A28,5

3620 Prud'homme Av.
N. D. G.
Montreal.
Jan. 4/43.

Noted

Dear Mrs Snyder.

Will you please thank the League for Womens' Rights for their sympathy expressed to me in their beautiful gift of flowers to my dear husband.

With my kindest regards I all

Sincerely yours
Ethel Bielby

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28,6

7 janvier, 1943.

Honourable Adélard Godbout,
premier ministre,
Hotel du Gouvernement,
Québec.

M. le premier ministre,

Nous voyons par les journaux que d'importantes législations sont a l'étude pour la prochaine session.

La Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme s'est toujours interessée a ces questions et tient a vous féliciter pour l'initiative que vous prenez en ce moment au sujet de l'instruction obligatoire, du service civil provincial et de l'ouverture de la profession du notariat aux femmes de la province.

Nous comptons surtout que les femmes seront éligibles autant que les hommes aux nouvelles positions crées par un service civil provincial. Les femmes de la Province de Quebec vous rendent la confiance que vous leur avez témoignée en leur accordant le droit de vote, et suivant avec le plus grand interèt la marche progressive de votre carrière.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A28,6

Honourable Adelard Godbout.

Veuillez agréer, M. le premièr ministre, nos meilleurs voeux pour la nouvelle année.

Sincerement à vous,

(Mme. Georges Garneau)
présidente.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
VILLE de MONTRÉAL

1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28, 7

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
F. CYRIL JAMES

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

January 7th, 1943.

Dear Mrs. Garneau,

Principal James left for Ottawa last night and will not be back in Montreal until next Tuesday or Wednesday. There is a strong possibility that he will have to be in Ottawa again on Saturday the 16th also, but as soon as he returns I will call your very kind invitation to his attention.

Faithfully yours,

D. Murray

Principal's Secretary

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
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COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Mrs. George Garneau,
President,
League for Women's Rights,
1517 Mountain Street,
Montreal, Que.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28, 8

UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL
SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

Montréal, le 8 janvier 1943.

Madame Georges Garneau
Présidente de la Ligue
pour les droits de la femme,
1517, rue de la Montagne,
Montréal.

Madame,

Je vous remercie vivement de votre aimable invitation à laquelle je suis fort sensible.

Malheureusement, je serai à Québec le 16 janvier, et à mon grand regret, je ne pourrai assister à votre déjeuner.

Veuillez agréer l'hommage de mes sentiments les plus respectueux.

Edouard Montpetit

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1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 78,9

Montréal, 9 janvier 1943.

La Ligue des Droits
de la Femme.

Madame,

Ceci est pour vous dire que je ne pourrai pas assister à la conférence du 16 janvier.

Bien à vous,

Thérèse Legault.

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A 28, 15

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
F. CYRIL JAMES

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

January 13, 1943

Dear Mrs. Garneau,

Upon my return from Ottawa this morning I find your very kind invitation to lunch with The League for Women's Rights, but since I have to be in Ottawa again on Saturday I regret that I shall not have an opportunity of accepting it. This is particularly unfortunate for me, since I have to discuss the same subject at the Cana - dian Club on Monday and should have liked the benefit of Mr. Stein's ideas.

With renewed regrets, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

F. Cyril James

Mrs. George Garneau,
1517 Mountain Street,
Montreal. Que.

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A 28, 16

Ans Jan 30

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ALUMNAE
ASSOCIATION
MONTREAL

January 13, 1943.

Mrs. Brody Snyder,
Secretary
League for Women's Rights.
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Mrs. Snyder:

The Montreal Branch of the Queen's University Alumnae Association respectfully wishes to call to the attention of the League for Women's Rights that a Bill for Compulsory School Attendance is to be presented at the coming session of the Quebec Legislature and that we heartily support the action of the Montreal

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Rights request its affiliated societies to write letters of approval and endorsation to the Hon. Adelard Godbout, Provincial Premier, the Hon. Hector Perrier, Provincial Secretary, the Hon. J. A. Matthewson, Provincial Treasurer, and also letters to as many as possible of the individual members of the Legislature urging them to support the Bill for Compulsory School Attendance.

Yours truly,
Estelle Grant
Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Euston Grant,
5780 Côte St Luc Rd.,
Montreal, Que.

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Catholic School Board and the Catholic Committee of Education on their vote for Compulsory School Attendance.

While the general attitude of the public seems to be a feeling of assurance that the Bill will become law, there is actually grave reason for concern. Because of the consequent additional revenue required there may be sufficient opposition in some quarters to render its passage so uncertain that the government may deem it expedient to refrain from submitting the measure to a vote. We, therefore, wish to submit to the League for Women's Rights the following resolution:

That the League for Women's

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A 28, 17

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

QUEBEC, le 15 janvier 1943.

Madame Georges Garneau,
La Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme,
1517 Mountain Street,
Montréal, P.Q.

Madame,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 7 janvier, et je vous remercie bien sincèrement des aimables félicitations que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser au nom de la Ligue pour les droits de la femme.

J'apprécie beaucoup cette démarche de votre part.

Veuillez bien me croire,

Votre tout dévoué,

Gt

Adélard Godbout.

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Montréal H2L 1L9

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A 28, 18

Card sent JGS.

The Treasurer.
The League for Women's Rights.
Montreal. P.Q.

625 Murray Hill
Westmount, P.Q.
Jan. 16. 1943.

Dear Madam:

I received, before Christmas, a notice about dues and have, unfortunately, mislaid it. Enclosed is my cheque for $1.00 - to cover dues this year.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Willa Black.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28, 18

18 janvier, 1943.

Madame A. Gratton,
194 Avenue Querbes,
Outremont.

Madame:-

Selon votre demande pour information au sujet de la Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme, n'ayant plus de livrets en francais, nous incluons la literature en englais.

Votre devouee,

LIGUE POUR LES DROITS DE LA FEMME,

Jos. Bérard secretaire.

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A28, 19

C A N A D A

MINISTERE DES SERVICES NATIONAUX DE GUERRE
DIVISION DE LA RECUPERATION

MONTREAL, le 18 janvier 1943.

Cher monsieur,

Je vous serais très reconnaissant, s'il vous était possible de vous faire mon interprète auprès du bureau de direction de votre Association, en vue d'obtenir de ce dit bureau de direction leur collaboration avec l'Office National de la Récupération.

Il est un fait reconnu que la récupération à date a prouvé sa raison d'être et qu'il nous est nécessaire de continuer le merveilleux travail déjà commencé, afin de pourvoir nos industries de guerre des matières vitales et nécessaires à la victoire. Pour atteindre ce but, il nous faut par tous les moyens possibles faire comprendre à la population la part qu'elle est appelée à jouer dans la grande campagne de la récupération.

Toutes les associations, corps publics, firmes commerciales et industrielles seront appelés à seconder nos efforts, chacun dans sa sphère respective. C'est pourquoi, croyant que votre Association pouvait nous être grandemant utile, je me permets de lui faire la demande suivante: "Serait-il possible d'insérer au bas de chaque circulaire émise par votre Association, une phrase particulière, pour rappeler à vos membres que la récupération est importante et qu'il est un devoir pour tous de s'en occuper?"

Je laisse à votre discrétion, le soin de juger quelle serait la phrase la mieux appropriée, dans les circonstances; le fait de répéter ce message de temps à autre serait de nature à nous aider grandement et votre bienveillante collaboration avec notre Département serait grandement appréciée.

Toutefois, à titre de suggestion, je me permets de vous adresser les quelques phrases ci-dessous, que vous pourrez modifier selon les besoins ou même employer celles de votre choix.

Une réponse à cette lettre circulaire obligerait.

Acceptez, cher monsieur, avec mes remerciements sincères, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Votre tout dévoué,

Roger Charbonneau

Edifice Aldred,
Chambre 317,
MONTREAL.

Roger Charbonneau,
Surintendant Provincial,
Récupération Nationale.

RC/AM

1. "La Récupération est nécessaire à la Victoire!"
2. "Récupération un devoir pour tous!"
3. "La Récupération un troisième front!"
4. "Tous doivent s'enrégimenter dans la grande armée de la Récupération!"
5. "Pauvres ou riches, grands ou petits, hommes ou femmes, doivent aider à la Récupération!"
6. "Les industries de guerre ont besoin de ce que vous ne vous servez plus. Donnez-le à la Récupération!"
7. "Faites fabriquer des munitions avec vos rebuts de ferrailles!"
8. "La Récupération des rebuts est devenue nécessaire!"
9. "Songez à trouver des rebuts! Trouvez des rebuts! Parlez de rebuts mais ne vous rebutez point!"
10. "Le pays compte sur vous! Aidez à la Récupération!"

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Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

Jan 25/43.

A 28, 19

LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS
1517 MOUNTAIN STREET
MONTREAL

January 21, 1943.

Dear Miss Stewart,

I would appreciate it greatly if you would send me a few sheets out of the English Minute Book, as I have none at home.

Yours truly,

Mina Snyder

226 Wolseley Ave.,
Montreal West, P. Q.

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Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A28,20

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
CANADIAN, LIMITED

CONDUCTING THE I.C.S. SYSTEM OF ENGINEERING, TRADE AND BUSINESS TRAINING IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

MONTREAL · CANADA

January 29, 1943.

The Secretary,
The League for Women's Rights,
1517 Mountain St.,
Montreal.

Re - Renewal of Lease.

Dear Madam:

If you desire to renew the lease for Room No. 9, 1517 Mountain St., Montreal, on the present basis, for another period of one year, commencing May 1st, 1943, I would ask you to immediately let me have a brief note to that effect.

Please do not delay in answering this letter.

Yours sincerely,

E. S. Lovelock

ESL:LW

Assistant Secretary.

Rec. Feb. 11 '43.

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COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A28,25

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

The members of this League are very much perturbed over the new ruling of National Selective Service in which it states an employee means "any person who has attained his 16th birthday". As there is not compulsory education in the province of Quebec, the children of this province are not obliged to go to school, and in the Juvenile Section of National Selective Service in Montreal there are hundreds of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 who now have to obtain a permit to work. However under P.C. 246, Sec. 1, sub-sec. b, the children of 14 to 16 can seek employment wherever they wish and there will be absolutely no control over the employer in exploiting these children. I feel sure the Department of Labour will take some action to protect the children of this province from being exploited.

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A 28, 25

No. 200, Sec. 1, sub-sec. b of P.C. 246:

An employee means any person who has attained his 16th birthday and has not attained his 65th birthday and who is employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship, written or oral, expressed or implied; includes any person or group or class of persons not employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship when the Minister declares such person or group, or class of persons to be an employee for the purposes of this part.

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Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28,25

February 3, 1943.

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Assistant Deputy-Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

The enclosed for your information and we trust you will take some action in this matter.

Courteously yours,

(Mrs. Georges Garneau)
President

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COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28, 25

February 3, 1943.

Mrs. Rex Eaton,
Women's Division,
National Selective Service,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Eaton,-

The enclosed for your information and we trust you will take some action in this matter.

Courteously yours,

(Mrs. Georges Garneau)
President

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Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28,29

le 8 février, 1943.

L'Honorable Adélard Godbout,
Premier-Ministre,
Hôtel du Parlement,
Québec.

Monsieur le Premier-Ministre,

La Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme voit avec beaucoup d'inquiétude l'opposition qui se forme dans certains milieux contre la recommendation du Conseil de l'Instruction publique touchant à la scolarité obligatoire dans cette province.

Nous avons confiance que cette opposition n'influencera aucunement le gouvernement et qu'il étudiera, dès l'ouverture de la session, cette question si importante de l'instruction obligatoire et promulguera une loi la mettant en vigueur. L'avenir des enfants du Québec en dépend.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Premier-Ministre, l'assurance de nos sentiments les plus distingués.

Secrétaire.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
VILLE de MONTRÉAL

1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
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Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 08, 30

February 8, 1943.

Honourable J. Arthur Mathewson,
Provincial Treasurer,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Sir,

The League for Women's Rights is greatly concerned about the opposition which is being shown in certain quarters to the recommendation of the Council of Education relative to compulsory education in this Province.

We are confident that the Government will not take cognizance of this opposition and that it will bring this question up for consideration at the opening of the session and will adopt a bill enforcing compulsory education in this Province. It is highly important for the welfare of the children of the Province of Quebec.

Courteously yours,

Secretary

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1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

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A 28, 31
fre

SECRÉTARIAT DE LA PROVINCE
QUÉBEC

CABINET DU MINISTRE

QUEBEC
le 9 février
1943

Mademoiselle,

En réponse à votre lettre du 8 février, je tiens à vous assurer que le Gouvernement accorde sa meilleure attention à l'important problème de la fréquentation scolaire obligatoire.

Je vous remercie des excellents sentiments que vous avez bien voulu nous exprimer.

Veuillez me croire, mademoiselle,

Votre tout dévoué,

Mademoiselle Claire Bourgeois, secrétaire,
Ligue pour les droits de la femme,
1517, rue de la Montagne,
MONTREAL, P.Q.-

/PD.

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VILLE de MONTRÉAL

1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

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A28,32

QUEBEC COMMITTEE FOR ALLIED VICTORY

VICTOIRE ALLIÉE

609A DRUMMOND BLDG., 1117 ST. CATHERINE ST. W. MONTREAL, QUEBEC TELEPHONE HARBOUR 5794

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Mr. Leslie Roberts
Mrs. Marion Roberts
Mr. Henri Richard
Mr. Henry Segal
Mr. Eric Smit
Miss Lillian Tarlow
Mr. George Thibeault
Mr. Thurston Topham
Miss Beryl Truax
Mr. Alfred Vickers

9th February 1943.

Dear Sir or Madam:

Before you decide please read the accompanying pamphlet carefully and with an open mind. We know we are raising a controversial issue but we believe it would be the part of cowardice to refrain.

Even since this pamphlet came off the press, Goebbels ' propaganda has increased in strength and virulence. Our daily papers are making headlines which do not correctly interpret the body of the stories they introduce, headlines which are calculated to divide the United Nations at the very moment when unity is essential. Patriotic citizens can and must take a stand against this fifth column activity. It is absurd to think that we can win the war and at the same time sow disunity among ourselves.

The retention of the ban on anti-Fascit organizations is part of the same Quisling plan. We, in Quebec, have an especially important part to play in removing this sore spot from our body politic. Your organization can take a share in this tremendous task of furthering Canadian unity for Victory. The opportunity is here! We urge you in all earnestness to act!

Sincerely yours,

Mary Jennison

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MJ:FM

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A 28,32

WE STAND FOR
VICTORY

"Every man or nation who marches against Hitler is our ally . . ."
—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, June 22, 1941.

Complete and final conquest of Hitler is the task of the United Nations. "Unconditional surrender" is the watchword of the coming offensive. Canada, with every other ally, has a stern and significant part to play. The will and interest of every individual must be directed towards the building of a national unity which subordinates every other question to the primary task of winning the war. Only so can we share in achieving the "unconditional surrender" of the axis powers.

National unity means forgetting every issue which may previously have divided us; it means providing opportunity for every Canadian to throw his strength, his talents, his time and his training into that aspect of the war effort to which he can make the greatest contribution; it means freeing the full potentialities of Canadian men and women to get on with the job of winning the war.

In Canada, national unity has not yet been fully achieved. Among the obstacles in its way, one is paramount. Alone among the United Nations, Canada maintains a ban on anti-fascist organizations, those groups which more than any others, have condemned

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Hitler and all that he stands for, which have pleaded repeatedly for an opportunity to get into the fight. These organizations have gone on record again and again as supporting the war effort, yet their members are still threatened and ordered to curtail activities directed solely towards the increased prosecution of the war.

HITLER'S WEAPON — One of Hitler's favourite and most effective weapons is the bogey of Communism. Country after country has fallen into disunity through the expert wielding of this weapon by Hitler's fifth columnists. Even since Casablanca, Hitler is calling on the Allied Nations to make peace with Germany and prevent the "bolshevization of Europe". His agents take up the cry in Canada. Doubt and disunity are fed and grow. The attitude of the Canadian government towards the recommendations of its own Parliamentary Committee on the Defence of Canada regulations places in the hands of Canada's native fifth columnists a legal weapon of which they make full use. On the eve of the greatest battles in history, at a time of unprecedented crisis, at a time when, we, as Canadians, fighting for our very existence, cannot afford to let anything divide us, the Government is playing right into the hands of Hitler's friends. **Communism is being made an issue when the only issue is Victory.**

THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN — The people of Canada do not want this disunity. Prime Minister Mackenzie King recognizes the fear of Communism for what it is — Hitler's method of gaining allies for his cause. Many newspapers, notably the Toronto Globe and Mail, the Ottawa Journal and the Vancouver Province have gone on record as supporting the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee. The United Church and the Anglican Church have taken a similar stand. Only recently outstanding citizens, such as Leopold Macauley, Rev. W. A. Cameron, Provost, F. H. Cosgrave, Sir Ernest MacMillan, Clifford Sifton, Sir Ellsworth Flavelle and Rabbi S. Sachs along with some twenty-five others signed a petition to the government asking that the report of the Parliamentary Committee be implemented.

