

Volume 16

Section I

1936

1937

1938

(fols. 1 — 336)

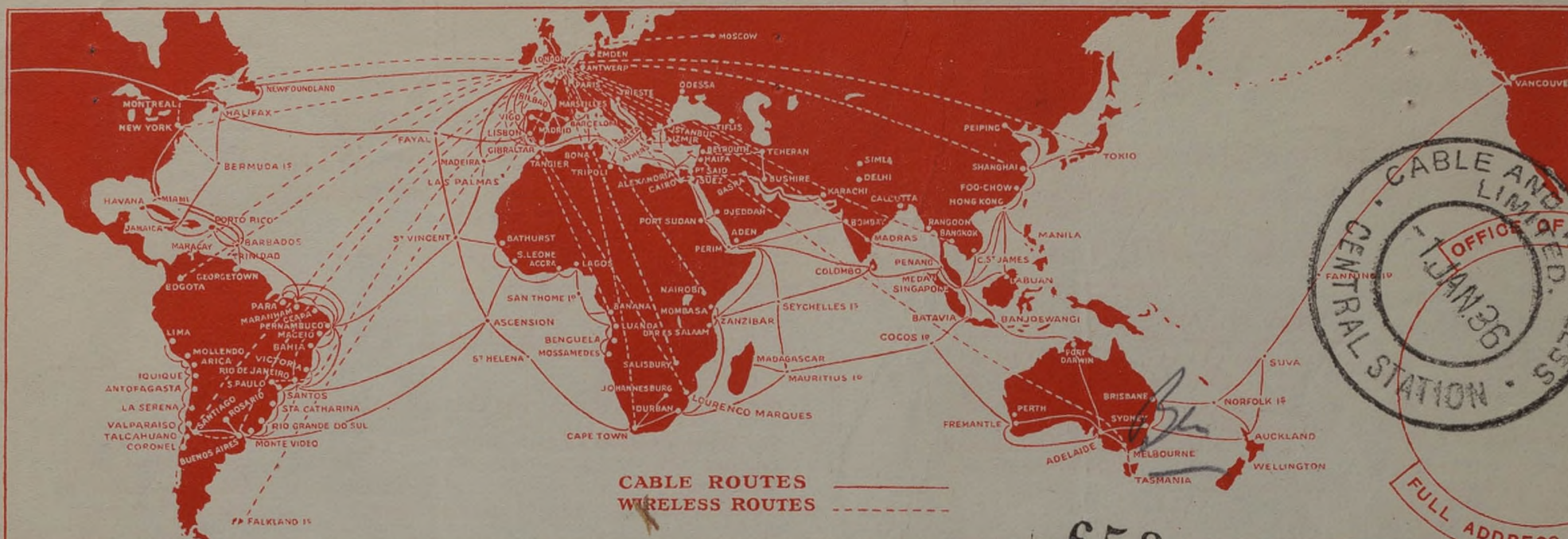
Volume 16

Section I

1936

(fols. 1-144)

Duff, Mrs. C.P.
CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED.



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653

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LANSBURY BOW LONDON

HAPPY NEWYEAR LOVE GEORGE LEFFY RENIE VIOLET IGOR ++

The first line of this Telegram contains the following particulars in the order: Prefix, Letters and Number of Message, Office of Origin, Number of Words, Date, Time handed in, and Official instructions—if any.

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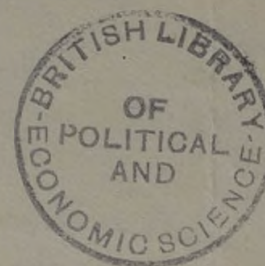
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Telephone : TEMple Bar 1222.



M449

Christopher Addison
(1st Viscount)
Addison; 1869—
Peterley Farmer
Great Niccenden

(2)

2.1.36

My dear friend,

Thanks most
kindly for your good
wishes, which I reciprocate
with all my heart—
you continued follower and
friend.

Christopher Addison.

(3)

GL to BBC & John Reith
(1st Baron Reith)

8. 1. 36.

Dear Sir John,

I have now had time to give your letter of the 9th December more consideration..

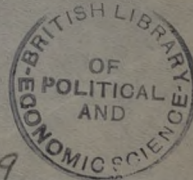
I cannot agree with the reasons you give for not accepting me as a speaker on the subject of Christian pacifism. I would like to point out to you that although I used the words that "I had as much right to get permission to broadcast as had Lord Lloyd and Winston Churchill" I had no intention of suggesting that anybody has a right to demand facilities from you. I only wanted to point out that in the case of those two gentlemen, such right had been conceded after correspondence and some protest.

I am quite aware that they were fitted in to what you describe as the framework of a discussion. This, however, does not meet the point I make, which is that people other than those two distinguished gentlemen should have had an equal right to demand opportunity to put another point of view.

Be this as it may, however, where I disagree with you and your Controller is ~~at~~ on the assumption that because a person is known as a politician, this fact is of itself taken as a reason for barring him either from being chosen as a speaker or conceding him an opportunity asked for to broadcast.

I understand, although I have not taken the trouble to enquire definitely on the subject myself, but have been informed, that some months ago the Fellowship of Reconciliation did ask permission for me to be allowed to broadcast and that this was refused. (On the subject of Christian Pacifism). I had agreed to do so if they could get me an opportunity. I was then leader of the Labour Party, in the House of Commons had on one or two occasions, stated my personal view.

As I say I did not take any trouble in the matter, and only quite accidentally heard the other day that permission had been refused. And now in your letter



M449

GL to BBC + John Reith
(1st Baron Reith)

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8.1.36

Continuation 1.

you say that had I been chosen by the group to whom you had given an opportunity to select a speaker, you would have felt obliged to refuse me the opportunity.

a/ I think this is carrying your authority and power of selection to an absurd extreme. First of all I am a citizen and one who is known to hold views on this subject which a considerable number of people desire to hear. I am not aware that being a politician brands any of us as less worthy than your goodself or other people, and I do most emphatically protest against the theory that on the subject of such vital importance and about which there is such wide diversity of view, that you should take up what I cannot help describing as a very narrow-minded point of view; that because in addition to my other activities I am a politician, this fact should bar me from obtaining permission to broadcast my view on a matter concerning not only the political side of our life, but the religious side also.

Further, I listened to Mr. Baldwin's broadcast to the schools on the subject of democracy. I think his address was from many points of view - if I may give judgment on such a subject - extraordinarily good. But it was tendentious and political from beginning to end. Mr. Baldwin took a line which, viewed from a political angle, is subject to very considerable controversy.

I have also heard other politicians dealing with semi political and religious questions, and cannot for the life of me understand why discrimination should be made in my case which is not made in other people's. I feel this rather more keenly than it is possible to put into words, because I feel that the B.B.C. under your guidance, or at least with your acquiescence has never, from the first days when the Labour Party was driven from Office in 1931, received fair play from the B.B.C. Since I gave up the leadership my friend Major Attlee has been subject to the same kind of treatment. Whoever the gentleman was who gave the descriptive talk on the

G. L. to BBC & John Reith
(at Baron Reith)

8. 1. 36

5

Continuation 2.

Hoare-Laval debate in the House of Commons, proved himself extremely partisan, and his treatment of Major Attlee emphasised this in my judgment.

I mention these matters, not because I claim or desire any particular rights from you or from your directors, but simply to point out the tendentiousness of your department when dealing with politics, and to emphasise the fact that your decision in regard to myself - that is, your refusal to allow me to broadcast my views on Christian pacifism simply because I am also a politician, is something which I think is both grossly unfair and intolerable.

You will understand that to yourself or to those who are responsible for this I have no illwill. It is your judgment which I call in question. The B.B.C. is a tremendous power for good or for evil in the country, and as you know, I have for the last few years again and again represented to you, and to your late chairman, my view that its use has been, and apparently is still to be, grossly partisan.

On almost every other question connected with the programmes I have nothing but praise and often enjoy listening either to concerts or to talks, even though I may be in entire disagreement with the latter. It is the political outlook of the department I am calling in question.

Finally, I would like to say that I did not give any information to the press about this controversy. I was telephoned and asked whether it was true that you had refused me permission. Somehow or other the information had got into the press. I tell you this because I do not intend to enter into a press controversy on the subject as I expect there will be an opportunity of discussing the question of political control when the new Charter comes before the House of Commons.

Yours sincerely,

Sir John Reith.

6

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, London, W. 1

TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4468 TELEGRAMS: BROADCASTS, LONDON

Sir John Reith
(1st Baron Reith; 1889 -

16th January 1936.

Dear Mr. Lansbury,

Thank you for your letter of January 8th.

First let me say - for perhaps it was not clear in the P.S. of my last letter - that our letter of December 9th was submitted to our Board of Governors and approved by them.

We are sure that you did not intend to suggest that anyone had the right to broadcast, but the wording of your previous letter conveyed to us that impression and so we thought it prudent to state our attitude in the matter.

We are sure, too, that you cannot really think that we take the view that because a person is a politician he is thereby barred from being chosen as a broadcast speaker. We could not possibly do so, and for a variety of reasons: we should, for instance, deprive ourselves and our listeners of a number of our best and most interesting speakers - yourself among them. But your attitude on this specific subject had become at that time a matter of first-rate political significance, and we felt that a broadcast talk by you could not have been heard without political implications presenting themselves to listeners.

We greatly regret that you should feel aggrieved owing to a misconception of our attitude; and it is also a matter of profound concern that you should, in the latter part of your letter, again make charges of injustice to, and unfair treatment of, the Labour Party. We should



M449

(7)

16 Jan. 1936

John Reith
(bt Baron Reith)

- 2 -

regard this still more seriously were it not for the fact that they are at least balanced by the criticisms we have to the opposite effect - criticisms of our Socialist tendencies.

