RT. HON. JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER PAPERS

MG 26 M VI

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE NUMBERED CORRESPONDENCE SERIES

Finding Aid No. 1218 / Instrument de recherche no 1218

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INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Prime Minister's Office Numbered Correspondence Series represents the first part of the official correspondence that was produced during the Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker's tenure as Prime Minister of Canada from June 1957 to April 1963.

On 21 June 1957, when he was sworn in as Canada's thirteenth Prime Minister, John G. Diefenbaker headed a minority government with a total of 112 seats. He was 61 years old and finally held the office that he had sought from the beginning of his political career in 1925.

While none of the members of Diefenbaker's first cabinet had any ministerial experience, they were, by and large, a most able group. In addition to the two men who had contested the PC leadership against Diefenbaker in 1956, E. Davie Fulton (Justice, later Citizenship and Immigration, then Public Works) and Donald Fleming (Finance, later Justice), the ministry included George Hees (Transport, later Trade and Commerce), Leon Balcer (Solicitor General, later Transport), George Pearkes (National Defence), Gordon Churchill (Trade and Commerce, later Veterans' Affairs), George Nowlan (National Revenue), Douglas Harkness (Agriculture, later National Defence), Alvin Hamilton (Northern Affairs and National Resources, later Agriculture), Michael Starr (Labour), and Eileen Fairclough (Secretary of State, later Citizenship and Immigration) - the first woman appointed to the cabinet.

By all accounts, "the Chief" dominated his cabinet. Like King, he served as Secretary of State for External Affairs, but only until 13 September 1957, when Sidney Smith assumed the post. Two days after Smith's sudden death on 17 March 1959, Diefenbaker became acting SSEA, holding the position until Howard Green was appointed to the External Affairs portfolio on 4 June 1959.

Not long after assuming power, Diefenbaker represented Canada at the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference in London, where he made a very favourable impression. In October 1957 he presided over a Royal Visit which saw the Queen open Parliament and deliver the Speech from the Throne. The speech outlined an

ambitious national-development policy that was soon manifested in a period of substantial legislative activity, including increases in pensions, the launching of a winter-works program, the inauguration of the Roads to Resources, and the introduction of tax cuts and increased assistance to the agricultural sector. Furthermore, on 24 July, Canada signed the North American Air Defence (NORAD) agreement.

In January 1958 Lester B. Pearson was chosen to lead the Liberal Party against the revitalized Tories. His first encounter in Parliament with Diefenbaker was, however, a major embarrassment for both Pearson and his party and led to the dissolution of the House on 1 February and the announcement of an election for 31 March.

Even more than the election of 1957, that of 1958 centred on the Northern Vision, a programme of national development that was shaped, in part, by Alvin Hamilton, his assistant, Roy Faibish, and Diefenbaker's economic adviser, Merril Menzies. The dream of a dynamic and independent Canada struck a chord with the Canadian public and helped Diefenbaker achieve what was then the greatest electoral triumph in Canadian history, winning 208 of 265 seats and 53.6% of the popular vote. Even Quebec swung to the new Prime Minister, giving him 50 seats. The once mighty Liberals were reduced to a rump of 48 members.

The period between the singular victory of March 1958 and the next election, in June 1962, was one of both major achievements and setbacks on the national and international fronts. In July 1958 President Eisenhower visited Ottawa. The following month, Diefenbaker announced an ambitious National Agricultural Programme. October saw the Prime Minister, together with an entourage that included his wife, Olive, and brother, Elmer, embark on a fourteen-nation tour. Among the world leaders that Diefenbaker encountered during the forty-eight-day trip were Harold Macmillan, General Charles De Gaulle, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Pope John XXIII.

Early in the new year, shortly after his return to Canada, Diefenbaker became embroiled in two bitter controversies. The first involved Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland, who demanded that Ottawa despatch fifty R.C.M.P. constables to intervene in a province-wide strike by the International Woodworkers of America. The second conflict was precipitated by the government's decision to cancel production of the Avro CF 105 Arrow interceptor.

1959 was not, though, without its more positive accomplishments. Simultaneous translation was introduced in Parliament for the first time and in June the St. Lawrence Seaway was opened with much fanfare.

In 1960 Diefenbaker made two important interventions on the world stage. In May, at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London, he participated in sensitive discussions concerning South Africa's apartheid policies. Four months later, he addressed the United Nations General Assembly, delivering a forceful denunciation of Soviet colonialism. 1960 also marked the passage of much important legislation, including the Technical and Vocational Assistance Act and the Canadian Bill of Rights.

