONS.
AFTER ALL IT IS THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE THE FINAL SAY IN A TRULY DEMOCRTAIC
NATION. AND NO MAN CAN DENY THE THE RIGHT OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE
NATION'S FUTURE.

COLLIS O.REDD NATIONAL DIRECTOR

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IT WILL BE COMPARATIVELY SHORT TIME WHEN THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF THE WORLD WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONSULT SUCH GREAT PATRIOTIC STAESMEN AS WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON,PAINE,FRANKLIn WEBSATER,JAC JACKSON,LINCOLN AND OTHER GREAT PATRIOTS OF AMERICA?.

IN CONCLUSION

YOU MAY SAY"YOU CANNOT"CHANE HUMAN NATURE. REVOLUTIONS ARE BORN AT THE DEMAND OF THE MASSES WHO ARE DETERMINED TO CHANGE.
OLD TRADITIONS ARE THE ARCH ENEMY OF PTOGREAA AND ITS ENERGY ~~OVER~~ EXPENDED IN OVERCOMING ITS TRADITIONS.
AFTER ALL IT IS THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE THE FINAL SAY IN A TRULY DEMOCRTAIC NATION. AND NO MAN CAN DENY THE THE RIGHT OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE NATION'S FUTURE.

COLLIS O.REDD NATIONAL DIRECTOR

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C 206757

AMERICA'S COLLAPSE - 1945
158 YEARS COMMERCIALIZED POLITICAL - RELIGIOUS POWER.
The unconditional Surrender U.S. Congress -- They have written
Their Own Epitaph and Sealed Their Own Doom.

AMERICA'S NEW WORLD ORDER
COOPERATIVE LABOR & SOCIAL SECURITY

****

V. K. C. A.
2727 ADAMS MILL RD.
WASHINGTON, D.C

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file

Not long after the enclosed plan went to President Truman, the Press quoted him as follows:

ARIZONA DAILY STAR

TUSCON ARIZONA

OCT. 4, 1945

"The release of atomic energy constitutes a new force too revolutionary to consider in the framework of old ideas.

"We can no longer rely on the slow program of time to develop a program of control among nations. Civilization demands that we shall reach at the earliest possible date a satisfactory arrangement for the control of this discovery in order that it may become a powerful and forceful influence towards the maintenance of world peace"

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C206759

ATOMIC BOMB GUARDIANS

TO - BE

UNITED NATIONS CITIZENS of genius test-tube parentage FATHERS' NATIONS UNKNOWN

FATHER-DONORS
United Nations leaders selected by best qualified eugenists, testing "potent". for greatest eugenic value: I.Q.: heredity: health: as well as achievement.

MOTHERS
Women of finest eugenic value: heredity: health: education:
College graduates or leaders in achievement, 35 or more years of age.
Single wokmen would be freer to travel with children for world education.
A Woman's College reports that over half its graduates remain single.
Single women now are having test-tube babies (parents of genius I.Q.)

OPERATION ARRANGEMENTS
Voluntary participation (eventually in charge of United Nations), at their cost)
Conducted at the time and location of the United Nations Conferences.
Officially authenticated to protect from misunderstanding.

CHAPERONAGE
Provided at Conference & an extended time afterward, & before if possible.
If possible under the auspices of distinguished Woman's Organization of U.N.
Convent chaperonage might be made available by a Catholic Convent
"Pool" for test-tube donors was established at a Catholic Univ. in Wash.D.C

SELECTION
Eugenists to list available donors from the United Nations leaders.
Mothers-to-be then to designate donors preferred on a list, in order preferred.
In cases of marked preference for one, list might be short as two or three.
Progeny in such cases to serve U.N. for Nations thus represented.
For complete ambiguity physicians might use more than one donor.
In cases without marked preference donors to be of same race ?
Progeny would have filiality to all United Nations of mother's race.

PHYSICIANS IN CHARGE
Distinguished eugenists who have specialized in the test-tube baby field.
Thousands of living test-tube babies owe their origins to this development.
[illegible] inherited genius I.Q.s.
(Suggested international test-tube babies could develop without the "handicap" of constant presence of genius father's great abilities throwing into shadow any young person in family, as in [illegible] of a genius).

HOSPITAL & OTHER MEDICAL CARE
Made available to the women & children eventually igf not possible at once.
as now to Armed Service officers and their families.

TITLES
Service titles to be given mothers, as soon as practical, in meantime "Doctor"
Titles would obviate the need to use the akward "Miss" for single women.
Would indicate to public the Nations recognition of service.

FINANCIAL PROTECTIONS
Insurance policies of special suitability
& Eventually salaries as to Officer of Armed Forces; to facilitate eugenically important participations not otherwise available. to plan.
Costs of International education of progeny with accompanying mothers.

EDUCATION OF TEST-TUBE BABIES
Nurseries for those whose mothers have previous responsibilities to many others
& Mobile Junior & Advanced schools for International education
Attendance at these foreign schools to be optional
Classes to be in Esperanto
Location in a new United Nations each year of a child's schooling
Mothers to be permitted to accompany children & given free transport on condition of chaperoning a necessary number of unaccompanied children also.
Colleges of United Nations to be made available for these progeny College years
Each term or year these found folk to be aided to College in a new land, free.
Universities of United Nations might be established on each Continent

FOSTER MOTHERS
Finest folk wishing to adopt children kept listed in case mothers die.

OFFER, TO BE TENTATIVELY ACCEPTED BEFORE MAY 1, 1946

Sender has historic rural home in Central State. Most of this at least, it would be a pleasure to make available to prospective mothers of International test-tube babies of the above plan. A descriptive folder is being sent with outline of this offer to Dr. Frances I. Seymour, distinguished eugenist, New York City, and to Doctor Estelle Norman, Battle Creek. These might be authorized to tell prospective test-tube baby mothers of availability of United Nations' leaders for this plan, even before Congressional actions & appropriations are available.

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C 206760

CONFIDENTIAL
HHW/SR
7.11.45

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ST. LAURENT

I have sent Mr. Ilsley the attached note about the probable movements of the Prime Minister, which concerns the information I gave to you on the telephone this morning.

HW.

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C 206761

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

CONFIDENTIAL

HHW/SR
7.11.45

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ILSLEY

I have received from Washington some further information on the arrangements for the talks between the President, Mr. Attlee and Mr. King, and it may be useful for you to have a statement of Mr. King's probable timetable.

The Queen Mary is expected to dock at New York early on Friday, November 9th, and Mr. King will probably disembark at about 9 a.m. Accommodation has been reserved for him at the Harvard Club. He will go to Washington on Saturday. There will be a dinner for the two Prime Ministers at the White House that evening. Mr. Attlee expects to be in Washington until Friday, November 16th, and I should think it likely that Mr. King will remain throughout his visit. This would mean that he would reach Ottawa on Saturday the 17th or Sunday the 18th. There is no information as to whether Mr. Attlee will be able to pay a vist to Ottawa except for the suggestion in press despatches from London that he hoped to spend two days here before returning to the United Kingdom. I shall, of course, let you know as soon as we hear about his plans.

Mr. King and his party have been asked to stay in Washington at the Blair House, which is the official guest house across the street from the White House. We have just passed this invitation on to him on the ship.

H.H. Wrong
Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

The Hon. J.L. Ilsley,
Acting Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

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C 206762

Engagements
Friday - November 9, 1945

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks
9.00 a.m.	Disembarked at Pier 90 and proceeded to Harvard Club		
2.30 p.m.	Attended funeral service of Mrs. Hewitt		
7.45 p.m.	Dinner, Mrs. B.H. Robb		
10.30 p.m.	On board Car 100		
12.30 a.m.	(Saturday) Left New York for Washington		

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C 206763

SCHEDULE

SATURDAY,	Nov. 10	- 7:45 p.m. -	State Dinner at White House (black tie).
SUNDAY,	Nov. 11	-11:00 a.m. -	Wreath laying at Arlington Cemetery;
			Prime Minister and party to proceed to yacht of the Secretary of the Navy.
MONDAY,	Nov. 12	-	Small informal lunch at British Embassy;
		8:00 p.m. -	Dinner given by the Secretary of State at Mayflower Hotel (black tie).
TUESDAY,	Nov. 13	- 8:00 p.m. -	President's Annual Press Club Dinner (no speeches - business clothes).
WEDNESDAY,	Nov. 14	- 8:00 p.m. -	Dinner at British Embassy.
THURSDAY,	Nov. 15		Dinner at Canadian Embassy.

November 9, 1945.

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C 206764

Engagements
Saturday - November 10, 1945

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks
5.30 a.m.	Arrive Washington		
9.30 a.m.	Proceed to Blair House		
	Conference with Mr. Robertson		
12.30 p.m.	- Interview with Mr. Attlee,	White House	
1.00 p.m.	- Luncheon, White House		
7.45 p.m.	- State Dinner, White House, (White Tie)		Accepted

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C 206765

ENGAGEMENTS
Saturday - November 10

MORNING

5.30 a.m. - Arrive Washington

9.30 a.m. - Leave Car 100 and proceed to Blair House

AFTERNOON

12.30 p.m. - Interview with Prime Minister Attlee, at the White House

1.00 p.m. - Luncheon, The White House

EVENING

7.45 p.m. - State Dinner, at White House.

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C206766

Engagements
Sunday - November 11, 1945

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks
11.a.m. -	Wreath laying at Arlington Cemetery.		
	Prime Minister and party to proceed to yacht of the Secretary of the Navy.		

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ENGAGEMENTS
Washington
Sunday - November 11

MORNING

11.oo a.m. - Wreath laying at
Arlington Cemetery;

Prime Minister and Mr.
Pearson to proceed to
yacht of the Secretary
of the Navy.

AFTERNOON

EVENING

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C206768

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Nov. 12, 1945

Memorandum for Mr. Handy:

I am enclosing a copy of the Remarks of the President and Prime Minister Attlee at the State Dinner on Saturday night last, at which your Prime Minister Mackenzie King was also guest of honor.

This copy is for your Prime Minister's record. As you know, both speeches were made public.

Sincerely,

J. Romagna

J. Romagna
Official Reporter

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INFORMAL REMARKS of the President
And INFORMAL REMARKS of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Clement Attlee
At the State Dinner In The White House
For Him, And For Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada
November 10, 1945, Around 9.00 p.m., e.s.t.

(After Toasts to the King and the President were exchanged)

THE PRESIDENT: It is a very great privilege for me tonight, as the President of the United States, to be host to the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Canada, and the representatives of the other Commonwealths of the British Empire; and I want to say a few things that are, I think, in the hearts of all of us.

We, I know, are striving for a world order, and a world peace, in which nations will feel as the British Commonwealth of Nations does, and as the forty-eight States in the United States feel. The objective of the United States, I think, has been stated both by the President and by the Secretary of State, in words which all of us can understand. We are trying heroically to implement the program which was started by Woodrow Wilson, was carried forward by Franklin Roosevelt, and was finally consummated at San Francisco by a delegation made up of Members of the Senate and citizens at large, without political complexion.

One of the great things of the British Empire is that when they have a foreign policy -- and they always have one --

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the British people are behind that foreign policy no matter which government is in power. That was amply illustrated at the Potsdam Conference which started with Winston Churchill as Prime Minister of Great Britain and ended with our guest of honor tonight as the Prime Minister of Great Britain. And there was no break in the negotiations. Mr. Attlee was there with Mr. Churchill, from the beginning. He knew the aims of the Conference, and when he came back as Prime Minister, things went on just as they had started.

I am hoping that the United States of America can implement a foreign policy which will be the policy of the people of the United States, and not the policy of any political party.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Prime Minister of Canada are here to discuss with the Secretary of State and the President of the United States a program for the use of atomic energy, and for the implementing of a peace program that will be world-wide and continuous, and that will include every nation in the world without exception.

We are going at our conferences prayerfully. We are hoping that agreements and policies will come out of those conferences which will make the United Nations Organization a living, moving, active program.

(applause)

THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN, MR. ATTLEE: Mr. President and gentlemen. I am extraordinarily glad to be here this evening at this historic occasion, and in this great White

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House, and to be your guest tonight.

I heard what you said with great interest, Mr. President, of the need for having a foreign policy -- a foreign policy for Britain, a foreign policy for the United States of America. But it seems to me today that what we need most of all is a universal foreign policy, a foreign policy that is directed not to any immediate aim of any particular country, but a foreign policy that is conceived in the interest of all the people of the world. That does not mean that we don't take into account our particular differences, but it seems to me today that our over-riding interests of world civilization come first.

We all stand here for freedom, but we know that freedom may be attacked from many sides. Freedom needs to be retranslated every generation. Things that menace it in one epoch, pass away; something else may menace it in another.

We all here believe in democracy. We have come out of the war in a great fight for freedom and democracy. And I think that standing here today with the United States of America and the representatives of the British Commonwealth of Nations, we can all take pride in our democracy, we can all take pride in our freedom; but I think we must beware of attributing that entirely to our ownvirtues. It has also something to do with our own geographical position, and we have to have a little charity towards others who are less happily placed.

We, for years, have had the Channel to protect us; you, for years, have had the Atlantic -- but as we know today, the discoveries of science are transcending seas and transcending

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oceans. We must not let anything rob us of our freedom, and of our democracy. Rather, we must try to see whether we cannot give to all nations that kind of security in which through long years on both sides of the Atlantic we worked up in practice that most difficult of all forms of government -- democracy, about the only form of government that is worthy of free men.

And I hope, Mr. President, that our meeting today -- this week -- in which we shall take counsel together, will lead us on to help in bringing about what I believe is the supreme need of today -- the lifting of the bonds of fear from the human spirit, and the setting free of the human spirit, so that science, instead of a menace, as it is being looked on today, shall be looked on as something that is throwing open wide the gate to a fuller life for all of us.

It is my earnest desire, Mr. President, in meeting you here today, that you and I and Mr. King, and all others with whom we shall be talking, will keep ever in mind that what we are out for today is to try and devise a world policy of the common man.

(applause)

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The Prime Minister:

Mr. Stone has just telephoned to say he has been informed by the State Department that the Secretary of State intends to propose Mr. King's health and a toast to Canada tonight. Also that Mr. Byrnes would be pleased if the Prime Minister would make a short reply.

E.H.

6.10 p.m.
Nov. 12, 1945.

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C 206775

Engagements
Monday - November 12, 1945

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks
8.00 p.m.	Dinner given by the Secretary of State at Mayflower Hotel (Black Tie)		Accepted

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C 206776

ENGAGEMENTS
Monday, November 12

MORNING

AFTERNOON

- Small informal lunch at British Embassy.

EVENING

8.00 p.m. - Dinner given by the Secretary of State, Mayflower Hotel.

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Outline of speech

C 206777

Secretary of State's Dinner
November 12, 1945

I. Many and happy memories revived by present visit.

2. Always conscious, in visiting U.S., of what I owe to U.S.

Always conscious in visiting England
of what I owe to England.

And to the two combined.

3. Refer to life at Hull House -

scholarship - University of Chicago and Harvard.

Acquaintance with British Parliamentary institutions
in England -

life in the settlement.

Parallel ground with Attlee.

4. On this visit, 3 memories in particular very vivid:

(a) The friendship shared with President Roosevelt
over so many years, going back to Harvard days;
visits to the White House, etc.

In particular association with Churchill and
the President during the years of war.

What is peculiar to oneself relates itself in
a large way to Canada's role.

Meetings at the White House, Hyde Park,
conferences at Quebec, etc.

Complete understanding based on appreciation
of closest co-operation.

(b) Going a little further back -
10 years ago yesterday was announcement of
reciprocity agreement between Canada and U.S.

Mr. Cordell Hull - Nobel Prize.

1935 - Armistice Day ceremony -
better way in the New World -

showing Old World better way to meet
problems of the New.

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Still further back -
visit to White House when President
Theodore Roosevelt there -

taking up relations at that time with Japan.

Emphasizing the common problems which are shared
between Canada and the U.S.; also U.K.

Taking messages to Edward Grey.

Just as these problems solved in the past,
so present problems will be met as regards
the future.

What all had in common -
more in the way of world co-operation,
international amity and good-will.

References to secretaries of the U.S.:

Mr. Root
Mr. Bacon

International Joint Commission.

Self-denying ordinance.

Permant Joint Board on Defence.

Opium Conference at Shanghai, 1909.

Word re Secretary of State Hull.

Grave matters.

United Nations Conference.

Secretary of State Stettinius and

Secretary of State Byrnes.

Association with Colorado days and labour problems.

"All members one of another"
No one liveth to himself.

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C 206780

BLAIR HOUSE
1651 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

(1) Memorandi received & Noted

2. Re Conferences
(1) Friendship with Roosevelt.

(2) Friendship with Hull

(3) 1909 - Mackenzie Rowell

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206781

Lewis Thomas
of the Treasury Board
by one.

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C 206782

ENGAGEMENTS
Week of November 12 - 18, 1945

MONDAY - Nov. 12

Embassy
- 1.15 p.m. - Luncheon, British /
- 8.00 p.m. - Dinner, Mr. Byrnes, Mayflower Hotel

TUESDAY - Nov. 13

-12.15 p.m. - Speaker's Office re meeting of Congress
- 6.30 p.m. - Press Club Dinner

WEDNESDAY - Nov. 14

3.00 p.m. - Meeting, White House
- 8.00 p.m. - Dinner, British Embassy
10.00 p.m. - Meeting, White House

THURSDAY - Nov. 15

10.30 a.m. - Meeting, White House
- - Dinner, Can. Embassy

FRIDAY - Nov. 16

SATURDAY - Nov. 17

12.30 p.m. - Arrive Ottawa
1.30 p.m. - Luncheon Laurier House
4.00 p.m. - Cabinet Meeting
8.00 p.m. - Government dinner in honour of Mr. Attlee

SUNDAY - Nov. 18

3.00 p.m. - Leave for Kingsmere with Mr. Attlee.

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C 206783

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— November 13, 1945

HOUR— 12.10 noon

EVENT— Proceed to

NAME—Speaker's Office

PLACE—

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

1. To arrive before 12.15
2. Mr. Sol Bloom will meet Prime Minister.
3. Meeting of Congress to be followed by luncheon.

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C 206784

Engagements
Tuesday - November 13, 1945

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks
12.30 p.m.	- Present in House of Representatives when Mr. Attlee delivered Address Followed by luncheon given by Mr. Sol Bloom and Mr. Connolly on behalf of Foreign Affairs Committee		
5.oo p.m.	- Meeting at White		
7.oo p.m.	- President 's Annual Press Club dinner.		

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C 206785

ENGAGEMENTS
Tuesday - November 13

MORNING

12.10 p.m . - Proceed to Speaker's Office for special meeting of Congress, followed by luncheon.

AFTERNOON

6.30 p.m. - Proceed to Suite 1240, Hotel Statler, National Press Club dinner.