I cannot understand your reference to Mr. Attlee. Since he succeeded you in office I have had the pleasure of meeting him here once, and on that occasion he said nothing about the subject to which you refer; we have had no communication from him indicating displeasure or dissatisfaction. The description of the Hoare-Laval Debate was a deplorably bad broadcast, the speaker being almost unintelligible. We were most concerned about this, as the man we had chosen was known to be a good descriptive writer; he was apparently overcome by stage fright when he found himself in front of the microphone. We had many complaints about the broadcast but no-one suggested that the speaker failed to bring out the main points of the debate in general, or of Mr. Attlee's indictment in particular.

I should like to feel that what I have said above would make you a little happier about the two main points which seemed to be perplexing you: our attitude to politicians in general and to the Labour Party in particular. While we cannot at present arrange for a broadcast by you on this particular subject, on which you feel so strongly, we hope that listeners may soon have an opportunity of hearing you again.

Yours sincerely,
C. W. Reith

The Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P.,
39, Bow Road,
London, E.3.

JS

This must be treated
as personal as the envelope
was marked personal.

at home just acknowledged
it.

Rh

Edward, Duke of Windsor
(H.M. King Edward VIII th)

8



[place after 20 Jan. 1936]

EARL MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NORFOLK HOUSE,
ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.

**Funeral of His Late Majesty King George V at the Royal
Chapel of Saint George, at Windsor, on Tuesday, 28th
January, 1936**

The Earl Marshal has it in Command from the King to invite

The Rt. Hon. G. Lansbury

to be present at the Royal Chapel of Saint George, at Windsor, on the occasion of the Funeral of His Late Majesty King George V. A reply is requested on the form attached hereto, and in the enclosed envelope, at the earliest possible moment.

Gentlemen - Full Dress with Trousers

Ladies - - Morning Dress

January, 1936



M449

MEMORANDUM of an agreement concluded on January 22nd 1936 between the Emergency Peace Campaign of the United States represented by Kirby Page of 347 Madison Avenue, New York City and the Right Honourable George Lansbury M.P. of 39 Bow Road London, E. 3

(1) Mr Lansbury agrees to visit the United States between April 21st and May 18th 1936 approximately and to address meetings in support of the Campaign in general accordance with the schedule as attached and agreed upon between Mr Page and Mr Lansbury

(2) The Emergency Peace Campaign will arrange for and pay all transportation, hotels and other reasonable expenses within the United States for Mr Lansbury and one secretary

(3) The Emergency Peace Campaign will pay Mr Lansbury the sum of £250 (two hundred and fifty pounds) to cover transportation of himself and secretary between London and the United States and any other expenses, this sum to be paid in London four days before the date of Mr Lansbury leaving for the States

*The Emergency Peace Campaign
by Kirby Page*

Witness: Raymond W. Parkes



M449

with 22 Jan. 1936

10

ITINERARY - GEORGE LANSBURY

	CITY	SPEAKER	SPEAKER	SPEAKER
April 21	WASHINGTON		Kirby Page	LANSBURY (broadcast)
22	NEW YORK, N.Y.	H. Emerson Fosdick	" "	" <i>Broadcast</i>
23	PHILADELPHIA, Pa.	Kathleen Norris	" "	"
morn. & aft. 24	(Washington)	Not a meeting, but to meet President	to meet President	Roosevelt
25	REST - Travel			
SUN. 26	KANSAS CITY, Mo.	Albert W. Palmer	Kirby Page	LANSBURY
27	DES MOINES, Iowa	F. J. Kennedy	" "	"
28	MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.	P. L. Bernstein	" "	"
29	REST			
30	ST. PAUL, Minn.	P. L. Bernstein	" "	"
May 1	MILWAUKEE, Wis.	Chas. Gilkey	" "	"
Luncheon 2	MADISON, Wis.	<i>Travel Sh. Lewis</i>	" "	" <i>Broadcast</i>
(W.I.L. meeting) 3	ST. LOUIS, Mo.			"
4	INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.	F. M. Isserman	R. Newton	"
5	CHICAGO, Ill.	"	Kirby Page	"
6	REST - Travel			
Luncheon 7	ANN ARBOR, Mich.			
Evening 7	DETROIT, Mich.	R. T. Rich (?)	" "	"
Afternoon 8	COLUMBUS, Ohio	(Methodist General Conference)		"
Evening 8	AKRON, Ohio	F. M. Bernstein	Kirby Page	"
9	TOLEDO, Ohio	B. R. Brickner	" "	"
10	REST - Travel			
11	PITTSBURGH, Pa.	F. M. Isserman	" "	" <i>Broadcast</i>
12	CINCINNATI, Ohio	F. M. Isserman	" "	"
13	REST - Travel			
14	BUFFALO, N.Y.	G. A. Buttrick	" "	" <i>Broadcast</i>
15	ROCHESTER, N.Y.	Mary E. Woolley	" "	"
16	HARTFORD, Conn.	E. L. Israel	" "	"
17	REST - Travel			
18	BOSTON, Mass.	Chas. G. Fenwick	" "	" <i>Broadcast</i>

11.59 }
6.55 }
11.43 }
7.55 }

Cancel
X
Luncheon

New York May 27th broadcast

also Windsor Con. May 17th + Hamilton May 17th Cleveland May 23 2 speeches
Washington May 26th

Canadian League against War and Fascism

WESTERN UNION

(THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY)

CABLEGRAM

4.P.D

J.G.H.

11

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

(and) A.A. McLeod

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

date of receipt

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (Tel. No. London Wall 1234.)

1936 FEB 6 PM 10 49

sent, say, 2 Feb. 1936

*Cable actual copies
handy meeting May 22d
arrange with all further
information*

MO115 TORONTO 84 1/51 6

NLT RP7.50 HON GEORGE LANSBURY MP
HOUSE OF COMMONS LONDON,

477CX

*Mr. Tolb.?
cc-27
Wes*

HAVE JUST LEARNED THROUGH KIRBY PAGE THAT YOU ARE COMING TO AMERICA IN APRIL STOP ON BEHALF COMMITTEE TRADE UNIONISTS CCF AND PEACE LEADERS CORDIALLY INVITE YOU ADDRESS GREAT PEACE MEETING FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE TORONTO BEFORE OR FOLLOWING AMERICAN TOUR STOP

copy of 18/2



Please send your Reply *Via Western Union* You may telephone us for a messenger

M449

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, U. S. A., WITH LIMITED LIABILITY)

CABLEGRAM

EX

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NEW YORK

18

1

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

LYTL

WESTERN UNION

(THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY)

CABLEGRAM

12

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH Co., LD.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

RECEIVED AT 22 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2. (Tel. No. London Wall 1234.)

Date of receipt
6 Feb. 1936

2/MO115 NLT HON 33,

WILL ARRANGE DATE SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE EXPENSES
GUARANTEED STOP WE ARE BUILDING MIGHTY PEACE MOVEMENT
IN CANADA WE NEED YOUR HELP EAGERLY LOOK FORWARD YOUR
ACCEPTANCE,

A A MACLEOD

73 ADELAIDE STREET WEST,

Please send your Reply *Via Western Union* You may telephone us for a messenger

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, U. S. A., WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.)

0221036 R x 5 2 2 x

2

You may telephone us for a messenger

A. P. to Canadian League against
War and Fascism

12. 11. 36.

Dear Sir,

I am asked by Mr. Lansbury to thank you for your cable and to confirm the reply to the effect that he will be very pleased to speak for you in Toronto at the end of his tour in the United States.

Mr. Lansbury has not yet received a confirmation of the suggested itinerary in the U.S., but he believes he finishes his tour at Rochester on or about May 18th. He would then need to have three days' rest before going to you, as his voice will undoubtedly be beginning to show the effects of so much speaking. Will you be good enough to get into touch with Mr. Kirby Page with regard to the exact date, and perhaps you would arrange with him about the expenses.

I shall be accompanying Mr. Lansbury.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Mr. A.A. Macleod,
77, Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Canada.



M449

Canada

14

Co-operative Commonwealth Federation
 (ONTARIO SECTION)
 Toronto, Canada

11

JOHN MITCHELL,
 President.
 GRAHAM SPRY,
 Vice-President.

HERBERT ORLOFF,
 Provincial Secretary.
 CLIFFORD SEATON,
 Treasurer.

Toronto, Feb. 21/36.

Sir Stafford-Cripps,
 3 Elm Court,
 London, England.

Dear Sir Stafford:

We have just received information that George Lansbury will speak here on May 22nd on the united front platform of the League Against War and Fascism. I have cabled you as in the attached.

Knowing our situation here, you will appreciate how much our difficulties will be increased if the prestige of the former leader of the British Labour Party, Mr. George Lansbury, is added to the drive for a united front. The drive is in full blast. Members of the Communist Party are being sent into our clubs and pressure of every sort is being used, and the spearhead of this drive is the Canadian League Against War and Fascism. When we are making such valiant efforts to secure the support of the dependent middle classes, the farmers and above all, the still rather conservative trade unions, if we succumbed to the Communist Party pressure and united with them, unity with the larger elements would be for a long time impossible. We all agree that a united front now would reduce the C. C. F. to the status of an ineffectual minority group with no mass appeal. This is not to suggest that there are no C. C. F. members who favour an immediate united front. On the contrary, there are small groups in almost every executive, at least in the cities, and in every club, discussing the question. Indeed, at the moment, it is the liveliest issue.