In January 1961 Diefenbaker visited the new U.S. President, John F. Kennedy, in Washington. Four months later the Prime Minister hosted Kennedy in Ottawa. In March Diefenbaker played a key role at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference that marked South Africa's departure from the Commonwealth. The following month, Prime Minister Macmillan visited Ottawa.

In the field of agriculture, 1961 witnessed two major advances: the first wheat sale to China and the passing of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act. These and other accomplishments were somewhat obscured, however, by the Coyne affair which dragged on for several months, culminating in the exoneration of the former Governor of the Bank of Canada by a Liberal-dominated Senate committee.

1962 was characterized by economic difficulties at home and major disputes abroad with Canada's two leading allies, the U.S. and Britain. The Twenty-Fourth Parliament was dissolved in April. During the election campaign that ensued, the Canadian dollar was pegged at 92.5 cents U.S. This ill-timed devaluation provided the Liberals with powerful ammunition and contributed to the results of the 18 June election which saw the government reduced to 118 seats.

Canada's international difficulties, which increased following the election, centred on two issues: Britain's desire to join the European Common Market and Canada's military relationship with the U.S. In September, at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference, Diefenbaker led the opposition to the U.K. attempt to become part of the EEC. The next month, Diefenbaker alienated President Kennedy by refusing to respond

to the Cuban Missile Crisis with the uncritical support that the American government expected.

None of the tensions evident between Diefenbaker on the one hand, and Macmillan and Kennedy on the other, were eased in December when the Canadian Prime Minister insisted on joining the two leaders for a meeting in Nassau.

In fact, U.S. pressure on the Diefenbaker government increased dramatically, focusing on the acquisition of nuclear warheads for the Bomarc missiles which had become part of Canada's arsenal in 1958. On 3 January, the retiring Supreme Commander of NATO, General Norstad, criticized Canada for failing to meet its defence commitments. A similar charge was levelled on 30 January in a damaging press release issued by the U.S. State Department.

This controversy led to resignations from Diefenbaker's cabinet and, on 5 February, defeat in the House. The election campaign which followed was a remarkable political struggle, pitting Diefenbaker almost singlehandedly against elements of his own party and the Liberals, not to mention an exceedingly hostile American government and press. While he didn't manage to win the election, the outcome surprised everyone but the Chief. The Liberals won 129 seats and the Progressive Conservatives held 95.

On 22 April 1963 Diefenbaker handed power over to Lester B. Pearson. Although he was leaving the PMO, the Right Honourable member from Prince Albert was to remain a major force in Canadian politics.

THE DIEFENBAKER PMO

Occupying more than ten rooms on the second floor of the East Block, the Diefenbaker PMO did not differ radically from that of St. Laurent. Like his immediate predecessor, Diefenbaker operated with a staff of about thirty. In terms of functions, the PMO under Diefenbaker was divided into five main sections: administration, correspondence, filing, reference, and the senior secretariat. The latter was comprised of a group of assistants and advisers whose duties and titles often changed during the course of Diefenbaker's period as the nation's leader.

The following list identifies most of the key members of Diefenbaker's PMO staff:

Private Secretary

Derek C. Bedson June 1957 - July 1958

Gowan T. Guest Aug. 1958 - Oct. 1959

Michael J. Deacey Oct. 1959 - April

1963

Executive Assistant

Gowan T. Guest Oct. 1959 - Aug. 1960

Neil S. Crawford Feb. 1961 - April

1963

Press Secretary

James R. Nelson Aug. 1957 - Feb. 1960

Special Assistant

Lionel M. Gelber Aug. 1960 - May 1961

John W. Fisher April 1961 - Jan.