EVENING

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C206786

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— November 13, 1945

HOUR— 6.30 p.m. for 7.30pm

EVENT— Dinner

NAME—National Press Club

PLACE— Suite 1240
Hotel Statler

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

1. Bring admittance card
2. Business suit.
3. See attached invitation

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The National Press Club C 206787
Annual Members' Dinner for the President of the United States

Mr. Mackenzie King

Table No. Head Seat No. 1

November 13, 1945 · Statler Hotel

7:30 p. m. Informal

Admittance Card Not Transferable



C 206788

The Prime Minister of Canada

The National Press Club
Annual Members' Dinner for the President of the United States

NOV. 13, 1945

W.L.M. King Papers, Memoranda and Notes, 1940-1950,
MG 26 J 4, Volume 298, pages C206473-C207141

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NATIONAL PRESS CLUB

ANNUAL

MEMBERS' DINNER

FOR THE

PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES



Seating List

HOTEL STATLER
Tuesday, November 13, 1945
7.30 P. M.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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Members and Guests

★

A

	Table	Seat
Abrams, Earl B.	72	8
Acton, Howard	Head(2)	
Adams, Frank C.	37	5
Agronsky, Martin	76	2
Ahearn, V. P.	62	5
Albright, Robert C.	18	8
Allan, Robt. Tate	30	1
Allen, Kenneth E.	20	11
Allison, Chas. L.	3	9
Albertini, O. D.	42	8
Alvord, Ellsworth C.	50	5
Anderson, T. Hart, Jr.	54	7
Andrews, Bert	Head	
Andrews, Peter	74	11
Ardery, Wm. B.	33	2
Arledge, Hardin B.	62	6
Arnold, M. V.	62	1
Arnold, Wm. W.	38	4
Armstrong, R. B., Jr.	11	8
Arnold, Gen. H. H.	Head	
Ash, Robert	48	8
Atchison, J. C.	8	3
Aub, D. P.	19	9
Ayers, Eben	Head(2)	
Ayers, Leonard	12	5

B

Baer, John M.	30	4
Baird, Bruce	9	11
Baity, James L.	34	5
Bancroft, Griffing	16	9
Bargeron, Carlisle	2	3
Barker, J. M.	23	6
Barkley, Paùl	39	6
Barron, Carter T.	32	3
Barrett, A. Colman	69	8
Barta, A. K.	53	4

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	Table	Seat
Bartlett, John H.	1	11
Baxter, Norman W.	Head(2)	
Bayless, Glen	41	6
Bayol, Edgar S.	40	10
Beal, John R.	9	1
Bean, G. W.	50	11
Beaman, J. Frank	76	1
Beatty, Albert R.	53	7
Beckley, Harold R.	31	6
Beeman, Mark	67	7
Belair, Felix, Jr.	4	7
Bell, Jack L.	Head(2)	
Bell, J. Raymond	29	11
Bell, Samuel W.	Head	
Belt, J. I.	29	3
Beneman, George R.	65	7
Benton, John E.	64	1
Berger, David G.	44	3
Berger, Robert J.	35	8
Berliner, Henry A.	53	11
Berkeley, K. H.	5	5
Bernard, Donald M.	35	4
Bernton, Harry S.	68	4
Bingham, Herbert M.	57	5
Birely, Victor M.	57	2
Black, Mr. Justice	Head	
Blackburn, C. R.	45	10
Blanchard, H. R.	11	5
Blandford, John B., Jr.	21	11
Blatt, Sidney	40	5
Blunck, Herbert C.	44	8
Bodfish, Morton	72	2
Bonham, Howard	54	1
Boone, Perley	46	10
Bookman, George B.	60	2
Booth, Windsor P.	28	4
Borden, Daniel L.	55	11
Borkin, Joseph	60	8
Borton, Wayne	66	6
Borwick, Harry G.	42	7
Borwick, Richard	38	8
Bowen, Lewis H.	52	2
Bowles, Chester	Head(2)	
Bowman, A. Smith	43	3
Bowman, R. T.	9	7
Brackett, J. R.	67	9

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	Table	Seat
Bradley, J. N.	40	1
Brady, Jim H.	47	3
Brahany, Thomas W.	29	8
Braman, Harold P.	55	2
Brand, Chas. J.	48	1
Brandt, Raymond P.	Head(2)	
Bratter, Herbert M.	48	2
Brayman, Harold	Head(2)	
Brecht, Raymond C.	34	8
Breuninger, L. T.	60	5
Brisker, Harry	28	5
Brooks, Ned	13	1
Browne, Merwin H.	Head	
Brown, Francis C.	70	1
Brown, Herbert L., Jr.	76	5
Brown, Walter	2	4
Brownell, Herbert, Jr.	Head(2)	
Brubaker, L. B.	52	7
Bruner, Felix	46	7
Buel, Walker S.	1	2
Burgdorf, Paul H.	50	10
Burlingham, Lloyd	30	2
Burton, Mr. Justice	Head	
Butt, Harvey R.	51	5
Butler, J. J.	27	1
Byrd, Harry F.	5	4
Byrnes, Robert D.	31	5

C

Cadison, Leo	10	10
Cafritz, Morris	47	4
Cajigas, Tomas	57	7
Caldwell, Louis G.	39	1
Callahan, Vincent P.	66	8
Campbell, Chas. H.	52	3
Campbell, Earl	5	1
Campbell, Forbes	27	2
Campbell, Lawrence B.	6	3
Campion, John	Head	
Capehart, Homer E.	26	1
Capper, Arthur	5	11
Carey, Joseph A.	45	5
Carmody, John M.	73	4
Carroll, Stanley J.	21	3
Carlin, C. C., Jr.	47	7
Carr, C. C.	60	7

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	Table	Seat
Carter, John F., Jr.	17	11
Castle, Benjamin P.	70	11
Chapman, Virgil	16	2
Chase, Edwin P.	26	9
Chekrezi, C. A.	70	2
Chen, Yih	45	9
Chiang, Joseph	46	2
Childs, Marquis	4	5
Chittenden, L. P.	28	9
Chu, Y. K.	75	7
Clark, Tom C.	Head	
Clarke, George C.	59	3
Cloud, Joseph J.	36	5
Clepper, Henry	47	8
Clifton, S. N.	51	8
Cline, H. A.	75	2
Clohosey, Addison B.	76	7
Coar, R. J.	62	2
Codel, Martin	50	6
Cogswell, Robert F.	28	7
Cohen, Stanley E.	30	10
Cohen, S. Ralph	41	11
Colby, Benjamin	52	11
Cole, Gordon H.	46	11
Collins, Frederic W.	11	9
Colston, Walker H.	59	4
Coman, T. F.	24	11
Combs, George W.	Head	
Compere, Tom	75	11
Connelly, Matthew J.	Head(2)	
Cooper, Gene	29	5
Copeland, George H.	64	7
Copeland, T. M.	30	8
Corn, Herbert F.	37	1
Cornell, Douglas B.	2	1
Costello, Wm. C.	11	4
Cottingham, George W.	3	2
Cortright, Frank W.	70	5
Costello, John M.	76	4
Cotten, Felix	Head(2)	
Covel, R. G.	12	6
Cox, Albert L.	48	7
Cowan, John P.	40	3
Cramer, Robert S.	74	10
Crane, James B.	22	7
Craven, T. A. M.	46	9

	Table	Seat
Crawford, Arthur	42	10
Crawford, K. G.	1	9
Creel, George	23	2
Cromelin, Paul B.	11	1
Crosby, Ted	73	8
Crowe, Carl C.	45	8
Crowe, James M.	49	5
Culhane, Thomas J.	27	11
Cullen, Frederick J.	68	6
Cullen, George	30	9
Curran, Bertrand J.	42	6
Curry, Brack G.	31	8
Cutter, John L.	22	4

D

Daley, Wm. L.	72	10
Danzansky, Joseph B.	56	11
da Parma, Nino	69	7
Darst, James E.	70	10
Davies, Roland C.	43	9
Davidson, Joseph	46	4
Davidson, Robert H.	49	11
Davis, Burton	61	7
Davis, John Harrison	60	3
Davis, Meyer	72	11
Day, A. J.	23	5
Delano, Preston	35	9
Demma, Anthony P.	41	5
Denny, Ludwell	15	3
Denton, Robert	6	2
De Orsey, C. Leo	17	2
Deuel, Wallace R.	15	9
De Vore, Robert	23	1
Dibble, Allen	9	2
Dickey, Raymond R.	56	10
Dickson, Cecil B.	25	10
Dickson, Edw. H.	53	1
Diggs, Marshall R.	66	10
Dinwoodey, Dean	19	5
Dixon, George	3	5
Dixon, Kenneth	41	8
Dobben, Gerard B.	37	11
Dodge, Homer Jos.	16	7
Doherty, Wm. H.	29	9
Donaldson, W. J., Jr.	41	4
Donnelley, Dixon	62	7

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	Table	Seat
Donovan, John F. S.	66	7
Dorsey, Fisher G.	73	2
Dorsey, George M.	6	8
Dougherty, Emmet	33	6
Douglas, Francis P.	67	11
Douglas, Mr. Justice	Head	
Downs, Donald	71	1
Doying, George E.	55	7
Doying, George E., Jr.	30	3
Dresher, George	2	11
Driscoll, H. D.	68	2
Drummond, J. Roscoe	Head	
Drury, Allen	26	8
Duffy, Charles G.	25	4
Dunkum, G. E., Jr.	37	2
Dupuy, R. Ernest	7	11
Dwyer, Vincent M.	33	10
Dyas, Richard C.	76	3
Dyke, Nathaniel, Jr.	60	10

E

Eaves, R. M.	64	2
Eberharter, Herman P.	41	2
Edson, Peter	15	10
Ellis, Wade H.	49	10
Elliston, Herbert	18	10
Elson, Robert T.	9	4
Emery, Fred A.	24	10
Enge, C. O.	20	7
Erwin, Henry P.	55	9
Erwin, Robert A.	28	2
Escavaille, W. M., Jr.	36	11
Evans, Edward A.	13	3
Everett, Roberts	56	2

F

Falco, Thomas A.	42	4
Falck, Edward	70	6
Farley, Belmont	72	9
Farrell, Leo	73	10
Farrington, Jos.	3	6
Fehr, Joseph C.	61	11
Felt, Truman	7	2
Ferguson, Courtland D.	51	10
Fernsler, David	21	2

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	Table	Seat
Ferris, Josiah, Jr.	50	8
Field, Carter	14	10
Field, Marshall	3	1
Finnegan, W. N., Jr.	3	7
Fisher, Ben S.	69	6
Fisher, Franklin L.	6	6
Fitzgerald, J. V.	43	8
Fitzgerald, L. E.	31	7
Fitzmaurice, Walter	13	7
Fitzpatrick, R. S.	27	5
Fleming, C. E.	75	3
Fleming, Clarence H.	76	9
Fleming, D. L.	5	2
Flieger, Howard	24	2
Flynn, Joseph R.	45	4
Flynn, Alfred F.	25	7
Flynn, M. W.	29	2
Flythe, Wm. P.	26	11
Folsom-Jones, O. R.	57	3
Folliard, Edward T.	4	8
Foos, I. D.	22	6
Foreman, H. E.	53	5
Foster, Addison G.	35	7
Fox, Derek	24	9
Fox, Joseph A.	Head	
Francis, Warren	Head	
Frankfurter, Mr. Justice	Head	
Fraser, George B.	12	4
Free, James S.	13	6
Fuson, Samuel D.	35	3
Freudberg, Leopold	42	9

G

Gableman, Edwin	12	1
Gagnon, Jean-Louis	75	9
Gambatese, Jos. M.	33	3
Gammons, E. H.	44	4
Garrabrant, Robert B.	52	1
Geaslin, U. Bon	60	4
George, Leo E.	61	3
Getty, Frank	10	2
Gibney, Raymond G.	35	6
Giegengack, A. E.	48	6
Gill, William T.	57	11
Gilliam, Wilson	45	12
Gittings, T. B.	66	9

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	Table	Seat
Goddard, George	48	5
Godwin, Earl	Head(2)	
Golden, Bill	47	2
Golden, Nathan D.	63	8
Goldsmith, Theo. R.	27	7
Goodman, John B.	75	4
Gordon, John B.	3	8
Goss, Bert C.	58	8
Gossett, Ed	28	1
Granik, Theo.	71	9
Grant, U. S. III	12	7
Gray, Carroll	63	5
Graves, Aubrey	20	1
Greavey, John	75	10
Green, Theodore Francis	26	3
Greene, Jerry	28	8
Greene, Joseph I.	21	8
Gregg, Norman W.	32	2
Gregory, Nicholas P.	21	1
Gridley, Chas. O.	Head(2)	
Griffin, Bulkley	2	7
Grosner, Clarence W.	52	6
Gude, Granville	62	11
Guest, Clifford	20	5
Guggenheim, Robert	44	5
Guthrie, F. P.	34	1

H

Hachten, Arthur	Head(2)	
Haddock, George H.	68	7
Hall, Arthur P.	60	6
Hall, Forest J.	19	8
Hall, Frank A.	27	10
Hall, Loren B.	68	9
Hamel, Chas. D.	42	3
Hamilton, Maxwell M.	28	10
Hamlin, Fred	67	3
Hand, T. Millet	39	10
Hannah, Lauriston H.	34	6
Hannegan, Robt. E.	Head	
Hanson, Carroll	35	11
Hardcastle, Wm.	30	11
Harding, Victor Hunt	43	6
Hardy, Wm. N.	63	2
Hardy, Eugene J.	14	8
Harmon, Fred W.	24	6

	Table	Seat
Harris, George W.	23	10
Harrison, Wm. H.	11	10
Hart, N. Key	9	6
Harter, Dow W.	38	10
Hartson, Nelson T.	55	8
Harvey, Holman	69	9
Hassett, Wm. D.	Head	
Haswell, James M.	22	2
Hatch, Carl A.	1	7
Hawks, Charles, Jr.	74	2
Hays, Robert	49	8
Haydon, Stuart	31	10
Hayes, Elliott	36	6
Hazell, Joseph W.	50	3
Heberton, K. W.	70	7
Heflin, Martin	45	6
Heinl, Robert D.	32	9
Henderson, Leon	8	8
Henshaw, Fred W.	19	4
Henry, Bill	21	6
Henthorne, N. G.	3	3
Herling, John	54	8
Herron, Wm. G.	76	6
Hershey, C. Scott	46	3
Heslop, Charter	57	9
Hess, Karl, III	29	4
Higgins, Hugh M.	64	10
Higgins, E. Worth	24	5
Hildebrand, J. R.	6	11
Hildreth, Joseph S.	Head	
Hill, Samuel B.	43	11
Hillman, Wm.	33	9
Hills, Stedman	76	11
Hinckley, Robert	32	1
Hines, W. D.	43	2
Hipsley, Elmer	12	9
Hirsch, Sol S.	41	7
Hobbs, Malcolm R.	45	11
Hodges, Edward P.	38	2
Hogan, Wm. J., Jr.	1	10
Hogate, Donald D.	22	5
Holland, Cecil	8	4
Holmes, Geo. Sanford	45	3
Hood, J. M.	47	11
Hopkins, Ernest J.	50	4
Hopkins, O. P.	56	8

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Horner, Garnett D.	30	6
Horton, James A.	67	1
Hoyem, Oliver	8	2
Huff, W. T.	64	5
Hughes, George P.	49	9
Hughes, Karl P.	20	8
Hughes, Tom E.	52	8
Hunt, Harry B.	10	3
Hurja, Emil	13	9
Husted, Walter	24	4
Huttinger, Joseph B.	28	6
Hyde, Nelson C.	13	10
I		
Imhoff, Werner	17	6
Irey, Elmer	Head(2)	
J		
Jackson, W. K.	68	10
Jacobs, Harold D.	71	2
Janssen, Wallace P.	8	9
Jamieson, Edward	Head	
Jamieson, Francis	22	10
Jeffress, Carl	32	10
Jeffords, Tracy L.	52	9
Jenkins, George T.	54	10
Jenkins, John Wilber	54	9
Jones, Alexander P.	1	6
Jones, Carter Brooke	8	1
Jones, Charles A.	38	9
Jones, Howard T.	23	7
Jones, Jesse	Head	
Jones, Marvin	16	6
Jones, Robert C.	69	2
Jones, R. S.	65	5
Jones, Stacy V.	18	10
Johns, H. A.	39	7
Johnson, F. H.	73	3
Johnson, Pyke	52	5
K		
Kany, Howard L.	2	6
Kaufman, Joseph D.	59	10
Keating, Edward	31	2
Keefe, Thomas J.	64	4

	Table	Seat
Kemmerer, Bert	47	9
Kelly, Eugene	27	4
Kennedy, B. R.	13	5
Kennedy, J. J.	40	8
Kent, Carleton	9	5
Kern, Paul B.	55	6
Kernan, Edward	26	7
Key, Wm. G.	58	10
Kieley, James F.	67	8
King, Admiral	Head	
King, John H.	17	9
King, MacKenzie	Head	
King, Milton W.	53	10
Kiplinger, W. M.	12	10
Kirby, Col. Edward	Head(2)	
Kirkpatrick, Lyman B., Jr.	19	6
Kluttz, Jerry	18	5
Knapp, H. F.	47	5
Knebel, Fletcher	4	9
Knowland, Wm. F.	5	8
Knox, G. E.	69	4
Koenig, Nathan	43	1
Koop, Theodore P.	7	9
Kotz, J.	63	7
Krafsur, S. S.	36	9
Kramer, Kenneth	73	5
Krylov, Boris N.	36	10
Kuhn, Ferdinand, Jr.	33	1
Kuhl, Arthur	7	3
Kummel, George P.	51	1
L		
Lambe, Ben Hall	35	10
Land, Admiral	Head(2)	
Lander, Wm. H.	20	3
Lansburgh, Mark	47	10
Lares, Arturo	67	4
Larson, Roberts B.	51	3
Lawrence, Wm. H.	16	3
Lay, Beirne, Jr.	72	4
Legendre, Leonce R.	70	3
Leach, Paul R.	1	5
Leahy, Admiral	Head	
Lee, Ira C.	75	8
Leech, J. Russell	48	11
Lehrbas, Col. Lloyd A.	23	4

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Le May, Francis M.	21	5
Lerch, Oliver B.	26	5
Levay, Louis	69	10
Leventhol, Jesse	72	3
Lewis, Edward McE.	44	1
Lewis, John L.	23	11
Lichtenberg, Wm. R.	64	3
Lindley, Ernest K.	Head(2)	
Lindsey, Thomas E.	18	1
Linton, Wm. C.	75	1
Lippmann, Walter	1	3
Litschert, Robert	17	10
Liu, Maurice	45	1
Lockett, Edward B.	2	5
Loftus, Jos. A.	22	9
Logan, John A.	63	10
Long, Lyman L.	58	4
Loosbrock, John F.	21	10
Lorimer, Graeme	65	10
Loucks, Philip G.	50	1
Lourie, Harry L.	44	7
Love, Philip H.	26	6
Loveless, Francis J.	62	4
Loventhal, Capt. W. F.	12	11
Loving, Pierre	45	7
Lucas, Robert H.	10	5
Lusk, Rufus S.	39	11
Luther, Frank W.	11	6
Lyman, Carson P.	24	1
Lyman, Lauren D.	64	6
Lyon, George H.	63	9

M

Macomber, Frank J.	36	8
Mack, Clifton E.	54	4
Mack, Chas. J.	Head	
Mack, C. J.	40	11
Macy, J. Noel	48	10
MacCracken, Wm. P., Jr.	44	6
Mahoney, Claude A.	33	4
Mallon, Dwight S.	56	5
Maloney, James J.	12	8
Markel, Arthur	57	10
Markel, Dan	43	10
Markham, Edgar	1	4
Markham, James E.	72	6

	Table	Seat
Marsh, Frank E.	49	7
Marsh, John S.	60	9
Marshall, C. G.	63	1
Martin, Rep. Joseph W.	Head	
Mason, Guy	Head(2)	
Maury, Magruder G.	14	11
May, Andrew J., Jr.	25	2
May, Arthur J.	73	1
Mayers, Shirley D.	8	5
Maynard, H. L., Jr.	25	11
McAndrew, Wm. R.	25	6
McAfee, F. E.	64	8
McAtee, Camden R.	34	7
McCaffrey, Joseph F.	68	1
McCarran, Pat	12	2
McClure, John E.	38	1
McConihe, F. Moran	55	1
McCormack, John W.	Head	
McCosker, Alfred J.	74	1
McCoy, Harold G.	58	3
McCullough, F. Witcher	70	8
McDermott, Michael J.	36	2
McEvoy, Wm.	25	3
McGaffin, Marr	16	5
McGee, Paul B.	7	1
McGovern, James P.	2	10
McGrady, Edward F.	32	8
McKeever, Porter	62	9
McKellar, Kenneth	Head	
McKnew, Thomas W.	6	5
McLean, P. D.	57	8
McMahon, Patrick	50	7
McNutt, Paul	Head(2)	
McSurely, Alexander	46	5
McWilliams, John W.	52	10
Meeker, Ellis	65	1
Messer, James A.	71	6
Merkle, Edgar A.	29	7
Metcalfe, John C.	7	10
Meyer, Eugene	5	9
Michie, Chas. A.	27	3
Mickel, Merlin H.	46	6
Miller, Chas.	33	11
Miller, Douglas	65	11
Miller, Gerald	61	8
Miller, Hal J.	13	8

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	Table	Seat
Miller, Kirk	69	1
Miller, Paul	5	3
Miller, Robert T.	64	9
Milloy, James S.	39	8
Mitchell, A. K.	71	8
Mitchell, Harry B.	16	11
Mitten, Rayy	22	1
Mobley, Radford	Head	
Moffett, L. W.	14	9
Montgomery, Wm.	11	2
Moody, Blair	4	4
Moore, E. H.	16	4
Morgan, Ben M.	18	9
Morgan, Keith L.	67	10
Morgan, Thomas B.	73	9
Morgan, Thos. Phillip, Jr.	40	4
Morgan, W. B.	61	2
Morris, Edgar	10	11
Morris, Logan	65	6
Moses, Frank J.	73	7
Mount, Jay A.	53	3
Moyer, Wm. J.	20	9
Mullady, Bernard R.	58	11
Mulligan, Ralph C.	38	3
Munhall, John, III	54	3
Murphy, Ray L.	51	9
Murphy, Walter J.	49	3
Murphy, Wm. C., Jr.	Head(2)	
Murray, Wm. D.	66	11
Muto, Anthony	6	9
Myer, Walter E.	32	4
Myers, Walter	42	5

N

Naumann, Oscar E.	7	8
Neal, Wm. S.	21	7
Neel, Wm. R.	72	1
Nellor, Edward K.	18	3
Neville, George W.	60	1
Nevius, Avon M.	63	3
Newmyer, Arthur G.	38	6
Newmyer, Arthur G., Jr.	38	7
Newton, David D.	35	1
Nicholson, Soterios	57	6
Nordin, Gustav	7	7
Norris, John G.	18	7

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	Table	Seat
Nover, Barnet	18	4
Noyes, Frank B.	5	10
Nunan, Joseph D., Jr.	26	4
Nyce, Peter Q.	3	11

O

Ober, George C., Jr.	63	4
O'Byrne, James J.	68	5
O'Connor, George H.	2	8
O'Connor, John J.	47	1
Ochs, A. Shelby	19	3
O'Donnell, Al P.	17	3
O'Donnell, John	25	1
O'Hearn, M. C.	68	11
Older, Andrew H.	28	11
O'Leary, Alfred J.	42	11
Oliver, J. L.	50	9
O'Neal, Sam	Head(2)	
O'Reilly, Don	66	3
Oswald, Chas. L.	69	5
Owen, Cecil	34	9