The announcement that George Lansbury will speak for the League Against War and Fascism means that the whole prestige attached to his name, and indeed, that of the British Labour Party, will be thrown on the side of the united front. I speak with the most cautious consideration when I say that for a former leader of the British



M449

Spry 21 Feb. 1936

(15)

Labour Party to visit Toronto in the midst of a threatening crisis for a movement patterned on the Labour Party, is nothing less than a disaster; and my cable was hardly strong enough. The announcement has appeared first in the Communist papers and now in the dailies that Mr. Lansbury will speak, probably in the Maple Leaf Gardens, under the auspices of the League, and that he will speak with Social Credit members of parliament, Communist members and C. C. F. members. I wish to say at once that no invitation has yet been extended to the C. C. F. members and I am quite convinced that none of the C. C. F. leaders will appear on that platform. Indeed, I have the definite assurance of the C. C. F. group in the House of Commons, to which I add the principal officers of the Ontario Council and the National Council, that they cannot co-operate in any such meeting.

One of the decisive reasons why the C. C. F. has consistently rejected both nationally and provincially, any affiliation with the League Against War and Fascism is the example of the British Labour Party, which even threatened to expel Lord Marley and others. Now, the leader of the Party at that time is visiting Canada under the auspices of the League.

I need labour the point no farther and I urge that if at all possible, Mr. Lansbury withdraw his acceptance of this invitation from the subsidiary group of a bitter political rival and agree to speak under the auspices of the C. C. F. I informally invited him when I dined with you and him in your rooms in the House of Commons. This is no adequate ground for expecting him to think of us first, but as the C. C. F. is the party related to the Labour Party, possibly my prior invitation may provide some excuse for reconsidering arrangements.

This letter may seem somewhat strong to you; it is mild in comparison to what is being said elsewhere.

I sincerely hope that you can save us from the consequences.

With very best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Graham Spry

GS:DF

Graham Spry.

Sir Stafford Cripps
3 Elm Court, Temple
London, England

Spry
with Canada
Comm. Feb
1936
May 22

Lansbury reported here May 22 auspices League Against War Fascism appearing with Social Credit members, communists etc. This is utterly embarrassing to the whole Canadian labor movement, hinders our relations with unions and with farmers and threatens unfortunate political consequences. League is spearhead of united front drive of Communists here aimed at our provincial national conventions April and July. CCF nationally provincially repeatedly rejected affiliation with League largely because of British Labor Party example. I cannot too strongly, too urgently emphasize the menacing situation if Lansbury's weight thrown behind Communists here. It will be disastrous. Woodsworth, Goldwell, MacInnis, Underhill, Scott endorse this cable and urge reconsideration, especially as Lansbury informally invited personally my last visit to England. This whole situation is serious.

Spry.



17

P.O.Box 536, Norfolk, Virginia.

February 21, 1936

Walker Knox
(no trace)

Hon George Lansbury,
Member Parliament,
London, England.

Dear Sir,

This letter may not be of the slightest interest to you, but it is relative to a matter of great interest to me, and, as they say, in this country, " I want to get it off my chest", so I am writing you.

I read with much interest two different reports of statements you had made in Parliament, regarding the advisability of some plan being evolved for the more equitable distribution of Colonies among the countries having none, - or having too few.

Especially do I have reference to an article in a local paper of the 6th February, when you made a certain motion which was voted down, 228 to 137, but which motion seemed to have the effect of making the House of Commons realize the futility of war and of getting them to see the great danger there is in the present world-wide preparations for war.

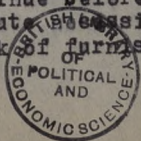
I also noted the broadsides that were hurled at you by the Imperialistic Press for your stand.

And now, may I give my reasons for my particular interest and more than interest, my anxiety in this matter ?

I am an American but by birth a Scot, (from Glasgow,) coming here when a very small boy. But there is within me and always will be I think, a very strong devotion to the land of my birth and it makes me fear and tremble when I see things happening in my native land which looks in many ways, like the fore-runner of what might be the doom of the British Empire.

When I see Germany and Italy both arming and not only arming but both being led by sabre-rattling and fire-eating Dictators, who seem to think that their principal duty in life is to make threats, open and guarded as well, against every other nation which dares to cross their paths. It is a time of danger. I am looking at things from an outside standpoint. I am not a Briton, now. I am an American, and looking at these conditions from an American standpoint.

You doubtless believe, - (at least I suppose you do, and I hope you do, for it is an unquestionable truth, -) that had the United States not entered the great War on the side of the Allies in 1917, there might now be no British Empire for some of these British Imperialists to brag about. You know as well as I do, and perhaps better, that the British and Allied shipping was being destroyed far more rapidly than it could be replaced, and it was only a question of how much longer the intensified submarine warfare would have to continue before there would be no British or other ships to bring the absolute necessities of life to the people in the United Kingdom, not to speak of furnishing supplies for the Allied Armies, in France and Belgium.



Well, we did enter the war, it is true, but if the same conditions should prevail again in say 1937 or 1945 or any othertime in the near future, I really dont think there is a ghost of a chance that the United States would permit itself to be drawn into another conflagration.

Personally I, of course, (being a Briton by birth) would far rather see the U.S. enter such a war than see the British Empire become a Colony of Germany, but how many Americans look at this as I do? A comparatively few, indeed. Out of the 123,000,000 people here a tremendous number of them are of German birth and descent, and Italian birth and descent and Irish birth and descent.

Before the Ethiopian troubles arose, I dont suppose there was much antagonism to the British Empire in this country among Italians, but the past year has made a tremendous difference in this, and when you realize that there are more Italians in New York City than there are in Rome, one must stop and think about the awful possibilities of the American people and the American Congress being swayed by all these German, Italian and Irish-influenced people. It is beyond your powers to understand because you do not live in the States and I have lived here since I was about 12 and I am now over 60, - a very large part of that time in New York City.

But, to continue, - it is this great force of German and Irish influence which has kept the U.S. out of the League of Nations. Of course there are many real Americans who also are opposed to the League of Nations and many of the most prominent members of Congress, in both houses, are opposed to it, because of the fear of "entangling alliances", but it is the rankling in the hearts of the Irish and their descendants which has been one of the principal causes of the U.S. holding itself aloof from a League in which the British influence is so predominant. You understand this as well as I do, but you cannot appreciate how this feeling has permeated the hearts of thousands and thousands of the sons and daughters of Irish people in this country, - you can't understand this as I understand it, for I see it every day.

And, since the World War, of course the bitterness of the Irish element has been greatly added to by the antagonism of all German people and their descendants. One living in London has not the slightest idea of the power these two elements possess in swaying the actions of an American Congress.

It seems to me so absurd for these so-called "Imperialists" in Britain to talk so big about the power of the British Empire. It is a big and a powerful Empire, to be sure, but it is by no means invulnerable. Do you read the "Readers Digest"? If not, read an article in the December or January Number, entitled "After Ethiopia, Britain?" - or something like that, - I am not exactly sure of the title.

It gives us something to think about, as regards the peril in which Britain stands today. Should Germany unite with Italy, what could they not do? And were Japan, at the same psychological moment, (it would certainly be psychological for them,) to decide to steal part of the Far East, - Singapore, perhaps, or some of the choice spots of India, then what power could save the British Empire from toppling down like a pack of cards? Not all the Imperialists that ever lived could stop it.

About ten days ago, I went to a lecture, here, by Mr George (?) Sokolski, a writer and author whom you perhaps know of. I was delighted to see that during his lecture, he took the same position that I do, exactly, about this distribution of Colonies and access for the nations having no colonies to the sources of supplies of raw material.

No one who is not an out-and-out idiot can think that Germany is going to be forever satisfied with her present "place in the world".

Now, I do not like to hear the German people or press speak of "Der Tag", but you know that it is not even sensible for persons to think that that great country will ever be satisfied until she gets back some if not all of the Colonies she lost as a result of the World War, and perhaps even a piece of Alsace-Lorraine.

I am not so sure of the last mentioned provinces, for I am not very familiar with that part of the subject, but I feel just as sure as I am that I am living at this moment, that it is only a question of time, (when she gets her armaments to ~~the~~ what she considers the proper degree of efficiency and sufficient in numbers,) before she will demand her share of the Colonies.

And I believe she is right. It is not right for one power to monopolize so much of the earth's surface, as Britain does today.

And it would be far far better, ~~no~~ yes, infinitely better, - for the Nations of the world to meet around a table and consider these matters in a friendly way, than for them to dilly-dally along, doing nothing except spend the millions and millions of pounds, and marks and dollars and lire and francs for new guns and battleships and cruisers &c, when nine-tenths of this money might far better be used to alleviate the sufferings of the poor in the respective countries concerned.

What would the loss of a few colonies be to Britain as compared with the loss of the millions of young men whose lives were either snuffed out suddenly, or, maybe worse, made cripples and paralytics for life, in the late great war? ~~Who~~ Who dares to compare the one loss with the other?

Oh, the Imperialists will say, - "What about the prestige of the great British Empire, - is it to go for naught?" Oh, yes, it will go for something, it will go to make peace in the world, it will go to pave the way for a more brotherly attitude between men and men and nations and nations.

"What about" (they will say,) - "our Sons and nephews who have jobs in the Civil Service in all these colonies?"

Well, they will lose their jobs, but what are these few, (perhaps 100,000 jobs, maybe?) jobs as compared with the millions who will otherwise lose their lives? Is there any comparison? And what about the widows and the orphans? No widows or orphans will be made by any sort of a peace conference.

I hope this letter will interest you and that it will, at least, give you the views that pertain in some people's hearts. And, after all, maybe I have just as much real heart interest in the continued prosperity and growth of the British Empire as dwells in the hearts of the most boastful of all the Imperialists in London or the whole U.K.