ANTI-FASCISTS AND THE WAR—The influence of avowed anti-fascists in improving the war effort has been recognized in every country save those we oppose. In the United States, President Roosevelt ordered the release of Earl Browder, Secretary of the American Communist Party "in the interest of national unity". In Australia, the Communist Party has been fully legalized. In England, the ban has been lifted on the Daily Worker, again in the interest of national unity. In India, legality has been granted to the Communist Party. General Giraud has released 27 former Communist deputies, interned in North Africa and promised that more releases will follow. General de Gaulle has welcomed the help of the Communist Party in the Fighting French movement. Communists and other anti-fascists are recognized as playing a leading role in the powerful underground movements of conquered Europe, the movements which, when the time for invasion comes, will join hands with the Allies in the final battle against Hitlerism.

WHO OPPOSES? — Excuse is made that Quebec would oppose the implementation of the Parliamentary Committee's report. It is true that a group of unscrupulous, self-seeking politicians have successfully made enough noise to convince some people that they represent Quebec. Consciously or unconsciously, they are doing Hitler's work. They led the campaign for a "No" vote in the Plebiscite. They are using the just grievances of Quebec workers to drive a wedge between them and their fellow-workers elsewhere in Canada. They are opposed to employment of women in industry, to labour-management production committees. They are responsible for raising the "Red Bogey" in Quebec.

These noisy careerists do not represent the honest citizens of the Province. They do not speak for those whose brothers, sons and husbands demonstrated on the beaches of Dieppe that Quebec stands in the forefront of Canadian war effort.

THE PEOPLE OF QUEBEC DETEST FASCISM — They do not wish to be used as tools by this reactionary minority which would exploit their real wrongs for a vicious end. They do not and will not accept responsibility for supporting injustice. They resent this attempt to isolate them from their fellow-Canadians.

ACT NOW — The ban on anti-fascist organizations must be lifted, in order that they, with all other loyal Canadians, may play their role in the life and death struggle confronting us. The House of Commons is elected by and responsible to the people of Canada. The people have the duty and the right to make their voices heard. If you believe with Churchill and Roosevelt, that the first task is to defeat Hitler, if you realize even in part, the gigantic scope of such a task, you cannot be willing that one single individual, to say nothing of whole groups, should be barred from taking his share in the battle which requires **everything from everybody.**

HITLER IS THE ENEMY — This appeal is directed to you not on behalf of the anti-fascist organizations now illegal, but on behalf of yourself. Today civilization is threatened. **The only enemy is Hitler.** To raise any other issue at this time is to disunite and divide. Every man and every woman is needed in the battle. To prevent outstanding anti-fascist organizations and individuals from taking their full share in this cataclysmic struggle is to play directly into Hitler's hands. For your own sake and the sake of your children, for Canada and for civilization, remember you are a citizen of a democracy. Exercise your rights as a citizen. Wire or write your member of Parliament. Bring this question to the attention of every group to which you belong. **ACT. HELP RESTORE LEGALITY TO ALL ANTI-FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS — FOR NATIONAL UNITY — THE KEY TO VICTORY.**

The following "loyal Canadians, interested in national unity for a greater war effort, who are not and have never been members of any of the organizations now banned" signed an advertisement appearing in the Montreal Star and La Presse, in July, 1942, urging the lifting of the ban on all anti-fascist organizations:

Prof. Frank Beare, Dean of Presbyterian College, Montreal.

Jean-Marie Bedard, Journalist, Quebec City.

Prof. N. J. Berrill, Chairman, Dept. of Zoology, McGill University.

R. L. Calder, K.C., Montreal.

W. Couturier, Business Agent, Local 54, Int'l Fur and Leather Workers' Union, Montreal.

Pierre Chaloult, Journalist, Vice-President, Comité de France Libre, Quebec City.

Emile Coderre (Jean Narrache), Author, Montreal.

Jean Chauvin, Journalist, Montreal.

William Craig, Pres. Div. 4 Railway Engineers, A.F. of L., Montreal.

Hugh Corrigan, Trades and Labour Council, City Councillor, Montreal.

Rev. Angus Cameron, Unitarian Church of the Messiah.

Jack Charron, Int'l Representative, Boiler Makers' Union, Montreal.

O. F. Denstedt, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Biochemistry, McGill University.

Marcel E. Francq, Sec.-Treas., Prov. Federation of Labour.

Gus Franq, Hon. President, Provincial Federation of Labour, Montreal.

Paul Fournier, President, Trades and Labour Council.

Louis Fitch, K.C., Montreal.

Jos. Fortier, Treasurer, La Fraternité des Ouvriers Forestiers, Quebec City.

Emile Fagnant, President, Local 52, International Printing Pressmen, Montreal.

Louis Guerard, General Vice-President, United Assn. of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Montreal.

Henri Girard, Journalist, Montreal.

Jean Charles Harvey, Editor, Le Jour, Montreal.

Robert Haddow, Grand Lodge Representative, Int'l Assn. of Machinists, Montreal.

F. H. Hall, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Montreal.

John Kerry, K.C., Chairman, Quebec Com. for Allied Victory, Montreal.

Professor Henri Laugier, Université de Montréal.

Arthur Lismer, Supervisor of Education, Art Association, Montreal.

W. E. Long, Delegate to C.P.R. Local Federation from Lodge 111, Int'l Asn. of Mach., Montreal.

R. J. Lamoureux, Director, U.S.W. of Amer., Que. Sub-Dist. No. 6, Vice-Pres. Quebec Prov. Council C.C.F., Montreal.

E. Larose, Secretary, Mont'l Dist. Council, United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, Montreal.

T. H. Matthews, Registrar, McGill University.

Rev. M. F. McCutcheon, D.D., First Baptist Church, Montreal.

Dr. C. P. Martin, Chairman, Dept. of Anatomy, McGill University.

H. F. Mead, Gen. Chairman, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Montreal.

R. Bilodeau, Chairman, Joint Production Com., Noorduyn Plant.

R. Y. Menary, Rep. and Organizer, Int. Moulders' Union, Montreal.

Prof. Theodore F. M. Newton, McGill University.

Jean Palardy, Artist, Montreal.

Theodore Prezeau, Pres., Mtl. Labour Council, Exec. Memb. Que. Prov. Council C.C.F., Mtl.

Guy Roberge, Barrister, Quebec City.

Urbain Roussin, Business Agent, International Assoc. of Machinists, Montreal.

Albert Roy, Gen. Vice-Pres., International Fur Workers Union, Montreal.

C. T. Russell, Chairman, Montreal Div., National Salvage Campaign.

O. Renaud, Business Rep., Local 116, Sheet Metal Workers, Int. Union, Montreal.

O. U. Tremblay, Chairman, La Fraternité des Ouvriers Forestiers, Quebec City.

J. Roxborough Smith, Past President, Assoc. of Architects of Prov. of Quebec, Montreal.

Prof. D. L. Thompson, Chairman, Dept. Biochemistry, McGill University.

Beryl Truax, Past Pres., Prov. Assn. of Protestant Teachers, Montreal.

Adrien Villeneuve, Business Agent, Aircraft Local 212, Int'l. Assn. of Machinists, Montreal.

Alfred Vickers, President, Lodge 631, Int'l Assn. of Machinists, Montreal.

Edward Wilson, Mayor, Verdun, Que.

Edgar Le Duc, Mayor, Lachine.

J. Cappello, General Chairman, Local 118, International Association of Machinsts.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28,32

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT CANADIANS

John Bracken, Leader of Progressive-Conservatives:

"Unity or purpose and action in prosecution of the war should be the determining factor in dealing with people or with groups of people. I think as Churchill said, that any man or state which fights against Naziism is our friend. Any man or state who marches with Hitler is our foe. Let us have whatever political differences we desire in time of peace, but when democracy has its back to the wall in time of war, we should seek all rational means to compose our domestic differences and to promote the utmost national unity."

Telegram sent to the Prime Minister by Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn and Attorney General G. D. Conant, October 12th, 1942:

"The Attorney General and I have already made representations to the Minister of Justice urging the implementation of the Parliamentary Report recommending lifting the ban on the Communist Party . . . . It is a shocking state of affairs that in this grave hour Canada alone among the United Nations continues to treat the Communist Party as an outlaw body in order to accommodate narrow political prejudices, especially when the organization in question is eager to take its place in the struggle against world fascism. We can no longer allow our country to be misjudged by the free world nor permit the Axis powers to derive comfort from the present policies of the Department of Justice."

J. W. Noseworthy, C.C.F. M.P.:

"Communist party members have clearly demonstrated their earnest desire to aid in the battles in which we . . . are fighting for existence. Can we afford at this crucial hour to reject their help . . . We must have unity between all the peoples of the United Nations. Does the ban of the party whose counterpart governs and controls our great ally contribute to such unity? The skilfully designed weapon of the fascist propaganda has always sought to divide its opponents by exploiting the fear of Communism . . . To continue a ban obviously unconnected with war purposes is to distract attention from the supreme need of the moment, a united democratic consecration to the winning of the war . . . The present ban on the Communist Party is a symbol of oppression and disunity and an Axis-inspired fear of true democracy. It should and must be removed."

The Vancouver Daily Province:

"It might be said that in the pressure of business at the close of the session the House forgot about the committee's report. But this would not be true. The report was not forgotten. It was deliberately ignored. Parliament ran away from it. . . . . It is a case of political necessity fighting freedom."

The Toronto Globe and Mail:

"If the Communists who have been interned are no danger to the state and are being released, then why the ban on the Communist Party? In or out, they are still members of the Party. If some can be released and others can't, then it is the individual not the party, the Government fears. Again, why the ban?"

Russel Harvey, Executive Member of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council:

"International trade unionists support the demand that the Defence of Canada Regulations be cleaned of un-Canadian and undemocratic features by which loyal citizens can be whisked off to jail or internment without the right of trial. We join in insisting that the ban on the Communist Party be lifted. This definitely does not constitute an endorsement of the Communist philosophy. But it is a reaffirmation of our faith in democracy, in which constructive minorities shall have freedom from persecution and the threat of jail and by which their efforts will be welcomed in the common cause."

Arthur Roebuck, Liberal M.P.:

"We had hoped — that this situation would be changed. But it has not changed. Charges were laid against prominent men and a witch hunt made for Communists; an ex-alderman, an ex-school trustee and others were arrested, and so the time came to call together people who love liberty and demand that the ban be removed at once against all anti-fascist societies — not only Communists — but all such.'

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

QUEBEC COMMITTEE FOR ALLIED VICTORY
ROOM 609A — 1117 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A28,32

TWO
CENTS
STAMP
HERE

QUEBEC COMMITTEE FOR ALLIED VICTORY

1117 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.,

MONTREAL

FILL OUT AND MAIL *Today!*

REMPLISSEZ ET MALLEZ
Aujourd'hui!

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

Comme contribution importante à l'unité nationale, le clef de la victoire, je, soussigné, citoyen canadien, crois que l'on devrait lever l'interdit de toutes les organizations anti-fascistes et leur rendre leur biens et leurs propriétés.

As an important contribution to national unity, the key to victory, I, a loyal Canadian, believe that the ban should be lifted from all anti-fascist organizations and their property restored.

NOM ..... NAME

ADRESSE ..... ADDRESS

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28, 33

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

Québec, le 10 février, 1943.

Mademoiselle Claire Bourgeois, secrétaire,
Ligue pour les droits de la femme,
1517 rue de la Montagne,
Montréal, P.Q.

Mademoiselle,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 8 courant, dans laquelle vous me faites part de l'inquiétude de la Ligue pour les droits de la femme vis-à-vis l'opposition que vous dites se former dans certains milieux contre la recommandation du Conseil de l'Instruction publique au sujet de la scolarité obligatoire dans la province.

Vous pouvez être assurée que mon gouvernement accorde en ce moment son attention la plus entière au problème de l'instruction obligatoire, A tout événement, il me fait plaisir de faire parvenir vos bonnes remarques à monsieur Victor Doré, surintendant de l'Instruction publique.

Veuillez bien me croire,

Votre tout dévoué,

Adélard Godbout

Adélard Godbout.

Gl.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
VILLE de MONTRÉAL

1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 08, 34

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

QUEBEC, P.Q., February 11th 1943

Miss Claire Bourgeois, Secretary,
League for Women's Rights,
1517 Mountain Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Dear Madam,

I have your letter of the 8th instant about compulsory education and the opposition which is being shown in certain quarters. I have carefully noted its contents and wish to thank you for it.

Yours faithfully,

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

11 fevrier, 1943.

L'Honorable Edgar Rochette,

Ministre du Travail,

Hotel du Gouvernement,

Quebec.

M. le Ministre,

Vous trouverez sous ce pli copies d'echange de correspondance entre la Ligue des Droits de la Femme et le Ministere du Travail federal.

La reponse du Ministre confirme nos craintes au sujet de l'emploi des enfants de 14 a 16 ans dans cette province. Les enfants de cet age sont donc exposes a etre exploites et j'inclus des annonces parus dans les journaux de Montreal depuis le reglement du Service Selectif National, no.200, sec.1, sous-section b de P.C.246.

Il est evident que l'ingerence du gouvernement s'impose devant cette menace a la securite de l'enfance.

Esperant que vous voudrez bien accorder a cette grave question l'attention qu'elle merite,

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur, a mes meilleurs sentiments.

MME. GEORGE GARNEAU,
presidente.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
VILLE de MONTRÉAL

1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

AD 1, 35

L'Honorable Edgar Rochette
Ministre du Travail
Hotel du Gouvernement, Québec-

M. le Ministre,

Vous trouverez sous ce pli copies ~~de deux lettres etc~~ d'échange de correspondance entre la Ligue des Droits de la Femme et le Ministère du Travail fédéral-
La réponse du Ministre confirme nos craintes au sujet de l'emploi des enfants de 14 à 16 ans dans cette province-
Ces enfants de cet âge sont donc exposés à être exploités et j'inclus des annonces parues dans les journaux de Montréal depuis ~~peu~~ le ~~Nouveau~~ Règlement du Service ~~Selectif~~ national, no 200, Sec 1, Sous-Section. b de P.C. 246, ~~est en vigueur~~
Il est évident que l'ingérence du gouvernement s'impose devant ~~cette menace~~ ≠ Cette menace à la sécurité de l'enfance-
Espérant que vous voudrez bien accorder à cette grave question l'attention qu'elle mérite, ~~vous~~ je vous prie de croire, Monsieur, à mes meilleurs sentiments-

~~Confr~~ C.S.
~~présidente~~

(Mme George Garneau)
~~Sec Gen~~ Présidente

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
VILLE de MONTRÉAL

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Archives de la Ville de Montréal

1 copy - to Mr. Edgar Rochette - A28,35

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
FILE NO.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

6th February, 1943.

Mrs. Georges Garneau,
President, League for Women's Rights,
1517 Mountain Street, MONTREAL.

Dear Mrs. Garneau,

Re: Control of Employment regulations in relation to children 14 - 16 years of age.

The regulations for the control of employment are designed to provide National Selective Service with a record of persons who are regarded as being of present or potential value to the promotion of war production and the maintenance of essential services and whose employment, as necessity arises, can be controlled and directed to these ends.

Children of 14 to 16 years of age are not regarded as a source of labour upon which National Selective Service should depend and have therefore been excluded from the regulations. The Provincial Government is thus left with its prerogative to formulate and carry out a policy for the protection of children, without any intimation from National Selective Service that children under sixteen should be encouraged to accept employment in order to meet the labour requirements brought about by the war.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

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Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28,25

allows the labour of children to be exploited and we feel sure that the Department of Labour would not desire this to happen.

We trust you will take immediate action to correct this ruling.

Courteously yours,

(Mrs. Georges Carneau)
President.

cc Mr. A. MacNamara, Department of Labour
Mrs. Rex Eaton, National Selective Service.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9
Archives de la Ville de Montréal

Copy [illegible] Rochester

A 28,35

February 3, 1943.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,-

As an organization vitally interested in the welfare of children in the Province of Quebec, our members are greatly disturbed over the attached advertisement appearing in Montreal papers.

As you doubtless know, we have no compulsory education in Quebec, and in the juvenile section of the National Selective Service Office some 400 to 600 children a week obtain permits to work. Raising the age of the employees to 16 means that these children from 14 to 16 are now free to obtain employment anywhere and can be exploited by employers.

While it is hoped that compulsory education will be brought in at the coming session in Quebec, this ruling

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Circular to the French Press

Mlle. Marc-LA PATRIE
Mlle. Bernier-LE DEVOIR
Mme. Hurteau-LA PRESSE
Mme. Oligny-LE CANADA

MONTREAL,
11 fevrier, 1943.