P

Page, Ralph W.	13	11
Palkin, J. R.	59	5
Park, Lee I.	42	1
Parkerson, John T.	44	2
Parrett, Henry T.	54	5
Parry, Edmund H., Jr.	61	5
Patman, Wright	16	8
Patterson, Robert P.	Head	
Patterson, W. J.	32	5
Payne, Louis G.	51	7
Paynter, Henry	34	10
Payton, Jacob S.	40	7
Peacock, J. C.	59	8
Pearl, Philip	34	11
Pearse, Ben H.	64	11
Pearson, Lester B.	Head	
Pellegrin, Frank E.	70	4
Perlman, S. Donald	48	3
Perkins, Charles	44	9
Perkins, Fred W.	15	6
Peterson, Hugh	39	9
Phelps, Allen C.	66	2

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	Table	Seat
Phillips, Cabell	9	9
Phillips, John	29	10
Pickett, Wilbur C.	8	6
Pierson, Joseph	72	5
Pilot, Oliver	14	6
Player, Wm. O., Jr.	44	11
Potter, Nelson A.	36	3
Prevost, Clifford	Head(2)	
Price, Melvin	16	10
Prince, Frank J.	59	9
Prins, Chas. E. V.	69	11
Pusey, Merlo J.	18	2

Q

Quinn, Arthur L.	48	4

R

Radcliffe, Harry E.	17	8
Ragsdale, W. B.	24	3
Ralph, Henry D.	14	1
Rankin, Allen C.	65	8
Rayburn, Sam	Head	
Raymond, W. T.	53	9
Redding, Wm. D.	55	3
Redmond, Wilfrid	62	10
Redmont, Bernard S.	56	4
Reed, Mr. Justice	Head	
Reedy, George E.	34	2
Reizenstein, Sidney H.	58	7
Remon, John A.	71	10
Resseguie, Harry E.	35	5
Reston, James	22	11
Reynolds, Thomas F.	4	3
Rice, Millard W.	58	5
Rice, Kingsley L.	Head(2)	
Richards, D. D.	65	2
Richards, Robert K.	37	6
Richards, Robert W.	36	7
Richey, Lawrence	37	3
Richman, Paul	67	2
Ridder, Walter	7	6
Riddick, Samuel B.	10	9
Riebold, Wm. H.	24	7
Riggs, Robert L.	Head(2)	
Rippey, Stephens	7	4

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	Table	Seat
Riseling, John J. W.	20	10
Ristine, Carl L.	57	1
Robb, Gene	2	9
Robert, L. W., Jr.	26	2
Roberts, James O'Connor	72	7
Roberts, Osgood	25	9
Robertson, Nathan W.	9	3
Robinson, Archie W.	34	4
Robinson, L. Noble	19	7
Rodlum, Troy	58	6
Rollo, Reed T.	39	2
Romney, Kenneth	74	9
Romulo, Carlos P.	16	1
Ross, Fred K.	66	4
Roth, Robert	19	2
Rothschild, Louis	47	6
Rowan, Wm. A.	41	1
Rowen, Hobart	6	10
Russell, Frank M.	5	6
Russell, Percy H., Jr.	39	3
Rutherford, Forrest S.	59	1
Rutledge, Mr. Justice	Head	
Ryerson, John	61	1
Ryle, Joseph D.	36	1

S

Saccardi, Vincent	66	5
Sack, Leo R.	23	8
Sann, Paul	14	5
Sandahl, Cliff	44	10
Sartwell, Franklin G.	70	9
Saunders, Benj. H.	42	2
Saunders, Richard	19	10
Scheleen, Joseph C.	31	4
Schiffeler, C. C.	56	7
Schneider, Russell	67	5
Schuette, Oswald F.	Head(2)	
Schwartz, Samuel T.	6	4
Schwellenbach, Lewis B.	Head	
Secrest, James D.	71	7
Seligmann, Herbert J.	17	5
Sells, E. F.	74	3
Shaffer, Sam	15	8
Shalett, Sidney	22	8
Shaw, Randolph C.	8	7

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	Table	Seat
Shay, James H.	27	6
Shea, James McD.	59	6
Sheehan, Donald T.	39	5
Shelton, David R.	57	4
Shelton, Frederick	40	2
Shelton, W. C.	29	1
Shepard, D. D.	76	8
Sherman, Alexander	53	8
Shipp, Thomas R.	32	7
Short, Joseph H., Jr.	Head	
Short, Thompson	51	2
Sibert, Boyd B.	29	6
Simms, Wm. Philip	15	2
Simpich, Frederick	35	2
Sisson, W. D.	13	2
Skadding, George	34	3
Slater, Harold	20	4
Slattery, Edward E., Jr.	56	1
Slattery, Harry	8	10
Slinkman, John	43	7
Small, Charles H.	49	1
Smith, Arthur Clarendon	51	11
Smith, Carleton D.	25	5
Smith, Cloyd M.	59	2
Smith, Douglas	13	4
Smith, Hal H.	11	7
Smith, Ira L.	65	4
Smith, J. Bond	53	6
Smith, Lawrence E.	54	6
Smith, Merriman	4	1
Smith, Martin F.	71	4
Smith, Stanley H.	31	3
Snyder, John W.	Head	
Snyder, J. P.	58	2
Snyder, Peter F.	8	11
Sourwine, J. G.	68	8
Spearman, Paul D.	40	6
Spencer, Warren	65	9
Spicer, V. D.	Head	
Spore, John B.	21	9
Stafford, Laurence	2	2
Steele, Earl B.	32	11
Stanford, Neal	14	3
Starling, Howard M.	59	7
Stavisky, Samuel E.	18	6
St. Clair, Labert	63	6

	Table	Seat
Steelman, John	Head(2)	
Steinem, A. E.	14	7
Steinman, J. Hale	9	8
Stern, Alfred L.	53	2
Stern, Ben	71	11
Stewart, A. H.	23	3
Stewart, G. W., Jr.	15	7
Steward, Luther C.	10	1
St. Lewis, Roy	10	7
Stinnett, Harry Caskie	67	6
Stinnett, Jack	Head	
Stokes, Thomas L.	15	1
Stone, William T.	56	9
Stratton, Leslie C.	43	5
Strebig, James	20	2
Streit, Clarence K.	37	8
Stringer, Wm. H.	14	2
Sundlum, Arthur J.	11	3
Sullivan, Mark	4	6
Suttle, Howard	Head	
Sutton, Geo. O.	4	10
Swindler, Chas. P.	3	10
Swope, R. B.	60	11
Sylvester, Arthur	21	4
Symington, Stuart	Head(2)	

T

Taft, Walter J.	31	1
Taishoff, Sol	48	9
Tavenner, C. B.	31	11
Taylor, Clarence G.	75	5
Taylor, Robert	15	5
Terrell, John U.	37	9
Tharin, Whitney	6	1
Thom, Wm. R.	28	3
Thomas, Eugene S.	71	3
Thornbury, Dick	15	4
Thompson, Chester C.	41	3
Thompson, Herbert C.	54	2
Tidwell, Wm. P.	69	3
Timmons, Bascom N.	3	4
Tod, Theodore R.	62	3
Torbett, Joe H.	46	8
Torina, Michael	46	12
Towe, D. N.	59	11
Townsend, John G., Jr.	74	7

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Truman, Harry S.	Head	
Trussell, Chas. P.	Head	
Turnage, N. C.	38	5
Turner, Kenneth H.	22	3
Tyndall, Samuel S.	58	9

U

Ullman, William	30	5
Underhill, John	74	4
Underwood, J. J.	12	3
Upham, Charles	74	6
Upham, C. B.	5	7
Untiedt, Frederick H.	19	1

V

Van Antwerpen, D. J.	49	4
Vandegrift, General	Head	
Vandergrift, Chas. R.	7	5
Van Devander, Chas.	14	4
Van Zandt, J. Parker	6	7
Vaccaro, Ernest B.	4	2
Vaughan, General	Head(2)	
Venable, Earl	33	8
Vickery, Howard F.	49	2
Vinson, Fred M.	Head	

W

Waggoner, Walter H.	46	1
Waithman, Robert	23	9
Waller, John R.	51	4
Walsh, Burke	19	11
Walsh, Robt. K.	11	11
Walter, Stephen	17	1
Warfield, Frank L.	17	4
Warren, Frederick S.	63	11
Warren, L. C.	41	9
Warwick, Paul	51	6
Watson, Robert	10	8
Webb, Arthur	37	7
Webster, R. L.	66	1
Weigester, W. F.	37	10
Weir, Frank H.	31	9
Weishaar, Wayne M.	61	9
Werber, Wm. M.	56	3
Werble, Wallace	40	9
Wells, Harold M.	24	8
Werner, Steven L.	36	4
West, Bruce	33	5

	Table	Seat
West, James L.	26	10
Westwood, Richard W.	17	7
Wheeler, W. W.	9	10
Whitaker, Samuel E.	62	8
White, H. Ferris	1	8
White, M. A.	41	10
Wideman, Frank J.	50	2
Wiegand, Martin T.	58	1
Wight, Wm.	38	11
Wilkes, James C.	55	4
Williams, Gladstone	25	8
Williams, John O.	74	5
Williams, John M.	52	4
Williams, Laurence E.	61	6
Williamson, C. J. S.	49	6
Wills, David	45	2
Wilson, Frank J.	Head(2)	
Wilson, Lyle C.	Head	
Wilson, Richard L.	Head(2)	
Winchester, Carol F.	61	10
Winston, Carey	56	6
Winocour, Jack	33	7
Wiprud, Theodore	55	10
Woods, John J.	73	6
Wood, Junius B.	30	7
Wood, Robert	20	6
Woodard, J. M.	71	5
Woolley, Robert W.	43	4
Woolston, H. Kenneth	27	9
Wooton, Paul	Head	
Wootton, Edward W.	55	5
Worthington, H. Ross	37	4
Wozencraft, Frank W.	61	4
Wright, James L.	1	1
Wrigley, Tom	32	6

Y

Yoder, Robert M.	75	6
Yoder, J. P.	4	11
Yap, Dr. D. M.	76	10
Young, Donald A.	10	6
Young, J. Russell	Head(2)	
Young, King	10	4

Z

Zielke, George R.	15	11
Zafra, Urbano A.	39	12

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Seating Arrangement

★

HEAD TABLE NO. 1

At Mr. Jamieson's Right:	At Mr. Jamieson's Left:
The President	The Speaker of the House
Mr. Wooton	Mr. Francis
The Prime Minister of Canada	The Secretary of the Treasury
The President of the Senate	Mr. Browne
Mr. Combs	The Secretary of War
The Attorney General	Mr. Suttle
Mr. Stinnett	The Postmaster General
Admiral Leahy	Mr. Andrews
Mr. Trussell	The Secretary of Labor
The Canadian Ambassador	Mr. Short
Mr. Fox	Admiral King
Mr. Snyder	Mr. Mobley
Mr. Drummond	General Arnold
General Vandegrift	Mr. Samuel Bell
Mr. Justice Black	Mr. Jones
Rep. Martin	Mr. Lyle Wilson
Mr. Mack	Rep. McCormack
Mr. Justice Reed	Mr. Hildreth
Mr. Justice Rutledge	Mr. Justice Frankfurter
Mr. Hassett	Mr. Justice Douglas
Mr. Justice Burton	Mr. Spicer
Mr. Campion	

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HEAD TABLE NO. 2

At Mr. O'Neal's Right:	At Mr. O'Neal's Left:
Admiral Land	Mr. McNutt
Mr. Brandt	Mr. Schuette
Mr. Rice	Mr. Symington
Mr. Bowles	Mr. Baxter
Mr. Gridley	Mr. Steelman
Commissioner Mason	Mr. Brayman
Mr. Richard Wilson	Commissioner Young
Mr. Ayers	Mr. Brownell
Mr. Cotten	Mr. Murphy
General Vaughan	Mr. Connelly
Mr. Godwin	Mr. Prevost
Colonel Kirby	Mr. Jack Bell
Mr. Frank J. Wilson	Mr. Riggs
Mr. Irey	Mr. Hachten
Mr. Lindley	Mr. Acton

☆

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2 Walker Buel
3 Walter Lippmann
4 Edgar Markham
5 Paul Leach
6 Alexander F. Jones
7 Senator Hatch
8 H. Ferris White
9 Kenneth W. Crawford
10 Wm. J. Hogan
11 John H. Bartlett

TABLE 2

1 Douglas B. Cornell
2 Lawrence Stafford
3 Carlisle Bargeron
4 Walter Brown
5 Edward Lockett
6 Howard L. Kany
7 Bulkley Griffin
8 George O'Connor
9 Gene Robb
10 James P. McGovern
11 George Dresher

TABLE 3

1 Marshall Field
2 George Cottingham
3 N. D. Henthorne
4 Bascom N. Timmons
5 George Dixon
6 J. R. Farrington
7 W. N. Finnegan, Jr.
8 John B. Gordon
9 Charles L. Allison
10 Charles P. Swindler
11 Peter Q. Nyce

TABLE 4

1 Merriman Smith
2 E. B. Vaccaro
3 Thomas F. Reynolds
4 Blain Moody
5 Marquis Childs
6 Mark Sullivan
7 Felix Belair
8 Edward Folliard
9 Fletcher Knebel
10 George O. Sutton
11 J. P. Yoder

TABLE 5

1 Earl Campbell
2 Dewey Fleming
3 Paul Miller
4 Senator Byrd
5 Kenneth H. Berkley
6 Frank M. Russell
7 Cyril Upham
8 William F. Knowland
9 Eugene Meyer
10 Frank B. Noyes
11 Senator Capper

TABLE 6

1 Whitney Tharin
2 Robert H. Denton
3 Lawrence B. Campbell
4 Samuel T. Schwartz
5 Thomas W. McKnew
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7 J. Parker Van Zandt
8 George Dorsey
9 Anthony Muto
10 Hobart Rowen
11 J. R. Hildebrand

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1 Paul B. McGee
2 Truman Felt
3 Arthur Kuhl
4 Stephens Rippey
5 Charles R. Vandergrift
6 Walter Ridder
7 Gustav Nordin
8 Oscar E. Naumann
9 Theodore F. Koop
10 John C. Metcalfe
11 Col. R. Ernest Dupuy

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1 Carter Brooke Jones
2 Oliver Hoyem
3 J. C. Atchison
4 Cecil Holland
5 Shirley D. Mayers
6 Wilbur C. Pickett
7 R. C. Shaw
8 Leon Henderson
9 Wallace F. Janssen
10 Harry Slattery
11 Peter F. Snyder

TABLE 9

1 John R. Beal
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3 Nathan W. Robertson
4 Robert T. Elson
5 Carleton Kent
6 N. Key Hart
7 R. T. Bowman
8 J. Hale Steinman
9 Cabell Phillips
10 W. W. Wheeler
11 Bruce Baird

TABLE 10

1 Luther C. Steward
2 Frank Getty
3 Harry B. Hunt
4 King Young
5 Robert H. Lucas
6 Donald A. Young
7 Roy St. Lewis
8 Robert Watson
9 Sam B. Riddick
10 Leo Cadison
11 Edgar Morris

TABLE 11

1 Paul B. Cromelin
2 Wm. Montgomery
3 Arthur J. Sundlun
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6 Frank W. Luther
7 Hal Smith
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10 Wm. H. Harrison
11 Robert K. Walsh

TABLE 12

1 Edwin Gableman
2 Sen. McCarran
3 Jack Underwood
4 George B. Fraser
5 Leonard Ayers
6 R. G. Covel
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9 Elmer Hipsley
10 W. M. Kiplinger
11 Capt. W. F. Loventhal

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10 Leo Cadison
11 Edgar Morris

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TABLE 13

1 Ned Brooks
2 W. D. Sisson
3 Edward A. Evans
4 Douglas Smith
5 B. R. Kennedy
6 James Free
7 Walter Fitzmaurice
8 Hal J. Miller
9 Emil Hurja
10 Nelson C. Hyde
11 Ralph W. Page

TABLE 14

1 Henry Ralph
2 Wm. H. Stringer
3 Neal A. Stanford
4 Charles Van Devander
5 Paul Sann
6 Oliver Pilat
7 Albert E. Steinem
8 Eugene J. Hardy
9 L. W. Moffett
10 Carter Field
11 Magruder Maury

TABLE 15

1 Thomas Stokes
2 Wm. Philip Simms
3 Ludwell Denny
4 Richard Thornburg
5 Robert Taylor
6 Fred W. Perkins
7 Gilbert W. Stewart, Jr.
8 Sam Shaffer
9 Wallace R. Deuel
10 Peter Edson
11 George R. Zielke

TABLE 16

1 Gen. Carlos P. Romulo
2 Representative Chapman
3 W. H. Lawrence
4 Senator Moore
5 Marr McGaffin
6 Judge Marvin Jones
7 Homer Joseph Dodge
8 Representative Patman
9 Griffing Bancroft
10 Representative Price
11 Harry B. Mitchell

TABLE 17

1 Stephen M. Walter
2 Leo D'Orsey
3 Dr. A. F. O'Donnell
4 Frank Warfield
5 Herbert J. Seligmann
6 Dr. Werner Imhoof
7 Richard W. Westwood
8 Harry Radcliffe
9 John H. King
10 Robert Litschert
11 John F. Carter, Jr.

TABLE 18

1 Thomas E. Lindsey
2 Merlo J. Pusey
3 Edward K. Nellor
4 Barnet Nover
5 Jerry Kluttz
6 Samuel E. Stavisky
7 John G. Norris
8 Robert C. Albright
9 Ben M. Morgan
10 Herbert Elliston
11 Stacy V. Jones

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TABLE 19

1 Frederick Untiedt
2 Robert Roth
3 A. Shelby Ochs
4 Fred Henshaw
5 Dean Dinwoody
6 Lyman Kirkpatrick
7 L. Noble Robinson
8 Forest Hall
9 D. P. Aub
10 Richard E. Saunders
11 Burke Walsh

TABLE 20

1 Aubrey Graves
2 James Strebig
3 William Lander
4 Harold Slater
5 Clifford Guest
6 Robert Wood
7 C. O. Enge
8 Karl P. Hughes
9 William J. Moyer
10 John J. W. Riseling
11 Kenneth E. Allen

TABLE 21

1 Nicholas P. Gregory
2 David Fernsler
3 Stanley J. Carroll
4 Arthur Sylvester
5 Francis M. Le May
6 Bill Henry
7 William S. Neal
8 Joseph I. Greene
9 John B. Spore
10 John Loosbrock
11 John B. Blandford, Jr.

TABLE 22

1 Rayy Mitten
2 James M. Haswell
3 Kenneth H. Turner
4 John L. Cutter
5 Donald D. Hogate
6 Irvin D. Foos
7 James Crane
8 Sidney Shalett
9 J. A. Loftus
10 Frank Jamieson
11 James Reston

TABLE 23

1 Robert Dé Vore
2 George Creel
3 O. H. Stewart
4 Col. Lloyd A. Lehrbas
5 A. J. Day
6 J. M. Barker
7 Howard T. Jones
8 Leo T. Sack
9 Robert Waithman
10 George W. Harris
11 John L. Lewis

TABLE 24

1 Carson F. Lyman
2 Howard Flieger
3 W. B. Ragsdale
4 Walter Husted
5 E. Worth Higgins
6 Fred W. Harmon
7 Wm. H. Riebold
8 Harold M. Wells
9 Derek Fox
10 Fred A. Emery
11 T. F. Coman

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C 206817

TABLE 25

1	John O'Donnell
2	Andrew J. May
3	William J. McEvoy
4	Charles G. Duffy
5	Carleton D. Smith
6	William McAndrews
7	Alfred F. Flynn
8	Gladstone Williams
9	Osgood Roberts
10	Cecil B. Dickson
11	Harry L. Maynard

TABLE 26

1	Senator Capehart
2	L. W. Robert, Jr.
3	Senator Green
4	Joseph D. Nunan, Jr.
5	Oliver Lerch
6	Philip H. Love
7	Edward J. Kernan
8	Allen Drury
9	Edwin P. Chase
10	James L. West
11	W. P. Flythe

TABLE 27

1	J. J. Butler
2	Forbes Campbell
3	Chas. A. Michie
4	Eugene Kelly
5	Richard Fitzpatrick
6	James Shay
7	Theo. Goldsmith
8	Milton Murray
9	Kenneth Woolston
10	Frank Hall
11	Thomas J. Culhane

TABLE 28

1	Representative Gossett
2	Robert A. Erwin
3	Representative Thom
4	Windsor P. Booth
5	Harry Brisker
6	Joe Huttlinger
7	Robert F. Cogswell
8	Jerry Greene
9	L. P. Chittenden
10	Maxwell M. Hamilton
11	Andrew H. Older

TABLE 29

1	W. C. Shelton
2	M. W. Flynn
3	J. I. Belt
4	Karl Hess, III
5	Gene Cooper
6	Boyd B. Sibert
7	Edgar A. Merkle
8	Thomas W. Brahany
9	William H. Doherty
10	John Phillips
11	J. Raymond Bell

TABLE 30

1	Robert Tate Allan
2	Lloyd Burlingham
3	George E. Doying, Jr.
4	John M. Baer
5	Wm. Ullman
6	Garnett Horner
7	Junius B. Wood
8	T. M. Copeland
9	George Cullen
10	Stanley E. Cohen
11	William Hardcastle

C 206818

TABLE 31

1	Walter J. Taft
2	Edward Keating
3	Stanley H. Smith
4	Joseph C. Scheleen
5	Robert D. Byrnes
6	Harold R. Beckley
7	L. E. Fitzgerald
8	Brack G. Curry
9	Frank H. Weir
10	Stuart Haydon
11	C. B. Tavenner

TABLE 32

1	Robert Hinckley
2	Norman W. Gregg
3	Carter Barron
4	Walter Myers
5	W. J. Patterson
6	Tom Wrigley
7	Thomas R. Shipp
8	Edward T. McGrady
9	R. D. Heinl
10	Carl Jeffress
11	Earl B. Steele

TABLE 33

1	Ferdinand Kuhn
2	William B. Ardery
3	Joseph M. Gambatese
4	Claude A. Mahoney
5	Bruce West
6	Emmet Dougherty
7	Jack Winocour
8	Earl Venable
9	William Hillman
10	Vincent M. Dwyer
11	Charles Miller

TABLE 34

1	F. P. Guthrie
2	George Reedy
3	George Skadding
4	Archie W. Robinson
5	James L. Baity
6	Lauriston H. Hannah
7	Camden R. McAtee
8	Raymond C. Brecht
9	Cecil Owen
10	Henry Paynter
11	Philip Pearl

TABLE 35

1	David D. Newton
2	Frederick Simpich
3	Samuel D. Fuson
4	Donald Bernard
5	Harry E. Resseguie
6	Raymond G. Gibney
7	Addison G. Foster
8	Robert I. Berger
9	Preston Delano
10	Ben Hall Lambe
11	Carroll Hanson

TABLE 36

1	Joseph D. Ryle
2	Michael J. McDermott
3	Nelson Potter
4	Steven L. Werner
5	Joseph J. Cloud
6	Elliott Hayes
7	Robert W. Richards
8	Frank J. Macomber
9	S. S. Krafsur
10	Boris N. Krylov
11	W. M. Escavaille, Jr.

