
Franklin D. Roosevelt — “The Great Communicator”
The Master Speech Files, 1898, 1910-1945

**Series 2: “ You have nothing to fear but fear itself:” FDR
and the New Deal**

File No. 886

1936 July 31

Quebec, Canada, Speech

Original Reading Copy

July 31, 1936.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. PRIME MINISTER, MY FRIENDS
AND NEIGHBORS OF CANADA:

From the moment I received the hospitable invitation
of your Governor General, I have been filled with the
most happy anticipation of this all too brief visit.
Canada and its people have always had a very real hold
on my affections; I am happy again to be able to assure
you of this fact in person and to express my grateful
appreciation of the warmth of your welcome.

That I am not a stranger may be illustrated by the
fact that since the age of two, I have spent the
majority of my summers in the Province of New Brunswick
and by my recent most refreshing cruise along the
beautiful shores of the Maritime Provinces where once
more I have found friendship, relaxation and deep
contentment.

Nor am I ignorant or unmindful of the charms of other sections of this great Dominion,-Ontario and that great empire which extends west of it to the Pacific.

But to many of my countrymen, and I am no exception to this rule, Quebec has a fascination all its own. The Plains of Abraham and the cliffs which lead to them are eternal memorials to brave French, to brave British and to brave American colonists who have fallen in battle, be it in victory or in defeat.

Yet there is a nobler monument: For on these fields of battle was born the living miracle which we are privileged to see today -- two great racial stocks residing side by side in peace and friendship, each contributing its particular genius in the molding of a nation. This is a monument worthy of those who gave their lives; this is an example from which all thinking men draw deep satisfaction and inspiration.

While I was on my cruise, I read in a newspaper that I was to be received with all the honors customarily rendered to a foreign ruler. Your Excellency, I am grateful for the honors; but something within me rebelled at that word "foreign." I say this because when I have been in Canada, I have never heard a Canadian refer to an American as a "foreigner." He is just an "American." And, in the same way, in the United States, Canadians are not "foreigners," they are "Canadians." That simple little distinction illustrates to me better than anything else the relationship between our two countries.

On both sides of the line, we are so accustomed to an undefended boundary three thousand miles long that we are inclined perhaps to minimize its vast importance, not only to our own continuing relations but also to the example which it sets to the other nations of the world.

Canadians and Americans visit each other each year by the hundreds of thousands -- but, more important, they visit each other without the use of passports. And, within recent months, another significant action speaks louder than words, for the trade agreement which I had the privilege of signing with your Prime Minister last Autumn is tangible evidence of the desire of the people of both countries to practice what they preach when they speak of the good neighbor.

In the solution of the grave problems that face the world today, frank dealing, cooperation and a spirit of give and take between nations is more important than ever before. The United States and Canada and, indeed, all parts of the British Empire share a democratic form of government which comes to us from common sources. We have adapted these institutions to our own needs and our own special conditions, but fundamentally they are the same.

The natural sympathy and understanding that exists between us was, I feel, demonstrated in the universal feeling of grief when the news of the death of the late George King/was received in the United States. We felt not only that the head of a friendly nation had been removed but that a friend whose voice had penetrated into almost every home in the United States had been taken from us -- a great King and a great gentleman.

It has also been my privilege to know his Majesty, King Edward, and we look forward to the day when, finding it possible to come again to the Dominion, he may also visit with his neighbors in the United States.

Monsieur le Premier Ministre de Québec, Monsieur le Maire,

Ces aimables paroles que vous venez de m'adresser au nom de votre grande province et de votre belle ville, et que vous adressez, par moi, au peuple des Etats-Unis, me touchent profondément, et je vous prie de croire que je suis très sensible à la chaleur de votre accueil.

Que de scènes de valeur et d'héroïsme ce nom de Québec évoque en nous, et que de noms illustres s'associent à ce noble roc.

C'est pour rendre hommage à ces héros que viennent tous les ans à Québec des milliers de mes compatriotes.

Ils y prolongent leur séjour, séduits par la beauté merveilleuse de ce site, le doux charme de ses campagnes et l'accueil hospitalier de ses habitants.