La Ligue des Droits de la Femme annonce une assemblee prochaine qui aura lieu mercredi soir le 17 fevrier dans le Salon "B" de l'Hotel Mont Royal.

Deux conferencieres sont au programme:

Madame Paul Martel, assistante de Madame Rex Eaton au Service Selectif National,- et Mlle. Catherine Natzio du Bureau International du Travail.

Le sujet traite sera la Service Selectif National.

Madame Paul Martel est deja connue dans le Canada tout entier et dans la Province de Quebec en particulier. Elle a ete affiliee au bureau d'Assurance Chomage pendant plusieurs annees et depuis le debut de l'ete dernier remplit avec distinction une position d'une grande importance..

Mlle. Natzio est nee a Manchester en Engleterre. Elle a ete associee au Bureau International du Travail pendant neuf ans avant la guerre et depuis la guerre a travaillee avec la British Broadcasting Corporation et au Ministere du Travail de l'Engleterre.

L'assemblee sera bilingue et le public est invite.

Sincerement a vous,

LIGUE POUR LES DROITS DE LA FEMME,

Jessie Horace Stewart,
secretaire.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
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P.28, 36

CARNEAU & OSTIGUY
MEMBERS — MEMBRES
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
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CANADIAN COMMODITY EXCHANGE
MONTREAL
EDIFICE ALDRED
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PLATEAU 2751*
OTTAWA
46 ELGIN STREET
QUEEN 1005*

La Ligue des Droits de la Femme aura une assemblée générale qui aura lieu mercredi soir le 17 février dans le salon de l'Hôtel Mont Royal. Deux conférencières sont au programme = Mme Paul Martel, assistante de Mme Rex Eaton au Service Selectif National; et Melle Catherine Natzis du Bureau International du Travail. Le sujet traité sera; le Service Selectif National. Mme Paul Martel est déjà connue dans le Canada tout entier et dans la Province de Québec en particulier — Elle a été affiliée au bureau d'Assurance Chômage pendant plusieurs années et depuis le début de l'été dernier remplit avec distinction une position d'une grande importance — Melle Natzis est née à Manchester

BIEN QUE DIGNES DE FOI, CES RENSEIGNEMENTS NE SAURAIENT ENGAGER NOTRE RESPONSABILITÉ.
WHILE THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE CONSIDERED RELIABLE, WE DO NOT GUARANTEE THEM.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

en Angleterre.

Elle a été associée au Bureau International du Travail pendant 9 ans avant la guerre et depuis la guerre a travaillé avec la British Broadcasting Corporation et au Ministère du Travail de l'Angleterre.

L'assemblée sera bilingue ~~bilingue~~, ~~toute en français et en anglais~~ et le public est invité.

~~Une contribution~~
~~Un montant de .25 est demandé à ceux qui assisteront à cette assemblée.~~

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la VILLE de MONTRÉAL

1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28,37

Entered + Card sent (L.N.D.)

PRESIDENT:
MRS. E. M. BRIGGS
590 LANSDOWNE AVE
WESTMOUNT

CORR. SECRETARY:
MRS. C. P. PATON
4175 WESTHILL AVE.
NOTRE DAME DE GRACE
MONTREAL

Montreal Women's Club Inc.

February 15. 1943.

The Secretary
League for Women's Rights,
Dear Madam,

Enclosed you will find a cheque for $2.00. This represents the affiliation fee of the Montreal Women's Club with the League for Women's Rights for the current year.

With sincere wishes for every success to your organization,

Yours very truly
Florence H. Paton.
Corresponding Secretary.

BIBL... de la ...
VILL... ...TRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A28,38

le 15 février, 1943.

Mlle Louise Senécal,
Société d'Adoption et de Protection
de l'Enfance,
874 est, rue Sherbrooke,
Montréal.

Mademoiselle,

De la part de l'Exécutif de la Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme, je tiens à vous remercier bien chaleureusement de l'amabilité que vous avez eue d'assister à une de nos récentes assemblées et de nous faire connaître l'oeuvre si louable de la Société d'Adoption et de Protection de l'Enfance.

Les membres de l'Exécutif vous sont bien reconnaissants des renseignements que vous leur avez donnés.

Aves nos remerciements les plus sincères, nous vous présentons, Mademoiselle , nos salutations empressées.

Secrétaire

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A28, 39

MINISTÈRE DU TRAVAIL

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

CABINET DU MINISTRE

Québec, le 17 février, 1943.

Madame Georges Garneau, présidente,
Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme,
1517, rue Montagne,
Montréal.

Chère Madame,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre en date du 11 février qu'accompagne copie de la correspondance que vous avez échangée avec l'honorable ministre du Travail du Canada; vous pouvez être assurée que le ministère du Travail, dans les industries qui sont sous sa juridiction, n'a pas modifié sa législation en matière d'âge d'admission au travail des enfants.

Par ailleurs, le ministère prend toutes les dispositions nécessaires en vue de la protection de l'enfance et collabore activement à tout mouvement qui a pour but d'assurer des meilleures conditions de sécurité aux femmes, aux filles et aux garçons de moins de 18 ans qui doivent, en raison de l'expansion industrielle du Canada, aller travailler dans des industries de guerre.

Par ailleurs, le gouvernement fédéral a provoqué la tenue d'une conférence interprovinciale qui a eu lieu les 8 et 9 février et au cours de laquelle les représentants des divers gouvernements provinciaux ont eu l'opportunité d'exposer leurs points de vue sur les problèmes suivants: durée du travail des femmes et des enfants de moins de 18 ans; travail du soir et de la nuit des femmes, des filles et des garçons; occupations nuisibles à la santé des femmes; conditions de sécurité particulières en regard de l'expansion industrielle du Canada, etc.. Soyez assurée, qu'à titre de représentant du gouvernement de Québec, j'ai fait valoir les points de vue des groupements sociaux, tel que le vôtre.

La conférence interprovinciale a recommandé la formation de comités techniques qui feraient enquête dans chacune des industries de guerre et dans chaque groupe industriel connexe où les opérations de production sont similaires; les comités étudieront les facteurs de fatigue

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A 28.39

MINISTÈRE DU TRAVAIL

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

CABINET DU MINISTRE

et seront en mesure de faire, aux divers ministères provinciaux du Travail du Canada, les recommandations appropriées sur la durée optimum du travail des femmes, des filles et des garçons de moins de 18 ans, tout en sauvegardant le principe de production maximum de munitions et d'approvisionnements de guerre.

Ces comités seront formés très prochainement: c'est dire que le ministère du Travail du Québec, sera bientôt en mesure de légiférer sur la durée du travail des femmes, des garçons de moins de 18 ans dès que les recommandations de ces comités lui seront soumises.

Veuillez agréer, chère madame, l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Edgar Rochette

M. Ministre.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
VILLE de MONTRÉAL

1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

2CN

A 28,40

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
CANADIAN, LIMITED

CONDUCTING THE I.C.S. SYSTEM OF ENGINEERING, TRADE AND BUSINESS TRAINING IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

MONTREAL · CANADA

1517 Mountain St.,
Montreal, Canada,
February 17, 1943.

Mrs. Mina Snyder, Secretary,
League for Women's Rights,
1517 Mountain St.,
Montreal, Que.

Re - Renewal of Lease.

Dear Mrs. Snyder:

Thank you for your letter of February 11th advising us that the League for Women's Rights wishes to retain occupancy of Room #9, 1517 Mountain St., Montreal, for the further period of one year dating from May 1st, 1943, on the same rental basis as at present. We therefore are marking our records accordingly.

Concerning the other question brought up in your letter, of your desire to have permission to sub-let the said Room for a short period during the summer when your League Members have no particular use for the room in question. I am sorry but our Management is not able to agree to your suggestion.

The room that you occupy is, as a matter of fact, space that is urgently needed by a neighbouring tenant who would be only too pleased to take the room off your hands entirely any time you may wish to vacate same completely. This is for your information.

Again thanking you for your letter, I am,

Yours sincerely,

E. S. Lovelock

ESL:LW

Assistant Secretary.

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COLLECTION GAGNON
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A 28, 41

Tel. MArquette 7200

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York Studio

SPECIALTY:

"ELECTROLYSIS TREATMENTS"

Unwanted Hair and Birthmarks
Permanently Removed

MONTREAL, QUE. Feb, 18th, 1943.

League for Women's Rights,
c/o Mrs. Paul Martel,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mrs. Martel,

I am a new member of the League. I attended the last meeting, and after what was said about the income, I could not help thinking of all the things you have to pay on such a small income, that is why, as a member, I feel like doing something to help.

Please let me know when the next meeting is going to be, as I have something to offer you that will increase the income.

Will you please get in touch with me, for further discussion.

Yours very truly,

Mrs S. York.

SY/FL

Ans. April 5.

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COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

Dame Lester to Mme. Mastel.

A 28/44

22 fevrier, 1943.

Mademoiselle Catherine Natzio,

International Labor Office,

Montreal.

Mademoiselle,

Permettez moi de vous offrir au nom de la Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme nos remerciements les plus chaleureux pour votre participation a la conférence de mercredi soir dernier.

Nous vous sommes extremement obligées d'être venue au milieu de vos occupations multiples et le comité exécutif et toutes les membres de la Ligue vous en expriment leurs reconnaissances empressées.

Sincèrement a vous,

LIGUE POUR LES DROITS DE LA FEMME,

Mme. Mme. Mareau, Pres.

per. G. H. Sérard, Sec.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
VILLE de MONTRÉAL

1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A28,63

February 22nd, 1943.

Mr. Maurice Stack,

International Labor Office,
3480 University Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Stack:-

I am afraid you were never properly thanked for having come to speak to us in January. Please forgive this delay and accept our most sincere appreciation.

The members of the Executive Committee and the members at large were greatly interested and enlightened by your most intelligent comments on the Beveridge Report.

In the name of the League for Women's Rights, please accept our most sincere thanks.

Courteously yours,

LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS,

Constance Hamman, Président

per J. T. Stewart, Secy.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A28,45

473 Lansdowne Avenue
Westmount, Quebec

March 3, 1943

Dear Mrs -

Mrs G. G. W. sent me an application for membership in The League for Women's Rights, which I have lost, but I now enclose $1.00 membership fee

Please enroll me as a member

Mrs J. M. Aykroyd
473 Lansdowne ave.,
We. 6912

Yours truly
Joan S. Aykroyd

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VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

See "Women's Committee on International Relations" A 28/46

CANADIAN WOMEN'S COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

ROOM 45, CANADA LIFE BUILDING
OTTAWA, CANADA

TELEPHONE 2-4591

MRS. COROLYN COX—*Chairman*
Acting Executive Secretary
MRS. E. I. HOLMES
Recording Secretary
MRS. FRANK FLAHERTY
Treasurer
MRS. EMILE CALLOW
Chairman Advisory Committee
SENATOR CAIRINE WILSON
Chairman Organization Committee
MRS. EDGAR HARDY
Chairmen Finance Committee
SENATOR CAIRINE WILSON
MRS. E. I. HOLMES

March 11, 1943.

Mrs. Brodie Snyder, Hon. Secretary,
Le ague for Women's Right s,
1517 Mountain Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mrs. Snyder:

Under the sponsorship of the Joint Canadian-American Committee, the Canadian Women's Committee on International Relations is arranging a conference to be held in Montreal between the 15th and 25th of April. We will thus have the advantage of information from the International Labour Office which is located there.

The sessions for Canadian-American discussion will cover two days, to be preceded by a one-day session of the Canadian Women's Committee on International Relations for the election of officers and transaction of other business.

Those eligible to attend the conference are the representatives of the national and provincial organizations which have become members of the Canadian Women's Committee on International Relations and representatives of those organizations who may wish to take up membership. According to the constitution, each national organization is entitled to 4 representatives, each provincial to 2 representatives. Representatives of interested organizations will be welcome to attend the conference as observers.

Conforming to constitutional procedure, the national and provincial organizations who are members in good standing are asked to send forward suggested names for officers, in order that the Nominating Committee may prepare a slate for the elections. Since the constitution nas been adopted only within the last six months, the time specified for calling for nominations cannot this time be adhered to. Will you please mail your nominations to the Acting Executive Secretary by midnight of April 4th. Memberships will also be received up to this date.
Detailed information with date and agenda of conference will come forward later.

Yours very sincerely
Wilhelmina Holmes.

Mrs. E.I. Holmes,
Acting Executive Secretary.

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COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

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Acknowledge
Mch 29/43

The Notre Dame de Grace Women's Club

INCORPORATED

MONTREAL

4913 Sherbrooke St. Westmount, Que.
March 21, 1943.

Mrs. Brodie Snyder, Secretary,
The League for Women's Rights,
226 Wolseley Avenue,
Montreal W. Quebec.

Dear Mrs. Snyder,

Enclosed find cheque for $2.00 (two dollars) affiliation fee for the League of Women's Rights.

Very sincerely yours,

Jessie H. Meynell.

(Mrs. H. B. Meynell)
Corresponding Secretary.

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VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

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Montreal Citizen's Committee

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

AT

ANNUAL MEETING

April 15th, 1943

266 ST. JAMES STREET WEST
LAncaster 4014

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

THE MONTREAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE was organized in 1935 and granted letters patent on January 13th, 1936, "to keep alive between election times, interest in the reasons for good civic government and to provide non-political, non-partisan, continuous emphasis upon the methods, acts, results, as distinct from personalities and politics, of public business; to promote efficient and economic civic government; to promote the adoption of scientific methods of accounting and reporting the details of public business, with a view to facilitating the work of public officials; to secure constructive publicity in matters pertaining to public problems and to these ends, to collect, classify, analyze, correlate, interpret and publish facts as to the administration of civic government."

THE MONTREAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, through its members' ownership, investments and trusteeship of real estate, represents over $500,000,000. valuation out of a total 1942 assessed value of $932,997,781.

The members of the MONTREAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE contribute annually—directly and through corporations—as principals or as trustees—over 50% of the real estate taxes levied by the City of Montreal.

THE MONTREAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE were, in 1940, entrusted by the Provincial Legislature with the appointment of three members of the Montreal City Council.

THE MONTREAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE cooperated with other public bodies to promote changes in the municipal government and has continually followed closely the present administration.

THE MONTREAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, in the event another system of municipal government would be presented to or initiated by the Legislature, must be in a healthy condition through a large and representative membership so as to be able to offer the point of view of those who are paying the taxes and are responsible for the administration of the City.

If you are a member, would you invite your friends to join you?

If you are anxious that your city is properly managed, will you help the Montreal Citizens' Committee to enlarge its membership and thereby increase its influence?

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Born in 1935, our Committee is 8 years old.

We can look back over these years and take some satisfaction in the fact that we are still alive, still functioning and have been entrusted with the privilege and responsibility of assisting in the government of our City. This is a longer span of life than has ever been given to any of the previous committees of citizens that have been organized in the past, and so far as I am aware, the first time such a committee has been allotted a direct voice in City management, though such committees in bygone days have exercised great and useful influence on City government—usually on particular issues, for which they were organized. It will do no harm—perhaps serve some useful purpose—to cast our memories back to that time and renew our pledges to the citizens who stood behind us when this Committee was launched.

The Montreal Citizens' Committee was conceived and brought into being largely by the men who were respectively Presidents of the Chambre de Commerce of the District of Montreal, and of the Montreal Board of Trade, in 1935, to provide a common channel through which the members of both organizations could co-operate to express their views on city government and administration. To give a lead and a vehicle of expression to the serious taxpayer unrest and dissatisfaction with the tendencies of the City's finances, and to draw the attention of complacent citizens to the danger of tax increases, profligate spending of public funds and the dangerous idea that any large proportion of our own population, and the, at the time, growing number of *tourists* from many neighbouring municipalities, could be sustained and maintained in idleness on the taxes of the rest of the citizens.

Debts were being contracted without adequate provision for repayment or sinking funds—and the same unbusinesslike demagogues were being re-elected term after term, to run the city's affairs, largely by the votes of those whom they maintained in idleness.

The foster parents of this Committee—the Chambre de Commerce and Board of Trade, should be brought back to that useful and close co-operation that performed so needed a service in 1935.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

We must still strive to awaken more citizens to a realization that only an active interest in, and study of, the problems of city management by a majority—not a minority—of the taxpaying citizens will ever deserve or obtain better government and more economical administration.

We must strive to impress upon all citizens that the City can only spend the funds that the citizen taxpayers pay to the City—that if the City borrows it must repay or its credit fails—that when we elect a Council and Mayor, it is not to spend *their* money but *our own money*. Would you appoint that man or that, or this other, to be the administrator of your estate and conserve the few dollars you have slaved and sacrificed to accumulate for your widow—your children—and your dependents? If you were lying on your death-bed, instead of going to the poll to cast your vote or not going, as so often is the case? Would you appoint, as your Executor the man you voted for at the last election?