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TABLE 37

1 Herbert F. Corn
2 G. E. Dunkum, Jr.
3 Lawrence Richey
4 H. Ross Worthington
5 Frank C. Adams
6 Robert W. Richards
7 Arthur Webb
8 Clarence K. Streit
9 John U. Terrell
10 William F. Weigester
11 Gerard Dobben

TABLE 38

1 John E. McClure
2 Edward Hodges
3 Ralph C. Mulligan
4 William W. Arnold
5 Needham C. Turnage
6 Arthur G. Newmyer
7 Arthur G. Newmyer, Jr.
8 Richard Borwick
9 Charles A. Jones
10 Dow W. Harter
11 William Wight

TABLE 39

1 Louis G. Caldwell
2 Reed T. Rollo
3 Percy H. Russell, Jr.
4 Mr. Blank
5 Donald T. Sheehan
6 Paul Barkley
7 H. A. Johns
8 James S. Milloy
9 Hugh Peterson
10 Representative Hand
11 Rufus S. Lusk
12 Urbano A. Zafra

TABLE 40

1 J. N. Bradley
2 Frederick Shelton
3 John P. Cowan
4 Thomas P. Morgan, Jr.
5 Sidney Blatt
6 Paul D. P. Spearman
7 Jacob S. Payton
8 John J. Kennedy
9 Wallace Werble
10 Edgar S. Bayol
11 C. J. Mack

TABLE 41

1 Representative Rowan
2 Representative Eberharter
3 Chester C. Thompson
4 W. J. Donaldson, Jr.
5 Anthony P. Demma
6 Glen Bayless
7 Sol S. Hirsch
8 Kenneth Dixon
9 L. C. Warren
10 M. A. White
11 S. Ralph Cohen

TABLE 42

1 Lee I. Park
2 Benjamin H. Saunders
3 Charles D. Hamel
4 Thomas A. Falco
5 Walter Myers
6 Bertrand J. Curran
7 Harry G. Borwick
8 O. D. Albertini
9 Leopold V. Freudborg
10 Arthur W. Crawford
11 Alfred J. O'Leary

C 206820

TABLE 43

1 Nathan Koenig
2 W. D. Hines
3 A. Smith Bowman
4 Robert W. Woolley
5 Leslie C. Stratton
6 Victor Hunt Harding
7 John Slinkman
8 J. N. Fitzgerald
9 Roland C. Davies
10 Dan B. Markel
11 Samuel B. Hill

TABLE 44

1 Edward McE. Lewis
2 John T. Parkerson
3 David G. Berger
4 E. H. Gammons
5 Robert Guggenheim
6 W. P. MacCracken, Jr.
7 Harry L. Lourie
8 Herbert C. Blunck
9 Charles Perkins
10 Cliff Sandahl
11 William O. Player, Jr.

TABLE 45

1 Maurice Liu
2 David Wills
3 George Sanford Holmes
4 Joseph R. Flynn
5 Joe Carey
6 Martin Heflin
7 Pierre Loving
8 Carl C. Crowe
9 Yih Chen
10 C. R. Blackburn
11 Malcolm R. Hobbs
12 Wilson Gilliam

TABLE 46

1 Walter H. Waggoner
2 Joseph Chiang
3 Scott Hershey
4 Joseph Davidson
5 Alexander McSurely
6 Merlin H. Mickel
7 Felix Bruner
8 Joe H. Torbett
9 T. A. M. Craven
10 Perley Boone
11 Gordon H. Cole
12 Michael Torina

TABLE 47

1 John J. O'Connor
2 Bill Golden
3 Jim H. Brady
4 Morris Cafritz
5 Harry F. Knapp
6 Louis Rothschild
7 Charles C. Carlin, Jr.
8 Henry Clepper
9 Bert Kemmerer
10 Mark Lansburgh
11 J. M. Hood

TABLE 48

1 Chas. J. Brand
2 Herbert M. Bratter
3 S. Donald Perlman
4 Arthur L. Quinn
5 George Goddard
6 A. E. Giegengack
7 Albert L. Cox
8 Robert Ash
9 Sol Taishoff
10 J. Noel Macy
11 J. Russell Leech

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C 206821

TABLE 49

1	Charles H. Small
2	Howard F. Vickery
3	Walter J. Murphy
4	F. J. Van Antwerpen
5	James M. Crowe
6	C. J. S. Williamson
7	Frank Marsh
8	Robert Hayes
9	George P. Hughes
10	Wade H. Ellis
11	Robert H. Davidson

TABLE 50

1	Philip G. Loucks
2	Frank J. Wideman
3	Col. Joseph W. Hazell
4	Ernest J. Hopkins
5	Ellsworth C. Alvord
6	Martin Codel
7	Patrick Mc Mahon
8	Josiah Ferris, Jr.
9	J. L. Oliver
10	Paul H. Burgdorf
11	G. W. Bean

TABLE 51

1	George P. Kimmel
2	Thompson Short
3	Robert B. Larson
4	John R. Waller
5	Harvey R. Butt
6	Paul Warwick
7	Louis G. Payne
8	S. N. Clifton
9	Ray L. Murphy
10	Courtland D. Ferguson
11	Arthur C. Smith

TABLE 52

1	Robert B. Garrabrant
2	Lewis H. Bowen
3	Charles H. Campbell
4	John M. Williams
5	Pyke Johnson
6	Clarence W. Grosner
7	L. B. Brubaker
8	Thomas E. Hughes
9	Tracy L. Jeffords
10	John W. McWilliams
11	Benjamin Colby

TABLE 53

1	Edward H. Dickson
2	Al Stern
3	J. A. Mount
4	A. K. Barta
5	H. E. Foreman
6	J. Bond Smith
7	Albert R. Beatty
8	Alexander Sherman
9	W. T. Raymond
10	Milton W. King
11	Henry A. Berliner

TABLE 54

1	Howard Bonham
2	Herbert C. Thompson
3	John Munhall III
4	Clifton E. Mack
5	Henry T. Parrett
6	Lawrence E. Smith
7	T. Hart Anderson, Jr.
8	John Herling
9	John Wilber Jenkins
10	George T. Jenkins
11	J. N. Bradley

C 206822

TABLE 55

1	F. Moran McConihe
2	Harold P. Braman
3	Dr. William D. Redding
4	James C. Wilkes
5	Edward W. Wootton
6	Paul B. Kern
7	George E. Doying
8	Nelson T. Hartson
9	Henry P. Erwin
10	Thedore Wiprud
11	Daniel R. Borden

TABLE 56

1	Mr. Blank
2	Roberts Everett
3	William M. Werber
4	Bernard S. Redmont
5	Dwight S. Mallon
6	Carey Winston
7	C. C. Schiffeler
8	O. P. Hopkins
9	William T. Stone
10	Raymond R. Dickey
11	John B. Danzansky

TABLE 57

1	Carl L. Ristine
2	Victor M. Birely
3	O. R. Folsom-Jones
4	David R. Shelton
5	Herbert M. Bingham
6	Soterios Nicholson
7	Tomas Cajigas
8	P. B. McLean
9	Charter Heslep
10	Arthur Markel
11	William T. Gill, Jr.

TABLE 58

1	Martin Wiegand
2	John P. Snyder
3	Harold G. McCoy
4	Lyman L. Long
5	Millard W. Rice
6	Troy M. Rodlun
7	Sydney H. Reizenstein
8	B. C. Goss
9	Samuel S. Tyndall
10	William G. Key
11	Bernard R. Mullady

TABLE 59

1	Forrest Rutherford
2	Cloyd M. Smith
3	George C. Clarke
4	Walker H. Colston
5	J. R. Palkin
6	James McB. Shea
7	Howard M. Starling
8	J. C. Peacock
9	Frank J. Prince
10	Joseph D. Kaufman
11	D. N. Towe

TABLE 60

1	George W. Neville
2	George B. Bookman
3	John H. Davis
4	U. Bon Geaslin
5	L. T. Brueninger
6	Arthur P. Hall
7	C. C. Carr
8	Joseph Borkin
9	John B. Marsh
10	Nathaniel Dyke
11	R. B. Swope

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TABLE 61

1	John Ryerson
2	W. B. Morgan
3	Leo E. George
4	Frank W. Wozencraft
5	Edmund H. Parry, Jr.
6	Lawrence E. Williams
7	Burton Davis
8	Gerald Miller
9	Wayne Weishaar
10	Carol F. Winchester
11	Joseph C. Fehr

TABLE 62

1	M. B. Arnold
2	R. J. Coar
3	Theodore R. Tod
4	Comdr. F. J. Loveless
5	Vincent P. Ahearn
6	Hardin B. Arledge
7	Dixon Donnelly
8	Samuel E. Whitaker
9	Porter McKeever
10	Wilfrid Redmond
11	Granville Gude

TABLE 63

1	Clarence G. Marshall
2	William N. Hardy
3	A. M. Nevius
4	George C. Ober
5	Carroll Gray
6	Labert St. Clair
7	J. Kotz
8	Nathan D. Golden
9	George H. Lyon
10	John A. Logan
11	Frederick S. Warren

TABLE 64

1	John E. Benton
2	R. M. Eaves
3	William R. Lichtenberg
4	Thomas J. Keefe
5	W. T. Huff
6	Lauren D. Lyman
7	George H. Copeland
8	F. E. McAfee
9	Robert T. Miller
10	Hugh M. Higgins
11	Ben Pearse

TABLE 65

1	Ellis Meeker
2	D. D. Richards
3	Mr. Blank
4	Ira L. Smith
5	R. S. Jones
6	Logan Morris
7	George R. Beneman
8	Allen C. Rankin
9	Warren Spencer
10	Graeme Lorimer
11	Douglas Miller

TABLE 66

1	R. L. Webster
2	Allen C. Phelps
3	Don O'Rielly
4	Fred K. Ross
5	Vincent Saccardi
6	Wayne Barton
7	John F. D. Donovan
8	Vincent F. Callahan
9	T. B. Gittings
10	Marshall R. Diggs
11	Wm. D. Murray

C 206824

TABLE 67

1	James A. Horton
2	Paul Richman
3	Fred Hamlin
4	Arturo Lares
5	Russell Schneider
6	Harry C. Stinnett
7	Mark Beeman
8	James F. Kieley
9	J. R. Brackett
10	Keith L. Morgan
11	Francis P. Douglas

TABLE 68

1	Joe McCaffrey
2	H. D. Driscoll
3	Mr. Blank
4	Harry S. Bernton
5	James J. O'Byrne
6	Frederick J. Cullen
7	George H. Haddock
8	J. G. Sourwine
9	Loren B. Hall
10	W. K. Jackson
11	W. C. O'Hearn

TABLE 69

1	Kirk Miller
2	Robert C. Jones
3	William P. Tidwell
4	G. E. Knox
5	C. L. Oswald
6	Ben S. Fisher
7	Nino da Parma
8	A. Coleman Barrett
9	Holman Harvey
10	Louis Levay
11	Charles E. V. Prins

TABLE 70

1	Francis C. Brown
2	C. H. Chekrezi
3	Leonce Legendre
4	Frank E. Pellegrin
5	Frank W. Cortright
6	Edward Falck
7	K. W. Heberton
8	F. Witcher McCullough
9	Franklin G. Sartwell
10	James E. Darst
11	Benjamin F. Castle

TABLE 71

1	Donald Downs
2	Harold D. Jacobs
3	Eugene S. Thomas
4	Martin F. Smith
5	J. M. Woodard
6	James A. Messer
7	James D. Secrest
8	A. K. Mitchell
9	Theodore Granik
10	John A. Remon
11	Ben Stern

TABLE 72

1	William R. P. Neel
2	Morton Bodfish
3	Jesse Laventhol
4	Beirne Lay, Jr.
5	Joseph Pierson
6	James E. Markham
7	James O'Connor Roberts
8	Earl B. Abrams
9	Belmont Farley
10	William L. Daley
11	Meyer Davis

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TABLE 73

1 Arthur J. May
2 Fisher G. Dorsey
3 F. H. Johnson
4 John M. Carmody
5 Kenneth Kramer
6 John J. Woods
7 F. J. Moses
8 Ted Crosby
9 Thomas B. Morgan
10 Leo Farrell
11 Mr. Blank

TABLE 74

1 Alfred J. McCosker
2 Charles Hawks, Jr.
3 E. F. Sells
4 John Underhill
5 John O. Williams
6 Charles M. Upham
7 John G. Townsend, Jr.
8 Helmuth L. Bay
9 Kenneth Romney
10 Robert S. Cramer
11 Peter Andrews

TABLE 75

1 William C. Linton
2 H. A. Cline
3 C. E. Fleming
4 John B. Goodman
5 Clarence G. Taylor
6 Robert M. Yoder
7 Y. K. Chu
8 Ira C. Lee
9 Jean-Louis Gagnon
10 John F. Greavey
11 Tom Compere

TABLE 76

1 J. Frank Beaman
2 Martin Agronsky
3 Richard C. Dyas
4 John M. Costello
5 Herbert L. Brown, Jr.
6 Wm. G. Herron
7 Addison B. Clohosey
8 D. D. Shepard
9 Capt. Clarence H. Fleming
10 Dr. D. M. Yap
11 Stedman Hills

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C 206826

Engagements
Wednesday - November 14, 1945

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks
3.00 p.m.	- Meeting at	White House	
8.00 p.m.	- Dinner,	British Embassy	
10. oo p.m.	- Meeting at	White House	

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C 206827

ENGAGEMENTS
Wednesday, November 14, 1945

MORNING

AFTERNOON

3.00 p.m. - Meeting at the White House

EVENING

8.00 p.m. - Dinner, British Embassy.

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C206828

BLAIR HOUSE
1651 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

The Prime Minister:

Governor Lehman telephoned to Mr. Stone to say he would very like to pay a courtesy call on Mr.Mackenzie King - suggested some time convenient to the Prime Minister, Thursday afternoon.

(Word to be sent back to Mr. A.G. Caustin, assistant to Governor Lehman,(who is Director General of UNRRA) - Decatur 7300
Extn. 352.

E. H.

November 15, 1945

3.00 p.m.
15. XI

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C206829

BLAIR HOUSE
1651 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

The Prime Minister wishes to be reminded:

1) To write to Mr. Edward R. Hewitt,
127 East - 21st Street,
(48 Gramercy Park)
New York City.

2) To write to Mr. Harry Hopkins

3) " " " Mrs. B.H. Robb,

4) " " " Miss Bushill, (of Coventry)

5)To telephone to Dr. Liu (at the Shoreham)

6) To communicate with Mrs. Loring C. Christie,
1822 Kalorama Road,
Washington, D.C.

(Columbia 2386)

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C206830

Engagements
Thursday - November 15, 1945

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks
10.30 a.m.	- Meeting at White House followed by Press Conference		
2.3o p.m.	- Interview with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald		
3.oo p.m.	- Interview, Governor Lehman		
8.oo p.m.	- Dinner, Canadian Embassy		

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C 206831

ENGAGEMENTS

Thursday, November 15

MORNING

10.30a.m. - Meeting at White House
to be followed by
Press Conference.

AFTERNOON

EVENING

8.oo p.m. - Dinner, Canadian Embassy

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C206832

Engagements
Friday - November 16, 1945

Hour	Event	Place	Remarks

4.10 p.m. - Leave Washington for Ottawa

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C 206833

WORLD THANKSGIVING DAY
A SECOND ABRAHAM LINCOLN
P O L I T I C A L R E B E L L I O N
****

T I M E N O V E M B E R 22nd I945
IN THE COMMEMORATION AMERICA'S THANKSGIVING
DAY ANNIVERSARY.

VOICE LINCOLN TODAY
THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR-HUMANITARIAN-PHILOSOPEHR
OF HIS TIME AND SINCE.
THE ONLY PRESIDENT WHO GAVE HIS LIFE IN THE
DEFENSE OF THE BASIC FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES
BIBLE-DECLRATION OF INDEPENDENCE-AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

****

A T T E N T I O N
PRESIDENT TRUMAN-MEMBERS CABINET-MEMBERS U.S.CONGRES
FEDERATED COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA ANS
ENGLAND.

"LEST WE FORGET" LINCOLN SAID:
POLITICIANS WHO HAVE INTERESTS ASIDE FROM THE INTERESTS
OF THE PEOPLE ARE, MOST OF THEM ARE, TAKEN AS A MASS.
-AT LEAST ONE STEP REMOVED FROM HONEST MEN.
I SAY THIS WITH GREATER FREEDOM BECAUSE, BEING A ~~POLITIC~~
POLITICIAN MYSELF NONE CAN REGARD AS PERSONAL.

I AM NOT BOUND TO WIN. BUT I AM BOUND TO DO RIGHT.
WE MUST STAND BY HIM WHILE HE IS RIGHT AND PART WITH
HIM WHEN HE GOES WRONG.

A M E R I C A
HAS NOW COME TO THE PARTING OF THE WAYS POWER POLITICS.
MR.PRESIDENT-MR.CABINET MEMBERS- MR. MEMBERS OF U:S.CONGRESS.
AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS.
YOU HAVE MADE DEMOCRACY AND CHRISTIANITY A MOCKERY BEFORE
THE WHOLE WORLD AND STAND ROUNDLY INDICTED BEFORE THE BAR
OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.
YOU HAVE TREASONABLY DISREGARDED BY YOUR CONTINUED DISOBED-
-IENCE TO OBEY GOD'S LAWS OF KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION.
THE BIBLE. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENCE; THE AMERICAN
CONSTITUTION.
ITS TESTIMONY CONCERNING MAN'S CONDITION IS AUTHORATIVE AND
EXPLICIT.

IN CONCLUSION
MAY THE WRATH OF GOD DESCEND UPON THEM AND THEIR PUTRID
FILTHY CARCASSES SLUMBER PEACEFULLY IN THE BOTTOMLESS PITS
OF HELL AS THEIR JUST REWARD. BETRAYAL OF ALL MANKIND.
IS THE PRAYER OF,

COLLIS ORMSBY REDD CRUSADER
AMBASSADOR GOODWILL
ENVOY PLENOPOTENTIARY FOUNDING FATHERS

****

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C206834

AN EQUITABLE DISPENSATION
MILITARY CONQUERED NATIONS GLOBAL WARS I& 2.
****
NAMELY PALESTINE-POLAND-SECHSLOVACIA-HUNGARY-BULGARIA
ROUMANIA-NORWAY-FINLAND-GERMANY-JAPAN.
****
A T T E N T I O N
A M E R I C A G R E A T B R I T A I N R U S S I A (BIG 3)

VOICE TODAY I9th CENTURY
AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN IN WASHINGTON D.C.

REMEMBER LINCOLN ARABS ADVISE U.S.

CAIRO(UP);-
THE ARABIC NEWSPAPERS,AL MOKATTAM,RECENTLY QUOTED ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO SUPPORT ITS CONTENTION THAT JEWISH IMMIBRATION INTO PALESTINE SHOULD BE STOPPED.
A FRONT PAGE EDITORIAL QUOTED LINCOLN'S SAYING," A COUNTRY BELONGS TO THOSE WHO LIVE IN IT," THEN STATED, "WE WOULD LIKE TO REMIND (PRESIDENT)TRUMAN AND THE(AMERICAN)SENATORS WHO CHAMPION THE JEWISH CAUSE WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM OF THIS STATEMENT"; ADDED IF AMERICAN LEADERS FOLLOWED LINCOLN THEY WOULD HELP AVERT ANOTHER WAR.

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VOICE TODAY I8th CENTURY
WORLD'S GREATEST PHILOSOPHER-HUMANITARIAN-LIBERTARIAN
OF HIS TIME AND SINCE. THE FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN.