1963

Burton T. Richardson Jan. 1963 - April 1963

Executive Officer

Richard D. Thrasher 1962 - March 1963

Economic Adviser

Merril W. Menzies June 1957 - Nov. 1959

T.R. Vout Aug. 1960 - March

1963

External Affairs Special Assistant

H. Basil Robinson June 1957 - June 1962

O.W. Dier July 1962 - March

1963

<u>Personal Secretary</u>

Marion Wagner June 1957 - April

1963

Personal Secretary (Constituency)

Marjorie Pound June 1957 - April

1963

Correspondence Section Secretary

Claude Gauthier June 1957 - April

1963

File Room Administrator

Gordon Hetherington June 1957 - Nov. 1962

Paul MacIntosh Nov. 1962 - April

1963

Reference Room & Clipping Service Administrator

Don MacKenzie June 1957 - April 1963

From 1957 until the autumn of 1959 the chief executive officer of the PMO was the Private Secretary. In October 1959, at the urging of the then incumbent Private Secretary, Gowan T. Guest, the secretarial and executive functions of this job were split into two separate positions: Private Secretary and Executive Assistant. Michael J. Deacey assumed the former role, while Guest was appointed to the more senior position.

A second reorganization occurred the following year when the position of Press Secretary was dropped after James R. Nelson's departure in February 1960. Guest appears to have assumed not only Nelson's responsibilities but also those of the Economic Adviser, Merrill W. Menzies, who had resigned in November 1959. This situation continued until August 1960 when Guest left the PMO.

Although his position was not immediately refilled, a new Economic Adviser, T.R. Vout, was hired and a new position, Special Assistant, was created. The first Special Assistant, Lionel Gelber, resigned shortly after the new Executive Assistant, Neil Crawford, was hired in February 1961. The Special Assistant position seemed to combine aspects of the former Press Secretary's job with those of research assistant and speech writer.

From the time of Crawford's arrival in 1961 until the end of the PMO period in April 1963, there were five permanently filled positions in the PM's senior secretariat: Private Secretary, Executive Assistant, Special Assistant, Economic Adviser, and External Affairs Special Assistant. The latter two positions were both occupied by civil servants.

SERIES ORGANIZATION

The PMO Numbered Correspondence Series is organized according to a subject filing system based on a decimal classification scheme that was co-designed by the administrator of Diefenbaker's filing section, Gordon Hetherington. The system utilized ten broad subject areas or classes:

000-99	General
100-199	Defence
200-299	Economy
300-399	Government
400-499	Law
500-599	Resources and Development
600-699	Social Welfare
700-799	Trade and Commerce
800-899	World Relations
900-999	History, Geography and Biography

Each class was, in turn, further divided into as many as ten Divisions. These can be summarized as follows:

000	GENERAL
010	Philosophy
020	Religion

030	Education
040	Language and Ethnic Groups
050	Pure Science
060	Applied Science
070	Arts and Recreation
080	Literature
090	
100	DEFENCE
110	Navy
120	Army
130	Air Force
140	Civil Defence
150	Defence Research
160	Defence Production
170	Defence Expenditure
180	War
190	
200	ECONOMY
210	Labour
220	Land Economics
230	Currency and Banking
240	National Accounts
250	Public Finance

260	Production and Prices
270	Insurance
280	
290	
300	GOVERNMENT
310	Federal Government Executive
320	Senate
330	The House of Commons
340	The Judiciary
350	Federal Government Administration
360	Provincial Government
370	Municipal Government
380	Governments of other Countries
390	Political Parties
400	LAW
410	Constitutional Law
420	Criminal Law and Procedures
430	Crime and Delinquency
440	Penal Institutions and Police
450	Statutes of Canada
460	Statutes of the Provinces
470	Civil Law

480	Law of Other Countries
490	International Law
500	RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
510	Agriculture
520	Fisheries
530	Forestry
540	Minerals and Fuel
550	Power
560	Furs and Wildlife Resources
570	Immigration and Citizenship
580	Population and Vital Statistics
590	
600	SOCIAL WELFARE
610	Federal Health Activities
620	Provincial and Municipal Health
630	Federal-Provincial Welfare Services
640	Provincial Welfare Services
650	Veterans Health and Welfare
660	Health and Welfare Organizations
670	
680	
690	
700	TRADE AND COMMERCE

710	Domestic Trade
720	Foreign Trade
730	Transportation and Communication
740	Manufactures
750	Construction
760	Purchasing and Stores
770	Publicity and Public Relations
780	Statistics
790	
800	WORLD RELATIONS
810	Canada and the Commonwealth
820	Canada and the United Nations
830	Canada and the North Atlantic Treaty
840	Canada and Foreign Countries
850	Canada and the United States
860	Diplomatic Representation
870	Non-Governmental Organizations
880	Southeast Asia Treaty
890	Organization of American States
900	HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND BIOGRAPHY
910	Canadian History
920	Anglo-American History
930	History of Foreign Countries