With admiration for your stand. Yours very truly,

Walter Knox

Walter Knox

Frank Bertrand

(no trace)

(20)

601 West 110th Street Ap't 3.L.
New York, New York. U.S.A.
Feb 22nd 1936

Mr George Lansbury
House Of Commons
London
England

Dear Sir:

The writer was English born, but migrated here in my youth, and am now an American Citizen. Without choice, am now a retired Actor, but deeply interested in World Affairs, and especially in your views and perspective in these matters, which have just occasionally caught glimpses of in the press. Best wishes and success to you, and perhaps the enclosed may assure you that we have views in common.

Sincerely yours

Frank Bertrand



M449

*With letter 22 Feb 1936
from Frank Bertrand*

(21)

GOVERNMENT BY PRINCIPLE
OUR ONLY ALTERNATIVE
IF OUR CIVILIZATION IS TO BE SALVAGED

The time is imminent for the human race to make its choice between the many inconsistent and conflicting forms of government that we now behold entrenched in fearful or hostile attitudes behind fortified frontiers, that comprise the world of nations to-day, on the one hand, and a community of nations, or a world order governed by Principle - the apodictical Principle of wisdom, justice, judgement, and equity on the other. For ingrained in the former, there still remain even in this year of grace, the barbarous jungle codes of coveting, getting and holding, through the same old bestial and rapacious means of fang and claw, except that they have become more intensified in vulpine, venom and violence, that mass annihilation of humanity impends. While the adoption of the latter would provide a foundation on which to build a new and enduring civilization, and reveal the way to adjust and synchronize the social, economic and political codes of our civilization, technologically with our advanced mechanized, industrial and agrarian progress and efficiency, thereby unifying and balancing the whole world's production and consumption for the general welfare of all mankind.

National frontiers are vanishing, communication by radio, and travel by air can prove their advantage and defy them. The human race is hourly becoming more and more interdependent, inso-much that co-ordination, co-operation and reciprocation is an imperative demand. If selfish rugged individualism and the mere personal opinion of a few men continue to influence nations into indifference and laissez faire, and to willfully disregard this irrepressible demand for world organization, a world order governed by Principle, then our present unreliable civilization and culture can only culminate in chaos.

Therefore a federation of nations governed by this apodictical Principle is predestined. It is the world's one great fundamental need, and must supersede all personal dictators, oligarchies, plutocracies, and the many obsolete conflicting powers, and be acknowledged as the one supreme governing power. Principle will then govern men just the same as the principles of music or mathematics governs, wherein each individual note of music, and each mathematical unit has its proper place and function, and where accuracy and harmony is the logical result of obedience to given rules. When this is adopted, taught, and practiced, then integrity as well as capability will measure in the standard of man, and the absorbing traits of greed, and the mollusc traits of racial preferences and aversions will lapse into desuetude.

In large industries where steam is utilized to generate power, its production and consumption is regulated and controlled through the application of the following basic principles: (1) A steam gauge on the front of the steam boilers which registers the pressure within. (2) A safety-valve on the top of the boilers which works automatically through the adjustment of a weight set at an exact point on its fulcrum lever which yields when the steam pressure rises above its registered capacity for safety, and (3) that simple but very essential mechanical device attached to the stationary power driving engine known as a governor, a small but indispensable contrivance that regulates the overproduction or underconsumption of power throughout the whole great factory. Necessity has compelled man to adopt these ingenious principles to govern and insure his mechanical creations in order to establish mechanical security; and necessity will compel him to adopt this apodictical Principle of wisdom, justice, judgement and equity to govern him, in order to establish and insure his social, economic and political security.

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Frank Bertrand
601 West 110th Street
New York, New York.



M449

Mrs. Raymond Postgate
(n. Daisy Lansbury) ----- 45, Horden Lane,
Finchley, N.7.

24. 11. 36.

Dear Mr. Page,

I have not yet received the formal confirmation from the Friends' Committee of Service which you were going to send me or my husband. This note is just a reminder.

We have, of course, gone ahead with the boat reservations and I have paid a percentage of the cost of transit.

It would be convenient, I find, if you could possibly manage to arrange for the £250 to be paid over here rather sooner than the four days before embarkation, as there are a good many things to be arranged - letters of credit, and so forth - and four days will give me scarcely time to do all I have to do.

I hope all the arrangements are going forward smoothly at your end. Mr. Lansbury and I are looking forward keenly to our visit.

Best wishes,
Yours sincerely,

[Daisy Postgate]

c/- Fellowship of Reconciliation,
2929, Broadway, New York.



M449

CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

(ONTARIO SECTION)

TORONTO, CANADA

JOHN MITCHELL,
President.
GRAHAM SPRY,
Vice-President.

HERBERT ORLOFF,
Provincial Secretary.
CLIFFORD SEATON,
Treasurer.

Monday, February 24, 1936

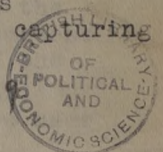
to
J.S. Middleton, Sec'y,
The Labour Party,
Transport House, South Block,
Smith Square,
London, S.W.1., England.

Dear Mr. Middleton:

I trust, in regard to what I shall write, that I shall not be considered presumptuous, since I write, not on behalf of myself personally, but as secretary of a young, vigorous, but still struggling Socialist party, a labour movement the fate of which is still in the balance.

It has been brought to my attention that Mr. George Lansbury, formerly leader of the British Labour Party, is coming to this continent on a speaking tour shortly, and has undertaken to speak for the Canadian League against War and Fascism. I do not know whether or not the significance of this was apparent to Mr. Lansbury when he made this arrangement. If not, I hasten to bring it to your attention, in the hope that, as Secretary of the British Labour Party, you may officially apprise Mr. Lansbury of the fateful consequences of this action. If in the affirmative, I still wish to acquaint you with the facts, in the hope that you may prevail upon Mr. Lansbury to change his mind.

The Canadian League against War and Fascism, although nominally non-political is definitely Communist-instigated, created, and controlled. It is used as an instrument of contacting our C.C.F. members and influencing them in this indirect way to look favourably upon the question of an United Front. Formerly the Communists were bent upon destroying the C.C.F., and did all in their power to do so - we were the Third Capitalist Party, we were social-fascists, we were fakirs misleading and betraying the people, etc., etc.... When disruption proved impossible, the tactics changed to that of forcing us into an United Front with them, - whether sincerely, in an effort to combat and stay the power of onrushing Fascism, or whether as a new means of destroying us, I hesitate to say. I say "a new means" because rightly or wrongly (that is not the question just now) the word "Communist" is anathema to the average Canadian, and to link the Communists with the C.C.F. in an United Front at this stage of the game, would be a very effective way of destroying the C.C.F., so far as its influence on the Canadian people, and its chances of capturing them in a mass movement, is concerned.



The leaders of the Communist Party are amongst the 10 leaders of the League Against War and Fascism. Every possible effort is being made by League members to inveigle C.C.F. people into their organization, the more prominent the C.C.F. member, the better - and every success in securing the adherence of a "leading" C.C.F. person is celebrated by them as a glorious victory. Their Chairman recently boasted to me, on an occasion when I turned down joint action on a specific point, that the League included approximately twenty-six C.C.F. people in its roster. Everyone of them, where possible, is given a prominent position in the League - all part of the game, so to speak. It is surprising, and more than a coincidence, that all these people gradually commence to talk of the necessity of the United Front, and begin to exert more and more pressure on the C.C.F. Movement for an United Front, unconscious as a rule of the fact that they have first been skilfully worked on by "League" members.

Unfortunately in Canada, as probably in most countries, the masses of the people are still to the right of the C.C.F., not to the left. Any chance we have of acquiring their adherence, of obtaining an open sesame to their allegiance, of contacting and educating them to the logic and reasonableness and attractiveness of our programme, would be lost if the C.C.F. were linked with the Communist Party. In the minds of the masses of the people, influenced as they are by the Capitalist Press, who deliberately broaden and spread that impression, the League is a Communist organization. If, therefore, Mr. Lansbury a leading, if not "the" leading exponent of the principles of the British Labour Party, of which we, the C.C.F., are the Canadian counterpart, speaks for the League and not for us, this will provide the greatest blow to the Labour and Socialist Movement in Canada, which is striving to bring in a new social order by constitutional, as opposed to non-constitutional means - it will set us back years in our work, and development. To have the representative of the British Constitutional Socialist Party speak for the League, controlled as it is by those who sneer at and laugh at and deem impossible, the parliamentary approach to Socialism, will make us, the Canadian Constitutional Socialist party, the laughing stock of all who understand the situation, and will bewilder and perplex those who do not understand, thereby making our task of education that much more difficult.

I said at the beginning, that I was "the secretary of a young vigorous, but still struggling, socialist party, a labour movement, the fate of which is still in the balance". If we were not vigorous but decadent, with no chance of success, I would not presume to bother you with my appeal - if we were not Socialist, I would not bother you - if our fate as an influential factor with the Canadian masses, in the life of Canada, were not still in the balance, if we were a mature, definitely permanent, not-to-be-swayed-from-our-path, fixed-in-the-minds-of-the-people, organization, I would not bother you. But our fate IS still in the balance, we as a party have barely learned to walk, and I hesitate to think of the effect on our organization, on our development, if Mr. Lansbury were to speak for any but the C.C.F. while in Canada.

People, cities, parties, even countries, are not isolated organisms. More and more is the world becoming interdependent, with what is happening in one part of the world, bound to affect the rest of the world. The success or the failure of a Socialist Movement in any part of the world, is bound to affect the success or failure of all other Socialist parties throughout the world. In the name

Co-op Commonwealth Fed., Canada

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25

of Socialism in general, therefore, and particularly of Socialism in Canada, we of the C.C.F. appeal to you to take all possible steps to persuade Mr. Lansbury to change his plans and speak for the C.C.F. instead.