HE SAID:"
"AN ARMY OF PRINCIPLES WILL PENETRATE WHERE AN ARMY OF SOLDIERS CANNOT. IT WILL SUCCEED WHERE DIPLOMAT MANAGE--MENT WOULD FAIL. IT WILL MARCH ON THE HORIZON OF THE WORLD AND WILL CONQUER....
TYRANNY, LIKE HELL, IS HARD TO CONQUER...Thomas Paine

VOICE TODAY FIRST CENTURY A.D. I
OUR SAVIOUR "JESUS CHRIST"
THE FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN OF THE UNIVERSE

A THOUGHT:
RECOMPENSE TO NO MAN EVIL FOR EVIL; PROVIDE THINGS HONEST IN THE SIGHT OF MAN...Romans I2:I7..
"SEEK YE FIRST THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND HIS RIGHT--EOUSNESS,AND ALL THINGS SHALL BE ADDED UNTO YOU. ....Matt VI:33
THIS IS SOUND ECONOMIC LAW AS WELL AS SOUND SPIRITUAL LAW.
MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL LAW LINKED ?INSEPREABLY.

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VOICE TODAY IN WASHINGTON D.C. A.D. I945
THE FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN.

THE WORLD IS MY COUNTRY. DOING GOOD(MAKING(CREATION HAPPY)IS MY RELIGION. ALL PREACHING THAT HAS NOT THAT FOR ITS OBJECT IS NONSENSE AND HYPOCRISY.
I BELIEVE IN ONE GOD AND NO MORE. I BELIEVE IN THE EQUAL OPPORTUINITY TO MAN. INDEPENDENCE IS MY HAPPINESS. AND I VIEW THINGS AS THEY ARE WITHOUT REGARDS TO PLACE OR PERSON. THESE ARE MY LIVING SENTIMENTS,AND BY THE BLESSING OF GOD IT WILL BE MY DYING SENTIMENTS.
INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM FOR ALL CIVILIZED MANKIND NOW AND FOREVER, IS THE PRAYER OF.
COLLIS ORMSBY REDD
CONSTITUTIONAL PROPHET

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AMERICA'S LAZY INTELLIGENCE

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V I R G I N I A - K E N T U C K Y
D E R E L I C T P A T R I O T I S M

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A THOUGHT: AND CHRIST NOT BE RAISED, YOUR FAITH IS IN VAIN YE ARE YET IN YOUR SINS....
WHEN LOVE AND SKILL WORK TOGETHER, EXPECT A MASTERPIECE

~~*TO**THE**MEN**AND**WOMEN**WHO**FORGOT**AND**FOUNDING**FATHERS~~
TO THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO FORGOT GOD AND FOUNDING FATHERS

A T T E N T I O N

REPRESENTATIVE EMMET O'NEAL LOUISVILLE KY. DISTRICT COMMITTEE COMMONWEALTH KENTUCKY.

THE POLITICAL LEADERS IN WASHINGTON FOR THE PAST 80 YEARS WHO HAVE LIVED FOR THE FANTASTIS CRACK POT VISIONARY MERCENARY IDEALS, ARE ALLEGED INTELLECTUALS WITHOUT IDEALS.

VOICE TODAY KENTUCKY'S NATIVE SON

ABRAHAM LINCOLN THE ONLY PRESIDENT UP TO HIS TIME AND SINCE BEC AME A MARTYR TO HIS COUNTRY TO A GREAT CAUSE. HE DIED IN DEFENSE OF THE SPIRIT AND PRINCIPLES AS LAID DOWN BY OUR ~~F~~OUNDING FATHERS
GEORGE WASHINGTON-THOMAS JEFFERSON-JAMES MADISON-JAMES MONROE-~~PATRICK H~~
PATRICK HENRY AND OTHER GREAT PATRIOTS OF VIRGINIA.
AUTHORS AND DEFENDERS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE-CONSTITUTION U.S. OF AMERICA-MONROE DOCTRINE. TESTED FOUNDATION OF AMERICA'S FIRST 150 YEARS CONSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT OF, BY, FOR THE PEOPLE.
THE TREASONABLE DISREGARD FOR THESE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE FOUNDING ~~FATHERS~~
BY THE U.S.CONGRESS FOR THE PAST 12 YEARS ARE PRIMARY THE CAUSE OF WORLD-WIDE CHAOS OF TODAY.

PUBLIC OPINION

HOW WELL ABRAHAM LINCOLN KNEW THE FACTS CONCERNING THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION, WHEN HE SAID: "WHOVER CAN CHANGE PUBLIC OPINION CAN CHANGE GOVERNMENT PRACTICALLY JUST AS MUC." " IHAVE IN THE PEOPLE. LET THEM K KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE COUNTRY IS SAFE.
POLITICIANS WHO HAVE INTERETSTS ASIDE FROM THE PEOPLE, ARE, THE MOST OF THEM ARE, TAKEN AS A MASS, AT LEAST ONE STEP REMOVED FROM HONEST MEN.
I SAY THIS WITH GREATER FREEDOM BECAUSE BING A POLITICIAN MYSELF NONE CAN REGRD IT AS PERSONAL
I AM NOT BOUND TO WIN. BUT I AM BOUND TO DO RIGHT. WE MUST STAND BY ~~HEM~~ HIM WHILE HE IS RIGHT, AND PART WITH HIM WHEN HE GOES WRONG.
THE FORGOTTEN COMMON MAN IN WASHINGTON HAS NOW COME TO THE PARTING OF THE WAYS WITH DERELICT MEMBERS U.S.CONGRESS LEADERSHIP DEMOCRATIC--REPUBLICAN POLITICAL PARTY MACHINE SYSTEM GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION. WRECKERS OF DEMOCRACY. DESTROYERS CONSTITUTIONAL REPRE ENTATIVE GOVERN--MENT OF , BY, FOR THE PEOPLE.
THEY HAVE~~M~~ MADE DEMOCRACY AND CHRISTIANITY A MOCKERY BEFORE THE WHOLE WORLD. AND STAND ROUNDLY INDICTED BEFORE THE BAR OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

IN CONCLUSION

AS ANOTHER NATIVE SON OF KENTUCKY AND IN RECOGNITION OF THE SPIRIT AND PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH LINCOLN STOOD FOR AND BECAME A MARTY TO THE CAUSE.

I AM NOW HANDING HEREWITH TO THE CONGRESSMAN OF KENTUCKY TO BE READ IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS THE BALANCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL REPRESNTATIVE PROGRAM LINCOLN HAD STARTED TO SAVE AMERICA AND RESCUE WORLD CIVILIZATION. THE ONLY SOLUTION TO WORLD PERMANENT PEACE.

COLLIS O.REDD CRUSADER
AMERICA'S F~~O~~RGOTTEN COMMON MAN "ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

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THE ROAD TO VICTORY AND FREEDOM

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A T T E N T I O N

AMERICA'S ANTI-CHRIST APOSTLES

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS-FEDERATED COUNCIL CHURCHES CHRIST

OUR CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION(THOUGH NOT TO BE JUDGED UNDER THE PRESENT ADULTERATED FORM)IS BASED PRIMARILY ON THE SPIRITUAL VALUES AND THE MORAL AND ECONOMIC LAW AS GIVEN US BY THE BIBLE-AMERICAN CONSTITUTION. FOR AS LONG AS WE WOULD OPERATE UNDER THEM IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY EUROPEAN DICTATOR-ASIATIC EMPEROR-BRITISH KING*PRIME MINISTER OR AN AMERICAN NEW DEAL PRESIDENT TO TAKE US OVER 'LOCK,STOCK AND BARREL'. THE FIRST FOUR OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS STATE THE CASEOF OUR RELATIONSHIP -SHIP,ATRICTEST ALLEGIANCE TO HIM-OUR CREATOR.
THROUGH DELIBERATE PLANNING AND SCHEMING CONGRESS-RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY THE WORLD HAS BEEN STEEPED IN WROMG RELIGIOUS-ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL AND GOVERN- -MENTAL THEORIES. WE DO NOT NEED ANY MORE POLITICAL-RELIGIOUS PROPOGAN -DA* WHAT THE WORLD NEEDS TODAY IN WASHINGTON D.C. IS INTELLECTUAL HONESTY-SINCERITY-SECURITY. FOR CONGRESS-RELIGIOUS LEADERS TO QUIT-DAHG DANGLING THEIR FEET IN THE CLOUDS AND COME TO EARTH AND GOVERN THIS COUNTRY IN A COMMON SENSE MANNER WITHOUT PERSONAL BIGOTRY.

THE WORLD TODAY NEEDS ANOTHER ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE IDEAL AMERICAN

MEMORALIZING SPIRIT AND PRINCIPLES LINCOLN

ABRAHAM LINCOLN-WITH CHARITY AND KINDNESS HIS INSIGHT AND HUMOR, HIS ENTHUISIASM AND FAITH,HAS COME TO BE THE EXEMPLAR OF AMERICAN LIFE. AND WITH THESE HOMELY QUALITIES THERE WAS AN HONESTY OF PURPOSE AND A VISION OF JUSTICE WHICH MADE ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS PRESIDENT THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD. BY FRANKLIN F.ROOSEVELT PRESIDENT U.S.A.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN-WAS IN HIMSELF THE HIGHEST EXPRESSION OF AMERICAN LIFE. HIS INDIVIDUALITY,HIS SELF-RELIANCE,HIS COURAGE,HIS PATIENCE,HIS TOLER- -ANCE AND HIS INTELLECTUAL HONESTY,HAVE. BEEN THE LIVING INSPIRATION OF THESE GENERATIONS OF OUR PEOPLE AND SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE THE INSPIRAT- -ION OF AMERICA. BY HERBERST HOOVER EX-PRESIDENT U.S.A.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO PAY TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN WORDS ALONE. IT IS MORE IMPORTANT FOR US TO HONOR HIS MEMORY BY LIVING UP TO HIS IDEAL OF LIFE."WELFARE OF HUMANITY. LINCOLN DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN HIS LOVE FOR LEARNING,HIS LOVE OF THE LAW OF THE LAND,HIS LOVE OF GOD. WHAT AN INVALUABLE LESSON THESE SENTIMENTS ARE TO HUMAITY TODAY.
.....BY RABBI JOSEPH ZITLIN...
TO THE REST OF THE WORLD,ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS THE IDEAL AMERICAN. NO LONGER THE EXISTENT,HUMBLE,KIND,AND GENUINE,ALWAYS ONE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE. WHETHER SPLITTING EAILS,PRACTICING LAW OR AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE NATION,HE WAS A GREAT AMERICAN,AND NO MAN CAN DETRACT FROM HIS GREAT -NESS. HE WAS A MARTYR TO A GREAT CAUSE AND GAVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS COUNT- -RY. HE IS THE IDEAL OD EVERY SCHOOLBOY,EVERY TRUE CITIZEN REVERS HIS NAME AND EMULATED HIS VIRTUES.
ALTHOUGH OF A CONVENTIONAL TYPE HE WAS AN INTENSELY RELIGIOUS MAN. HE IS FOREVER ENSHRINED IN THE HEARTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
..FROM THE BAPTIST OBSERVER, INFIANOPOLIS IND.

SPEECH AT LINCOLN'S TOMB,SPRINGFIELD ILL. FED.12,1932 BY GOVERNOR (ALFALFA BILL)MURRAY,OF OKLAHOMA.
"ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF A MARTYR,GREATER IS THE NECESSITY FOR THE RETURN OF HIS IDEALS. JUST AS A NATION COULD NOT LIVE HALF FREE AND HALF SLAVE,SO THE PUBLIC CANNOT CONTINUE BY THEIR INTRIGUE OF CORRUPT POLITICIANS,THE BRUTALITY AND THE HERTLESSNESS OF COMBINED WEALTH AND CAPITAL,OVERLOOKING THE RIGHTS OF HUMANITY.
IN CLOSING HIS SPEECH,HE SAID:"O FATHER OF ALL MERCIES SEND US ANOTHER LINCOLN. (THE CERTAINTY RETURN LINCOLN SPIRIT IN THE PRESIDENT TODAY IS NOW IMMINENT).
SPEECH AT LINCOLN'S TOMB AT SPRINGFIELD ILL.,FEB. 12, 1932 BY AMBASSADOR DEBUCHI OF JAPAM-SAME DAY WITH GOVERNOR MURRAY.
"TODAY WE MUST HAVE HIS IDEAL"WELFARE OF MANKIND" TODAY WE CAN APPROA -CH THAT IDEAL BY FOLLOWING IN LINCOLN'S PATH. WHILE MAINTAINING THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF EACH NATION,WE MUST APPROACH THE SOLUTION OF OUR COMMON PROBLEMS IN THE SPIRIT OF UNITY.
LINCOLN IS NOT ANLY A GREAT AMERICAN. HE IS A GREAT MAN OF THE WORLD. HE BEQUEATED IDEALS UPON WHICH ALL HUMANITY MIGHT PONDER. HE TAUGHT LESSONS IN WHICH MANKIND,WHETHER EAST OR WEST MUST TAKE TO HEART".

****

IF THIS NATION UNDER GOD SHALL SURVIVE,A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM AND GOVERNMENT OF,BY,FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THIS EARTH AND ENDURE FOREVER AND FOREVER.
BE IT SO ORDANED AND ORDERED BY THE JUDGEMENT THIS GREAT TRIBUNAL* VIRGINIA-KENTUCKY CRUSADERS ALLIANCE-MINUTE MEN AND WOME I945

"S O L D I E R S O F T H E C R O S S"

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REPENTANCE AND RESTORATION
THE AMERICAN IDEAL

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WHO GAVE THE WORLD THE INSPIRATION AMERICAN IDEAL?
WHO WAS THIS MAN OF DESTINY? AN ACT OF PROVIDENCE.
GOD'S GIFT TO THE WORLD TO SOLVE THE SOLUTION AS
ACBITRATOR TO THE PERPLEXING PROBLEMS OF MANKIND.
"THE FINAL TREATISE RIGHTS OF MANKIND"

****

THE 136th ANNIVERSARY BIRTH ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAVIOUR
PERSONAL SALVATION MANKIND.

****

HIS ACCPETED DUTY

"IN MY POSITION,I AM ENVIORNLD WITH DIFFICULTIES,.YET THEY ARE SCAR-
-CELY SO GREAT AS THE DIFFICULTIES OF THOSE WHO, UPON THE BATTLEFIELDS
ARE ENDEAVORING TO PURCHASE,WITH THEIR BLOOD AND THEIR LIVES,THE FUTUR
HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY OF THEIR COUNTRY. LET US NEVER FORGET THEM.
Contribution to the memory Abraham Lincoln. By Lewis & THOS. SALTZ
WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE;WITH CHARITY FOR ALL;WITH FIRMNESS IN THE
RIGHT,AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT-LET US STRIVE ON TO FINISH THE
WORK WE ARE IN;TO BIBD UP THE NATION'S WOUNDS;TO CARE FOR HIM WHO SH**
SHALL HAVE BORNE THE BATTLE,AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND HIS ORPHAN;TO DO ALL
WHICH MAY ACHIEVE A JUST AND LASTING PEACE AMONG OURSELVES,AND WITH
ALL NATIONS. Contribution memory Lincoln.by Lincoln National Bank

LICOLN'S SACRIFICE TO HIS IDEALS

HE GAVE HIS LIFE TO SET MEN FREE...HE CHAMPIONED THE WEAK AND UNDER-
*PRIVILEGED... HIS DAYS WERE DEDICATED TO THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY.....
HIS GREAT COMPASSION KNEW NO BOUNDS OF RACE OR CREED OR COLOR... HE
BLAZED THE TRAIL THAT LED TO HUMAN BROTHERHOOD...HE PROVED THAT ALL
MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.. HE GAVE THE WORLD ITS TREASURED CONCEPT OF
THE NOBILITY OF MAN... SMALL WONDER,THEN THAT IN THE HEARTS OF A FREE-
-DOM-LOVING PEOPLE...THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS ENSHRINED FOREVE
Contribution to memory Lincoln- THE HECHT CO.

Final Summary Lincoln's Achievements

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS THE INSPIRATION AND FOUNDER NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY
AMERICA'S FIRST AND LAST NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY PRESIDENT. HIS MEMORY
HAS BEEN DESOCRATED FOR 80 YEARS NEW DEAL REPUBLICAN PARTY OF TODAY.

IN 1860, LINCOLN LED THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY. A PARTY OF AROUSED
CITIZENS AGAGINST CORRUPTION. A CORRUPTION COMPARABLE TO THE NATION'S
ROOSEVELT NEW DEAL RACKETTERING OF TODAY.
THEY WERE NOT TWO PARTIES,BUT SVEN IN THE FIELD,BUT SVEN AND LIKE
TODAY THE NATION WAS FACED WITH DESTRUCTION THROUGH THE COMPLETE
BREAKDOWN OF THE PEOPLES CONDIDENCE.
THE 6th, PLANK IN THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY WAS WRITTEN BY LINCOLN
HIMSELF AND ELECTED HIM AS PRESIDENT U.S.A..

HERE IS THE FAMOUS 6th PLANK:
"THAT THE PEOPLE JUSTLY VIEW WITH ALARM THE RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE
THAT PERVADES EVERY DEPERTMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,THAT A RETURN
TO RIGID ECONOMY,ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY IS INDISPENSIBLE
TO ARREST SYSTEMATIC PLUNDERING OF THE PUBLIC TREASURY.BY FAVORED
PARTISANS. WHICH RECENT DEVELOPMENTS OF FRAUD,AND CORRUPTION SHOW AN
ENTIRE CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION IS IMPERATIVELY DEMANDED.

LINCOLN'S COURAGE AND DECENCY DIRECTED HIS GREAT HAND WHEN HE WROTE
THAT PLANK.
THAT SAME COURABE AND DECENCY TOGETHER WITH THE SPIRIT OF LINCOLN
I TRULY BELIEVE MUST BE WITH US STILL.
AND WILL AGAIN LEAD US IN CONFRONTING AND CONQUERING OUR ENEMIES
WITHIN AND WITHOUT.
WE WILL AGAGIN BUILD AMERICA AS INTENDED BY THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTI-
-TUITION AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
AMERICA IS GREATER AS A FRIEND TO ALL NATIONS AND WILL LEAD THE WORLD
TO BETTER DAYS FOR ALL.

IN CONCLUSION

IF THIS NATION UNDER GOD SHALL SURVIVE, A NEW BIRTH OF FREEOM AND
GOVERNMENT OF,BY,FOR THE PEOPLE SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THIS EARTH AND
EMDURE FOREVER. AND:
W H E R E A S:
BE IT ORDAINED AND SO ORDERED BY THE JUDGEMENT THIS GREAT TRIBUNAL
THE MINUTE MEN AND WOMEN 1944 VIRGINIA-KENTUCKY CRUSADERS
ALLIANCE. "S O L D I E R S O F T H E C R O S S"

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COLLIS O.REDD NATIONAL DIRECTOR
WORLD FINAL TREATISE"RIGHTS OF MANKIND"

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C O M M O N S E N S E

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LINCOLN PHILOSOPHY GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION

vs.

ROOSEVELT (IDEALISM) PHILOSOPHY GOVERNMENT-RELIGION

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A T T E N T I O N

SENATE BANKING SUB COMMITTEE FULL EMPLOYMENT HEARINGS
JOHN W.SNYDER DIRECTOR WAR MOBILIZATION-RECONVERSION

****

IN THE EXERCISE MY CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOR MYSELF AND MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN VICTIMS OF UNCONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT PLANNED ECONOMY AND REGIMENTATION INDIVIDUAL-ENTERPRISE LABOR AND SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION.
I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT A CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM TO THE AFORESAID COMMITTEES. BASED UPON THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIOLES COMMON SENSE PHILOSOPHY THOMAS PAINE AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A WORLD UNIVERSAL SOLUTION TO MEET OUR NATIONAL ECONOMIC CRISIS:

VOICE ABRAHAM LINCOLN TODAY

SPEECH HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES JUN 20,1848;
THE TRUE RULE IN DETERMINING TO EMBRACE OR REGRET ANYTHING,IS NOT WHETHER IT HAVE MORE EVIL OR WHOLLY GOOD.
ALMOST WEIGHING,ESPECIALLY,OF GOVERNMENT POLICY,IS AN INSEPERABLE COMPOUND OF THE TWO;SO THAT OUR BEST JUDGEMENT OF THE PREPONDERANCE BETWEEN THEM IS CONTINUALLY DEMANDED.
LINCOLN'S SPEECH ON GOVERNMENT July,I,1854:
THE LEGISLATIVE OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT IS TO DO FOR A COMMUNITY OF PEOPLE PEOPLE WHATEVER THEY NEED TO HAVE DONE,BUT CANNOT DO AT ALL,OR CANNOT WELL DO,FOR THEMSELVES.
GOVERNMENT OUGHT NOT TO INTERFERE:
THE DESIRABLE THINGS WHICH THE INDIVIDUALS OF A PEOPLE CANNOT DO,OR CANNOT CANNOT WELL DO,FOR THEMSELVES,FALL INTO TWO CLASSES;THOSE WHICH HAVE RELATIONS TO WRONGS,AND THOSE WHICH HAVE NOT. EACH OF THESE BRANCH OFF INTO AN INFINITE VARIETY OF SUBDIVISIONS.
THE FIRST: THAT IN RELATION TO WRONG,-EMBRACE ALL CRIMES,MISDEMEANORS AND NEW PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.. THEY EMBRACE ALL WHICH IN THE NATURE AND WITHOUT WRONG,REQUIRES COMBINED ACTION,AS PUBLIC ROADS AND HIWAYS,PUBLIC SCHOOLS,CHARITIES,PAUPERISM,ORPHANAGE,ESTATES OF THE DECEASED,AND THE MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT ITSELF.
FROM THIS APPEARS THAT IF ALL MEN WERE JUST,THOUGH NOT SO MUCH NEED OF GOVERNMENT.
EXCERPTS LINCOLN INAUGRAL SECOND TERM SPEECH:
WE ARE NOT ENEMIES,BUT FRIENDS. WE MUST NOT BE ENEMIES. THOUGH PASSION MAY HAVE STRAINED,IT MUST NOT BREAK OUR BONDS OF AFFECTION.
THE MYSTIC CHORDS OF MEMORY,STRETCHING FROM EVERY BATTLEFIELD AND PATRIOT GRAVE TO EVERY LIVING HEART AND HEARTSTONE ALL OVER THIS BROAD LAND,WILL YET SWELL THE CHORUS OF THE UNION WHEN AGAIN TOUCHED. AS SURELY AS THERE WILL BE,BY THE BETTER ANGELS OF OUR NATION.
THE DOGMAS OF THE QUIET PAST ARE INADEQUATE FOR THE STORMY PRESENT.
THE OCCASION IS FILED HIGH WITH DIFFICULTY,AND WE MUST ARISE WITH THE OCCASION. AS OUR CASEIS NEW,SO WE MUST ACT ANEW.
THE STRONGEST BOND OF HUMAN SUMPATHY,OUTSIDE OF THE FAMILY RELATIONS, SHOULD BE ONE UNITING ALL WORKING PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS,AND TONGUES, AND KINDREDS.
LINCOLN'S IDEALS MORAL LEADERSHIP:
NOT AS MISSIONAIRIES BUT AS ULTRA-MODERN COMMERCIAL LEADERS,WE SHOULD AID AND ENCOURAGE PEOPLE OF OTHER NATIONS TO GAIN THE LEVEL OF OUR STANDARD. WE MUST THROUGH OUR POWERFUL COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGE,SET FOR OTHER COUNTRIES COMMERCIAL NATIONS,AS EXAMPLE FOR FAIR DEALING
WE MUST WIPE OUT TREACHERY AND DECEIT OUT OF OUR COMMERCE,AND INSPIRE T THE LEADERS OF OTHER NATIONS TO DO LIKEWISE. THESR THINGS MUST BE OUR HIGH AIM EVEN THOUGH IT MAY APPEAR AT THIS TIME TOO IDEALISTIC.