Cette hospitalité canadienne, si douce et si franche, est devenue une tradition dans mon pays. C'est par ces échanges de visite, par ces contacts répétés entre

Canadiens et Américains que nous parviendrons à resserrer encore les liens déjà étroits qui unissent nos deux peuples.

Mr. Mackenzie King, you already know the path to Washington. I hope much that you will come and visit me again.

Your Excellency, we are looking forward, as you know, to a visit from you and her Excellency to Mrs. Roosevelt and myself at the White House as soon as it may be convenient for you? May we speed the day when the heads of the Canadian and American nations will see more of each other, not as foreigners but as neighbors and friends.

End.

FDR Speech

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO QUEBEC, QUE., CANADA
July 31, 1936

Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister, my friends and neighbors of Canada:

From the very moment I received the hospitable invitation of your Governor General, I have been filled with the most happy anticipation of this all too brief visit. Canada and its people have (always) ever had a (very) real hold on my affection; and I am happy again to be able to assure you of this fact in person and to express my grateful appreciation of the warmth of your welcome. (Applause)

That I am not a stranger may be illustrated by the fact that since the age of two I have spent the majority of my summers in the Province of New Brunswick, and it may be proved also by my recent most refreshing cruise along the beautiful shores of the Maritime Provinces where once more I have found friendship, relaxation and deep contentment.

Nor am I ignorant or unmindful of the charms of other sections of this great Dominion -- Ontario and that great empire which extends west of it to the Pacific.

But to many of my countrymen, and I am no exception to this rule, Quebec has a fascination all its own. (Applause) The Plains of Abraham and the cliffs which lead

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This is a transcript made by the White House stenographer from his shorthand notes taken at the time the speech was made. Underlining indicates extemporaneously added words or words prepared reading copy text. Words in parentheses are words that were omitted when the speech was delivered, though they appear in the previously prepared reading copy text.

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that to determine who to nominate for secretary of state
(unintelligible) overseas

and determination of the secretary of state I said
which ever one I am to say and say and say and
say and nominate well to convert all the time to
make certain principles that we can have before
and even events develop themselves and to consider intelligent and
just now good has no place in this country branch said I am
now

to make all the information to Washington I am now
and the office -- nomination being said to myself radio
offices of it to have absolute power without
anyone on me I have everything to do with of the
two and the national and federal said said of no
but doing will said has remained to myself and (unintelligible)

to them are eternal memorials to brave French, to brave British and to brave American (colonists) colonials who have fallen in battle, be it in victory or in defeat.

Yet there is a nobler monument: For on these fields of battle was born the living miracle which we are privileged to see today -- two great racial stocks residing side by side in peace and friendship, each contributing its particular genius in the molding of a nation. (Applause) (This) That is a monument worthy of those who gave their lives; this is an example from which all thinking men draw deep satisfaction and inspiration.

While I was on my cruise last week, I read in a newspaper that I was to be received with all the honors customarily rendered to a foreign ruler. Your Excellency, I am grateful for the honors; but something within me rebelled at that word "foreign!" (Laughter, applause) I say this because when I have been in Canada, I have never heard a Canadian refer to an American as a "foreigner." He is just an "American." (Laughter, applause) And, in the same way, across the border in the United States, Canadians are not "foreigners," they "Canadians." (Applause, laughter)

I think that that simple little distinction (illustrates) proves to me better than anything else the relationship between our two countries.

On both sides of the lien we are so accustomed to (an) the undefended boundary three thousand miles long that we are inclined perhaps to minimize its vast importance, not only to our own continuing relations but also to the example which it sets to the other nations of the world.

Canadians and Americans visit each other each year by the hundreds of thousands -- but, more important, they visit each other without the (use) necessity of a passport(s). And, within recent months, another significant action speaks louder than words, for the trade agreement which I had the privilege of signing with your Prime Minister last Autumn is tangible evidence of the desire of the people of both countries to practice what they preach when they speak of the good neighbor. (Applause)

In the solution of the grave problems that face the world today, frank dealing, cooperation and a spirit of give and take between nations is more important than ever before. The United States and Canada and, indeed, all parts of the British Empire share a democratic form of government which comes to us from common sources. We have adapted these institutions on both sides of the border to our own needs and our own special conditions, but fundamentally they are the same.