We must get back to the zeal, the missionary fervor that started us on our way. There has been improvement since 1940. A little improvement is not enough. We must not allow our complacency to dull us into inaction. We need young men, young women—middle-aged—men and women in our membership, on our Executive Committee, and to fill our offices. Old men for wisdom, young men for action.

We need study and planning and courage and initiative and steadfastness and tenacity to bring back financial stability and progressive prosperity to our City.

The operations of the Citizens' Committee during the year closed February 28th last, have been profitable from a revenue and expenditure point of view, but not particularly active in any special direction. It has been a year of comparative inactivity in civic legislation, of marking time—of planning for the future—with Provincial elections looming up on the horizon—of jockeying for position on the part of provincial politicians, with which the administration of Montreal is so very closely connected.

The administration of Montreal has been reasonably satisfactory so far as careful supervision of administration outlay is concerned, but difficulties between the Executive Committee, or rather between some members of the Executive Committee, and the

Quebec Municipal Commission, have apparently become more and more strained as the year has progressed.

The elections which took place last December made very little change in the complexion of the Council and the entire Executive Committee, the members of the Council appointed by this body took a keen interest, and some active part, hoping that the re-election of the same Committee would enable the Executive to speedily complete a number of projects that had been under study during 1941-42, but which were still unfinished when the term of Council expired and new elections automatically took place.

Among these questions, the refinancing problem was outstanding. A history of this question up to date was treated in our Bulletin No. 3, of March 18th, 1943. There has been no change since that Bulletin was issued.

A Montreal City Bill, to be presented to the Legislature at Quebec, is under study but has not yet been submitted to the Council by the Executive and it is useless to discuss the rumours of the possible contents of that Bill. The usual omnibus notice has been published. For some time it was hoped that presentation of any Charter Amendments or City Bill to the Legislature would be avoided. There is considerable danger that if this Bill or Charter Amendment comes before the Legislature that additional clauses, not requested by the City, may be added while the Bill is under consideration at Quebec.

With rumours of an approaching Provincial Election, with widespread criticism of the way in which the refinancing has been handled by the present Executive Committee and Council, there might possibly develop pressure groups in favour of taking the matter out of the hands of the Council and having it handled entirely by the Municipal Commission without reference to the City Council. Of course, there is no reason why the Municipal Commission might not do as satisfactory a job in this connection as the Executive and Council, but the history of debt adjustments of numerous smaller municipalities by the Municipal Commission, indicates that their one way of adjusting these matters is in line with the attitude of the Aberhart Alberta Government, that is, to cut the interest rate and default payment of the principal. This way of settling matters—by a surgical operation

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—might be all right for smaller municipalities, but many citizens are fearful that such action regarding the Bonds of the City of Montreal might have a very serious effect on the future financing of the City, and even on the attitude of world finance toward Canadian borrowers.

Were the bonds owned entirely in Canada and lenders fully acquainted with the position, this might not have as serious nor as prolonged an effect, though even in that case the damage to the credit of the City would be distinctly bad, but on the part of money markets in New York and London, it might have a very serious effect indeed on the future not only of our City, but also of the Province and even of all Canada. What may serve for a village or small country town might well be dangerous when applied to the Metropolis of Canada.

When this War ends and the facts, not the theories, of rehabilitation have to be faced, it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that all Governments—Federal, Provincial and Municipal—may be compelled to borrow heavily. We should all strive to keep the City's record as clean and its credit as high as possible and do nothing that would leave a bad taste in the memory of financial markets at home and abroad.

While it is true that Montreal has been unable to redeem the principal of matured loans by open market refinancing, nevertheless, every cent of interest has been paid up to date at the agreed rate and on the due date. While it is not to our credit in the money markets of the world to default principal, it is a question whether this is, during War time, a more serious black eye to us than if we forced through a refinancing plan that would extend the term of the principal and at the same time substantially cut the rate of interest. I shall not attempt to deal further with this one question. Each one of you is quite as capable as I am of estimating the damage that would be done to the City's credit by these respective courses.

Your Committee has continued to press upon the Executive Committee of the City, the need for definite and early action regarding the refinancing of the City's outstanding and defaulted Bonds and the Floating Debt due to the Banks. They will, in future, if given your approval, suggest on the part of the City's administration, a decision and statement—

either that the City will continue to pay interest only, at the contracted rates until say two years after the War ends, or that the City will pay full interest on Bonds until the principal becomes due and thereafter at 3½ or 3¾ or 4 percent, and retain the option to purchase in the open market, or by private purchase, such bonds as they may require for Sinking Funds or retirement.

The present situation of discussion and turmoil is unfair to Bondholders—to the City—and detracts from the saleability of our debentures and the reputation of the City. Uncertainty and indecision are destructive termites.

This year we have been subjected to a more than ordinarily severe winter and there was for some time a virtual breakdown of the City's street-cleaning organization; a succession of heavy snowfalls, followed by rain and immediately after by severe frost, created conditions that have not been encountered within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. Much of the machinery purchased for snow cleaning, while strong enough to handle ordinary weather conditions, has been found inadequate to deal with the amount of snow and ice which has littered our streets this season. In addition to this, men and trucks or sleighs have been scarce and high priced and there seems to have developed a difference of opinion between the Executive Committee and the representatives of the Municipal Commission, regarding responsibility. Citizens were thoroughly disappointed with the conditions that have been allowed to prevail in our streets. Apart from these thoroughfares on which the Tramways have been able to keep the streets reasonably well cleared within the width of their tracks, all other streets and side streets have had very little attention, and our sidewalks have been in a deplorable condition for months. The lateness of the Spring has added to the discomfort of the citizens.

Your Committee have made various representations to the City Government and also to the Provincial Government, as a result of replies to a questionnaire submitted to our members:—

1. We have taken the stand that no change in the present system of administration by 99 Councillors is immediately desirable.

2. That a clearer line of demarcation between the powers of the Executive and the powers of the Council

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

be set up in any future revision of the Charter, might expedite Council Meetings.

3. That the rules of Council should be more strictly enforced and that there should be a limit on the length of speeches in Council, and a limit on the number of times any one member can speak on any one subject.

This would tend to shorten the sessions of Council.

We have also pronounced ourselves in favour of the setting up of a Bureau of the Budget, or a body having the general powers of a Bureau of the Budget, which would prepare, or at least review, the Annual Budget, authorize major expenditures and supervise loans.

That this Committee might reasonally be composed of one representative of the City Council—one representative of the Bondholders—and one representative of the Municipal Commission.

I have in Council expressed the opinion, however, that the Director of Services of the City should not continue permanently to be the representative of the Municipal Commission. No man can serve two masters. The present Director is a very capable, knowledgeable, hard-working official, and we fear that if he is co-opt to fill the two positions that it will eventually end in his losing both. We want to retain his services for the City—and for the City only.

We have also suggested that consideration be given to the election of the Mayor by the City Council and not by the citizens at large. Montreal had much experience with politicians of the demagogues or rabble-rousing type, befuddling the citizens and pulling the wool over their eyes sufficiently to effect their election, where better qualified men who were more careful of their promises and more restrained in their appeals were defeated.

We also expressed the opinion that Councillors should continue to serve without remuneration. In the present financial position of the City, it sets a very good example to have a non-paid voluntary Council. However, the Legislature at their last session voted authority for the City to pay each Councillor $600.00 a year, with deductions for non-attendance at meetings.

The present contract between the City and the Montreal Tramways Company has been the subject of attack by a few members of the Council. Their

interpretation of the Contract and their strictures of the Company have not been authoritatively contradicted. A clear statement by the Tramways Commission on the points raised, or by a friendly reference to the Courts for a legal determination of the points at issue may be needed to clear the air. The contract has still 10 years to run.

The course to be followed in 1953 should be definitely arranged well in advance of that time. The clash of interests and of aims that developed in another Canadian City under similar conditions, resulted in starving of that City's transportation service to the serious inconvenience of the citizens. Eventually that city took over their tramways system. It was in a lamentably rundown condition, financially, physically and from a public service point of view. We shall never need to ruin the Montreal Tramways in order to expropriate it. It can be done legally, agreeably and without wrecking the Company or depriving the citizens of good service. If it is considered better to renew the present contract—making changes where experience indicates changes should be made—the value of the property and the service to the citizens should not be used as a fulcrum to pry out advantage to either the City or the company. On the whole the City and the citizens have been well served by the Company—and the City's administration has never displayed outstanding ability in the operation of any utility, even in furnishing water to its citizens.

Your Committee have obtained English and French copies of the contract and will proceed to study the matter, and will submit their findings, conclusions and opinions. Our objective should be to develop an informed citizen interest and to avoid anything that will result in a lowering of the standard of service. Meantime, may we express our sympathy with the officers of the Company who are called upon to handle an increase in traffic of over 50% during a time when new additional equipment is not procurable at any price. And when we say officers, we mean every man on the staff from the President to the Switch-tenders.

The question of a new water intake may again come up in the near future. May we have your renewed authority to impress upon the City authorities that we do not now, as we have never in the past, opposed any necessary work required for the protection of the health and properties of the citizens, but we do now, as we have the past, insist that such works be

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

carried out in the most economical manner consistent with safety and efficiency and low upkeep costs, whether this may be multiple surface pipes—a one or two-chamber tunnel—or any other old or new plan.

Problems of circulation and vehicular traffic are always with us—and press for costly improvements —as are questions of housing and so-called slum clearance. The death of H. A. Tetrault, Chief of our town-planning department, has deprived Montreal of an old and faithful servant, and many of us of a highly esteemed friend.

In the advancement of Mr. Aime Cousineau, we feel sure that the City authorities or/and the Municipal Commission have recognized known ability and constant energy, and we tender Mr. Aime Cousineau our congratulations and best wishes.

A "Citizens Committee on After-the-War Problems" has recently been set up to deal in advance—so far as possible—with questions that will cry for solution immediately the War is over. Their aim is full employment for soldiers and civilians now engaged in War or Wartime work—conversion of Wartime industries to peacetime production—the opening of new industries, enlargement of old ones—planning of new public works and repairs and remodelling of old ones—and all the many questions and developments which have had to be deferred during the period of our War efforts.

May we be soberly thankful for the improved and improving War situation and soberly recognize the terrific effort that is still necessary before this world of ours can rejoice in freedom and peace, and may we all, in our several spheres of effort and influence, abate not one iota of our determination to do all that each can do to advance the day of full and final victory.

CLINTON HENDERSON.

April 15th, 1943.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

EXECUTIVE FOR 1943-44

President

CLINTON HENDERSON

Vice-President

C. E. GRAVEL

Honorary-Treasurer

AVILA RAYMOND

Honorary Secretary

R. PERCY ADAMS

P. C. ARMSTRONG
W. R. BULLOCH
E. R. DANSEREAU
CHAS. H. DESBARATS
F. WILSON FAIRMAN
ERN. W. FOULDS
PAUL A. GAGNON
ED. GARIEPY
SAMUEL HART
LEO. MCKENNA
MISS E. C. MONK
J. A. PAULHUS
ALF. H. PARADIS
T. TAGGART SMYTH

Secretary

J. C. GROVES-CONTANT

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COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

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COMITÉ DES CITOYENS DE MONTRÉAL
266, rue St-Jacques ouest

MONTREAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
266 St. James Street West

Bulletin No. 4

Avril 1943.

L'assemblée annuelle du Comité des Citoyens de Montréal a eu lieu le 15 avril dernier.

DISCOURS DU PRESIDENT: Après l'adoption des minutes de l'assemblée annuelle du 11 juin 1942, le président M.-Clinton Henderson, fit la revue des activités de l'année écoulée, dont le texte complet est joint au présent Bulletin.

RAPPORT DU TRESORIER HONORAIRE :M.Avila Raymond,trésorier-honoraire, présentât ensuite son rapport financier pour le terme finissant le 28 février dernier et vérifié par P.S.Shannon &on & Co.. Il accuse une balance favorable substantielle. Sur motion de M.A.H.Paradis, appuyé par R.P.Adams, ce rapport est unanimement adopté.

RAPPORT DU SECRETAIRE : L'effectif des membres a augmenté de 79 au cours de l'année.

Des bulletins mensuels ont été adressés aux membres pour les familiariser avec la situation financière de Montréal.

Notre Comité avait délégué à Québec trois des membres de son Exécutif, y compris le secrétaire, pour appuyer devant le Comité des Bills Privés de la Législature, son attitude en rapport avec l'administration municipale actuelle. Toute cette question a été élaborée par le menu dans notre Bulletin de mai 1942.

Quoique notre Comité avait décidé sagement de ne mettre aucun candidat en lice lors des dernières élections municipales, il avait tout de même donné son entier appui aux meilleurs hommes qui se présentaient dans les districts électoraux. A ce propos, deux bulletins avaient été publiés pour inciter nos membres et l'électorat à choisir et à élire ceux qui seraient les mieux qualifiés dans leur district. A la demande de l'Association des Manufacturiers Canadiens, notre Bulletin de septembre 1942 a été ré-imprimé à 25,000 copies et distribué dans les usines de Montréal pour l'instruction des électeurs.

Le déjeuner que nous avons organisé pour le 12 novembre dernier, a eu un plein succès. 508 billets ont été vendus et 487 convives remplissaient tout l'espace du Salon Doré de l'Hotel Mont-Royal. M. J.C.Asselin, président du Comité Exécutif de la Cité, était l'hôte d'honneur et il a fait une revue de l'-administration municipale dont le terme finissait quelques semaines plus tard.

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Trois grandes tables avaient été réservées pour 62 dames qui nous avaient gratifiés de leur présence. Parmi les 36 invités de la table d'honneur il y avait des représentants des parlements, de la finance, du commerce et de l'industrie, joints aux maires des municipalités environnantes.

Le secrétaire conclua son rapport par des remerciements à la presse, aux chefs des départements de l'Hotel-de-Ville et à l'Exécutif de notre Comité.

ELECTION DE L'EXECUTIF POUR 1943-44: Les suivants ont été élus membres de notre Exécutif pour le terme de 1943-44 :

R.P.Adams,
Courtier en assurances.

P.C.Armstrong,
Officiel C.P.Rly.,

W.R.Bulloch,
Courtier en assurances.

E.R.Dansereau,
Carling Breweries Ltd.,

Chas.H.Desbarats,
Desbarats Printing Ltd.,

F.Wilson Fairman,Directeur,
Crown Trust Co.,

Ern.W. Foulds,
New-Zealand Shipping Co.,

Paul A.Gagnon,Directeur,
Laboratoire Poulenc Frères,
(Canada) Ltée.,

Edouard Gariépy,Directeur,
Granger Frères,Ltée.,

C.E.Gravel,Directeur,
Banque Canadienne Nationale,

Samuel Hart,
Society Brand Clothes Ltd.,

Clinton Henderson,
Courtier en produits alimentaires.

Leo McKenna,
McKenna Ltd.,

Melle E.C. Monk,
Avocate.

Alf. H.Paradis,Directeur,
Mtl.Light Heat & Power Cons.,
Paradis & Fils Ltée.,

J.A.Paulhus,Directeur de compagnies et grand propriétaire.

Avila Raymond, Directeur,
Canadian Vickers Ltd.,
Raymond Hardware Ltée.,

T.Taggart Smyth, Gérant Général,
Banque d'Epargne de la Cité &
District de Montréal.

Lors d'une assemblée subséquente de l'Exécutif, les suivants ont été élus :

Président
Clinton Henderson

Vice-President
C.E. Gravel

Trésorier Honoraire
Avila Raymond

Secrétaire Honoraire
R.Percy Adams

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COMITÉ DES CITOYENS DE MONTRÉAL
266, rue St-Jacques ouest

MONTREAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
266 St. James Street West

Bulletin No. 2

19 février, 1943.

Au cours des derniers six mois nous avons détaillé dans les Bulletins les rapports financiers de Montréal afin que les membres du Comité des Citoyens de Montréal soient plus familiarisés avec la recette et les dépenses de leur Cité.

Ces études seraient incomplètes sans les quelques informations additionnelles qui se trouvent dans les rapports du Directeur de la finance municipale. Le présent Bulletin a donc pour but d'énumérer quelques items qui ont leur importance et qui terminent notre étude.