Sincerely,

(Signed) HERBERT ORLOFF

Herbert Orloff,
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

P.S. May I suggest that some sort of machinery be set up whereby information as to prominent members of the British Labour Party coming to this continent, could be forwarded to us and arrangements made, if possible, to have them speak for us. This would prevent anything like the incident above mentioned recurring.

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*(Vice-President Co-operative
Commonwealth Fed.:
Ontario Section)*

to

PLT SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

3 ELM COURT TEMPLE LONDON

LANSBURY REPORTED HERE MAY 22 AUSPICES LEAGUE WAR FASCISM APPEARING
WITH SOCIAL CREDIT MEMBERS COMMUNISTS ETC THIS UTTERLY EMBARRASSING
WHOLE CANADIAN LABOR MOVEMENT HINDERS OUR



Please send your Reply *Via Western Union* You may telephone us for a messenger

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25 Feb. 1936

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RELATIONS WITH UNIONS AND FARMERS THREATENS
UNFORTUNATE POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES LEAGUE
SPEARHEAD OF UNITED FRONT DRIVE OF COMMUNISTS
HERE AIMED AT OUR PROVINCIAL NATIONAL CONVENTIONS
APRIL JULY WE NATIONALLY PROVINCIAALLY REPEATEDLY
REJECTED

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. N. Y.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, U. S. A., WITH LIMITED LIABILITY)

CABLEGRAM

RELATIONS WITH UNIONS AND LABORERS
APPROPRIATE POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES
REARWARD OF UNITED FRONT DRIVE OF COMMUNISTS
HERE AHEAD AT OUR PROVINCIAL NATIONAL CONVENTIONS
APRIL JULY WE NATIONALLY PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVE

RECEIVED

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. N. Y.

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25 Feb. 1936

LD MO3/15 PLT SIR 31

AFFILIATION WITH LEAGUE LARGELY BECAUSE
BRITISH LABOR EXAMPLE CANNOT TOO STRONGLY
TOO URGENTLY EMPHASIZE MENACING SITUATION
IF LANSBURYS WEIGHT THROWN BEHIND COMMUNISTS
HERE IT WILL BE DISASTROUS WOODSWORTH COLDWELL
MACINNIS UNDERHILL

29

WESTERN UNION

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CABLEGRAM

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH Co., Ld. CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

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25 Feb. 1936

M
04/15 PLT SIR 24

SCOTT READ AND ENDORSE THIS CABLE AND URGE
RECONSIDERATION ESPECIALLY AS LANSBURY INFORMALLY
INVITED PERSONALLY MY LAST VISIT ENGLAND THIS
WHOLE SITUATION SERIOUS

SPRY



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Please send your Reply *Via Western Union* You may telephone us for a messenger

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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WHOLE SITUATION SERIOUS
INVITED PERSONALLY MY LAST VISIT ENGLAND THIS
RESPONSIBILITY FOR ASSUMING AS I AM BUT INFORMALLY
SCOTT READ AND ENDORSE THIS CABLE AND ORDER

SPRY

30

45, Hendon Lane,
Finchley, N.7.
London.

Gib

26. 11. 36.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Lansbury has just received a cable from a prominent member of the C.C.F. in which he is informed that the meeting you propose to arrange for him on May 22nd, is being organised under the auspices of subversive societies, and will cause embarrassment to the Canadian Labour Movement.

Mr. Lansbury would therefore be obliged if you would inform him of the exact names of the organisations who are uniting in calling the meeting; and whether the C.C.F. is participating officially.

Mr. Lansbury is anxious that you should know that his purpose in being in America is to speak expressly on the question of peace, and he would like you to assure him in the first place that the organisers of his meeting are not ~~anywise~~ engaged in subversive propaganda, and in the second that the meeting will be for the propagation of peace, and peace only.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Mr. A.A. Macleod,
77, Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Canada.



M449

1 Mar. 1936

(32)

Prominent Peace and Religious Leaders Launch Emergency Peace Campaign



Philadelphia, Penna., March 1st — Calling upon the people of the United States to make a sacrifice for peace now to prevent war and its more costly sacrifices later, a group of prominent peace and religious leaders of the nation will launch on April 21st an Emergency Peace Campaign which during the next two years will attempt to mobilize the peace sentiment of the nation into a force powerful enough to resist and relieve conditions which, it is felt, are sweeping the United States and the world into war and subsequent chaos.

The announcement of the Campaign was made yesterday by Ray Newton, Secretary of the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee, who is the Executive Director, from the headquarters at 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia. Initiated by the American Friends Service Committee, which will serve as treasurer of the movement, the Campaign will have the co-operation of leaders from peace organizations, religious bodies of all faiths, trade unions and labor groups, liberal organizations, student and youth groups, Negro groups and other agencies interested in keeping the United States out of war and in improving the present serious international situation. It is headed by Dr. W. O. Mendenhall, president of Whittier College, California, who is the chairman.

The program is the most ambitious ever attempted by the peace movement in the United States. It has grown out of the conviction of outstanding national leaders that the time has come for men and women to consecrate themselves to the cause of peace as the outstanding responsibility of this generation. The Campaign is asking volunteer service from ministers, college presidents, professors and teachers, peace leaders, labor leaders, young people and others.

Prominent Speakers Enlisted

The Rt. Honorable George Lansbury, M.P., prominent British Laborite, is coming to the United States to speak for the Campaign in twenty cities from April 21st to May 18th. In addition to Mr. Lansbury, many of the nation's foremost peace and church leaders have agreed to serve as members of the speaking teams which will tour the country this spring, in the fall and again the following winter. These include Harry Emerson Fosdick; President Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina; Bishop E. L. Parsons,

of San Francisco; Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore, Maryland; Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Dorothy Detzer; Norman Thomas; Bishop Paul B. Kern, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greensboro, North Carolina; Ernest F. Tittle, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Evanston, Illinois; Allan Knight Chalmers, minister Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York; Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, of Rochester; Robbins Wolcott Barstow, President of the Hartford Seminary Foundation; E. R. Bowen, General Secretary of the Co-operative League of America; Albert Buckner Coe; Jerome Davis, School of Religion, Yale University; Dr. John W. Day, Dean of Grace Cathedral, Topeka, Kansas; Paul H. Douglas, Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago; W. E. B. DuBois, of Atlanta University; Sherwood Eddy, world traveler and lecturer; Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director of the League of Nations Association; Charles W. Gilkey; H. S. Hilley, President of Atlantic Christian College; John Haynes Holmes; Hannah Clothier Hull, national president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; William P. King, editor of the Christian Advocate; Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War; Eduard C. Lindeman; Dr. W. O. Mendenhall; Charles Clayton Morrison; Reinhold Niebuhr; Dr. Albert W. Palmer, of the Chicago Theological Seminary; Kirby Page; E. McNeill Poteat; John Nevin Sayre; Edward A. Steiner; George Stewart, of Stamford, Conn.; Bishop James C. Baker, San Francisco, Cal.; Alfred E. Bingham, Editor "Common Sense"; Lt. Comm. Stewart F. Bryant, U. S. N. (retired), Leland Stanford University; Rev. Geo. A. Buttrick, Madison Avenue Church, New York City; Rev. Russell J. Clinchy, Washington, D. C.; Rev. James E. Crowther, Denver, Colorado; Bishop Ralph S. Cushman, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. R. B. Eleazer, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Chas. A. Ellwood, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Prof. James W. Garner, University of Illinois; Prof. Ernest H. Hahne, Northwestern University; Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman; Rabbi James G. Heller, Cincinnati, O.; President Hamilton Holt, Rollins College; Prof. Maynard C. Krueger, University of Chicago; Prof. Robert Morse Lovett, University of Chicago; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, New York City; Miss Jeanette Rankin, Washington, D. C.; Raymond T. Rich, Director, World Peace Foundation; Dean Elbert Russell, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Dr. Alfred Salter, M.P. of London, England; President V. F. Schwalm, McPherson College; Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, Baltimore, Md.; Rev. Jesse Wm. Stitt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Alva W. Taylor, Vanderbilt University; Prof. Jesse H. Holmes, Swarthmore.

The Emergency Peace Campaign will be launched on April 21st with a nation-wide radio program over the NBC network from 10 to 10.30 P. M., on which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mr. Lansbury will speak. A peace rally at Carnegie Hall, in New York City, on the evening of April 22nd will be the opening meeting of the Campaign.

The Campaign's purpose, as explained by Mr. Newton, and stated in its literature, is "to keep the United States from going to war and to achieve world peace by (1) Strengthening pacific alternatives to armed conflict; (2) Bringing about such political and economic changes as are essential to a just and peaceable world order; and (3) Recruiting and uniting in a dynamic movement all organizations and individuals who are determined not to approve of or participate in war."

Three Aspects of the Campaign

The meetings will emphasize three aspects of the peace issue:—the necessity for political action to prevent war and to bring about the use of pacific means for settling disputes; the necessity for economic changes to relieve the present international tensions and rivalries; and the necessity for the individual to renounce the war method as a principle of religious faith and as a means of combatting the growth of militarism and the war spirit. Wherever possible, a Resolution expressing the attitude of the meeting towards a particular governmental policy or proposed legislation affecting the peace issue will be passed.

A Registration Blank and Questionnaire to determine the general attitude of the people on war and peace will be distributed throughout the country by the Campaign forces.