IN CONCLUSION

IN THE CHARACTER ABRAHAM LINCOLN,WE VISION THE PERSONIFICATION WHICH ENCOMPASSES PRACTICAL IDEALS OF MEN"WELFARE OF MANKIND".
IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IF YOU AND I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK TO LINCOLN,EVEN THOUGH HE STANDS BEYOND,HE WOULD ADVISE US THUS:
IN OUR RELATIONS WITH THE FAMILY OF GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD,IT MUST BE BE OUR EVERY AIM TO STAND OUT AS THE MORAL LEADERSHIP. WE MUST CAST OUT OF OUR GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL HYPOCRISY. IF WE BE TRULY THE LEADERS OF * NATIONS,WE MUST AIM FOR THE DAY WHEN THE CITIZEN OF ALL NATIONS MAY ENJOY THE HIGH STANDARDS OF LIVING,OF WHICH WE BOAST WE MUST INSTILL IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS THE DESIRED AND HOPE TO ACHIEVE JUSTLY DESERVED MATERIAL THINGS SIMILAR TO THOSE WE HAVE CREATED FOR OURSELVES.

COLLIS O.REDD CRUSADER
FORGOTTEN MAN IN WASHINGTON"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

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R E S T O R A T I O N-P E R P E T U A T I O N
AMERICA'S CONSTRUCTIVE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT
U F- B Y-F O R THR P E O P L E
***----------

TIME SEPTEMBER I7, I9\$5-PLACE EVERY NATION 4 CORNERS WORLD

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A T T R N T I O N

HARRY S.TRUMAN PRESIDENT UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
53I MEMBERS UNITED STATES OF CONGRESS
WALL STREET-LONDON INTERNATIONAL BANKERS
AMERICA'S NATIONAL ELECTORATE-GULLIBLE TIRED TAXPAYER AND LAZY CITIZEN'S OF AMERICA

VOICE TODAY AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

THOMAS JEFFERSON IN HIS FIRST INAUGRAL ADDRESS SAID:"A WISE AND FRUGAL GOVERNMENT. WHICH SHALL RESTRAIN MEN FROM INJURING ONE ANOTHER,SHALL LEAVE THEM OTHERWISE FREE TO REGULATE THEIR OWN PURSUITS AND IMPROVE--MENTS. ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENSE,THAT LABOR BE LIGHTLY BURDENED. SPENDING MONEY TO BE PAID BY POSTERITY,IS BUT SWINDLEING FUTURITY. JEFFERSON ALSO SAID:"I BELIEVE BANKING INSTITUTIONS ARE MORE DANGEROUS TO OUR LIBERTIES THAN STANDING ARMIES. ALREADY THEY HAVE RAISED UP A MONEY ARISTOCRACY THAT HAS SET THE GOVERNMENT AT DEFIANCE.
THE MONEY ISSUING SHOULD BE TAKEN FROM THE BANKS AND RESTORED TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE WHOM IT PROPERLY BELONGS?

The Bankers in the name of Alexander Hamilton entered our Garden of Eden". And deceived our first President"George Washington" and deceived and coerced our first and second supine Congress by means of a financial-cial panic into granting then the"Bankers of Wall Street"a charter to a Private Bank,called the Bank of the U.S.of America. And granted them the privilege of printing and issuing U.S.Money at 6% or more per annum Attorney John Randolph said the Act was Unconstitutional.
Thomas Jefferson said the Act was repugnant to the Constitution and the American people. But Washington trusted the juffgement of Alexander Hamilton"the banker"and signed the bill. Thus the beginning of America's Bonfage and Industrial Slavery.
The Capitalistic System of exploitation amd plunder of the American people flourished until the administration of Jackson and Lincoln where it was temporarily halted by the only two Presidents so far that had developed the courage and decency to repudiate the violation of this Act.
The Constitutional Money System has been treasonably disregarded by our traitors in Congress for the last I50 years administration of our Government under the corrupt Democratic and Republicam Political Party Machine System. THE GREATEST SWINDLE OF ALL TIMES.
OUR PRESENT DIFFICULTIES ARE THE RESULT OF STRAYING AWAY FROM THE CON--STITUTION. NOT BECAUSE OF IT.
Restore the powers rightfully given to Congress under the Constitution ,the right to create and issue our own money.
Remeber what Amaschal Meyer Rothschild once said:"Permit me to issue and control the Money System of a Nation and I care not who makes its laws. This pseudo-Jewish Leadership that was so sucessful in causing Congress to grant them Unconstitutional Money Powers has spent billions in subsidizing the teachings of false economy and monetary principles. This same group will make our country as ghastly a shambles as Russia id we do not soon come to our sense.

LINCOLN CONSTITUTIONAL MONEY SYSTEM

ENGLAND'S COMMENTS AMERICA'S NEW SYSTEM. LOMDON EXPRESSED FEAR THAT UNITED STATES VOULD ESTABLISH A CONSTITUTIONAL MONEY SYSTEM.
LONDON INTERNATIONAL BANKER-CONTROLLED NEWS PRESS WERE EXPRESSING GREAT FEAR,THE FEAR WAS THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD ESTABLISH AND HONEST MONEY SYSTEM AND BE FOREVER FREE FROM THE CLUTCHES INTERNATIONAL BANKERS
"At the time Abraham Lincoln was struggling to thwart the viscious schemes Foreign Bankers and set up a Money System,as provided by the Constitution United States.
The following articale was taken from the London Times in I858:
"If that mischievous Financial Policy,which had its origin in North American Republic during the late war in that country,should become Infured as a fixture,then that Government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off debts and be without a debt. It will become prosperous beyond all precedents history of all civilized Governments of the World. The brains and wealth of all countries will go to North America.THAT GOVERNMENT MUST BE DESTROYED OR IT WILL DESTROY EVERY MONARCHY IN THE WORLD.(PLEASE NOTE THE APPEAL TO THE MONARCHIES,THEIR DEBTORS. THE DEATH OF LINCOLN WAS DECIDE UPON BY THE INTERNATIONAL(JEW-BANKERS OF LONDON
THE DEATH LINCOLN WAS A DISASTER TO CHRISTENDOM. THERE WAS NO MAN BIG ENOUGH TO WEAR HIS SHOES.AND ISRAEL WENT ANEW TO GRAB THE RICHES OF AMERICA. AMERICA TODAY HAS AT LAST THANK GOD HAS A PRESIDENT BIG ENOUGH TO CARRY ON LINCOLN'D CONSTITUTIONAL MONEYS SYSTEM.

Collis O.Redd Constitutional Tory

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C 206840

NEW RECEIVERSHIP DEMANDED

****

AMERICA'S TWO OLD PARTY POLITICAL MACHINE SYSTEM GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION HAS LONG OUTLIVED ITS USEFULNESS TO SOCIETY.
THEY HAVE WRITTEN THRIR OWN EPITAPH AND SEALED THEIR OWN DOOM. P O W E R P O L I T I C S

THE PROPOSED NEW 3rd PARTY(LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE-PEOPLES COOPERATIVE PARTY AS DECLARED BY THE FOUNDERS OF OUR REPUBLIC.

WE RECOGNIZE THAT THROUGH THE CONNIVANCE OF THE PRESENT AND PRECEDING ADMINISTRATIONS THE COUNTRY HAS REACHED THE CRISIS IN THE NATIONAL LIFE AS PREDICTED IN THE DECLARATIONS SIXTY QUARTERS OF A CENTURY AGO. AND THAT PROMPT AND PATRIOTIC ACTION IS THE SUPREME DEITY OF THE HOUR.
WE ALSO REALIZE THAT WHILE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OUR FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE IS YET TO BE ATTAINED BY RESTORING OUR COUNTRY TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONTROL AND EXERCISE THE FUNCTIONS NECESSARY TO A PEOPLES GOVERNMENT,WHICH FUNCTIONS HAVE BEEN BASLY SURRENDERED BY OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND SERVANTS TO CORPORATE INTERESTS AND EMERGENCY PANACEI PAMACES NEW DEAL LUNATIC ADMINISTRATORS.

THE INFLUENCE WALL STREET BANKERS,AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANKERS OF LONDON HAS BEEN MORE POTENT IN SHAPING LEGISLATION AND DEFEAT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE,AND PLUTODRACY AND BUREAUCRACY HAS BEEN ENTHRONED ON THE RUINS OF DEMOCRACY.
TO RESTORE OUR GOVERNMENT AS INTENDED BY THE FATHERS OF OUR REPUBLIC¾ WE DEMAND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ECONOMICAL AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM WHICH SHALL MAKE US MASTERS OF OUR OWN AFFAIRS AND INDEPENDENT OF CORPORATE INTERESTS AND PETTY AUTOCRATS OF GOVERNMENT WHO SET UP THE PRETENSE OF ACTING IN PUBLIC WELFARE.

(I) WE DEMAND A NATIONAL MONEY SAFE AND SOUND WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF BANKS ISSUE,TO BE FULL AND LEGAL TENDER OF ALL DEBTS,PUBLIC AND PRIVATE. A JUST AND EQUITABLE AND EFFICIENT MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE,AND THROUGH LAWFUL DISBURSEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
(2) WE DEMAND THE VOLUME OF CIRCULATING MEDIUM BE SPEEEDILY INCREASED POST WAR RECOMVERSION AND REHABILITATION TO AN AMOUNT SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE DAMENDS OF BUSINESS AND POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY AND TO RESTORE THE LEVEL OF PRICE OF LABOR AND PRODUCTION.
(3) WE DEMAND THE SALE OF BONDS AND THE INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC INTER--EST BEARING-DEBT MADE BY THE PRESENT AND PRECEDING ADMINISTRATION AS ILLEGAL, AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF LAW,AND THAT NO MORE BONDS BE ISSUED,EXCEPT BY SPECIFIC ACTS OF CONGRESS AND APPROVED BY THE CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE GOVERNED.
(5) WE DEMAND SUCH LEGISLATION AS WILL PREVENT THE DEMONSTRATION OF LAWFUL MONEY OF THR UNITRD STATES BY PRIVATE CONTROL.
(6) WE DEMAND THE GOVERNMENT I PAYMENT OF ITS OBLIGATIONS,SHALL USE ITS OPTION TO THE KIND OF LAWFUL MONEY IN WHICH THEY ARE TO BE PAID, AND WE DENOUNCE THE PRESENT AND PRECEDING ADMINISTRATIONS SURRENDERING THIS OPTION TO THE HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.
(7) WE DEMAND A GRADUATING INCOME TAX,TO THE END THAT AGGREGATED WEALTH SHALL BEAR ITS JUST PROPORTION OF TAXATION.
(8) WE DEMAND THAT A CONSUMERS COOPERATIVE MONETARY AND CREDIT SYSTEM BE ESTABLISHED BY THE ABOLISHMENT THE NATIONAL BANKING SYATEM.
(9) WE DEMAND CONGRESS ENACT LEGISLATION IN HARMONY WITH THE CONSTI--TUTION OF THE U.S.OF AMERICA,WHICH MANDATED THE CONGRESS TO COIN, ISSUE AND CRETTE OUR OWN MONEY SYSTEM.
(IO) WE DEMAND CONGRESS NULLIFY THE NATIONAL BAMK ACT OF I863.
(II) WE DEMAND CONGRESS TO NULLIFY THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT OF I913 AND ALL INTERMEDIARY AND SUBSEQUENT ACTS DRAWN TO DATE.
(I2) WE DEMAND CONGRESS EXERCISE AND RESTORE THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL POWER ABDICATED TO FORMRE EXECUTIVE PRESIFENT ROOSEVELT BY THE ABOLISH OF HUNDREDS UNCONSTITUTIONAL EMERGENCY PANACEAS THAT HAVE DEMONSTRABLY PROVED A DISMAL FAILURE WANTON WASTE AND WILLFUL EXTRAVAGANCE AND A MENACE TO THE WELFARE OF EVERY NATION OF THE WORLD.

WORKERS ARE TOLD THER(S A LABOR PROBLEM,FARMERS ARE TOLD THER'S A FARM PROBLEM. ON REALITY WHAT WE WANT IS A SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM COMMON TO ALL WORKERS,FARM OR INDUSTRIAL. HOWEVER WE DO NOT RECEIVE FULL VALUE FOR WHAT WE PRODUCE AND WE PAY MORE THAN THE ACTUAL VALUE OF THINGS WE CONSUME. HOW THEN CAN WE AVOID POVERTY,AND ALL OTHER EVILS BEGOTTEN EXPLOITATION;UNLESS WE DEVELOP THE COOPERATIVE ORDERS SOON WE WILL DRIFT INTO FASCISM AND COMMUNISM IN DEATH STRUGGLE OF THE DYING CAPITALIS.BRED BY COMPETITIVE BUSINESS AND PROFIT. NOT UNTIL WE REPLACE THE PROFIT MOTIVE WITH THE SERVICE MOTIVE,MAY WE EXPECT TO RID OURSELVES OF EXPLOITATION,NOT UNTIL SOCIETY HAS REACHED THIS STAGE MAY WE SHAMELESSLY AND HONORABLY CALL OURSELVES CIVILIZED?

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C206841

WAKE UP KENTUCKY
****

THE RECRUITING STATION DEMOCRACY-CHRISTIANITY

W A N T E D R E C R U I T S
PIONEERS IN THE FIELD OF GOD-FOUNDING FATHERS AMERICA
****

A T T E N T I O N
THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
MARK ETHRIDGE PUBLISHER COURIER JOURNAL. WILSON WYETH MAYOR KENTUCK
REV.OSCAR GIBSON PASTOR 18th.ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.

AMERICA'S CRISIS

WHAT AMERICA NEEDS TODAY IS COMMON SENSE PHILOSOPHY AND APPLICATION CLEAN POLITICS-GOOD GOVERNMENT-PRACTICAL RELIGION. THIS FORMULAE HAS BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF SENATE BANKING AND CURRENCY SUB-COMMITTEE AND THE HOUSE APPROPITATION COMMITEE FOR SERIOUS CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION. IT IS THE ONLY 100% CONSTITUTIONAL FORMULAE GIVEN AMERICA SINCE THE TIME FOUNDING FATHERS.

THIS FORMULAE IS NOW ALSO PLACED IN THE HANDS COMMONWEALTH KENTUCKY YOU NOW HAVE A DUTY TO PERFORM YOU CAN NO LONGER EVADE OR IGNORE. KENTUCKY IS THE CONSECRATED GROUND UPON WHICH AMERICA'S GREAT EMANCI-PATOR AND MARTYR TO A GREAT CAUSE IN DEFENSE OF THE BASIC FUNDAMENTAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION..WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT IT?
THE STATE OF KENTUCKY THERE IS NO DOUBT OF IT IS DESTINED TO BECOME THE CRADLE OF DEMOCRACY AND THE REBIRTH OF CHRISTIANITY.

SOMEWHERE,SOMEPLACE,SOMEHOW SOME STATE MUST TAKE THAT STEP TOWARD PERSONAL SALVATION OR THE UNITED STATES AND THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WILL GO DOWN IN RUIN. AND I COVET THAT HONOR FOR MY BELOVED KENTUCKY TO TAKE THAT LEAD SO OTHER STATES AND NATIONS MAY FOLLOW INTO THE NEW JERUSALEM WHERE POVERTY AND WARS WILL BE NO MORE.
SO IN THAT SPIRIT AND WITH THOSE HOPES I SAY WITH ALL MY HEART AND SOUL. KENTUCKY FIRST LAST AND ALWAYS IN DEFENSE OF THE ***** THE CHRISTAIN MORALS OF DEMOCRACY.

YOU MAY SAY YOU "CANNOT" CHANGE HUMAN NATURE. REVOLUTIONS ARE BORN AT THE DEMAND OF THE MASSES WHO ARE DETRMINED TO CHANGE.
OLD TRADITIONS ARE THE ARCH ENEMY OF PROGRESS AND ITS ENERGY EXPENDED IN OVERCOMING ITS TRADITIONS.
****

AMERICA'S WAY OUT
ANNOUNCEMENT BIRTH KENTUCKY'S COMMONWEALTH WELFARE PARTY
TIME SEPTEMBER 17,1945.PLACE LOUISVILLE KY.
IN THE COMMEMORATION OF THE 158th ANNIVERSARY SIGNING AND RATIFICA-TION CONSTITUTION OF ******* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

THERE IS MUCH TALK ABOUT THE NEED OF A LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE PARTY* NEW THIRD PARTY.
IT IS UP TO THE NEW PEOPLES PARTY(JEFFERSON-LINCOLN COALITION PHILOSO-PHY OF CLEAN POLITICS-GOOD GOVERNMENT-PRACTICAL RELIGION) TO SHAKE OFF THE ONEROUS DUTY OF CONDONED GREED AND SELFISHNESS AND BEAT THE T TWO OLD MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY MACHINES(CORRUPT)GOVERNMENTAL ADMINIS-½TRATION. A NATIONAL DISGRACE AND A SCANDALOUS MISUSE OF OFFICIAL POW POWER. THEIR LYING IS COLOSSAL.
LET US REACH OUT MORE TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND TACKLE THE ECONOMIC RIDDLE FROM THE CONSUMERS AND LABOR'S END.
IN OTHER DEMOCRACIES-IN SWEDEN FOR INSTANCE-THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN HOLDS THE BALANCE OF THE ECONOMIC POWER. THE SWEDISH CONSUMERS COOPER-TIVE SOCIETIES,WHICH ACCOUNT FOR ONR HALF OF THE NATION'S BUSINESS, DO NOT PURCHASE WHAT IS FORCED UPON THEM BY PRODUCTION. THEY ACCEPT NO SUBSIDIES OR LOANS FROM CAPITAL OR FROM THE GOVERNMENT.
COOPERATIVE INDIVIDUALISM AS PRACTICAL IN SWEDEN IS ANALYGOUS TO THE PRINCIPLES AS TO BE OUTLINED IN THE KENTUCKY COMMONWEALTH COALITION WELFARE PARTY.
IF THE NEW LEADERS TO BE WOULD DEVELOP THE IMAGINATION TO DRAMATIZE THE IDEA OF COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS THEY WOULD WIN MILLIONS OF NEW VOTERS,RELEASED BY OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
WE HAVE ACHIEVED A MEASURE OF POLITICAL DEMOCRACY,BUT WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY.
HERE IS THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE STATES COMMONWEALTH ***** PEOPLES PARTY. THE PARTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL.
LET THE NEW COMMONWEALTH PARTY OF THE STATES BE RADICAL IN THE REAL SENSE,AND NOT DANGLING THEIR FEET IN THE CLOUDS,BUT IMBEDDING THEM FIRMLY IN THE GROUND OF CHARACTER AND COOPERATIVE INDIVIDUALISM.

COLLIS O.REDD NATIONAL DIRECTOR
WORLD ECONOMIC LIBERATORS

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THE PEOLES FROMULAE
ATOMIC BOMB

****
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Mr Hawley

C 206843
L.B.PEARSON/LT
19.3.47.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

The Embassy in Washington have made, at my suggestion, some enquiries into the availability and suitability of the Farmington Country Club as a place where you might spent at least part of your forthcoming visit south. It does not seem that the Club would be a very good place. It is extremely crowded at the moment and though a delightful spot I am afraid it might be somewhat noisy and that you might not get the service and accommodation which you would wish.