Subventions: La Cité subventionne certaines institutions et les paiements couvrent un nombre d'années comme le fait voir le tableau suivant:

	Subventions	Versements annuels	Période	Total au 30 avr./42.	Balance
Ecole Ménagère Prov.	$120,000.	$4,000.	1931-60	$44,000.	$76,000.
Mtl.Gen.Hospital	500,000.	25,000.	1931-50	275,000.	225,000.
Mtl.Neurological Inst.	300,000.	15,000.	1933-52	135,000.	165,000.
Hopital St.-Luc(a)	1,004,000.	50,200.	1931-51	552,200.	451,800.
St.Mary's Hospital	610,300.	30,515.	1933-52	274,635.	335,665.
Hopital Ste-Justine	470,000.	5,000.	1937-56		
		18,500.	1939-58	86,667.	383.333.
La Palestre Nationale	225,000.	11,250.	1937-56	56,250.	168,750.
Mtl.Convalescent Hosp.	30,000.	3,000.	1938-47	12,000.	18,000.
Homéopathic Hospital	50,000.	5,000.	1938-47	20,000.	30,000.
Hopital N.D.-Lourdes	255,675	12,783.75	1939-58	36,753.27	218,921.73

Assurance-Vie- En janvier 1875, la Conseil de Ville adopta une motion par laquelle la Ville émet des polices d'assurances-vie aux pompiers qui quittent le service. Le montant des polices actuellement en force qui est de $242,900. constitue une responsabilité pour laquelle aucun fonds spécifique n'a été constitué. Les paiements sont pris dans le fonds de réserve établi chaque année.

Pont Jacques-Cartier - La Cité garantit un paiement annuel jusqu'à $150,000.00 comme sa part du déficit éventuel du pont Jacques-Cartier et ce, pour une période de 40 ans. Le plein montant a été soldé chaque année quoiqu'il ait été impossible à date, de connaitre la responsabilité réelle encourrue.

Le Chômage - Jusqu'au 30 avril 1942, le nombre suivant de personnes était sur la liste des secourus par la Cité dont la part avait atteint la somme de $53,472,533.51. Ces secours ont commencé le premier octobre 1930 et le tableau ci-contre va jusqu'au 15 juin 1942 :

(a) La Ville garantit aussi le paiement de l'intérêt et principal de deux emprunts sur obligations de l'Hopital St.-Luc de Montréal. Au 30 avril 1942, le total était de $1,311,300.00

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CHOMAGE- -TABLEAU -

	Maximum	Mois	Minimum	Mois
1930	47,929	Decembre	13,101	Octobre
1931	62,676	Février	12,837	Mai
1932	187,837	Décembre	65,968	Mai
1933	233,127	Avril	173,413	Septembre
1934	240,029	Février	158,903	Septembre
1935	191,778	Février	158,496	Novembre
1936	171,139	Janvier	147,101	Novembre
1937	166,730	Janvier	101,200	Septembre
1938	128,742	Mars	114,244	Décembre
1939	126,833	Mars	120,690	Mai
1940	108,052	Mars	45,872	Octobre
1941	42,688	Janvier	955	Novembre
1942	2,012	Janvier	453	Juin

-Les Employés de la Cité -	1940	1941	1942
Permanents & semi-Permanents			
Bureau du Dir. des Services	13	14	17
Bureau des avocats	33	33	32
Bureau du greffier	235(a)	79	79
Département des finances	702(b)	572	591
Bureau des évaluateurs	89	90	89
Bureau de l'auditeur	21	23	20
Dept. des travaux publics	831	892	784
Dept. de la santé	385	350	366
Dept. de l'urbanisme	29	30	30
Dept. des réviseurs d'évaluation	10	7	8
Dept. du Bien-être social	563	351	168
Dept. des achats et magasins	39	40	49
	2950	2481	2233
Police & Cour du Recorder	1584	1665	1646
Dept. des incendies	1018	1008	1007
Journaliers, permanents ou non	3395	2627	2552
	8,947	7,781	7,438

BONUS - En 1942, la Cité a dû consentir des boni de vie chère à ses employés dont le total atteint $925,000. Ceci est en plus de leur salaire ou gage réguliers.

Les divers items énumérés plus haut terminent l'étude détaillée que nous avons entreprise en septembre dernier, des rapports financiers de la Cité jusqu'au 30 avril 1942.

Nous espérons que ces Bulletins auront leur utilité et que les membres du Comité des Citoyens de Montréal seront encore plus en mesure de se faire une opinion de l'administration municipale telle qu'elle existe.

Le secrétaire.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est,
Montréal H2L 1L9

(a) Inclus 157 employés du département de la photographie et de la carte d'identité abolie en 1940.
(b) Inclus 110 employés du département de la taxe de vente absorbés par le gouvernement provincial.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28, 50

16 avril, 1943.

L'Honorable Adelard Godbout,
Premier Ministre,
Hotel du Parlement,
Quebece.

Monsieur le Premier Ministre:-

Permettez-moi d'attirer votre attention sur une question qui nous cause une grande inquietude. Il s'agit, parait-il, d'etablir un plafond aux salaires des femmes dans la nouvelle organisation du service Civil Provincial..

En vue du principe de salaire egal pour travail egal, qui est deja accepte en theorie, il semble a cette association que ce serait une grave erreur d'instituer le Service Civil sur des bases contraires a ce principe. Le travail feminin devient de plus en plus important et competent; les responsibilites de la femme qui travaille sont egales a celles des hommes, et leur labeur devrait etre remunere en consequence, c'est a dire sur un pied d'egalite avec le travail masculin.

Les femmes de cette province comptent sur vous pour que cette question soit decidee avec justice et esperent que vous montrerez une fois de plus l'esprit progressif de votre gouvernement.

Veuillez agreer l'expression de nos sentiments respectueux et devouees.

Sincerement a vous,

Madame Georges Garneau)
Presidente.

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VILLE de MONTRÉAL

1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28/51

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

Québec, le 22 avril 1943.

Madame Georges Garneau, présidente,
Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme,
1517 rue Montagne,
Montréal.

Chère madame,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 16 courant au sujet du salaire des femmes employées dans l'administration provinciale.

Nous ne manquerons pas, en temps opportun, d'étudier les représentations que vous m'adressez.

Veuillez bien me croire, chère madame,

Votre tout dévoué,

Adélard Godbout.

Gpl.

THÈQUE de la
LLE de MONTRÉAL

1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

226 Wolseley Ave.
Montreal West. P.Q.
April 27, 1943.

A 28,52

Mrs. G. Garneau,
President, League for
Women's Rights.
Montreal.

Dear Mrs Garneau-

I am sorry that I am unable to continue to act as secretary for the League for Women's Rights. I am now teaching regularly, and find that I have not time to continue

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

many activities.

I shall be pleased to become a member of the Advisory council, as you kindly suggested. I shall, of course, continue to be greatly interested in the League, and to wish you every success.

Yours truly,

Mina Snyder.

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VILLE de MONTRÉAL
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1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

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28 avril 1943

4695 ROSLYN AVENUE
MONTREAL

A 28,53

Chère Mademoiselle Bourgeois,

Je me vois obligée, à mon grand regret, de vous demander d'accepter ma résignation de l'exécutif de la Ligue pour les droits de la femme.

Je suis trop prise à la maison pour me rendre utile, et je crois qu'il est mieux de céder

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

la place a quelqu'un
qui pourra faire sa part
de travail.

Sincèrement à vous

Alice Chevalier

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

246 avenue Elm
Westmount

A 28.54

Hélène Lazgraie remer-
cie le comité Exécutif
de la ligue des Droits
de la Femme. pour les
gracieux cadeaux que
Vous avez eu la généro-
sité de lui offrir.

30 avril 1943.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28, 55

CANADA

NATIONAL WAR LABOUR BOARD

OTTAWA. May 3, 1943

Mrs. Brodie Snyder
Hon. Secretary
Ligue pour les droits de la femme
1517 Mountain Street
Montreal, Que.

Dear Madam:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 27.

As announced by the Chairman of the National War Labour Board, the public hearings of the inquiry in the matters affecting wage conditions and labour relations in Canada will commence on May 4, 1943, in the Court Room of the Board of Transport Commissioners, Union Station, Ottawa, at 10.30 a.m.

In order that arrangements may be made parties desiring to present briefs are requested to indicate their intention immediately and to submit five copies of such briefs at the first opportunity.

I have been instructed to advise you that the National Board has reached no decision to conduct any portion of these hearings outside of the City of Ottawa, and, therefore, all interested parties are requested to make arrangements for the presentation of their briefs accordingly.

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Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A copy of the Board's Agenda for the week of May 3, 1943, and a copy of the Chairman's opening address are enclosed for your information.

Yours very truly,

D. G. Pyle
Secretary

Encl.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28,55

In opening this enquiry into the question of labour relations and wages I should first like to express to those present today our appreciation for their attendance, particularly having regard to the relatively short notice given of these preliminary sessions. It augurs well for the future course of this enquiry that so many individuals, attending on behalf of so many representative organizations and groups in Canadian life, are here today to assist us in working out a programme for the conduct of the enquiry and the investigation which we are to enter into.

It should be stated also that in addition to those present here today the Board has received communications from a number of individuals, representing a number of organizations, informing us of their desire and intention to participate in these proceedings when we enter into the actual enquiry stage.

In the Order-in-Council which reconstituted the Board and appointed us, passed on the 11th day of February, 1943, as P.C.1141, The Wartime Wages Control Order (P.C.5963) was amended so as to grant the necessary authorization to conduct such an inquiry as we now propose to hold.

The matters which the Board was thus given power to enquire into and report upon, generally speaking, fall into two main categories:

1. The question of labour relations, as to which The Order-in-Council directs the Board's attention to the provisions of P.C.2685, and

2. The question of wages, cost of living bonus and associated questions, with particular regard to the provisions of the Wartime Wages Control Order itself and the administration of that Order.

It appears to us that the enquiry which we now institute, similarly falls into these two main categories, that is labour relations and wages, with their associated questions. These two main categories, in turn, may divide themselves

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into two further classifications, namely, those which have an immediate impact on the problem of complete mobilization of the forces of industry and labour in the furtherance of the war effort and those which have an effect or influence, or which may extend, beyond the immediate war period.

When these extensive powers of enquiry and report were conferred on the Board we were of the opinion that the effective discharge of our responsibilities would be assisted, and indeed might only be possible, if the matters over which we were to exercise jurisdiction, and the legislative provisions and administrative policy relating thereto, were made the subject of the widest possible public enquiry and discussion. It was our view that by this means the public would more completely understand, accept and co-operate with those responsibilities and provisions which are necessary and advisable in times of war, and at the same time bring before the Board's attention, so that we could in our report bring them to the attention of the proper authorities, any additional matters which should be provided for in the interests of curing industrial unrest and assisting harmony in industrial relations and uninterrupted industrial production.

Quite naturally, the Board considered it necessary to deal first with the current accumulated cases which then required hearing and decision. We have followed that course and at the same time we have reasonably acquainted ourselves with the provisions of the Orders we administer and some of the questions involved in them. Having done so we have now instituted the enquiry which was provided for when we were appointed and which we then regarded, and no less now regard, as necessary in the public interest.

We need hardly state that the Board enters into this enquiry without bias or prejudice in favour or against any man, class or group whether in industry or labour. While

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A28,55

we deplore, with all others, incidents or occurrences which disturb labour relations, to say nothing of retarding production efforts, we are mindful of the fact that there may be conditions, either in respect to existing relations between industry and labour, or in respect to the effect of some of the provisions of existing legislation, or even the administration of such legislation, which contribute to, and which at times may even create, the uneasiness and unrest which results in strike action. Our purpose in this enquiry is to get to the root of these matters so far as it is humanly possible to do so and to institute a process whereby, as a result of coordinated thinking and public discussion on these questions, appropriate remedies may be devised and recommended.

Our announcement of this enquiry indicated four headings:

1. Examination of the existing provisions of The Wartime Wages Control Order and associated legislation.

2. The functioning of the War Labour Boards.

3. Labour relations generally, with a view particularly to making effective the principles enunciated in P.C.2685.

4. Any other matters, specific or general, relating to the above and to the furtherance of the war effort.

These general headings enable the fullest enquiry into all matters bearing upon the labour situation in Canada and we have no desire, either now or at any time during the course of the enquiry, to limit or confine the representations which any person or organization desires to make to us. It does seem to us to be proper, however, to indicate to you, and by this means to those who will later participate in the enquiry, that some specific questions present themselves to the Board in respect to which we would appreciate argument and opinion from those who will appear before us. Treating

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A 38, 55

the matters again as falling within the two main categories of labour relations, on the one hand, and wage and associated questions, on the other hand, these specific topics appear to us to be as follows:

I. In the field of labour relations -

(a) In what way should existing legislation or administrative practice be revised, amended or implemented with a view to promoting harmonious labour relations and uninterrupted production?

(b) Should any such legislative action be adopted as a war measure only under the authority of the War Measures Act, or should it be implemented in any way by legislative action with a view to extending any of these principles and policies into the postwar period?

(c) What are the underlying causes of strikes or lockouts in war time and what steps should be taken to avoid or deal with strikes or lockouts during the war?

II. As to wages, cost of living bonus and associated questions:

(a) Generally as to the existing provisions of P.C.5963 and the administration thereof.

(b) What, if anything, should be provided with respect to bringing about more uniformity in respect to cost of living bonus?

(c) To what extent, and under what circumstances, should new conditions of work be ordered or authorized which involve increased cost of production?

(d) Should there be a floor below which The Wartime Wages Control Order need not be operative?

(e) To what extent should local, zone or national standards govern conclusions as to wages?

(f) To what extent should a "living wage" govern policies and decisions and what are the data and considerations relevant thereto?

These may not, probably do not, exhaust the matters which the Board should enquire into and deal with, but we suggest them to indicate the main considerations which seem to us to be involved and to illustrate the matters upon which we desire to receive representations.

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A 28,55

We have already received every indication of the fullest co-operation of all sections of society and can only assure these parties and the public generally that the Board will do its utmost to conduct the hearings and conclude its report as expeditiously as possible. At the same time it should be kept in mind that there will be cases which the Board will be required to deal with, and since it is our view that cases should not be held up by reason of the enquiry, it may be necessary to adjourn the enquiry at times when that course is dictated by the Board's duties in regard to cases or appeals. Subject, however, to that single consideration we shall endeavour to apply ourselves completely to the enquiry now inaugurated and we shall appreciate, and we are sure that we shall receive, the co-operation of all parties to that end.

We should now like to hear from those who are present before us today as to their views both as to the subjects or topics which should be enquired into and the method to be adopted in conducting the enquiry, and particularly as to the earliest date when the parties can be ready to proceed with submissions. Before doing this, however, we are anxious to state that we invite the co-operation and attendance of representatives of the various Departments of Labour and of the Regional Boards. Formal requests for such assistance have been sent out but we desire to make quite clear in this public fashion that we look to the fullest co-operation and assistance from these public bodies and departments.

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COLLECTION GAGNON
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Circular Letter to:
The Gazette-Miss Kerr
" Standard-Mrs. Shaw
" Herald-Mrs. Murphy

A 28, SE

May 8th, 1943.

Miss Botting,

Montreal Daily Star,
St. James Street West,
Montreal.

Dear Miss Botting:-

Will you kindly publish this notice in your paper on Saturday, May 15th, and could this meeting be covered by one of your reporters.

The League for Women's Rights would be greatly obliged,

Sincerely yours,

LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS,

Secretary.

encl.

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VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
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A28,56

LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS
Annual Meeting

Room 135-Windsor Hotel-8.15 P.M.
Monday, May 17th,1943.

Presentation of Reports.

Discussion on Day Nurseries by:

Dr. E. Lalande, D.P.H. Director of Wartime Day Nurseries for the Province.
Reverend Andre M. Guillemette, O.P. President of "Comite Local Canadien-Francais".
Miss Agnes Matthews, Principal of St. George's School, member of Protestant Committee on Day Nurseries.
Miss Leah Roback, Executive Secretary of Local 1028B, R.C.A.Victor of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and, Vice-chairman of the Grievance Board of the Union.

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VILLE de MONTRÉAL
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VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

3559 Gladstone Ave.,
Montreal
May 8th. 43.

Dear Mrs. Snyder,

Regretfully I tender my resignation as Vice-President of the League. I will miss the happy associations of the past few years. Please extend to the Committee my sincere

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

2.

good wishes, to the Pres-
ident, Madame Garneau,
all the support possible
for continued success.

Very sincerely,

Rea Hodges.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28,57

Conseil Inter-Fédératif — Inter-Federation Council

Membres de l'organisation — *Member Organizations*

FEDERATION DES OEUVRES DE CHARITE CANADIENNES-FRANÇAISES — FINANCIAL FEDERATION
FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES — FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES

MONTREAL

Chairman
PAUL A. BEIQUE
445 St. Francois Xavier St.,
Montreal

Secretary
CHARLES H. YOUNG
1421 Atwater Ave.,
Montreal

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Montréal, 17-Novembre, 1943

Madame Constance Garneau.
Présidente.-.
Ligue des Droits de la Femme.
728-Upper Roslyn.
Westmount. Que.

Chère Madame :-

Je reçois votre télégramme du 16-novembre,1943 . Je regrette que des engagements antérieurs m'empêchent d'assister à l'assemblée que vous avez convoquée pour vendredi, le 19-courant.