The youth of America will be mobilized by the Emergency Peace Campaign in several ways. Peace Caravans of young men or women, carefully selected, adequately trained, and under mature leadership, will be organized to spend several months in strategic rural areas discussing the problems of world peace wherever possible, especially with other young people. They will also help the peace-minded people develop effective political action. The living expenses of those joining the Caravans, estimated at thirty dollars a month, wherever possible will be borne by themselves, their families, or the college or group from which they come. In addition, Summer Work Camps will be set up where young people will work during the day at some useful peace-time task in an underprivileged community and in the evening will develop the philosophy, and, if possible, the technique of non-violent leadership in the solution of conflict situations.

The plans of the Campaign also include a vast Demonstration of Peace Workers in Washington, D. C., early in January of 1937, on the eve of the opening of Congress. Assemblies of previously enrolled peace workers throughout the country are scheduled for Armistice Day, 1936. Further activities will be developed as the Campaign progresses.

A Call to Give for Peace

Mr. Newton, in announcing the Campaign, said: "Because the drift toward war is so rapid today, there is no time to be lost. Many people must lay down their present

tasks, important as they are, and throw themselves into this great struggle. They must give themselves for peace just as in 1914-1918 millions gave themselves to war. Others must give their capital—not merely their income—just as throughout the ages, people either freely or under compulsion have laid their capital upon the altar of Mars.

“If the people of this country catch the vision of such sacrificial giving on a large scale and sustain it over a considerable period of time, we can have peace, world peace—if not we shall have war, world war. The sacrifice will be made. The only question is ‘Will it be for war or for peace?’”

The budget of the Emergency Peace Campaign for the first year will be between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. Of this, \$150,000 has been raised.

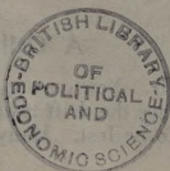
Among those on the Policy-Forming Council are Devere Allen, Roswell P. Barnes, Joseph V. Baker, Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, Rufus D. Bowman, Roy Burkhart, Allan K. Chalmers, Henry Crane, Addie W. Dickerson, Dorothy Detzer, Merle N. English, Dorothy Fosdick, Harold E. Fey, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, Emily B. Harvey, W. A. C. Hughes, Hannah Clothier Hull, John Haynes Holmes, Emily Cooper Johnson, Frederick J. Libby, W. O. Mendenhall, Donald Messenger, Fred Atkins Moore, Homer L. Morris, Ross Murphy, Ray Newton, Mildred Scott Olmstead, Kirby Page, Clarence E. Pickett, J. Nevin Sayre, Tucker P. Smith, Monroe Sweetland and Norman Thomas.

EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN

HEADQUARTERS

20 SOUTH 12TH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.



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(31)

EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(and)
Executive Director
RAY NEWTON

February 28, 1936

Rt. Honorable George Lansbury
39 Bow Road
London, E 3
England

Dear Friend:

Ever since Kirby Page told me of your willingness to come to this country to help us launch the emergency peace campaign, I have intended to write you in order to thank you.

In the first place I want to confirm the arrangements which Kirby Page made with you concerning which both you and I have a memorandum. In the second place I wonder if Kirby Page has told you about our plans to initiate the campaign on the evening of April 21st, by a radio broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company, which is a nation-wide hook-up. The broadcast will be over Station WJZ from 10:00 to 10:30 P.M. Eastern Standard Time. Eleanor Roosevelt (Mrs. Franklin D.) has agreed to help with the broadcast. The thought is now that you would have ten or twelve minutes, that Mrs. Roosevelt would have about five, that there would be seven or eight minutes for an explanation of the Campaign and perhaps we will try to get some nationally famous quartette to sing a song. These exact details we will have to work out later.

I am asking Kirby Page to take up with you the matter of the exact length of your speech over the radio, arrangements for meeting you at New York, and so forth.

We are rapidly arranging your schedule while in this country. Your coming is arousing a great deal of interest, and you can be sure of fine audiences in practically every city. While I have not been close to the details of these meetings, the plan is to take halls that will seat from 3,000 to 5,000 people wherever we can procure such accommodations.

Again let me thank you for your willingness to help us with this great enterprise. The peace lovers of the world will do well if we avoid another great catastrophic conflict.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Ray Newton

Ray Newton

RN:whp



M449

AN AMERICAN "EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN"

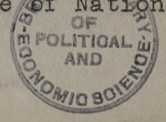
Copy of Press Statement issued March 1st
1936, from Emergency Peace Campaign Headquarters,
20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Penna. U.S.A.

Philadelphia, Penna., March 1st -- Calling upon the people of the United States to make a sacrifice for peace now to prevent war and its more costly sacrifices later, a group of prominent peace and religious leaders of the nation will launch on April 21st an Emergency Peace Campaign which during the next two years will attempt to mobilize the peace sentiment of the nation into a force powerful enough to resist and relieve conditions which, it is felt, are sweeping the United States and the world into war and subsequent chaos.

The announcement of the Campaign was made yesterday by Ray Newton, Secretary of the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee, who is the Executive Director, from the headquarters at 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia. Initiated by the American Friends Service Committee, which will serve as treasurer of the movement, the Campaign will have the co-operation of leaders from peace organizations, religious bodies of all faiths, trade unions and labor groups, liberal organizations, student and youth groups, Negro groups and other agencies interested in keeping the United States out of war and in improving the present serious international situation. It is headed by Dr. W.O. Mendenhall, president of Whittier College, California, who is the Chairman.

The program is the most ambitious ever attempted by the peace movement in the United States. It has grown out of the conviction of outstanding national leaders that the time has come for men and women to consecrate themselves to the cause of peace as the outstanding responsibility of this generation. The Campaign is asking volunteer service from ministers, college presidents, professors and teachers, peace leaders, labor leaders, young people and others.

The Rt. Honorable George Lansbury, M.P., prominent British Laborite, is coming to the United States to speak for the Campaign in twenty cities from April 21st to May 18th. In addition to Mr. Lansbury, many of the nation's foremost peace and church leaders have agreed to serve as members of the speaking teams which will tour the country this spring, in the fall and again the following winter. These include Harry Emerson Fosdick; President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina; Bishop E.L. Parsons of San Francisco; Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, Maryland; Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Dorothy Detzer; Norman Thomas; Bishop Paul B. Kern of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greensboro, North Carolina; Ernest F. Tittle, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Evanston, Illinois; Allan Knight Chalmers, minister Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York; Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Rochester; Robbins Wolcott Barstow, President of the Hartford Seminary Foundation; E.R. Bowen, General Secretary of the Co-operative League of America; Albert Buckner Coe; Jerome Davis, School of Religion, Yale University; Dr. John W. Day, Dean of Grace Cathedral, Topeka, Kansas; Paul H. Douglas, Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago; W.E.B. DuBois of Atlanta University; Sherwood Eddy, world traveller and lecturer; Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director of the League of Nations



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1 Mar 1936 (35)

Association; Charles W. Gilkey; H.S. Hilley, President of Atlantic Christian College; John Haynes Holmes; Hannah Clothier Hull, national president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; William P. King, editor of the Christian Advocate; Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War; Eduard C. Lindeman; Dr. W.O. Mendenhall; Charles Clayton Morrison; Reinhold Neibuhr; Dr. Albert W. Palmer of the Chicago Theological Seminary; Kirby Page; E. McNeill Poteat; John Nevin Sayre; Edward A. Steiner; George Stewart of Stamford, Conn.

The Emergency Peace Campaign will be launched on April 21st with a nation-wide radio program over the N B C network from 10 to 10.30 p.m., on which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mr. Lansbury will speak. A peace rally at Carnegie Hall in New York City on the evening of April 22nd will be the opening meeting of the Campaign.

The Campaign's purpose, as explained by Mr. Newton, and stated in its literature, is "to keep the United States from going to war and to a chieve world peace by

1. Strengthening pacific alternatives to armed conflict;
2. Bringing about such political and economic changes as are essential to a just and peaceable world order; and
3. Recruiting and uniting in a dynamic movement all organizations and individuals who are determined not to approve of or participate in war."

The meetings will emphasize three aspects of the peace issue:- the necessity for political action to prevent war and to bring about the use of pacific means for settling disputes; the necessity for economic changes to relieve the present international tensions and rivalries; and the necessity for the individual to renounce the the war method as a principle of religious faith and as a means of combatting the growth of militarism and the war spirit. Wherever possible, a Resolution expressing the attitude of the meeting towards a particular governmental policy or proposed legislation affecting the peace issue will be passed.

A Registration Blank and Questionnaire to determine the general attitude of the people on war and peace will be distributed throughout the country by the Campaign forces.

The youth of America will be mobilized by the Emergency Peace Campaign in several ways. Peace Caravans of young men or women, carefully selected, adequately trained, and under mature leadership, will be organized to spend several months in strategic rural areas discussing the problems of world peace wherever possible, especially with other young people. They will also help the peace-minded people develop effective political action. The living expenses of those joining the Caravans, estimated at thirty dollars a month, wherever possible will be borne by themselves, their families, or the college or group from which they come. In addition, Summer Work Camps will be set up where young people will work during the day at some useful peace-time task in an underprivileged community and in the evening will develop the philosophy, and if possible, the technique of non-violent leadership in the solution of conflict situations.

The plans of the Campaign also include a vast Demonstration of

1 Mar. 4/36

(36)

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Peace Workers in Washington, D.C., on January 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1937, on the eve of the opening of Congress. Assemblies of previously enrolled peace workers throughout the country are scheduled for Armistice Day, 1936. Further activities will be developed as the Campaign progresses.

Mr. Newton in announcing the Campaign said: "Because the drift toward war is so rapid today, there is no time to be lost. Many people must lay down their present tasks, important as they are, and throw themselves into this great struggle. They must give themselves for peace just as in 1914-1918 millions gave themselves to war. Others must give their capital - not merely their income - just as throughout the ages, people either freely or under compulsion have laid their capital upon the altar of Mars.