940	Physical Geography
950	Economic Geography
960	Political Geography
970	Geography of Foreign Countries
980	Exploration and Travel
990	Biography, Genealogy and Heraldry

While generally efficient and comprehensive, the PMO classification system was neither without anomalies nor exempt from periodic breakdowns. The former derived largely from the subjective factor in the system, namely, the various staff members who, on a daily basis, were obliged to assign subject classifications to the huge volume of correspondence that deluged the PMO filing section. For instance, correspondence regarding an issue like nuclear weapons could be classified in at least four different ways: 154.3 Atomic Armament, 154.4 Nuclear Stockpiling, 806 Disarmament, or 844 Peace.

Similarly, correspondence clerks might agree on a classification number, say, 335, which signifies Members of the House by Constituency, but differ on the other classification elements. As a result, the Quebec constituency of Mercier, for example, is classified as both 335 Mercier and 335 Montreal Mercier.

As for system breakdowns, these tended to coincide with events like elections or major public debates, both of which generated so much correspondence that the PMO staff could not fully process the material. This large body of unprocessed correspondence constitutes the Prime Minister's Office Unnumbered Correspondence Series.

The Numbered Correspondence series arrived at the National Archives of Canada divided into three more or less chronological sections. The staff of the Diefenbaker Project integrated the three parts into a continuous run beginning at 001 and ending at 999. Some minor editing was done in order to rationalize file titles but for the most part the series is in its original state. While documents were removed from the spiked PMO file folders for conservation reasons, their reverse

chronological order, which places the most recent date at the front of the file, has been maintained. The series was paginated before microfilming. (For a microfilm shelf list and conversion list see Appendix II.)

INDEXES

The PMO numeric classification system was substantially enhanced by an indexing system used by Diefenbaker's filing section. In addition to classifying documents in numeric subject files, file clerks both prepared cross-reference sheets for relevant files and maintained an extensive card index which provided both nominal and subject access to the papers.

While not absolutely comprehensive, the card index represents an extremely valuable finding aid. In addition to indexing most of the documents in the PMO Numbered Files, the index makes occasional reference to two other series: the Reference Series and the Personal and Confidential Series. Material transferred to the Reference Series is indicated by references to Room 137, whereas that transferred to the Personal and Confidential files is sometimes described as "filed in the safe." The originals of many V.I.P. letters were also transferred to the Personal and Confidential Series.

(Although the PMO Unnumbered Correspondence Series has also been organized into a classification system which parallels that of the PMO Numbered Correspondence, the documents found in the former series were not indexed.)

The PMO card index is available on microfilm reels M-8459 - M-8503 and is divided into four sections: Nominal 1957-1963, Subjects 1957-1958, and Subjects 1958-1963, and Restricted Nominal and Subject cards 1957-1963. (A shelf list covering the card indexes on microfilm is found in Appendix I.)

RESTRICTIONS

As well as arranging material by numeric subject classification, the Diefenbaker PMO staff also processed the papers according to security considerations. Most documents were assigned general classifications; however, a sizeable

number of files received one of four restricted classifications: Official, Confidential, Secret, or Top Secret.

As a result of both their security classification and the large number of government documents which they contained, these Numbered restricted files were screened by government departments in order to avoid the release of sensitive material. The files removed for screening were also microfilmed separately from the Numbered general files. However, most of these files were eventually designated open by government screeners and were thus returned to their original volumes following the completion of microfilming.

Only those files permanently removed to volumes 583-588 have been restricted by government departments. Researchers should consult with the archivist responsible for the series in order to determine the access restriction which pertains to a particular file. Files presently subject to restrictions or closure are indicated in the finding aid by an asterisk preceding their file number.

The three categories of microfilmed material can be summarized as follows (as noted above, a microfilm shelf list and conversion list is available in Appendix II):

- 1) Open Files with General Classifications Reels M-7788 M-7961, M-84551-58 (more to be filmed)
- 2) Open Files with Restricted Classifications Reels M-____
 M-____ (to be filmed)

Due to the fact that many of the cards found in the PMO card index provide a summary of the contents of the document to which they refer, the index was also screened for substantial references to restricted documents. As a result of this process, some cards were removed from the card index and were microfilmed separately. Any inquiries concerning such cards should be addressed to the archivist responsible for the Diefenbaker Papers. The bulk of the card index is found on reels M-8459 - M-8502 (see Appendix I). The small, closed portion is on reel M-8503 (see Appendix I).