Je puis vous dire toutefois que le Conseil-Inter-fédératif des Fédérations de Charité de la ville a fait des instances auprès du Premier-Ministre de la Province, l'Hon.M.Adélard Godbout, pour qu'une législation adéquate pour la Protection de l'Enfance soit adoptée à la prochaine session. Les Quatre Fédérations de la ville et leurs Conseils Techniques ont approuvé la chose, et un mémoire a été envoyé au gouvernement, donnant les principes de la législation que nous préconisons. Je comprends que le projet est à l'étude par l'Officier-en-Loi du département, et d'après les derniers renseignements que nous avons, nous avons lieu d'espérer qu'enfin nous aurons une loi pour la protection de l'enfance dans la Province de Québec. Je crois, toutefois, que toute représentation de votre part pour endosser ce mouvement pourrait aider beaucoup dans les circonstances, et j'approuve entièrement vos projets d'insister auprès du gouvernement pour qu'il fasse le nécessaire à cette fin.

Avec l'expression de mes sentiments distingués,
je demeure,

Votre dévoué.

Paul A. Beique

PAUL. A. BEIQUE.

Président.

PAB/D.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

428,58

8 mai, 1943.

Mlle. Marc,

LA PATRIE,
180 Ste. Catherine est,
Montreal.

Chere Mademoiselle Marc:-

Auriez-vous l'obligeance de publier cet avis dans votre journal samedi, le 15, et de faire un rapport de cette assemblee pour le journal du landemain.

Nous vous en serions tres reconnaissants.

Sincerement a vous,

LIGUE POUR LES DROITS DE LA FEMME,

Jessie Grace Newton
secretaire.

incl.

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Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28, 58

LIGUE DES DROITS DE LA FEMME
Assemblee Annuelle

Chambre 135-Hotel Windsor-8.15 p.m.
Lundi 17 mai, 1943.

Rapports des differents comites.

Apercus sur la question des Garderies,
presentes par:

Dr. E. Lalonde, D.P.H. President du comite provincial des Garderies.

Reverend Andre M. Guillemette, O.P. President du comite local Canadien-Francais.

Mlle. Agnes Matthews, Directrice de l'Ecole St.Georges, membre du comite protestant des Garderies.

Mlle. Leah Koback, Secretaire-executif du local 1028B, R.C.A.Victor de la federation internationale des ouvriers de l'electricite, et, vice-presidente du comite des griefs de l'union.

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Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28, 59

CANADA

NATIONAL WAR LABOUR BOARD

OTTAWA, May 12, 1943.

Mrs. Brodie Snyder,
Hon. Secretary,
Ligue pour les droits de la femme,
1517 Mountain St.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Madam:

To date no reply has been received to my letter of May 3, and in order that the National Board may have some indication as to the parties intending to present briefs I would request that you indicate at the first opportunity whether or not you will be submitting a brief and, if submitting, the date when this may be expected.

Yours very truly,

D. G. Pyle
Secretary
National War Labour Board

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VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

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H28,59

May 20, 1943.

National War Labour Board,
Ottawa,
Ont.

Attention Mr. D.G. Pyle, Secretary

Dear Sirs,-

We are in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant which, incidentally, reached us on the 18th.

We regret the delay in writing to you but we are now able to advise that, much to our regret, circumstances will not permit us to submit a brief at the present time.

Thanking you for your interest in communicating with us,

Yours very truly,

LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Secretary

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28, 60

May 27, 1943.

Mr. Arthur MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
National Selective Service,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,-

At the annual meeting of the League for Women's Rights held on the 17th May, 1943, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:-

> WHEREAS evidence points to an acute shortage of manpower on Canadian farms and, unless drastic and immediate action is taken to help the farmers, a definite lack of food products will be the result;
>
> WHEREAS the importance of agriculture to the health of the nation and to Canada's war effort is fully recognized; and
>
> WHEREAS the production of food products is as important as the production of weapons for the forces,
>
> THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the League for Women's Rights urge the National Selective Service to put forth every effort to publicize the need for agricultural workers and that serious endeavours be made to obtain the services of men and women for this important phase of Canada's war effort.

Yours very truly,

LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Per Claire Bourgeois
Secretary

cb

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la
VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

A 28, 51

May 27, 1943.

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,-

At the annual meeting of the League for Women's Rights held on the 17th May, 1943, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the League for Women's Rights is of the opinion that the night work of mothers with young children is detrimental to the welfare of the children as, oftentimes, proper care cannot be given to the children in the absence of the mothers;

WHEREAS no provisions are being made for the opening of night nurseries; and

WHEREAS, in some war plants, mothers with young children are kept on day shifts only, showing that the curtailment of night work for mothers is possible;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the League for Women's Rights urge the Department of Labour, Ottawa, and the Department of Labour, Quebec, to use their influence in having night shifts abolished for women with young children;

FURTHER RESOLVED that any regulations made in pursuance of this resolution will not cause the dismissal or, in any way, discriminate against women with small children; and

FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the aforementioned Departments of Labour.

Yours very truly,

THE LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Per Claire Bourgeois
Secretary

cb

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28.52

Même lettre -Révérend Père André M. Guillemette, O.P.
Conseil des Oeuvres
Fédération des Oeuvres de Charité Canadiennes-françaises,
445, rue St-François Xavier
Montréal.

le 29 mai, 1943.

Monsieur le Dr E. Lalande,
5622, av. Canterbury,
Outremont.

Monsieur le Docteur,

Nous tenons à vous remercier bien chaleureusement d'être venu parler de la question si importante des maternelles à notre assemblée annuelle tenue le 17 mai.

C'est un problème social qui nous intéresse beaucoup non seulement parce que nous avons à coeur ce qui regarde tout particulièrement la femme, mais surtout parce que les maternelles sont nécessaires au bien-être d'un grand nombre d'enfants dont les mères sont dans l'obligation de travailler.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Docteur, avec nos sincères remerciements, nos salutations les plus empressées.

Pour LA LIGUE POUR LES DROITS DE LA FEMME

La Secrétaire

cb

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VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
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Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A28,53

le 29 mai, 1943.

Rédactrice de la Page féminine,
La Patrie,
180 est, rue Ste-Catherine,
Montréal.

Mademoiselle,

Au nom de la direction et des membres de la Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme, je tiens à vous remercier bien chaleureusement des comptes rendus que vous avez publiés dans votre journal de nos activités au cours de l'année 1942-43.

Avec nos sincères remerciements, je vous prie d'agréer, Mademoiselle, l'expression de nos salutations les plus empressées.

La Secrétaire.

Même lettre au Devoir, La Presse, Le Canada.

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VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

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A 28, 54

le 29 mai, 1943.

L'Honorable Edgar Rochette,
Ministre du Travail et des Mines,
Hôtel du Gouvernement,
Québec, P.Q.

Monsieur,

A l'assemblée annuelle de la Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme tenue le 17 mai 1943, la résolution suivante fut adoptée à l'unanimité:

ATTENDU QUE la Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme est d'avis que le travail de nuit des mères avec de jeunes enfants est nuisible aux enfants étant donné que souvent les soins voulus ne leur sont pas apportés en l'absence des mères;

ATTENDU QUE l'on n'étudie aucun projet pour l'ouverture des maternelles pour le soin des enfants pendant la nuit;

ATTENDU QUE, dans certaines usines de guerre, les mères avec de jeunes enfants ne travaillent que le jour, ce qui indique qu'il n'est pas essentiel que les femmes soient placées sur les équipes de nuit;

DONC IL EST RESOLU que la Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme engage le Ministère du Travail à Ottawa et le Ministère du Travail à Québec à s'efforcer de faire abolir les équipes de nuit pour les mères avec de jeunes enfants; et

IL EST AUSSI RESOLU que tout règlement que l'on mettra en vigueur pour donner suite à cette résolution ne sera motif à aucun congédiement des ouvrières en question ou à aucune injustice portée contre elles; et

IL EST AUSSI RESOLU qu'une copie de cette résolution soit envoyée aux Ministères du Travail précités.

Bien à vous,

Pour LA LIGUE POUR LES DROITS DE LA FEMME

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal H2L 1L9

cb

la secrétaire

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A28,55

MINISTÈRE DU TRAVAIL

CABINET DU SOUS MINISTRE

Québec, 31 mai 1943

Mademoiselle Claire Bourgeois, secrétaire,
Ligue pour les droits de la femme,
1517, rue Montagne,
Montréal.

Mademoiselle,

J'ai bien reçu copie d'une résolution adoptée par la Ligue pour les droits de la femme, à son assemblée du 17 mai.

Le ministère du Travail a préparé le mémoire que je vous envoie sur le problème du travail des femmes et des garçons de moins de dix-huit ans dans les industries de guerre: il aborde franchement les questions posées par les voeux que vous avez exprimés.

Soyez assurée que le ministère du Travail est conscient des conditions extrêmement difficiles qu'entraîne le travail nocturne des équipes féminines dans les industries de guerre.

Veuillez agréer, mademoiselle la secrétaire, l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Le sous-ministre du Travail,

Gérard Tremblay
G.

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VILLE de MONTRÉAL

1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
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A 28,55

MINISTERE DU TRAVAIL

MEMOIRE RELATIF AU TRAVAIL FEMININ DANS LES USINES DE GUERRE

Un grand nombre de citoyens, beaucoup de nos organisations de protection sociale et même les conseils municipaux ont été alertés sur la question vitale du travail féminin dans les usines de guerre. De façon particulière, on a soumis, depuis quelques semaines, des requêtes à l'effet d'amender nos lois du travail aux fins suivantes:

1o- Prohiber le travail de nuit des femmes dans les usines;
2o- Interdire tout travail à l'usine des femmes mariées ayant des enfants de moins de seize ans;
3o- Limiter la journée de travail à huit heures et la semaine de travail à quarante heures.

Il va de soi que tout le monde est d'accord, en principe, sur l'excellence de ces mesures qui, en protégeant la femme, assurent du même coup la protection de la famille.

La législation de la province de Québec prohibe le travail de nuit des femmes dans les usines. Avant 1940, en effet, aucune femme ne travaillait la nuit dans les usines de la province. Ce n'est qu'au moment où la production industrielle de guerre a exigé la mobilisation de toute la main-d'oeuvre et l'utilisation maximum de nos moyens de production nuit et jour qu'il a été nécessaire de recourir au travail de nuit. Ce travail de nuit n'a été toléré que dans les usines de guerre et qu'après contrôle par l'inspecteur en chef du travail de l'urgence dans la production du matériel.

Le ministère a limité la durée du travail nocturne à dix heures et à cinquante-cinq heures par semaine et a obligé l'employeur à accorder des périodes de repos, à donner un service de buffets chauds, à organiser des facilités de transport, etc..

Nous n'avons pas la statistique du nombre de femmes mariées qui travaillent dans les usines de guerre; nos inspecteurs, cependant, nous assurent qu'il s'agit d'une infime minorité par rapport à l'ensemble des travailleuses, surtout si on se limite à la recherche des femmes ayant des enfants de moins de seize ans.

Le ministère du Travail est favorable à la limitation de la semaine de travail à quarante heures. Toutefois, il ne faut pas oublier que la loi organique des établissements industriels n'a jamais limité à moins de cinquante-cinq heures la semaine de travail des femmes ou des garçons de moins de dix-huit ans. Beaucoup d'usines travaillaient d'après un horaire plus réduit, mais généralement à la suite de la signature d'une convention collective.

(voir au verso)

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

La question du travail féminin dans les usines de guerre ne se pose évidemment pas seulement dans la province de Québec, mais aussi dans les autres provinces du Dominion. Le gouvernement fédéral a convoqué, les 8 et 9 février derniers, une conférence fédérale-provinciale afin d'examiner, sous tous ses angles, le problème du travail des femmes et des enfants de moins de dix-huit ans dans les usines de guerre. La conférence en est venue à la conclusion de recommander la formation de comités techniques pour chaque groupe industriel ou s'exécute du travail féminin. Ces comités feront des recommandations sur la durée du travail, en tenant compte de l'élément fatigue, de la nature de l'industrie, de la nocivité de la matière première utilisée, etc.. Ces recommandations pourront être approuvées par l'administration provinciale.

Il est bon de souligner que l'Assemblée législative ne possède aucune juridiction sur les entreprises industrielles qui sont la propriété du gouvernement fédéral, tels les arsenaux.

Il est nécessaire de regarder la situation de façon réaliste. Pour gagner la guerre, il faut des soldats de toutes armes, mais il faut aussi une production industrielle intensive qui soit, chez les Alliés, supérieure à celle des puissances de l'Axe. La province de Québec ne conduit pas la politique de guerre du Dominion: elle coopère loyalement avec celui-ci pour assurer une production industrielle ou agricole maximum. La population comprend, du reste, que dans une guerre mondiale, on ne peut sans exposer la vie même de la nation, maintenir des standards de paix dans la façon de vivre du pays.

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A 28, 56

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
FILE NO.

0 - 16 - 2.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

O T T A W A,

7th June, 1943.

Miss Claire Bourgeois,
Secretary, League for Women's Rights,
1517 Mountain Street,
MONTREAL.

Dear Miss Bourgeois,

Your resolution addressed to the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, has been referred to me for reply.

Any regulation made in pursuance of this resolution would be the responsibility of the Provincial Government which has jurisdiction over hours of work for employees whether male or female. I am sure that both the Federal and Provincial Departments would be in sympathy with the premises set out in your resolution. It is, however, difficult to make a hard and fast regulation which would not interfere with the free right of women with small children to work. It is usually more satisfactory to arrive at some understanding with the plant involved.

As you know, night work is looked upon as a hardship by all classes of workers, and if married women are employed in large numbers, it is sometimes difficult for other groups to reconcile themselves to a situation when more than their share of night work is given to them because a certain group within the plant is on day work only.

p.t.o.....

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The National Selective Service Office in Montreal will be asked to place married women with small children applying for work in industries where day shift only is worked to the degree which this is possible.

I hope that we may be of help in reducing the problem.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Flaudena Eaton

Assistant Director.
(Mrs. Rex Eaton)

FE/mm

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

1942,43

11 Juin

A 28,56

Madame

Veuillez accepter
ma cotisation annuelle
pour la Ligue des droits
de la femme.

Bonne chance

Amélie H. Des Rosiers

360 Kitchener.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28, 56

1517, rue de la Montagne,
Montréal,
le 19 juin, 1945.

Madame H.E. Vautelet,
3488, rue Durocher,
Montréal.

Madame,

La Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme vous offre ses félicitations les plus chaleureuses à l'occasion du bel hommage que sa Majesté le Roi vous a rendu en vous accordant la décoration de Commandeur de l'Ordre de l'Empire britannique.

C'est un grand honneur que vos bonnes oeuvres et votre magnifique travail vous ont mérité.

Veuillez agréer, Madame, l'expression de nos salutations les plus distinguées.

La secrétaire

Même lettre écrite à Madame L.G. Beaubien
448, chemin Ste-Catherine
Outremont.

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A 28,56

Mademoiselle Claire Bourgeois, secrétaire,
Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme,
1517 rue de la Montagne,
Montréal.

Chère mademoiselle,

J'ai été très sensible à l'expression de vos aimables félicitations.

Cet honneur qui vient de m'être conféré est un grand hommage rendu au travail bénévole dans les oeuvres, et spécialement sans doute à l'Hôpital Dainte-Justine.

Vous voudrez bien accepter pour vous-même et transmettre aux membres de la Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme tous mes remerciements et croire à l'assurance de ma considération.

J. Lecorbeau Beaubien

(Madame L. de G. Beaubien)

le 23 juin 1943.

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219 Bord-du-lac
Pointe-Claire
P.Q.

AD8,59

3 Juillet
1943

Mademoiselle Claire Bourgeois
1517 rue de la Montagne
Montréal.

Chère Mademoiselle—

Voulez vous exprimer mes plus sincères remerciements à la Ligue des Droits de la Femme pour les félicitations que vous m'offrez si aimablement en son nom.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

voulez vous croire combien
je les apprécie ainsi qu'au
plaisir que cette pensée de la
part de la Ligue me cause.

Bien sincèrement à Vous

René Vaudelet

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A 28,59

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
FILE NO.

CANADA

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Ottawa, July 7, 1943.

Miss Claire Bourgeois,
Secretary, League for Women's Rights,
1517 Mountain Street,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Miss Bourgeois:

Mr. MacNamara has asked me to reply to your letter in which you incorporate the resolution of the League for Women's Rights, that the National Selective Service publicize the need for agricultural workers and make a serious effort to fill the farm labour requirements.

The government realizes how important a part agriculture plays in our war effort, and through Natioanl Selective Service has taken positive steps to see that farm labour needs are met so food production may be maintained at a sufficiently high level to meet the needs of our Armed Forces, our civilian population, and our Allies.

In order to stabilize the existing farm force, regulations were passed requiring all those engaged in farming as of March 23, 1942 to remain at that work except in certain conditions when other work might be taken providing they are not at the time needed in agriculture. Because of the urgent need for many experienced workers to be left on the farms, provision is also made that farm workers shall be granted a postponement of military training, on application, if they are essential to agriculture.