"If the people of this country catch the vision of such sacrificial giving on a large scale and sustain it over a considerable period of time, we can have peace, world peace - if not, we shall have war, world war. The sacrifice will be made. The only question is 'Will it be for war or for peace?'"

The budget of the Emergency Peace Campaign for the first year will be between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. Of this \$150,000 has been raised.

Among those on the Policy-Forming Council are Devere Allen, Roswell P. Barnes, Joseph V. Baker, Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, Rufus D. Bowman, Roy Burkhart, Allan K. Chalmers, Henry Crane, Addie W. Dickerson, Dorothy Detzer, Merle N. English, Dorothy Fosdick, Harold E. Fey, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, Emily B. Harvey, W.A.C. Hughes, Hannah Clothier Hull, John Haynes Holmes, Emily Cooper Johnson, Frederick J. Libby, W.O. Mendenhall, Donald Messenger, Fred Atkins Moore, Homer L. Morris, Ross Murphy, Ray Newton, Mildred Scott Olmstead, Kirby Page, Clarence E. Pickett, J. Nevin Sayre, Tucker P. Smith, Monroe Sweetland, and Norman Thomas.

Copied and distributed by the National Peace Council, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

N.C. 2021.

EDITOR:
GRAHAM SPRY

ASSOCIATE EDITOR:
MARGARET SEDGEWICK

MANAGING DIRECTOR:
MORDEN LAZARUS

ADVERTISING MANAGER:
LOUIS MORRIS

11

This has just come!
S.

37

March 2nd, 1936.

Miss Hill,
3 Elm Court,
London, England.

Dear Miss Hill:-

Thank you for your letter of February the 20th. I fear that Mr. Lansbury has been misled. The Trade Unions are not organizing the meeting, nor is the C. C. F. Moreover, the C. C. F. members of Parliament, though advertised as being invited, know nothing of it and will not appear on the platform.

The fact of the matter is that the Canadian League against War and Fascism is organizing this meeting, with and for the Communist Party, and the United Front drive.

No C. C. F. Member of Parliament, no official of the local trades and labour council, will be able to go to this meeting, unless they are prepared to speak or sit on a United Front platform.

The Communist Party has deliberately misled Mr. Lansbury. This is thoroughly bad and I hope in the interval something has been done to induce Mr. Lansbury to change his plans.

We would rather have him not come at all, than come under Communist auspices and be used as a tool in the Communist game.

Thanks, however, for your trouble. Very best wishes to Sir Stafford and Lady Cripps, to John and to yourself. I am hoping I may see them on a trip I am planning to take, leaving here, I hope, about April 15th.

Sincerely,

Graham Spry

Graham Spry,
Chairman, C. C. F.
Ontario Section.



M449

U.S.A. EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

38

Speakers Bureau
KIRBY PAGE, Chairman
FRED ATKINS MOORE, Secretary

am
Kirby Page

March 6, 1936

Mrs. Daisy Postgate
45, Hendon Lane
Finchley, N.3.
England

My dear Mrs. Postgate:

Your important letters came today. They crossed a letter from Mr. Newton confirming arrangements. The financial arrangements you suggest are quite satisfactory.

You will not need to bother with details of train schedules, tickets and etc. We will have someone locally to take care of that for you. You may be sure that we will do our utmost to provide the maximum comfort for Mr. Lansbury. We want him to be in a position to render the best service.

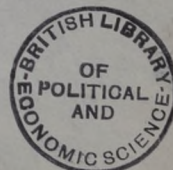
Already there is considerable excitement here over his coming. Within a few days we will be able to send you a fairly definite itinerary. There are very few changes in the draft that we discussed in London.

It is now planned that I shall go all the way around with Mr. Lansbury so I shall, no doubtless, see a good deal of you.

Cordially yours,

Kirby Page
in w

KP/l's



M449

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U.S.A. EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Speakers Bureau
KIRBY PAGE, Chairman
FRED ATKINS MOORE, Secretary

March 9, 1936

Rt. Hon. George Lansbury
House of Commons
London, England

Dear Mr. Lansbury:

During the absence of Mr. Kirby Page from this office it is my privilege to communicate with you on some details in connection with your forthcoming visit to the United States. It is needless to say that we all keenly anticipate your arrival.

I think it is unnecessary at this time to burden you with any details in connection with your itinerary. But one single matter has come up that requires your personal attention.

We assume that you wish to meet The President of the United States when you are in Washington. We find that there is a rigid custom whereby you would have to be presented to The President by your ambassador. That will mean that your conversation with The President would have to be shared with your ambassador. Therefore, it is only a question as to whether you and the ambassador are sufficiently congenial that his presence will not be objectionable to you.

You would better cable your answer using the cable address AFSERCO which will be sufficient. You may simply say "Arrange President" if everything is satisfactory.

I now discover that our Executive Director, Ray Newton, is also writing to you and this letter will be enclosed with his.

Cordially yours,

F. A. Moore

Fred Atkins Moore

52 PW.
FAM:JP



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EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Executive Director
RAY NEWTON

and Ray Newton

10 March 36

Car

Rt. Hon. George Lansbury
House of Commons
London, England

Dear Friend:

We are quite clear now on the radio broadcast. Your speech should be timed for exactly twelve minutes. Mrs. Roosevelt is having five and the rest of the time will be devoted to music and the explanation of the Campaign.

Your radio speech written out should be mailed to us at least a week before you sail. It is important because we will need it for newspaper publicity to be released over the Country the morning following the broadcast. Also it is my understanding that Mrs. Roosevelt likes to know what other people on the program are going to say before hand. This should in no way limit what you wish to say it is not a censorship but it enable her to protect herself at certain points if necessary. I am not saying that she would refuse to speak without your speech being before her but it would make it much easier all around.

May I suggest that you might emphasize three points in your speech. (1) The critical nature of the present world situation as you see it. (2) To reiterate your proposals that the nations of the world should get together in a conference to face the basic problems about which people fight. Such as, access to markets, raw materials and etc. (3) The need for a vigorous activities affair especially in the United States because of the weight which it could carry in the Council of Nations if it visualizes its opportunities.

I suggest these points not in anyway to limit what you say but to give you our thinking on the matter. If you would prefer to do something else then by all means feel free to do so.

At the request of the National Peace Conference, we are arranging to have you speak at a very important meeting in Washington the night of April 21. The National Peace Conference is an organization made up of some thirty peace organizations in this country. At this supper there will be no broadcasting. I am asking Walter Van Kirk to get in touch with you directly about these arrangements.

Again let me express my appreciation of your willingness to come to this country and help us.

Sincerely,

Ray Newton

Ray Newton
Executive Director

RN/lis



M449

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(THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY)

CABLEGRAM

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GEORGE LANSBURY ESQ.,

45 HENDON LANE. N.3. A.D.....

NLT GEORGE LANSBURY

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT LONDON.

AM INFORMED YOU PLAN LECTURE TOUR IN AMERICA WE DESIRE DATE FOR RAND
SCHOOL LETTER FOLLOWS.

ALGERNON LEE



M449

Please send your Reply *Via Western Union* You may telephone us for a messenger

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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GRAM

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MEMBER... 11.

GEORGE LANSBURY ES

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MRT GEORGE LANSBURY

HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT LONDON.

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These are your copy. Write in black. You may indicate for a message.

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42

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A.A. Macleod

MO 156 TORONTO 84 1/56 11

1936 MAR 12 AM 12 04

*Canadian League against War and Fascism,
and Macleod, A.A.*

HON GEORGE LANSBURY M.P.

NLT HON GEORGE LANSBURY M P

45 HENDON LANE. N.3.

as 2

HOUSE OF COMMONS LDN

POSTGATES LETTER RECEIVED CHARGES MADE CABLE TO CRIPPS WITHOUT FOUNDATION
 DEEPLY REGRET YOU SHOULD HAVE CAUSE DOUBT MOTIVES OF THOSE INVITING
 YOU SPEAK TORONTO HASTEN ASSURE YOU MEETING HAS NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE
 WHATEVER ONLY SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH IS WORLD PEACE WOMENS INTERNATIONAL
 LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND



Please send your Reply *Via Western Union* You may telephone s for a messenger

WESTERN UNION

(THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY)

CABLEGRAM

43

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH Co., Ltd.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

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2/M0156 NLT HON 28

12 Mar. 1936

Canadian League against
Nazism and Fascism

FREEDOM CHURCH LEADERS TRADE UNIONISTS AND LARGE NUMBER OF

C C F LEADERS COOPERATING OUR SOLE AIM TO UNITE ALL WHO BELIEVE

IN PEACE WRITING.

A A MACLEOD.



Please send your Reply *Via Western Union* You may telephone us for a messenger

(44)

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Canadian League Against War and Fascism

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

OFFICE: 73 ADELAIDE ST. WEST
PHONE ELGIN 0661
TORONTO, ONT.

A. A. MacLeod

Officers:

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Chairman.
Rev. T. C. Douglas, M.P.,
Vice-Chairman.
Jean Péron,
Vice-Chairman.
David Goldstick,
Treasurer.

March 12th 1936.

Honourable George Lansbury, M.P.,
House of Commons,
London, England.

Dear Mr. Lansbury,

National Council:

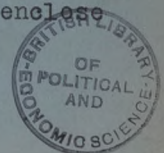
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L. Palermo
D. N. Brodie
Charles Perry
W. Smith

We have just received Mr. Postgate's letter of Feb. 26th, and needless to say, we are all greatly disturbed by its contents. It seems to us almost incredible that anyone should so completely misrepresent the situation to you. On learning that the cable was sent by a C.C.F. official, I quickly got in touch with Mr. Spry, not dreaming of course that he was responsible for it.