RELATED SERIES

Although the PMO Numbered Correspondence Series represent a major archival source for anyone studying the Diefenbaker PMO, it must be stressed that a large amount of important material from this period of Diefenbaker's career is also found in five other series:

MG 26 M VII - Reference Series

VIII - Prime Minister's Office Unnumbered Correspondence Series

X - Office Administration

XII - Personal and Confidential Files

XIV - Memoirs

RESEARCH POTENTIAL

Because the PMO Numbered Correspondence Series touches upon virtually every aspect of John G. Diefenbaker's prime ministerial career, including both his achievements and his defeats, most researchers will find this large and well-organized series a most useful source of information. In addition, the papers shed light on the careers of Diefenbaker's cabinet ministers, senior civil servants, and the provincial premiers of the era, not to mention international relations and the myriad of issues which concerned Canadians during the 1957-1963 period, including four federal elections.

The papers are also valuable from an evidential point of view, documenting as they do, the role played by the many staff members of the Diefenbaker PMO.

It is true, however, that some of the most sensitive material from this period of Diefenbaker's career is found elsewhere, primarily in the Private and Confidential Series. Furthermore, as is always the case with a prime minister's official correspondence, much of the material in the Numbered Correspondence files is exceedingly routine. For instance, nearly sixty volumes are devoted to requests for assistance (313.3).

Nonetheless, anyone wishing to study the events that shaped the nation and the world during the crucial 1957-1963 period will find the PMO Numbered Correspondence Series a significant source.

APPENDIX I: MICROFILM SHELF LIST FOR THE PMO CARD INDEXES, 1957-1963

NOMINAL INDEX CARDS

REEL NUMBER

Aalborg to Baltzan, Dr. D.M.

Band, James S.
to
Bird, M.

Bird, A.L. to Browne, W.J. Hon.

Browne, W.J. Hon. to Chalkman, Edward M.

Chalkman, Edward M. to Cormier, Antoine J.

Cormier, Camille to Deacey, M.J.

NOMINAL INDEX CARDS

REEL NUMBER

Deacey, M.J. to Donald, Dennis S.

```
Donald, Iver
Fairclough, Ellen L.
Fairclough, Ellen L. Hon. M.P.
to
Fox, Paul
Fox, Paul (Professor)
to
Godwin, H.
Godwin, Miss Sharon
Hagerman, J.A.
Hagerman, J.A.
to
Heeney, A.D.P.
Heeney, A.D.P.
to
Inglis, H.F. Dr.
```

NOMINAL INDEX CARDS

REEL NUMBER

```
Inglis, John H.
to
Kessler, Jacques (Dr.)
Kessler, Jacques (Dr.)
to
Ledieu, Mr. & Mrs. Edouard E.
```

Ledingham, D.D. Ltd. Col. to
MacDonald, T.D.

MacDonald, T.D. to
Maharo of Kotah, His Highness

Maharo of Kotah, His Highness to Minifie, James M.

Minifie, James M. to Nicholson, A.S.

NOMINAL INDEX CARDS

REEL NUMBER

Nicholson A.W. to Pearce, Garland, Lieut.

Pearce, Harold to Piper, Ian

Piper, Ian G. to Radrigues, E. (Mrs.)

Radrigues, E. to Sherwood, C.B. (M.L.A.)

Sherwood, Capt. Edson C.
to
Starr, Michael (Hon.)

Starr, Michael Hon. to Tickner, James A.

Tickner, John to Walker, David J.

NOMINAL INDEX CARDS

REEL NUMBER

Walker, David J. to Woolliams, Eldon (MP)

Woolliams, Eldon, M.P. to Zycan, Reverend, George

SUBJECT CARD INDEX 1957-1958

SUBJECT INDEX CARDS

REEL NUMBER

A.A. Men's group - Regina to Immigration and Citizenship -New Canadians

Immigration and Citizenship New Canadian -Integration Hungarians
to
Social Welfare - Medical Association

Société d'Agriculture du comte de Kamouraska to Zonia International

SUBJECT CARD INDEX 1958-1963

SUBJECT INDEX CARDS

REEL NUMBER

A Britisher to Bingo Games

Binks & Chilcott to Canadian Legion

Canadian Legion
British Empire
Service League
to
Claresholm & District
Development Corp. Ltd. Claresholm - Alb.