Various sources of experienced help have been exploited and now Treaty Indians are working on western farms and conscientious objectors are being moved from alternative service camps to assist farmers. 500 prisoners of war are already being used on the sugar beet farms in Southern Alberta and it is expected the use of this type of labour will be extended. Between 5,000 and 6,000 Japanese are also being used in agricultural work in Ontario and the West.

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p.t.o.

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Just lately about 500 experienced farm workers have been moved from Saskatchewan during the lull in Western farm work to assist with the haying and early harvest in Ontario. These men will return in time for western harvesting.

Many of the details of the farm labour program are being carried out by local agricultural committees which have been set up in most of the districts in Canada under the Dominion-Provincial Agreement for the purpose of surveying local needs, allocating the manpower and machinery where it can be of the greatest service and acting with the Provincial Committees in transferring and placing farm labour.

In Quebec there are over 900 of these organizations and there is one in the majority of each of the counties and districts of the other provinces. In cities and towns the Provincial committees work with local organizations to set up farm Commando groups of townspeople and industrial workers to assist farmers with whatever part time work they can give. School children and teachers have also been appealed to with a view of having them work on the farms this summer.

Besides the above efforts that are being made to bring assistance to the farmers, the Federal government has made educational films to appeal to the students and townspeople to assist the farmers and it is sponsoring 15 minute radio broadcasts each week to familiarize Canadians with what is being done and to encourage help for the farmers. It is also making appeals through different types of advertisements.

When you consider this work that has been done under the Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour program you will realize, I am sure that National Selective Service is actively looking after the manpower needs of agriculture.

Yours very truly,

Wm D Bonnell

for George V. Haythorne,
Agricultural Division,
Labour Supply Branch.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

A08,60

pib
PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU
TELEPHONE HARBOUR 0068 · 617 KEEFER BUILDING · MONTREAL

Le 7 août 1943.

Madame la Sécrétaire-générale,
Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme,
1517, Mountain Street,
Montréal.

Chère madame,

Par suite de la guerre, l'architecture sociale de cette province a été transformée et de nouvelles lois sont venues reglementer les rapports entre employeurs et ouvriers. Comme la situation actuelle est essentiellement mobile, nous avons songé qu'il était d'une importance capitale - pour les autorités et pour l'homme moyen - de connaitre le sentiment du peuple sur la législation sociale adoptée au cours de la dernière session. Les associations patronales étant, à plusieurs points de vue, le facteur déterminant de notre économique, il est normal que nous ayions songé à vous adresser un court questionnaire que vous aurez, sans aucun doute, l'extrême obligeance de remplir. Nous aimerions connaitre le sentiment officiel de votre organisation sur:

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A 28,60

pib

1.- L'assurance-maladie;

2.- Les allocations familiales;

3.- La Commission du service civil;

4.- L'orientation économique;

5.- La scolarité obligatoire.

Comme ce rapport doit être préparé dans le plus bref délai possible, nous comptons sur votre diligence. Il est entendu que cette enquête est strictement objective et confidentielle. Il s'agit uniquement d'un relevé de l'opinion publique.

Veuillez croire, cher monsieur, dans l'expression de notre entier dévouement.

Jean-Louis Gagnon

JLG:HB

Jean-Louis Gagnon
Directeur.

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A 28/61

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
FILE NO.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE
276 ouest, St-Jacques
MONTREAL ~~OTTAWA~~

Le 17 septembre 1942

Madame Pierre F. Casgrain, Présidente,
Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme,
1517, rue de la Montagne,
MONTREAL.

Chère madame Casgrain,

Vous comprendrez qu'avec les nombreuses responsabilités attachées à la tâche qu'on m'a octroyée, je ne puis agir plus longtemps comme secrétaire de la Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme. Voilà pourquoi je donne, par la présente, ma démission comme telle.

Cette démission ne doit nullement être considérée comme une rupture, loin de là, et je tiens à rester en contact avec les membres d'une Ligue qui a tant fait pour la femme canadienne-française, pour sa direction, son orientation bienfaisante et opportune. Je garde aussi le meilleur souvenir des années passées au service de la Ligue dans un travail commun. Seules les circonstances actuelles ont voulu que je déploie mes activités, non pas dans un domaine différent, mais plus étendu. Il va sans dire que je désire rester membre actif de la Ligue.

Veuillez recevoir, chère madame Casgrain, l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Florence F. Martel

Florence F. Martel
Service National Sélectif

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A28,62

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.....

55 York Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.
October 6th,1943.

Mrs. George Garneau,
728 Roslyn Avenue,
MONTREAL, Quebec.

Dear Mrs. Garneau:

Thank you for your letter of September 27th regarding the programme "Femina", given weekly over CBC under the auspices of the League for Women's Rights. Though this programme is being discontinued, we have other arrangements in mind which, we hope, will meet the needs of the English speaking women of Montreal.

In the meantime I should like to draw to your attention to CBC Talks for Women heard over CBM each afternoon, Mondays through Fridays, from 4.18-4.30 p.m. EDT. These programmes give information on nutrition, child guidance, health in the home, community recreation and other problems on democratic citizenship. Every morning, Monday through Friday from 10.30-10.35 a.m., Ethelwyn Hobbes offers consumer information to Montreal housewives, as well as reviewing the latest rulings by Wartime Prices and Trade Board and other government departments.

I am sure that all the staff of CBC, Montreal, join me in thanking the League for Women's Rights for the time and thought they have given to these programmes for so many years, and will assure your executive that the Montreal Federated Charities, and other educational and philanthropic organizations will receive very sympathetic consideration from the programme staff at CBM at times when they ask special publicity.

Yours faithfully,

PROGRAMME DIVISION

Elizabeth D. Long

(Elizabeth D. Long)
Women's Interests

/mbg

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COLLECTION GAGNON
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Nov. 15th. 1943.

Mrs. Allan Smith,
President, Local Council of Women of Montreal,
761 Upper Lansdowne Ave.
Westmount.

Dear Madam:

The League for Women's Rights, alarmed at the conditions in child welfare recently exposed by the deaths of six children in the Children's Memorial and the St. Justine Hospitals, is holding a special meeting to discuss the subject.

At this meeting it is planned to have representatives from the Children's Memorial and St. Justine Hospitals, the Provincial and Civic Health Departments, the French and English-speaking social agencies, and other organisations throughout the city, and opportunity will be given for discussion. A resolution has been prepared, to which we hope you will lend your support.

The meeting will be held on Friday, November 19th., at 8.30 p.m., in Salon E. of the Windsor Hotel.

May we ask that you will send representatives from the Local Council of Women, and also urge representation from your affiliated societies, as we feel that the deplorable conditions which have been exposed are such that action is called for from the women's organizations.

Hoping for your co-operation in this matter,

Yours very truly,

Madame Georges Garneau,
President.

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A 88,64

Service de l'information FRANÇAIS ‡ France Libre

448, AVENUE DALY, OTTAWA.

Ref. No: 1047

November 18, 1943

Dear Madam,

With the appointment of Mme. Andre Simard of Quebec City to the French Provisional Consultative Assembly in Algiers, a new political horizon opens for French women, for Mme. Simard is the first of her countrywomen ever to fill a position corresponding to that of member in the Canadian House of Commons.

Her appointment, and her comment that it is not only an honor for her but a tribute to the sympathetic support which the women of Canada have always given the women of France, brings to mind the fact that the first message of encouragement broadcast to the women of France during the present struggle came from the women of Canada. During the Christmas season of 1941, a number of Canadian women's organizations expressed their solidarity with the women of France in a message which reached France by radio, and was warmly received.

And today once more, the women of Canada are in the first rank of those to express their pleasure in the tribute paid to a French woman and the National Council of Women has sent Mme. Simard a most heartening message.

Mme. Simard is leaving almost immediately for Algiers, where she will be in a position to see that news of what the women in Canada are doing and thinking reaches the women of France. For that reason, we felt that your organization might wish at this time to express its good will by endorsing the message of the National Council. Mme. Simard will, we are sure, find the message very helpful in Algiers, and the women of France, through her, would derive great comfort from it.

We enclose copies of the message from the National Council; an interview given by Mme. Simard

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which gives details of her background; the Christmas message sent from Canada in 1941, and General de Gaulle's reply.

We would appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience as Mme. Simard's departure is imminent.

Yours sincerely,

Gladys Arnold

per N.H.L.

GLADYS ARNOLD

Mrs. Jacques Forget,
Quebec League for Women's Rights,
1469 Drummond St.,
MONTREAL

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GL/JB

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Le 18 novembre 1943.

No. 275

STATEMENT BY MRS. EDGAR D. HARDY

President

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CANADA

o
o o

Canadian women wish to be among the first to commend the appointment of Madame André Simard of Québec City as a member of the new French Provisional Consultative Committee now meeting in Algiers. We had fought for more than fifty years for the recognition of well qualified women to represent women's interests and believe, therefore, that this appointment is tangible evidence of the wisdom of such endeavor.

Madame Simard, a French woman by birth, married to an outstanding Canadian surgeon, has worked indefatigably since the beginning of the war in assisting French soldiers and sailors.

The eight hundred organizations of Fighting French throughout the world have been given recognition through four seats in the Provisional Assembly. From the names sent in by these groups were the four representatives chosen.

Madame Simard in accepting this high honor believes that the rehabilitation of the French family must be brought about through measures of health, nutrition, and education. She is particularly well fitted to undertake so great a task, since she was born in Algiers, and will also have the understanding of how a free and generous people rise to great heights through her residence in Canada.

We Canadian women wish Madame Simard to know of our pride in her and our faith that she will prove a strong factor toward closer relationship between the United Nations.

LAURA HARDY
President

/CC à 12.45 heures

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FRENCH INFORMATION
SERVICE
448 Daly Ave., Ottawa.

November 9, 1943.

No. 273. -

FIRST FRENCH WOMAN TO HOLD GOVERNMENT

SEAT IS RESIDENT OF CANADA

Feels appointment tribute
to women of
Dominion

Bonds between the women of Canada and those of France were strengthened and the whole movement toward feminine "emancipation" given considerable impetus with the appointment of Madame André Simard of Quebec City to a seat in the new French Provisional Consultative Assembly now meeting in Algiers.

The first French woman ever to hold a position corresponding to that of member in the Canadian House of Commons, the new deputy sees in her appointment an indication that the women of the Fourth French Republic will be granted the vote, as General Charles de Gaulle has often given assurances they will, and that they will be able to share with the men in solving post-war problems.

Although she considers that women can do their best work in the home, and has not herself taken an active part in politics, Madame Simard is convinced that the women should have a voice in the affairs of their country.

SAME EDUCATION AS MEN

"Do not forget", she told an interviewer in Montreal, "that the French girl is educated in similar schools and follows exactly the same course of study as the boys. Thereare women chemists, lawyers, engineers, dentists, doctors, scientists and professors, who hold precisely the same degrees and fill the same positions as men in France.

"The French woman is fully equipped to take her part in rebuilding her country, and certainly in the Fourth Republic she will have the right to vote and will take an active part in the solution of all social questions - for the family is the basis of society. Indeed only women are really competent to pass

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final judgment on certain problems which may be described as being 'outside masculine comprehension'."

In Algiers, Madame Simard intends to devote herself in the first place to "the rehabilitation of the French family, which will mean the preparation of measures in regard to health, nutrition and education. It will be necessary,' she feels,' to take the earliest steps to repair the damage done by the Germans to the health of the youth of France."

TRIBUTE TO CANADA

Part of Madame Simard's gratification at her appointment is derived from the fact that she feels it is an expression of the friendship between the French and the people of Canada.

"I feel that it is not only an honor for me," she said, "but a recognition of the women of Canada who through these years have done so much to help the Fighting French."

Her appearance quite belying the fact that she has a grown daughter, Mrs. George Bray of Quebec, and a little grand-daughter, Marie-France, Madame Simard is very youthful-looking with fair hair and blue eyes.

For the press conference she gave following her appointment, she was smartly costumed in the black so dear to every French woman's heart, and wore in her lapel a tiny gold Cross of Lorraine, emblem of the Fighting French. Madame Simard, it was recalled, created the first Lorraine Cross Committee in Quebec.

The wife of Dr. Simard, professor at Laval University, and director of the blood donors' clinic in Quebec, she has made her home in that city for the past ten years, As early as the outbreak of war in 1939 she organized an association to provide comforts for French-speaking members of the armed forces with the object of bringing moral and material help to French and French-Canadian soldiers, and in this way has been in close association with other military and civil relief organizations in the province.

ORGANIZED COMMITTEE

After the Vichy-German armistice of 1940, Madame Simard direc-

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ted the energies of this relief organization towards the assistance of Fighting French soldiers and sailors. From this beginning, the idea of a special group particularly interested in the Free French took shape, and in the fall of 1940, Mme Simard was able to unite the sympathizers of General Charles de Gaulle into an active Fighting French committee.

There are now more than 800 such organizations throughout the world, and Mme Simard's seat in the Provisonal Assembly is one of four through which they are represented. Deputies could only be chosen from among delegates known to have taken a firm anti-collaborationist stand from the beginning.

Going to North Africa will be something of a homecoming to Mme Simard, for she was born in Algiers, where her father was a judge, and lived there for 23 years.

Widowed after her first mariage, Mme Simard became the bride in 1932, in Paris, of Dr. Simard, a graduate of the Medical School in Paris, and accompanied him to Quebec. He is well known in the medical circles of that province, and has just been made a member of the Royal College of Surgery.

Ottawa , November 10, 1943.

NL/al.

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CHRISTMAS MESSAGE SENT TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN
OF FRANCE BY CANADIAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

" At this moment of Christmas, when our homes, our families and our children are gathered closely in our hearts - that star of hope which shed its tender radiance over Bethlehem just 1942 years ago, is still shining steadily through the blood and tears which drench the earth today - dear Women and Children of France to whom we address this message tonight.

Along its silvery beams our love and thoughts flow out across the Atlantic to you, telling you that although war has darkened the sacred festival for a third time, that faith and confidence which we share with you only grows stronger with every passing hour.

The lights have blinked out one by one from Alaska to Mexico along the Pacific ocean. The roar of warplanes and the scream of sirens which you know so well have entered the lives of Canadians and Americans living upon what has become North America's front line. But as our windows are darkened and our men are somewhere on the seas, in the air or in far off lands fighting for the liberty of the whole world - we are drawn even closer to you in this common waiting, suffering - and Hope.

Every day we hear of your heroic resistance and it strengthens our arms as we work, our will and our spirit in the tremendous battle which is now raging. For we know such hearts can never be conquered and such bonds of love as those which unite us with you and the millions of brave women in the occupied or embattled countries who share our cause, can never be broken.

Tonight we send you this word of cheer, that as surely as Bethlehem's Star has burned throughout the years sending its living gleams into the most remote corners of the world - so sure are we that the victory is ours, that your sons, your lovers and fathers of your children will be restored to you too in a France which breathes the pure air of Freedom."

MESSAGE FROM GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE
EXPRESSING HIS APPRECIATION:

"The touching expression of solidarity which the women of Canada have addressed to French women at Christmas time has been a great comfort to them in the midst of their suffering. Stop The Women of France, naturally feel as sisters towards the Canadian Women who share the common suffering in their lives and affections occasioned

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by the war which the Free countries are obliged to fight in order to realize for the world the promises of happiness signified in the celebration of the Christmas festival.

"I thank profoundly the Women of Canada and the associations which represent them.

General de Gaulle".

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Stanley Presbyterian Church

Cor. Westmount and Victoria Aves.

Westmount, P.Q.

FRANK S. MORLEY, B.D. PH. D.
MINISTER

November 20, 1943.

The Secretary,
The League for Women's Rights,
1517 Mountain Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Madam;

I am writing on behalf of the Citizens Forums of Quebec for which an explanatory folder and copy of "Food for Thought" are enclosed. This whole plan for adult education has been sweeping through Canada, promising to be the most enthusiastic project in Citizenship education ever attempted in our history. The first program in the series will be broadcast by the C. B. C. over a national network on Tuesday, November 23rd, at 8.15 p.m. under the title of "The Citizens Forum".

Through you I would like to ask the co-operation of the League for Women's Rights both financially and in organizing a listening group. I do hope that you can help us. If one of the executive could call on you and explain matters further I should be very glad.

At the moment our organization has been developed to the extent that Mr. Leslie Buzzell has consented to act as President with an Advisory Committee that includes Dr. W.H. Brittain, Dr. W.P. Percival, Dr. Malcolm Campbell, Dr. Leslie Pidgeon, Professor John Hughes, Mr. Guy Tombs and others. An office has been set up at 1111 Beaver Hall Hill with Mrs. Choquette as Secretary. Hoping to hear from you as soon as possible as time is limited.

Sincerely yours,

Frank S. Morley

Dr. Frank S. Morley,
Chairman, Provisional Committee
Citizens Forums of Quebec.