I am wondering whether you have thought of the Homestead at Hot Springs, Virginia. It is, of course, one of the most comfortable hotel resorts in the States and is situated in beautiful country. It should be at its best in April. Of course, it also will be pretty well booked up so that if you would be interested in spending some of your time there we should let them know as soon as possible.

L.B.P.

19/3/47

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THE CAVALIER
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

MARCH 31, 1947
5.00 p.m.

Memorandum for the Prime Minister: Re Washington

Mr. Stone telephoned from the Canadian Embassy, this afternoon, and asked me to give the following message to the Prime Minister:

Open dates for Blair House - any time between the 19th and 26th of April - that is to say, including the week-end of 19th-20th or week-end of 26th-27th - or any time during that week,

but not later than morning of 28th. (Mr. Stone said he understood that the President of Mexico was expected at the Blair House on April the 29th).

As regards interview, Mr. Stone said the President had not yet been approached but added it had been intimated to him by the State Department that mid-week would be better than a week-end. Mr. Stone had been given to understand it would probably be better for the WhiteHouse if interview were to be not at a week-end.

Stone added that, in the circumstances, Prime Minister would be free to stay longer in the South - for instance, Mr. King could decide to go to Washington on Thursday the 24th instead of the 19th or, if Mr. King preferred, the 26th.

As a further alternative, Stone suggested that Prime Minister might like to consider having the Embassy car come down to Williamsburg to bring Mr. King to Washington, and, after interview with the President, car could bring Mr. King back to Williamsburg if Prime Minister decided to stay on later than the dates suggested.

Stone said that both the White House and the State Department would arrange matters any time between the 19th and the 26th, whichever days would suit the Prime Minister best; they would appreciate, however, being given as firm a date as possible as soon as the Prime Minister is in a position to decide the days for his visit to Washington.

Stone did not wish to speak to Mr. King personally unless it was wholly convenient but sent his best wishes to the Prime Minister. He would appreciate hearing from the Prime Minister by long distance 'phone, at convenience: EMERSON 6464 or DECATUR 1011.

JEH

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BF - N. York

Memorandum for the Prime Minister: C206845

Pursuant to your telephoned instructions of this morning, I have checked into arrangements for travel to New York insofar as this is possible today. According to the Department of Transport, the regulation with regard to 18 fares for a private car is still in effect. I spoke to Mr. Pearson about the possibility of making some better arrangement and he informs me that it is very difficult to do now as it runs contrary to the general rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission. As you had not instructed me to do so, I did not ask Mr. Pearson to have the Embassy approach the United States authorities on the matter, but this can be done if you so desire. If you should wish, instead, to have a drawing room reserved for your use, I should appreciate instructions as to which line and time you would prefer to use. The schedules are as follows between Ottawa and New York:

Ottawa - New York train connections:

Ottawa - Montreal

C.N.R.	7.45 a.m. - 11.00 a.m.	C.P.R.	4.15 a.m. - 6.45 a.m.
	8.50 a.m. - 11.15 a.m.		7.40 a.m. -10.50 a.m.
	4.00 p.m. - 7.10 p.m.		9.00 a.m. -11.15 a.m.
			4.10 p.m. - 7.10 p.m.
		→	5.40 p.m. - 9.40 p.m.

Montreal - New York

C.N.R.	8.50 a.m. C. - 7.30 p.m. G.C.	C.P.R.	9.30 a.m. W. - 7.30 pm.
	8.50 p.m. C. - 8.10 a.m. Pn		8.25 p.m. W. - 7.20 am.
	9.10 p.m. C. - 7.20 a.m. G.C.	→	10.00 p.m. W. - 7.20 am. (G.C.)

(Pennsylvania Station)

The most convenient time of arrival in New York would appear to be the C.N.R. (Washingtonian) at 8.10 a.m. This would presumably mean departure from Ottawa at 4.00 p.m.

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C 206846

on Monday to connect with it. The schedule would thus be:

Mon., Oct. 21 - Lv. Ottawa - 4.00 p.m.
Arr. Montreal - 7.10 p.m.
Lv. Montreal - 8.50 p.m.
Tues. Oct. 22 - Arr. New York - 8.10 a.m.

Reservations will also be necessary for those accompanying you, and I should appreciate instruction on this point.

The return schedules are as follows:

New York - Montreal (Pennsylvania Station)

C.N.R. - 8.30 a.m.GC - 7.45 p.m. Central Station
8.45 p.m.Pn - 8.55 a.m. C.
10.05 p.m.GC - 8.35 a.m. C.

C.P.R. - 9.15 a.m.GC - 7.20 p.m. Windsor Station
8.10 p.m. - 8.00 a.m. W.
11.15 p.m. - 8.25 a.m. W

Montreal - Ottawa

	Montreal	Ottawa
C.N.R.	9.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.
	4.30 p.m.	7.50 p.m.
	(Daily except Sat. and Sun.)	
	8.20 p.m.	10.45 p.m.

	Montreal	Ottawa
C.P.R.	8.25 a.m.	11.35 a.m.
	8.35 a.m.	12.40 p.m.
	4.00 p.m.	7.15 p.m.
	(DES)	
	8.00 p.m.	10.10 p.m.
	10.15 p.m.	12.45 a.m.

Possibly it would be desirable to make tentative reservations out of New York immediately. The return connections corresponding to the C.N.R. route to New York would be as follows:

Lv. New York - 8.45 p.m. (Penn. Station)
Arr. Montreal - 8.55 a.m.
Lv. Montreal - 9.30 a.m.
Arr. Ottawa - 12.45 p.m.

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C 206847

On the other hand, the best C.P.R. return connections are somewhat faster and might be more convenient. They are as follows:

Lv. New York -- 11.15 p.m.
Arr.Montreal - 8.25 a.m.
Lv. Montreal - (8.25 a.m. (if connection possible)
(or8.35 a.m.
Arr.Ottawa - 11.35 a.m.
or 12.40 p.m.

If a tentative day and route could be decided on, initial reservations could be made, subject to cancellation.

With regard to hotel accommodation, the Department of External Affairs have got in touch with the Consulate-General in New York by telephone and Miss McCloskey is seeing the manager of the Biltmore Hotel at 4.00 o'clock this afternoon to see whether satisfactory rooms can be secured. The Canadian delegation is staying at that hotel. I expect to have a report some time after 6.00 o'clock this evening.

(Miss McCloskey will also inform me at that time about the sailing of the Queen Elizabeth.)

With regard to the program of the Assembly, I was informed that the opening speech of welcome by Mr. Spaak as President of the Assembly, will be made about 3.30 or 4.00 p.m. on Wednesday, October 23. There may be some brief discussion of the draft agenda following the opening speech, although this is not yet certain. On Thursday, and for four or five days thereafter, there will be plenary meetings of the Assembly to enable the heads of delegations to speak. These speeches will be nominally on the Secretary General's Report, but will probably provide an opportunity for a general airing of views. It is not expected that the work in committees will begin until almost a week after the opening.

External Affairs enquired whether you would wish to be listed on the delegation of Canada during your stay in New York. Apparently there would be some technical difficulty in doing this due to the limitation of delegations to five delegates and five alternates. There would also be the technical problem of executing credentials. I informed them that, in view of this, I felt you probably would not wish to

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C206848

be listed, but that I felt sure they could arrange for full and complete facilities for the Prime Minister despite these routine considerations.

R. G. R.

14th October, 1946.

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C 206849

B.F.
N.Y. visit

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

I received this morning a telephone call from Miss McCloskey in New York, informing me that a bedroom and sittingroom will be held for you in the Biltmore Hotel in New York for your stay there. Two bedrooms, which could provide accommodation for two or three persons, have tentatively been reserved to provide for any staff which you may wish to have accompany you. The rooms will be on the 10th, 11th or 12th story of the Hotel and will be accessible from a small entrance on Madison and 44th Street, which avoids the necessity of going through the public lobby. There will also be parking space for a car readily available. Miss McCloskey said that the Biltmore Hotel is one of a group controlled by a Corporation of which a Mr. Mulligan, who is a Canadian, is Chairman of the Board of Directors. She stated that Mr. Mulligan and the Board were exceedingly pleased that you would be staying at the Hotel during your period in New York.

With regard to the sailing of the Queen Elizabeth, Miss McCloskey informs me that this will now take place on Friday, October 25th, rather than Thursday, October 24th. The embarkation hours on that day will be as follows:

i.e. - Oct. 25

9 A.M. - 11 A.M. - Tourist Class

11 A.M. - 3 P.M. - Cabin Class

3 P.M. - 5 P.M. - First Class

October 15th, 1946.

R.G.K.

Miss McCloskey did not have the actual hours of sailing, nor have the CNR or CPR offices in Ottawa. The latter are trying to get this detail from the Cunard office in Montreal.

R.

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C 206850

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

I have been informed by the C.P.R. Office in Ottawa that space has been reserved as requested from Montreal to New York on Tuesday night, October 22nd. The space is in car 32 on the train leaving Windsor Station at 10:00 p.m. and consists of Drawing Room A and lower berths 7 and 8. Mr. Hemsley of External Affairs is having the necessary tickets secured.

No arrangements have yet been made with regard to the movement of Car 100 to Montreal and I should appreciate it if you could indicate which train you would prefer to use. The C.P.R. trains to Montreal are as follows:

4.15 a.m. - 6.45 a.m.
7.40 a.m. -10.50 a.m.
9.00 a.m. -11.15 a.m.
4.10 p.m. - 7.10 p.m.
5.40 p.m. - 9.40 p.m.

The 5.40 train arrives in Montreal only 20 minutes before the departure of the train for New York and is, in any event, slower than the 4.10 train. In view of these considerations you might prefer to have the 4.10 used.

With regard to return accommodation, the C.P.R. officials state that if you would care to select a date for the return journey they will arrange in advance to have the necessary reservations made in New York. If you would prefer to wait until you get to New York, the C.P.R. General Agent, Mr. James Roach, will be glad to secure any accommodation that is desired.

R.G.R.

October 16, 1946.

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C 206851

MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, 17/x/46

Ed:

This is a copy of the memo I gave the P.M. yesterday. Have had no guidance re the train to Montreal on return.

Also attached is a copy of a memo sent P.O.-day.

WLMK

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C 206852

Memorandum for the Prime Minister

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R. G. R.

October 16, 1946.

RGR:RB

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

In accordance with your instructions I checked with Mr. Pearson as to your position at the meeting of the Assembly in New York and informed him of Mr. Lie's statement. Mr. Pearson thought it would be best to let the United Nations authorities know that you would be present for the first few days in order to confirm the exact situation. I have now checked through Mr. Cote, the Secretary of the Canadian delegation, who is in New York, and he has taken the matter up with Captain de Noue, who is the Chief of Protocol and Liaison for the United Nations.

Captain de Noue confirms what Mr. Lie told you and states that, for your attendance at the Assembly meetings, they would, unless you wished otherwise, normally regard you as being Chairman of the Canadian delegation during your period in New York. He added, however, that there is, at the same time, a fixed limit of five delegates and five alternate delegates that can be present from any one country at any one time. Accordingly, when you are present in the position of Chairman of the delegation, it will be necessary for one of the delegates to be regarded as an alternate delegate, and for one of the alternate delegates to be regarded as an advisor. This seems clearly to be a matter of technical procedure rather than a point of substance, and apparently the reason is that the United Nations feel that they can only limit the size of delegations through maintaining a rigid ceiling. There would, of course, be no difficulty whatever in connection with seating or attendance at the Assembly.

Captain de Noue apparently asked whether you would wish to make the opening statement on behalf of the Canadian delegation rather than have Mr. St. Laurent do this. I told Mr. Cote that I had had no guidance on this point but that I would raise it for your attention. If you wish to speak as Chairman of the Canadian delegation, the United Nations would like to have a letter from you (or from Mr. St.Laurent) informing them that you will be acting in the capacity of Chairman of the Canadian delegation in order that their technical regulations may be complied with.

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I am informed that on the morning of Wednesday, October 23rd, all delegates and alternate delegates from all the countries present will be proceeding in a procession from the Waldorf Astoria Hotel to the City Hall where they will be presented by Mayor O'Dwyer with the freedom of the city. From the City Hall they will return to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel to attend a luncheon given by Mayor O'Dwyer, and from there they will proceed to the formal opening at 4 o'clock. If you would wish to be present at this part of the programme, Mr. Cote feels that it would be desirable if he could tell Mayor O'Dwyer in advance that you will be there.

R. G. R.

17th October, 1946.

RGR:McK

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C 206855

EAC/MD
October 20, 1946.

Directory of the Canadian Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations Biltmore Hotel, New York

Name	Room No.
Andrew, G.C. (Information)	949
Armstrong, H.J. (Adviser)	943
Bailey, S. (Messenger)	901
Bracken, J. (M.P.)(Delegate)	916
Sitting Room	914
Bruer, Miss E. (Steno.)	936
Brunton, B. N. (Cypher)	927
Bullock, Miss M. (Steno.)	953
Burwash, Miss D. (Adviser)	950
Byers, E. A. (Driver)	206
Carter, H. H. (Adviser)	905
Cartlidge, J. (Clerk)	944
Chambers, Miss K.D.	929
Claeys, E. (Clerk)	944
Clapp, E.K. (Driver)	206
Coldwell, M.J. (M.P.)	921
(Delegate)	
Sitting Room	923
Cote, E.A. (Sec.-General)	907
Office:	910
Cox, G.E. (Secretary)	952
Office:	908
Lake Success-Fieldstone	7-1100:
Extension:	2369:
Douglas, Miss M.(Steno.)	932
East, Miss M. (Steno.)	932
Forget, J.G. (Driver)	202
Gallagher, J. N.(Clerk)	903
Godso, Miss F. (Steno.)	953
Graham, E.F. (Messenger)	901
Grand'maitre, J.R.(Messenger)	903
Haig, Senator J.T.(Alternate)	912
Sitting Room	914
Hall, A.L. (Cypher)	948
Office:	CIrcle 7-7630
Halliday, O.B. (Driver)	200
Hopkins, E.R. (Adviser)	1051
Keenleyside, H.L. (Alternate)	924
Sitting Room	928
Laughren, J.H. (Driver)	204
Macdonnell, R.M. (Adviser)	945
MacKay, Miss F. (Steno.)	951
Mackenzie, M.W. (Alternate)	930
Sitting Room	928
Maiden, Capt. L.J.(Despatcher)	946
Mahoney, C.J. (Cypher)	608
Martin, Hon. P. (Delegate)	915
Sitting Room	913
McIlraith, G.J. (M.P.)	
(Alternate)	926
Sitting Room	928
McKee, G.H. (Driver)	204
McLelland, Miss J. (Steno.)	929
Munro, Miss J.E. (Accounts)	934
Office:	908
Newton, T.F. (Information)	947
Perrault, Miss H. (Steno.)	951
Pulford, Mrs. E. (Information)	936
Office:	942
Reid, Escott (Adviser)	909
Robertson, Senator W. McL.	
(Delegate)	911
Robertson, Mrs. W. McL.	911
Sitting Room	913
St. Laurent, Rt. Hon. L.S.	
(Delegate)	933
St. Laurent, Mme. L.S.	937
Sitting Room	935
Surtees, C.D. (Cypher)	927
Taylor, Miss G. (Documents)	934
Office:	906
Tevlin, M. (Information)	905
Wilgress, L.D. (Alternate)	925
Sitting Room	923
Williams, B.M. (Secretary)	952
Office:	908
Wright, W.O. II A.J.	
(Asst. Despatcher)	200

Atomic Energy Commission

McNaughton, Gen. A.G.L.	1038
McNaughton, Mrs. A.G.L.	1038
Sitting Room	1040
Ignatieff, G.	1030
Laurence, Dr. G.C.	1712
Shirley, Miss W.	1044
Thompson, Miss L.	1044
Office:	1042

Offices and Delegations Rooms

Secretary-General	910
Secretaries and Accounts	908
Records and Messenger	906
Typists	902 & 904
Delegates' Dictation Room	900
Conference Room	938
Delegation Lounge	940
Information Room	942
Despatchers' Office	200 or 906

Canadian Consulate General

CIrcle 7-7630

United Nations Despatch Office,

Radio City CIrcle 6-7101

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CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY — RESTRICTED

DISTRIBUTION LIST

EAC/JM

Serial #1 DELEGATES	Room No.	Serial #2 ALTERNATES	Room No.	Serial #3 ADVISERS	Room No.	Serial #4 SECRETARIES	Room No.
Rt.Hon.L.S.St.Laurent	933	Senator J.T.Haig	912	G.C.Andrew	949	E.A.Cote (Secretary-General)	907
Hon. Paul Martin	915	Mr. H.L.Keenleyside	924	H.J.Armstrong	943	G.E.Cox	952
Senator W.McL.Robertson	911	Mr. G.J.McIlraith	926	Miss D.Burwash	950	B.M.Williams	952
Mr. M.J.Coldwell	921	Mr. M.W.Mackenzie	930	H.H.Carter	905	Total - 3	
Mr. John Bracken	916	Mr. L.D.Wilgress	925	E.R.Hopkins	1051		
Total - 5		Total - 5		G.Ignatieff	1034		
				R.M.Macdonnell	945		
				Escott Reid	909		
				Total - 8			

Serial #5 INFORMATION OFFICER (other than advisers)	Room No.	Serial #6 CYPHER	Room No.	Serial #7 DOCUMENTS	Room No.	Serial #8 CLERKS	Room No.	Serial #9 STENOS.	Room No.	Serial #10 MESSENGERS	Room No.
T.F.Newton	947	A.L.Hall	948	Miss G.Taylor	934	J.F.Gallagher	903	E.Bruer	936	S.Bailey	901
Total - 1		B.N.Brunton	927	Total - 1		J.Cartlidge	944	M.Bullock	953	E.F.Graham	901
		C.D.Surtees	927			E.Claeys	944	P.Chambers	929	J.R.Grand'maitre	903
		Total - 3				Total - 3		M.Douglas	932	Total - 3	
								M.East	932		
								F.Godsoe	953		
								F.Mackay	951		
								J.Maclellan	929		
								H.Perrault	951		
								Total - 9			

Serial #11 TRANSPORT	Room No.		Room No.
Capt.L.J.Maiden	946	C.MacNamara	202
E.A.Byers	206	G.H.McKee	204
E.K.Clapp	206	A.J.Wright (W.O.II)	200
J.G.Forget	202	Total - 9	
O.B.Halliday	200		
J.H.Laughren	204		

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C 206857 ✓

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— October 23, 1946

HOUR— 10.30 a.m.

EVENT— Call on

NAME— Mr. & Mrs. F.O. Salisbury

PLACE— Westbury Hotel
15 E. - 69th Street

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

Car ordered for 10.25 a.m.
(Captain Maiden will be in attendance)

Prime Minister's Suite at the Biltmore: 1735

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LBP/SR
23.10.46

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ST. LAURENT

When I saw Mr. Atherton this morning, he brought up the question of an official visit by yourself to Washington, where you would, he said, receive a very warm welcome. They had been hoping that this visit might take place in connection with your attendance at the United Nations Assembly, but there are difficulties in this regard. The President apparently mentioned to Mr. Atherton that there were a great many Foreign Ministers at New York at the moment, most of whom had expressed a desire to visit Washington officially. He therefore thought that an official visit by you at this particular time might be somewhat more difficult to arrange than it would be later. I told Mr. Atherton that you did not, in fact, have any such visit in mind, but that you might be going to Washington merely to look at Embassy properties. Mr. Atherton wondered whether, if you made such an unofficial visit, it would not be possible for you to see some of the top State Department people. I said that I was sure you would be glad to do so on an informal basis. He added that as soon as the United Nations Assembly came to a close they would, if it were agreeable, like to invite you to visit Washington officially, to signalize in an appropriate manner the first official visit of the first separate Secretary of State for External Affairs from Canada.

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C 206860

Minute Sheet

The Prime Minister

October 27, 1946.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davies will be very glad indeed if you will have tea with them this afternoon. I told Mr. Davies that I was sure that you would like to drive out and see him at this time, and that unless he had word to the contrary you would go to his house as soon as you conveniently could after your arrival in Washington. I suggested to Mr. Davies that this would probably be between 5.30 and 5.45.

The Princess Cantacuzene is looking forward to seeing you between 8.00 and 9.00 this evening.

tas:lm

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C206861

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— October 24, 1946

HOUR— 6.30 p.m.

EVENT— Reception

NAME— The President and Mrs. Truman

PLACE— The Waldorf-Astoria New York City

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

The Starlight Roof,
(Fiftieth St. Entrance)

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C206862

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— Oct. 27, 1946

HOUR— 12.30 p.m.

EVENT— Lv. Penna. Station for Washington (on The Representative train)

NAME—

PLACE— (P.M. plans to leave (Tarrytown not later (than 10.30 a.m.)

PHONE No— (Car has been ordered. Cpt.Maider ~~will be~~ in attendance

REMARKS—

Prime Minister will occupy Drawing Room A in Car C-012.
(H. and N. have section seats in same car).

Arrive Washington: 4.25 p.m.