The only reason he was able to give for his action was that since you are a member of the Labor Party, you must speak under the auspices of the C.C.F., etc. etc. He flatly denied that he had referred to our movement as a "subversive society." He also admitted that he had not consulted his executive committee and while several other names were mentioned in the cable, these people were not aware of its contents. It would therefore appear that Mr. Spry acted entirely on his own initiative.

I explained to him that you were coming to America on a non-political mission, and that the main object of your visit was to help strengthen the peace movement; that, in our opinion, your visit to Canada should be for the same purpose, and that therefore it was highly desirable that you should speak from a non-political platform representing all shades of peace opinion.

Naturally, we were most concerned over the charge that we were a "subversive society," whose aim it is to disrupt the labor movement, etc. etc. The best answer I can give to that charge is a copy of a letter received from the president of the largest trade union centre in Canada (representing 110,000 trade unionists), on the occasion of our recent Peace Congress, which I enclose herewith.



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A. A. MacLeod

12 March 1936

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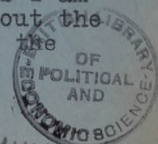
You may be very sure that Mr. Draper would not send such a letter to a subversive organization. Perhaps I should add that James Simpson, ex-mayor of Toronto, who is also the vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress, officially welcomed the delegates on that occasion. These facts will make it quite obvious to you that the leaders of our labor movement do not share Mr. Spry's opinion regarding our League.

I suppose one of the best ways in which you can judge our movement is to know something about its leadership. I am therefore sending you a thumb-nail sketch of each member of the National Council. You will then be in a position to judge whether they are the sort of people you want to associate with.

I am also sending you copies of our monthly magazine, which will give you a clear idea of how we approach the whole question of war and peace. The only thing I can think of in the work of the League which might justify Mr. Spry's contention that we are a "subversive society" is the fact that we co-operate with the Communist Party. Our position on this question is quite clear. Many of us, including the writer, have deep differences with the Communists, but so long as they are prepared to work with us for the maintenance of world peace, we are glad to have their co-operation. We have been working with them for the past eighteen months, and all the members of our National Council will testify that they have scrupulously played the game with us. Such being the case, I think you will agree that we are justified in continuing to co-operate with them.

We are trying to take a realistic position. The Communist Party has a membership of approximately 8,000. Their influence, on the other hand, runs into several hundreds of thousands. We should not be so narrow as to refuse their help and co-operation in the cause of peace. Nor is Mr. Spry consistent on these points, for shortly after he cabled Sir Stafford Cripps, he concluded an agreement between the C.C.F. and the Communist Party for a united May Day. Mr. Spry informed me of this a few days ago. Frankly, I can only attribute his action to partisanship. Naturally he would like the C.C.F. to derive benefit from your visit to Canada. There is nothing wrong about that, but since you are coming to America to participate in a great peace crusade, we think it is most important that you should address yourself to all lovers of peace, - C.C.F., trade unionists, church people, the Communists, in short, all sorts and conditions of men. Unless we can unite all men of good-will in this cause, I fear we shall not succeed in banishing war from the world.

I have tried to give you a complete picture of the situation, I deeply regret if you have been upset by these events, as I am sure you have. Although at first we were rather cross about the whole affair, we are now trying to convince Mr. Spry that the C.C.F. should jointly sponsor your meeting with us.



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12 March 1936

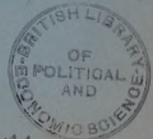
-3-

World peace stands above partisan politics. Anything which divides men of good-will can only serve the purpose of the war mongers. Finally, let me assure you that you may place implicit faith and trust in the sponsors of your meeting; that world peace is the only thing we are concerned about; and, also, that we shall do everything in our power to clear up the present misunderstanding, and I am sure we shall succeed.

Very sincerely yours,

A. A. MacLEOD
National Chairman.

AAM/FJM.
Enclosures.



M449

[with A. A. Macleod letter 12 May 1936]

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CANADIAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

Who's Who on the National Council.

- A. A. MacLEOD, National Chairman. Former managing editor of "The World Tomorrow", and for many years a colleague of Kirby Page and Sherwood Eddy.
- REV. T. C. DOUGLAS, M.P. C.C.F. member of the Canadian House of Commons; National President, Co-operative Commonwealth Youth Movement.
- JEAN PERON. Outstanding French Canadian member of the National Council, C. C. F.
- D. GOLDSTICK. Well known Toronto lawyer.
- DR. SALEM G. BLAND. Distinguished Canadian clergyman; regular contributor to the "Toronto Daily Star."
- WILLIAM IRVINE. Ex-C.C.F. Member of Parliament, and at present C.C.F. organizer, Province of Alberta.
- HAROLD E. WINCH, M.L.A. C.C.F., M.L.A., British Columbia.
- MRS. ANNA N. SISSONS. President, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
- M. N. EISENDRATH. Leading Canadian Jewish Rabbi.
- DR. JOHN LINE. Professor of Christian Ethics, University of Toronto, and leader Fellowship For A Christian Social Order.
- KENNETH WOODSWORTH. Chairman, Student Peace Movement.
- STEWART SMITH. Labor editor and local leader Communist Party.
- A. M. Stephen. Well known Canadian poet and outstanding C.C.F. leader in British Columbia.
- SAM LAWRENCE, M.P.P. C.C.F. member Ontario Legislature.
- REV. J. W. A. NICHOLSON. Outstanding United Church clergyman.
- GEORGE BENNETT. C.C.F. labor mayor of Windsor, Ont.
- R. R. STEWART. Secretary, Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia.
- J. G. KING. National secretary, Co-operative Commonwealth Youth Movement.



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[with A.A. MacLeod letter 12 Mar. 1936]

48

- A. E. SMITH. General Secretary, Canadian Labor Defense League.
- REV. BEN H. SPENCE. Well known temperance leader and chairman,
Reginal Council, C.C.F.
- MRS. ROSCOE RODD. Church leader and member C.C.F.
- J. R. TOOTHILL. C.C.F. labor alderman, Regina, Sask.
- FRED FISH. Member Provincial Council, C.C.F. and chairman Toronto
and District Council, Canadian League Against War & Fascism.
- P. J. ROWE, M.P. Social Credit Member of Parliament.
- A. D. SCHATZ. Toronto businessman.
- Dr. ROSE HENDERSON. C.C.F. member, Toronto Board of Education.
- THOMAS A. EWEN. National Secretary, Workers' Unity League.
- GEORGE S. MOONEY. Member provincial council, C.C.F., Montreal.
- ARTHUR MOULD. Chairman, Ontario Labor Party.
- HAROLD M. GERRY. Mayor of Beverley, Alta.
- REV. S. B. EAST. United Church clergyman.
- K. N. CAMERON. Rhodes Scholar; editor "ACTION."
- MARGARET CRANG. C.C.F. alderman, Edmonton.
- MIS. IDA H. SIEGEL. Member Jewish Women's Council, and Toronto
Board of Education.
- E. A. BEDER. General secretary, Socialist Party of Canada
- S.A.G. BARNES, M.L.A. Social Credit member, Alberta Legislature.
- A. W. ATWATER. Winnipeg labor leader.
- MRS. ELIZABETH MORTON. Leading member C.C.F.
- JACOB PENNER. Communist alderman, Winnipeg.
- THOMAS UPHILL, M.L.A. Labor member, British Columbia Legislature.
- W. KNIGHT. Mayor of Blairmore, Alta.
- MRS. AGNES SHARPE. C.C.F. Alderman, Hamilton, Ont.
- W. T. LAWSON. Canadian journalist.



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[with A.A. MacLeod letter 12 Mar. 1936]

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L. PALERMO. Trade unionist.

D. N. BRODIE. Business man.

CHARLES PERRY. Well known French Canadian labor leader.

W. SMITH. Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.



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"The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

"Ottawa, Ont.,

"Dec. 2nd, 1935.

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"Mr. A. A. MacLeod,
National Chairman,
Canadian League Against War & Fascism,
Toronto, Ont.

*[with A. A. MacLeod letter 12 Mar 1936]
Canadian League*

"Dear Mr. MacLeod,

"This will acknowledge receipt of yours of Nov. 28th reminding me that a copy of a Call summoning the Second National Congress Against War and Fascism in the city of Toronto on Dec. 6th, had been mailed this office, containing the request that the Congress be represented by myself as its President.

"While I realize the great importance of such a gathering, particularly at this juncture in the world's crucial war-like movements, I regret that pressure of work at headquarters coupled with some previous engagements in connection with my official duties, precludes my acceptance of your kind invitation to attend your Congress convention.

"The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at its annual conventions for many years back has adopted resolutions against war, particularly against wars of aggression. The Congress has always stood for liberty and unity, consequently irrevocably hostile to all dictatorships whether they be of the Fascist, the Nazi or the Obigarch type. Labor accepts the doctrine that no matter how great the errors of democracy, the errors of the dictators, political, military and administrative, have involved the world in far more grave and dire consequences, culminating in making of most of the European nations a vast armed camp now engaged in a race in the manufacture of the most deadly and destructive air and land implements of war, aimed at the annihilation of humanity.

"To my mind, your League is engaged in the eternal struggle between two principles - right and wrong - throughout the world. One embodies the common right of humanity, the other the tyrannical right of self-imposed dictators.

"With your principal aim and object 'against war and Fascism', the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is in full accord, and will energetically support same on every occasion, whenever opportunity presents itself to do so.

"Hoping your convention will be largely attended, and regretting my inability to be present, Yours sincerely,

"(sgd.) P. M. Draper,
"President."