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MONTREAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

MEMBER OF FINANCIAL FEDERATION
Office: Room 201, 1421 Atwater Avenue
Telephone WIlbank 1151

Executive Director
Charles H. Young
Executive Assistant
Miss Gwyneth Howell
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Miss H. S. Bishop
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November 29th, 1943.

Mme. J. Georges Garneau,
President,
League for Women's Rights,
728 Roslyn Avenue
Westmount.

Re: Needy Mothers' Assistance Act

Dear Madame Garneau:-

Because the League for Women's Rights has in common with this Council been much concerned with the inadequacy of the grants paid under Bill No. 21 - an Act to Provide Assistance for Needy Mothers, we are bringing the enclosed Report to your attention.

A committee of this Council under the chairmanship of Mr. G.B. Clarke was appointed early in 1942 to prepare recommendations in detail with a view to requesting the Minister of Labour, the Hon. Edgar Rochette, to make the proposed amendments. Actually, several changes have been made in the Act since that date, as you will see from the report of the Committee, but there is still much room for improvement.

The recommendations of the Committee were approved by our Board of Governors in May 1943 with two changes, as follows:-

(a) The Committee proposed a basic minimum rate for a mother and one child of $42.00. The Board believed it should not be lower than $50.00.

(b) The Committee proposed that the mother should be required to give her full attention to her children and to that end should be encouraged to remain at home. The Board agreed with this, but felt she should be free to earn up to $300. per annum, if she did not neglect her children, as provided for in the present regulations of the Act.

The report enclosed is as approved by the Board of Governors.

Following this decision the matter was referred to the Inter-Federation Council for action. The Inter-Federation Council preferred the Committee's original version, contending that $42.00 was a sum, more likely of achievement when presented to the Minister of Labour. The Inter-Federation Council at the same time considered that

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the mother should not work to supplement this sum, as it was unlikely she could do this and give her children full attention.

In the unamended form therefore, the Report was presented to the Premier, the Hon. Mr. Godbout, and to the Minister of Labour. Subsequent correspondence and conversations have taken place between Mr. Paul Beique, Chairman of the Inter-Federation Council, and officers of Government. There is some likelihood that the requested changes will be made and the Inter-Federation Council will continue its efforts, but at the moment there is no success to report.

Would you be good enough to add your strength to the appeal both by writing the above-mentioned Ministers and by any education of your membership and other publicity methods which you can devise? We shall be glad to forward additional copies of the report if you will let us know the number you require.

Yours sincerely,

Gwyneth Howell

GH:EH.
Encl.

(Miss) Gwyneth Howell,
Executive Assistant.

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Ack'd Dec 11/43

220 Percival Ave
Montreal West
Dec 9th 1943

A28,167

Dear Madam

Enclosed find cheque for one dollar ($1.00) as a donation from the Montreal West Women's Club. Please send receipt to Mrs J Davidson at the above address. a oblige

Yours truly
M Davidson
Treasurer

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December 11, 1943.

Miss Dora G. Ogle,
Business Manager
"Equal Rights",
144 B St., N.W.,
Washington 2, D.C.

Dear Miss Ogle,

We are very sorry that circumstances at the present time do not permit us to renew our subscription to your publication. Would you, therefore, be so good as to remove our name from your list of subscribers?

We hope that we may be able to renew our subscription at a later date.

With our best wishes, we remain,

Yours very truly,

LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Secretary.

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December 11, 1943.

Miss Katherine Bompas,
International Alliance of Women for Suffrage
and Equal Citizenship,
45, Kingsway,
Wembley, Middlesex,
ENGLAND.

Dear Madam,-

Thank you for your letters of the 7th and 13th September and we apologize for our delay in replying to them.

We were particularly interested in reading the resolution adopted by the Federation of private and semi-official International Organisations at Geneva. It is to be sincerely hoped that, after the war, these international organisations will be able to play an important part in the period of reconstruction for which they are so highly qualified.

With reference to your letter of the 13th September, we are very sorry to have to advise that, due to the financial situation in which our League finds itself at the present time, we are forced to discontinue our affiliation with your Alliance. We regret having to do this but we sincerely hope that the severance of our affiliation with you will be of a temporary nature only.

We offer you our very best wishes for your continued success and send greetings to your Alliance.

Yours very truly,

LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Secretary

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY
Capitol Hill
Washington, D. C.

Our mailing privileges require that subscriptions be paid in advance.

Unless we hear from you soon we will necessarily presume that you do not wish "EQUAL RIGHTS" continued.

Kindly note the expiration date on the wrapper. Will you send in your subscription for the year in advance?

The publishing of "EQUAL RIGHTS" is almost wholly dependent upon its subscriptions. Will you help us to continue by sending in your subscription now?

DORA G. OGLE,
Business Manager "Equal Rights"
144 B St., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

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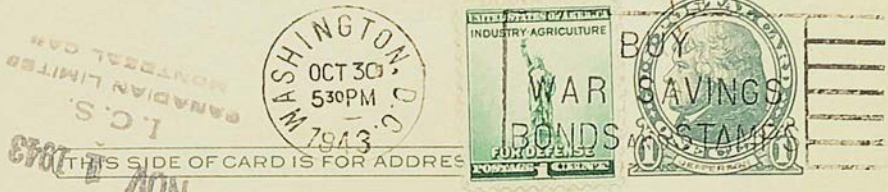

League for Women's Rights
1517 Mountain Street
Montreal, Canada

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INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP
ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE SUFFRAGE ET L'ACTION CIVIQUE ET POLITIQUE DES FEMMES
WELTBUND FÜR FRAUENSTIMMRECHT UND STAATSBÜRGERLICHE FRAUENARBEIT

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Headquarters Secretary: KATHERINE BOMPAS,

TELEPHONE: WEMBLEY 4261.

45, KINGSWAY,
WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX,
ENGLAND.

15th September 1943

Miss Virginia Cameron
League of Women's Rights,
Room 9, 1517 Mountain Street
Montreal

Dear Madam,

May I remind you that the annual affiliation fee for the League of Women's Rights of £2 falls due in August for the current year. It will be very gratefully received as though we are very conscious of how little active work we are able to do in present conditions, the Alliance is striving to keep going against the day - now we hope coming nearer - when international work can be fully resumed.

Yours truly,

Katherine Bompas

Secretary

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The Notre Dame de Grace Women's Club
Incorporated
Montreal

4625 Kingston Ave,
Dec 3, 1943

Miss Virginia Cameron,
League for Women's Rights,
Room 9,
1517 Mountain Street,
Montreal.

My dear Miss Cameron:-

Enclosed please find check for $2.00, affiliation fee for the Notre Dame de Grace Women's Club.

Will you please make a note that our representative is

Mrs. R.G. Bain,
4775 Sherbrooke St West,
(Tel.) El 1249

Could we also have a copy of the Resolution which your organization is sending to the Government regarding the recent investigation into the Baby Boarding Houses, so that we may send our indorsement to the Government.

Sincerely yours,
Edith G. Marsh
(Mrs. Lawrence S. Marsh)
Cor. Sec.

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INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP
ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE POUR LE SUFFRAGE ET L'ACTION CIVIQUE ET POLITIQUE DES FEMMES
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Treasurer: NINA SPILLER (Great Britain).
Hon. Secretary: EMILIE GOURD, Crêts de Pregny, Geneva, Switzerland
Headquarters Secretary: KATHERINE BOMPAS,
TELEPHONE: WEMBLEY 4261.
45, KINGSWAY,
WEMBLEY, MIDDLESEX,
ENGLAND.

7th September 1943

Dear Madam,

Mlle Gourd, the Hon. Secretary of the Alliance, has asked me to send you the following Resolution adopted by The Federation of private and semi-official International Organisations in Geneva. The Resolution shows that even in present circumstances there is an interest in and a determination to keep in being existing international organisation, so that when the war is happily over, there will be a nucleus of contacts from which to start the very urgent work which will be before the world.

It is from this point of view that Mlle Gourd feels that this is a matter of interest to the international societies and their members. I am glad to take this opportunity of showing that whatever the difficulties, we still have some means for international correspondence, and also of sending you the greetings and good wishes of the Alliance.

Yours sincerely, Katherine Bompas
Secretary

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

The Federation of private and semi-official International Organisation in Geneva gathered on the occasion of the inauguration of the International Centre, notes with satisfaction that in spite of the war most of its member organisations have been able to continue their activity, keeping in touch with different countries, and many of them by their humanitarian action have been able to alleviate the sufferings caused by the war;
Is convinced that its member organisations have an important part to play in the work of reconstruction which must be done in every realm;
Recognises that the experience acquired and the documentation collected as well as thecontacts established by the member organisations during the many years of their existence in Geneva can be of great value, particularly to the Governments and in forming public opinion at the time of the reorganisation of international life.

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CABINET DU MINISTRE

MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ ET DU BIEN-ETRE SOCIAL

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT

QUÉBEC

Québec, le 20 décembre 1943.

Mademoiselle Claire Bourgeois,
Secrétaire,
Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme,
1517, rue Montagne,
Montréal, P.Q.

Mademoiselle,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 15 courant avec la copie d'une communication que vous avez adressée à l'honorable Premier Ministre le même jour, concernant une loi de protection et de bien-être de l'enfance.

Je me ferai un plaisir de discuter de votre point de vue avec l'honorable M. Godbout à la première entrevue que j'aurai avec lui.

Recevez, mademoiselle, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Hon. Godbout

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/MC.

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CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

Québec, le 17 décembre 1943.

Mademoiselle Claire Bourgeois, secrétaire,
Ligue pour les droits de la femme,
1517, rue Montagne,
Montréal, P.Q.

Mademoiselle,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 15 décembre.

En réponse, je désire vous informer que les représentations contenues dans la résolution que vous m'aviez fait parvenir au nom de la Ligue pour les droits de la femme n'ont pas été ignorées, et je puis de nouveau vous assurer que le gouvernement accorde à tout ce problème sa meilleure considération.

Veuillez bien me croire, mademoiselle,

Votre tout dévoué,

Adélard Godbout

Gm.

Adélard Godbout.

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le 15 décembre, 1943.

L'Honorable M. Henri Groulx,
Hôtel du Gouvernement,
Québec, Qué.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Nous vous faisons tenir copie d'une lettre que nous avons adressée aujourd'hui à Monsieur le Premier Ministre concernant une loi de protection et de bien-être de l'enfance.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, nos salutations les plus empressées.

LA LIGUE POUR LES DROITS DE LA FEMME

La secrétaire

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le 15 décembre, 1943.

L'Honorable M. Adélard Godbout,
Premier Ministre,
Hôtel du Gouvernement,
Québec, Qué.

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Pour faire suite à notre lettre du 24 novembre et à votre réponse du 25, nous tenons à vous dire que, lors d'une récente assemblée de notre Exécutif, nous avons été franchement désappointées de constater que l'interprétation que vous avez placée sur la résolution jointe à notre lettre du 24 novembre semblait se limiter à une législation règlementant les garderies.

Notre résolution demande une "loi complète de protection et de bien-être de l'enfance", loi qui d'ailleurs s'impose dans cette province, étant donné le taux de la tuberculose et de la mortalité infantile qui est considérablement plus élevé que dans les autres provinces canadiennes. C'est un fait des plus déplorables et réclame la mise en oeuvre immédiate d'une législation pour la protection et le bien-être de l'enfance.

Nous engageons le gouvernement à soumettre un tel projet de loi à la prochaine session.

Nous saluons la formation de la Commission provinciale d'assurance-maladie et nous espérons qu'elle a déjà commencé son enquête sur les garderies privées.

Nous envoyons une copie de cette lettre à l'Honorable M. Henri Groulx.

Veuillez croire, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, à notre considération distinguée.

LA LIGUE POUR LES DROITS DE LA FEMME

La secrétaire.

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CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

QUEBEC, le 25 novembre 1943.

Madame Constance P. Garneau, présidente,
La Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme,
1517 rue Montagne,
Montréal, P.Q.

Madame,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 24 novembre, incluant une résolution adoptée par la Ligue des Droits de la Femme, et appuyée également par un certain nombre d'associations de la cité de Montréal, suggérant au gouvernement l'adoption d'une législation règlementant les garderies.

Je puis vous assurer que le gouvernement ne se désintéresse pas de cet important problème et que nous ne manquerons pas d'y accorder notre meilleure considération.

Veuillez bien me croire,

Votre tout dévoué,

Gt

Adélard Godbout.

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CABINET DU MINISTRE

MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ ET DU BIEN-ETRE SOCIAL

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT

QUÉBEC

Québec, le 25 novembre 1943.

Mme. Constance P. Garneau,
Présidente,
Ligue pour les Droits de la Femme,
1517 rue Montagne,
Montréal, P.Q.

Madame,

J'accuse réception d'une copie de la résolution adoptée à une assemblée de la Ligue pour les droits de la femme, tenue le 19 novembre.

Soyez assurée que j'accorde à cette requête une attention toute particulière.

Recevez, madame, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

/MC.

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le 24e November, 1943.

M. le Premier Ministre,

A une assemblée de la Ligue des Droits de la Femme vendredi le 19 November, 1943, la résolution ci-incluse fut lue et adoptée par les associations suivantes:

Montreal West Women's Club
American Women's Club
Alliance des Electrices
Junior League of Montreal
Montreal Board of Trade
L'Alliance des Professeurs Catholiques de Montréal (Section Feminine)
Montreal Women's Club
Royal Edward Institute
Club Congressist
Cote des Neiges Women's Club
National Council of Jewish Women
Montreal Welfard Federation
Fairmount Women's Christian Temperance Union
Eastern Star Chapter
I.B.E.W. Local 1028B R.C.A. Victor Union
Notre Dame de Grace Women's Club
Municipal Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire
Local Council of Women
Victorian Order of Nurses
Big Sisters Association
McGill Alumnae Society
Soldiers' Wives League
Catholic Women's League
Royal Victoria Hospital Alumnae
American Association of Social Workers
Montreal General Hospital Alumnae
Metal Trades Council
Alumnae Association of the Homoeopathic Hospital
Alumnae Club of Montreal
Schoolfarm Graduate Nurses, McGill University
Schoolfarm Nationale St-Jean Epatiste
Montreal Council of Social Agencies
Montreal Social Community Club
Society for the Protection of Women and Children
Society for Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada
Child Welfare Association
Child Welfare Association
Business and Professional Women's Club

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Veuillez agréer l'expression de nos sentiments respectueux.

Présidente.

L'Hon. Adelard Godbout,
Hotel de Gouvernement,
Québec.

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RESOLUTION

Attendu qu'une situation alarmante a été mise à jour, dans le district de Montréal, par la mort, attribuable à la négligence et la malnutrition, de jeunes enfants qui avaient séjourné dans des garderies privées du district métropolitain;

Attendu qu'une enquête a révélé un manque absolu de soins médicaux, d'hygiène, de propreté et d'espace dans ces divers cas particuliers; et attendu que l'on a découvert que des dirigeants de ces garderies n'avaient aucun entraînement professionel au soin et à la garde des enfants; et

Attendu que pareille situation constitue un véritable danger public et fournit un terrain favorable à l'éclosion des maladies, tout en portant atteinte au bon renom de la province; et

Attendu que des représentants de divers organisations du district de Montréal, réunies en assemblée, déplore chez-nous l'absence de lois pouvant corriger pareil état de chose

Il est résolu:

Que cette assemblée prie le Gouvernement de la Province de Québec d'adopter toute loi jugée nécessaire pour prévenir la répétition de pareils abus et empêcher que les institutions consacrées à la garde et au soin des enfants puissent fonctionner en marge des règlements et des normes prescrites par les autorités en la matière pour la conservation de la santé et du bien-être des enfants.

Qu'une loi complète de protection et de bien-être de l'enfance soit soumise à la chambre dès la prochaine session.

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Dec. 3rd. 1943.

Mrs. T. B. Heney,
Corresponding Secretary,
The Local Council of Women of Montreal,
3431 Peapath St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mrs. Heney,

Will you be so good as to draw to the attention of the Local Council of Women of Montreal the fact that the League for Women's Rights is holding a luncheon on Saturday, December 11th, at 1.15 p.m. at the Mount Club.

The speaker will be Squadron-Leader Gregory Vlastos, of the War-Time Information Board, former Professor of Philosophy of Queen's University. His subject will be, "The Value of the Listening Group".

The tickets will be $1.00, and may be obtained from Miss Kathleen Fisher, 1374 Sherbrooke St. West, Pl. 1016, not later than Wednesday the 8th.

Squadron-Leader Vlastos is one of Canada's outstanding speakers, and we consider ourselves extremely fortunate in having him address us, and hope that many of your members will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear him.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Madame Georges Garneau,
President.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE de la VILLE de MONTRÉAL
COLLECTION GAGNON
1210, rue Sherbrooke Est
Montréal

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