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C206863

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— October 27, 1946

HOUR—

EVENT— Telephone to or call on

NAME—Mrs.G.E. Barchet

PLACE— 4704 - 29th Floor
Washington.
(c/o Mrs. Warlick)

PHONE No.—ORDway 4277

REMARKS—

Directions: Drive out Connecticut Ave. toward Chevy Chase, turn right on Davenport. After 3 blocks, turn sharp right on to 29th Place.

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C 206864

ENGAGEMENT

DATE—October 27, 1946

HOUR— Until 6.oo p.m. Sun. or Monday a.m.

EVENT—

NAME— Mrs. Cordell Hull

PLACE— Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland

PHONE No.—OLiver 2500

REMARKS—

1. Ask for 17th floor and then ask for Mrs. Hull

2. 20 to 30 minutes' drive

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C206865

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— October 27, 1946

HOUR— Between 8.30 and 9.00 p.m.

EVENT— Call on

NAME— Princess Cantacuzene Grant

PLACE— 1868 Columbia Rd., N.W.

PHONE No.—COlumbia 0343

REMARKS—

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C206866

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— October 28, 1946

HOUR— During morning

EVENT— Call on

NAME—Mrs. Cordell Hull

PLACE— Naval Hospital,
Bethesda, Maryland

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

1. 20 to 30 minutes' drive

2. Ask for 17th floor,
Mrs. Hull

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C206867

ENGAGEMENT

DATE— October 28, 1946

HOUR— 2.30 p.m,

EVENT— Appointment with

NAME— H.S. Truman,
President of U.S.A.

PLACE— White House

PHONE No.—

REMARKS—

1. Bring photos of picture for President and Mr. Charles G. Ross (secretary)
2. Train lvs. at 4.10 p.m.

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~~Jacobs~~ file re trip
~~Gray~~ Wood
LBP/SR
13.11.46

C 206868

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Wrong has sent me the enclosed picture by Harris and Ewing of the President and yourself, taken during your recent visit to Washington. You will recall that I asked him, the other day, if it would be possible for him to obtain one of these.

W.L.M.K.

Pls. thank Mr. Wrong. I say there were 30 photographers that day - are there any other photos?

Letter / Reg

Mr Pearson

I have thanked Mr Wrong for sending this photograph. J.E.

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Re: Trip to Virginia - March, April, 1947

Correspondence re accommodation.

1) Time Tables, Itinerary, etc.

2) Virginia Beach

3) Williamsburg

4) Washington

5) New York

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Memorandum re

TRIP TO VIRGINIA - March, April - 1947

The following to be taken:

Re CLOTHES:

~~Will wear blue suit.~~
Old little black and white spot suit.
Shepherd's plaid suit - heavy weight.
Grey flannel suit.
~~Black and white spring suit.~~
Dinner jacket.

SHIRTS:

3 or four blue shits, with at least a dozen white collars - long peak - ~~couple of soft collars (white) and (blue).~~

A couple of white shirts - not starched.
A couple of shirts for dinner jacket.
Half a dozen ties.
~~Flannel pyjamas - two pairs.~~
~~Two pairs lighter weight pyjamas.~~
Grey sweater or sleeveless vest, ~~possibly one other.~~

Cap.

Grey hat.

~~Will wear vest~~ - black hat.

Socks - different weights.

Re COATS:

~~Camel hair~~ coat.
Also raincoat and silk faced coat.
~~Will wear winter coat.~~

Bring little brown (Mrs. Fulford's) covering.

Re SHOES:

Brown for walking and black for outdoors.
Will wear best shoes.

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C 206871

Re: STATIONERY:

I. Bring material for "Industry and Humanity".

Marked copy of book itself.

Copy of Abridged edition.

Article by Benson.

Drafts prepared by Pickersgill.

File of correspondence with Macmillans.

Magazine articles - Harpers.

Bernard Rose's letters re Industrial Disputes.

(Act being first instance of Collective Bargaining).

See papers in box.

Supreme Court decision re Miners' strike.

II. Supply of typewriting paper: heavy, light, also for ring binder.

III. Light ring binders.

IV. Ring binder containing particulars re finances.

V. Books for reading: "I Chose Freedom", Arnold Toynbee's "Nationality" - to be secured from Pearson.

Earl of Oxford's speeches.

VI. Volume on Liberalism.

VII. Article on Immigration.

VIII. Life of Alexander.

IX. Books re Williamsburg.

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X. Glasses - double lens.

XI. Bible and little books.

XII. Address Books.

XIII. Red Boxes.

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LBP/LT
27.3.47.

file

C 206873

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

I am sending you herewith five books which you might like to read while you are away. Two of them, "Reveille in Washington" and "The Making of a Southerner", deal with the South in the Civil War period and before. I think you will find them interesting especially as you will be reading them in Virginia.

General Deane's book on Soviet-American collaboration in the war has caused a good deal of attention and some controversy. I met General Deane several times in Washington and I have a very real respect for his honesty and judgment.

The above three books are from the Parliamentary Library.

Professor Somervell's abridgement of Toynbee's "A Study of History", which is from our Departmental Library, is, I understand, a very intelligent summarizing of the six volumes. I believe that it is full of meat though it certainly could not be classified as "light" reading. In that latter category is the fifth book, by Clarence Day, which is from my own library.

2-1/3/29

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C 206874

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Handy:

External Affairs report word received from Washington that the State Department are assigning John O'HANLEY, Special Agent, to join your party in New York.

J.A.G.

28 3 47

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C 206875

ENGAGEMENTS

Tuesday, April 22, 1947

MORNING

11.oo a.m. - Call on Mr. Cordell Hull,
The Naval Hospital.

Starling
Bundy
Wrong Chauvel

AFTERNOON

EVENING

- Dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Wrong,
Mr. and Mrs. Acheson.

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C 206876

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

For Mr. Pickersgill.

Attached is a pamphlet on the "Nieuw Amsterdam".

You may wish to bring it to the Prime Minister's attention in order to ascertain his wishes as to where he wants to be accommodated in the dining room.

The accommodation is on A-Deck.

The Holland-America Line are anxious to have his answer as early as possible.

J.L.

20th November, 1947.

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Time Tables

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JAG/
15.3.47

Statement of Railway and Sleeping Car Fares,
Ottawa to Columbia, South Carolina

Round Trip first class fare		$ 81.80	
Drawing-room (one way)	$25.95 *		($34.15)
Single bedroom "	19.30		
Lower berth "	10.70		

Washington, D.C. to Columbia, South Carolina

Round Trip first class fare		30.20	
Drawing-room (one way)	12.65 *		($15.65)
Single bedroom "	9.05		
Lower berth "	5.00		

---

* when occupied by single passenger only, add 1/10 of railway fare

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C206879

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

Mr Handy

Attached is a copy of the memo I have sent the P.M. together with what timetables I have been able to get. Perhaps you can 'phone me re this arrangements.

Pages 16 & 19 in the small table are the only ones that may be relevant.

24/III/47.

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Re: Arrangements for Trip

(1) **Schedules**

The best connections from Ottawa to New York would be the following:

Friday - 4:00 p. m. - leave Ottawa (car 100)
7:10 p. m. - arrive Montreal
8:40 p. m. - leave Montreal (the "Washingtoniaff Compartment and Section reserved.)

Saturday - 8:10 a. m. - arrive New York. (Pa. Station)

From New York onward there are two possible schedules:

(a) **Leaving New York immediately (8:35 a. m.) and travelling by day:**

Saturday - 8:35 a. m. - leave New York (compartment)
1:15 p. m. - arrive Washington
2:50 p. m. - leave Washington (parlor car)
5:45 p. m. - arrive Richmond
7:00 p. m. - leave Richmond (coach)
9:45 p. m. - arrive Norfolk
- drive to Virginia Beach.

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The above schedule would probably be both awkward and tiring. Only from New York to Washington would you have any privacy, and apparently there is not even a parlor car on the train from Richmond to Norfolk. It would mean 13 hours of travelling with two changes of train (Washington and Richmond).

(b) Staying in New York for the day and travelling by night:

Saturday in New York (8:10 a. m. to 12:25 a. m. Sunday)

Sunday - 12:25 a. m. - leave New York
10:55 a. m. - arrive Norfolk
- drive to Virginia Beach.

This schedule (b) would have several advantages. The total travelling time is 3 hours less; the travelling would almost all be at night; there would be no changes of train; and there would be the privacy of a compartment throughout.

In view of the above considerations, I assume that you will prefer schedule (b). Could I have your direction on this?

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(2) Reservations

(a) Car 100 will be on the 4:00 o'clock train for Montreal.

(b) Montreal to New York

- a compartment and a section (upper and lower berth) have been reserved.

(c) New York onward

- a long distance call has been put through by the C.N.R. to New York to reserve a compartment and section on the train leaving New York at 12:25 a. m. (schedule b)

Secured

- if schedule (a) is, by any chance, preferred, the reservation to New York can be continued to Washington as the car goes through. A reservation on the parlor car will have to be placed for the trip from Washington to Richmond.

(3) Costs involved

(a) Tickets - (American border to Norfolk & return)

- for the Prime Minister	$ 57.30
- for Handy	53.30
- for Nicol	53.30
	$163.90

(the ticket for the Prime Minister is $4.00 more than the others since this charge is added when the passenger occupies a compartment.)

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(b) Accommodation

- Montreal to New York
  - compartment (Prime Minister) - $ 6.65
  - section (Handy and Nicol) - 5.95
- New York to Norfolk - (schedule (b))
  - compartment - 8.00
  - section - 7.05
  $ 27.65

Total railway charges:

Tickets	-	$163.90
Accommodation	-	27.65
		$191.55

(The above totals are subject to variation if different accommodation has to be accepted from New York to Norfolk, or if schedule (a) is preferred.)

(4) Possibility of Williamsburg or an Alternative Destination

If it were desired to go to Williamsburg rather than to Virginia Beach, either schedule (a) or schedule (b) could be used, with the following variations:

Schedule (a) (by day from New York)

The train leaving Richmond at 7:00 p. m. travels via Williamsburg and arrives there at 7:55 p. m. This route could thus be used without change, simply descending at Williamsburg rather than at Norfolk.

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Schedule (b) (by night from New York)

The same reservation from New York could be used as far as Richmond, where the train arrives at 8:15 a. m. From Richmond a train leaves for Williamsburg at 9:00 a. m., arriving at 9:55 a. m.

The fares to Williamsburg are stated to be approximately $2.00 less than to Norfolk.

Would you wish to have any further details as to fares, etc. secured concerning the Williamsburg alternative?

R. G. R.

March 24, 1947

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March 25, 1947

Memorandum for the Prime Minister:

Following your instructions of this morning, I have now been in touch with the C.N.R. to check the details for departure and connections, leaving Ottawa on Friday afternoon.

(1) Schedule:-

The schedule is as follows:

Friday -	4:00 p.m.	- Leave Ottawa (C.N.R.) (Car 100)
	7:10 p.m.	- Arrive Montreal
	8:40 p.m.	- Leave Montreal ("The Washingtonian")
Saturday-	8:10 a.m.	- Arrive New York
Sunday -	12:25 a.m.	- Leave New York (Pennsylvania R.R.)
	10:55 a.m.	- Arrive Norfolk
		- drive to Virginia Beach.

(2) Accommodation -

Ottawa	- Montreal	- Car 100
Montreal	- New York	- compartment and sectior
New York	- Norfolk	- compartment and sectior

(3) Railway Changes -

I asked the railway officials to check the statement of costs for fares and accommodation which they gave me yesterday. They have now informed me that it was not accurate, due mainly to certain U.S. taxes which were overlooked. The exact detail of charges is as follows:

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(a) Fares (U.S. border to Norfolk and return)

- for the Prime Minister	$ 62.64
- for Handy	55.35
- for Nicol	55.35
	$173.34

(In the case of the Prime Minister's fare, the C.N.R. apparently overlooked an extra charge which is imposed for occupation of a compartment south of Washington. This accounts for the larger increase in that case.)

(b) Accommodation -

Montreal - New York -

- compartment (Prime Minister)	$ 6.65
- section (Handy and Nicol)	5.95

New York - Norfolk -

- compartment	8.00
- section	7.10
	$27.70

Total Railway charges -

Fares -	$ 173.34
Accommodation -	27.70
	$ 201.04

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C 206887

(4) Driving Distances -

As you requested, I have secured the driving distances from Richmond to Williamsburg and from Norfolk to Virginia Beach. The Ontario Motor League gives them as follows:

Richmond - Williamsburg - 50 miles

Norfolk - Virginia Beach- 19 miles

Would you wish to have tickets for fares and accommodation secured in accordance with the above arrangements?

March 25, 1947. R.G.R.

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

Re: Arrangements for Trip

(1) Schedules

The best connections from Ottawa to New York would be the following:

Friday - 4:00 p. m. - leave Ottawa (car 100)(C.N.R.)
7:10 p. m. - arrive Montreal
8:40 p. m. - leave Montreal (the "Washingtonian". Compartment and Section reserved.)

Saturday - 8:10 a. m. - arrive New York.

From New York onward there are two possible schedules:

(a) Leaving New York immediately (8:35 a. m.) and travelling by day:

Saturday - 8:35 a. m. - leave New York (compartment)
1:15 p. m. - arrive Washington
2:50 p. m. - leave Washington (parlor car)
5:45 p. m. - arrive Richmond × 4 cars to Williamsburg.
7:00 p. m. - leave Richmond (coach)
9:45 p. m. - arrive Norfolk
- drive to Virginia Beach.

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C 206889

The above schedule would probably be both awkward and tiring. Only from New York to Washington would you have any privacy, and apparently there is not even a parlor car on the train from Richmond to Norfolk. It would mean 13 hours of travelling with two changes of train (Washington and Richmond).

(b) Staying in New York for the day and travelling by night:

Saturday in New York (8:10 a. m. to 12:25 a. m. Sunday)

Sunday - 12:25 a. m. - leave New York
10:55 a. m. - arrive Norfolk
- drive to Virginia Beach.

This schedule (b) would have several advantages. The total travelling time is 3 hours less; the travelling would almost all be at night; there would be no changes of train; and there would be the privacy of a compartment throughout.

In view of the above considerations, I assume that you will prefer schedule (b). Could I have your direction on this?

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(2) Reservations

(a) Car 100 will be on the 4:00 o'clock train for Montreal.

(b) Montreal to New York

- a compartment and a section (upper and lower berth) have been reserved.

(c) New York onward

- a long distance call has been put through by the C.N.R. to New York to reserve a compartment and section on the train leaving New York at 12:25 a. m. (schedule b)

Word has now been received that this reservation has been made tentatively. N.S.R.

- if schedule (a) is, by any chance, preferred, the reservation to New York can be continued to Washington, as the car goes through. A reservation on the parlor car will have to be placed for the trip from Washington to Richmond.

(3) Costs involved

(a) Tickets - (American border to Norfolk + return)

- for the Prime Minister	$ 57.30
- for Handy	53.30
- for Nicol	53.30
	$163.90

(the ticket for the Prime Minister is $4.00 more than the others since this charge is added when the passenger occupies a compartment.)

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  - section - 7.05
    $ 27.65

Total railway charges:

Tickets	-	$163.90
Accommodation	-	27.65
		$191.55

(The above totals are subject to variation ~~if different accommodation has to be accepted from New York to Norfolk, or~~ if schedule (a) is preferred.)

Accommodation now secured. WLMK.

(4) Possibility of Williamsburg ~~or~~ an Alternative Destination

If it were desired to go to Williamsburg rather than to Virginia Beach, either schedule (a) or schedule (b) could be used, with the following variations:

Schedule (a) (by day from New York)

The train leaving Richmond at 7:00 p. m. travels via Williamsburg and arrives there at 7:55 p. m. This route could thus be used without change, simply descending at Williamsburg rather than at Norfolk.

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Would you wish to have any further details as to fares, etc. secured concerning the Williamsburg alternative?

R. G. R.

March 24, 1947

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Saturday-	8:10 a.m.	- Arrive New York
Sunday -	12:25 a.m.	- Leave New York (Pennsylvania R.R.)
	10:55 a.m.	- Arrive Norfolk
		- drive to Virginia Beach.

(2) Accommodation -

Ottawa	-	Montreal	- Car 100
Montreal	-	New York	- compartment and section
New York	-	Norfolk	- compartment and section

(3) Railway Charges -

I asked the railway officials to check the statement of costs for fares and accommodation which they gave me yesterday. They have now informed me that it was not accurate, due mainly to certain U.S. taxes which were overlooked. The exact detail of charges is as follows:

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New York - Norfolk -

- compartment	- 8.00
- section	- 7.10
	$27.70

Total Railway charges -

Fares -	$ 173.34
Accommodation -	27.70
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(4) Driving Distances -

As you requested, I have secured the driving distances from Richmond to Williamsburg and from Norfolk to Virginia Beach. The Ontario Motor League gives them as follows:

Richmond - Williamsburg - 50 miles

Norfolk - Virginia Beach- 19 miles

Would you wish to have tickets for fares and accommodation secured in accordance with the above arrangements?

March 25, 1947.

R.G.R.

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C 206896 March, April - 1947

Itinerary of trip to Virginia

1947
March 28 (Friday) - 4.00 p.m. - Leave Ottawa (Car 100)
7.10 p.m. - Arr. Montreal (Central Station)
(Met on arrival by Mr. R.C. Vaughan and Mr. A.A. Gardiner.
Call at Royal Victoria Hospital.)

8.40 p.m. - Lv. Montreal
(P.M. occupied compartment on "Washingtonian")

March 29 (Saturday): 8.10 a.m. - Arrive New York (Pa. Station)
(P.M. met by representatives of C.N.R. and Mr. J. O'Hanley (State Dept.).

(To Harvard Club - 27W. 44th St.)

p.m. - Radio City Music Hall.

10.30 p.m. - Lv. for Penna. Station -
(Aboard train, Compt. C, car NW 18)

March 30 (Sunday): 12.25 a.m. - Lv. New York
10.55 a.m. - Arrive Norfolk
(Met by Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, and drove to Virginia Beach - Cavalier Hotel.)

April 1 to 5 (Sat.) - AT THE CAVALIER HOTEL,
Virginia Beach, Va.

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C 206897

VIRGINIA BEACH

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over

C 206898

R. VOGEL

Engineering Maintenance Department
SHELL OIL COMPANY
Incorporated

50 West 50th Street
NEW YORK
Circle 6-2000

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C206899

Would you give me the
pleasure of your
company for cocktails
tomorrow April 3rd, at
6:30 pm in the Hunt Room?
R.Vogel

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C 206909

Prime Minister King
609

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RWapel
Room 532

VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

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C 206901

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MEMORANDUM

The Prime Minister:

Mr. Vogel has asked me to thank the Prime Minister for kind message sent t o him in reply to his invitation. Mr. Vogel was sorry to learn Prime Minister was confined to bed for the day and sends best of wishes for prompt recovery.

EH

April 3, 1947

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C 206902

RICHARD R. SANDFORD
ASSISTANT MANAGER

~~HOTEL STATLER~~
Cleveland

C 206903

SIDNEY BANKS

PRESIDENT
CAVALIER RESORT CORPORATION
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

Imp Vase Flowers

C 206904

SIDNEY BANKS

PRESIDENT
CAVALIER RESORT CORPORATION
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

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C 206905

DON'T SAY IT—WRITE IT

FROM THE OFFICE OF RICHARD R. SANDFORD, ASST. MANAGER

[redacted]

March 31, 1947

To: Mr. E. L. Handy
Secretary to The Prime Minister

Re: Personnel as requested

Mr. Banks, President Cavalier Corp.
Mr. Derring, Mgr.(now in Florida)
Mrs. Mortimer, Head Housekeeper
Edith Smith- Maid for your rooms
Milton Johns-Captain at dining room station
Wilson- waiter for your table
Shaw-(I think is your room service waiter)
if any meals are served upstairs
Mr. Pleasants, Supt. of Service (handled baggage on arrival et cetera)
And by the way, if you want the station wagon for your use let him or me know.

And if you would like to arrange for your luncheon any day at the Country Club, believe you would enjoy it as a change and pleasant outing. Advise on this if care to have it, and I shall make arrnagements.
Mr. Rufus Kight, our Mgr. of the Club operation.
Mrs. Hatcher, Chief Telephone operator
Charles, Head Doorman at front entrance
Gene Gualco, Head Chef

Miss Miller or Mr. Morrison- Front Office Cashier

Miss Alice Powell, Western Union and Transportatio
Pete Maresca, News Stand

R.S.

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Mail:

Leaves Hotel about 10 A.M. and around 4 P.M. This dispatch ties in with post office at Virginia Bch. for their departures of mail.

This includes Air Mail and air mail must be in post office on Sundays by noon. Last departure on Sunday from Bch.

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C 206907

MRS. FRANK SHEPPARD ROYSTER, JR.

"FOUR OAKS"
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA

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C206908

Dear Mr Mackenzie King

Several years ago when you were stopping at the Canadian Hotel, you visited my garden - which was then, and still is - not much of a garden -

Barring the flowers .. Mr Royster and I would be so glad if you would come to tea on Easter Sunday afternoon at four thirty fine . and if you have any one with you please bring them ..

Most sincerely yours
Selby Leeds Royster

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WILLIAMSBURG

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C 206910

WASHINGTON

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C 206911 B F Washington

To The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister

Personal and Confidential

Ottawa, March 26th, 1947.

TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES

DATE	NUMBER	OFFICE	SUBJECT	REFERRED
Mar. 26			Memorandum for the Prime Minister re arrangements for visit to Washington.	

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END OF REEL

FIN DE LA BOBINE

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