Claresholm & District
Development Corp. Ltd.
Claresholm, Alberta
C.V. Bennett - President
to
Crown Company Purpose of Studying
Methods of increasing
learning efficiency

SUBJECT INDEX CARDS

REEL NUMBER

Crown Corporation to Federation of Technical Engineers - American Federation of Temple Brotherhood National

India - Dried Skim Milk for

India - Economic Assistance Abroad

to

Lobster - Seasons of fishing

Lobster Trap

to

Newspaperbay Training bulletin

Newspaperbay week - national

to

Press Release

Press Release

to

River, Liard

River - Mekong (Asia)

to

Star-Toronto

SUBJECT INDEX CARDS

REEL NUMBER

Star-Toronto-Daily

to

United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America Toronto 2, Ont.

United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America Toronto, Ont.

RESTRICTED NOMINAL AND SUBJECT CARDS - 1957-1963

NOMINAL - 1st part

REEL NUMBER

Adams, Alexander to Zorin, Mr.

SUBJECT - 2nd part

Acquisition and control of atomic weapons for Canadian Forces in Canada and Europe to

"Zero Launch"

APPENDIX II: MICROFILM SHELF LIST AND CONVERSION LIST FOR MICROFILM REELS M-7788 to M-7961

VOLUME NUMBER NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER	REEL
1-3	1-1646	
3-5	1645-3433	
5-8	3434-5142	
8 – 9	5143-6914	
9-12	6915-8845	
12-14	8846-10669	
14-16	10670-12415	
16-18	12416-14165	
18-20	14166-15885	
20-22	15886-17743	
22-24	17744-19720	
24-26	19721-21788	

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26-28		21289-23668	
28-30		23669-25933	
30-33		25934-27853	
33-35		27854-29822	
35-37		29823-31712	
37-38		31713-33341	
38-41		33342-35035	
41-43		35036-36620	
43-45		36621-38680	
45-47		38681-40539	
47-49		40540-42527	
50-52		42528-44389	
52-54		44390-46246	
54-57		46246-48280	
57-59		48281-50198	
59-61		50199-51968	
61-62		51969-54217	
VOLUME NUMBER	NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER	REEL
63-64		54218-55962	
64-66		55963-57797	

66-68		57798-59827	
68-70		59828-61661	
70-72		61662-63552	
72-75		63553-65571	
75-77		65572-67448	
77-79		67449-69346	
79-82		69347-71233	
82-84		71234-73056	
84-86		73057-74908	
86-90		74909-78010	
90-91		78011-79096	
92-94		79097-81566	
94-96		81567-83364	
96-99		83365-85400	
99-101		85401-87089	
VOLUME NUMBER	NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER	REEL
101-105		87090-89700	
105-107		89701-91612	
107-110		91613-94177	
110-112		94178-95892	
112-114		95893-97651	

114-116	97652-99409
116-119	99410-101124
119-121	101125-102829
121-123	102830-104619
123-125	104620-106294
125-127	106295-107975
127-129	107976-109642
129-131	109643-111456
131-133	111457-113123
133-135	113124-114880
135-137	114881-116550
137-139	116551-118242

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139-142	118243-119840	
142-144	119841-121699	
144-146	121700-123557	
146-148	123558-124897	
148-150	124898-126684	
150-152	126685-128465	
152-154	128466-130245	
154-156	130246-131952	
156-159	131953-133636	

159-161	133637-135206
161-163	135207-136797
163-166	136798-138344
166-168	138345-139339
168-170	139340-140902
170-172	140903-142365
172-174	142366-143993
174-176	143994-145689

VOLUME NUMBER	NUMBER	PAGE NUMBER	REEL
	NUMBER		
176-178		145690-147520	
178-180		147521-149044	
180-182		149045-150662	
182-184		150663-152331	
184-186		152332-154034	
186-189		154035-155714	
189-191		155715-157397	
191-193		157398-158944	
193-195		158945-160561	
195-197		160562-162225	
197-198		162226-163855	
199-201		163856-165596	
201-202		165597-167315	

203-204	167316-169046
204-206	169047-170938
206-208	170939-172548
208-210	172548-174371

VOLUME NUMBER	<u>PAGI</u> NUMBER	E NUMBER	REEL
210-212	1743	372-176154	
212-215	1763	155-177899	
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216-219	179	461-181279	
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