The natural sympathy and understanding that

exists between us was, I feel, demonstrated in the universal feeling of grief when the news of the death of the late King (George) was received in the United States. We felt not only that the head of a friendly nation had been removed but that a friend whose voice had penetrated into almost every home in the United States had been taken from us -- a great King and a great gentleman. (Applause)

It has also been my privilege in bygone years to know his Majesty, King Edward, and we look forward to the day when, finding it possible to come again to the Dominion, he may also visit with his neighbors in the United States. (Applause)

Monsieur le Premier Ministre de Quebec, (Prolonged applause) Monsieur le Maire,

Ces aimables paroles que vous venez de m'adresser au nom de votre grande province et de votre belle ville, et que vous adressez, par moi, au peuple des Etats-Unis, me touchent profondément, et je vous prie de croire que je suis très sensible à la chaleur de votre accueil. (Applause)

Que de scènes de valeur et d'héroïsme ce nom de Quebec évoque en nous, et que de noms illustres s'associent à ce noble royaume.

C'est pour rendre hommage à ces héros que viennent tous les ans à Québec des milliers de mes compatriotes. Ils y prolongent leur séjour, séduits par la beauté merveilleuse de ce site, le doux charme de ses campagnes et l'accueil hospitalier de ses habitants. (Applause) Cette hospitalité canadienne, si douce et si franche, est devenue une tradition dans mon pays. C'est par ces échanges de visite, par ces contacts répétés entre Canadiens et Américains que nous

parviendrons a resserrer encore les liens deja etroits
qui unissent nos deux peuples. (Applause)

(English translation is as follows:

Mr. Prime Minister of Quebec, Mr. Mayor:

The words of kindness which you have addressed to me in the name of your great Province and of your beautiful City and which you address through me to the people of the United States touch me deeply; and I beg you to believe that I am deeply sensible of the warmth of your welcome.

What scenes of valor and heroism this name of Quebec stirs in us; what illustrious names are associated with this noble rock.

It is to pay homage to those heroes that thousands of my compatriots come every year to Quebec. Here they prolong their stay, lured by the great beauty of this site, by the soft charm of your countryside and by the hospitable greeting of your inhabitants. This Canadian hospitality, so simple and so open, has become a tradition in my country.

It is these exchanges of visits, by these continuous contacts between Canadians and Americans that we shall come to tighten the close bonds which already unite our two peoples.

And Mr. Mackenzie King, (laughter, applause)
you already know the path to Washington. (Laughter) I
hope much that you will come and visit me and revisit me
again.

And Your Excellency, we are looking forward, as you know, to a visit from you and her Excellency to Mrs. Roosevelt and myself at the White House as soon as it may be convenient for you. (Applause) May we speed the day

when the heads of the Canadian and American nations will
see more of each other, not as foreigners but as neighbors
and friends. (Prolonged applause)

[Speech File 7-31-36]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1936

My dear Mr. President:

In compliance with the request which you made of Mr. Phillips, I take pleasure in sending you a draft of a few remarks which may be useful to you on the occasion of your visit to Quebec on July 31st.

Faithfully yours,

Cordell Hull

Enclosure:
Draft.

The President,
The White House.

From the moment when I received the hospitable invitation of your Governor General, I have been filled with the most happy anticipation of this all too brief visit. I find it somewhat difficult to realize that the occasion to which I have been looking forward for several months has at last become an actuality, and may I say to you at once that the pleasure of finding myself among you far surpasses the pleasure of anticipation. Your country and its people have always had a very real hold on my affections; I am happy again to be able to assure you of this fact personally and to express my grateful appreciation of the friendliness of your welcome.

I am glad to say that I am not a stranger to your shores and, as a matter of fact, I have only just now completed a most refreshing cruise which took me along a portion of the beautiful Nova Scotia coast and thence to Campobello, where on many previous occasions I have found friendship, relaxation and deep contentment. My love of the sea has made me particularly susceptible to the charms of your eastern provinces and I feel nothing but admiration for the character and resourcefulness of those who go down to the sea in ships. He is indeed a land-locked individual who has not heard of and been stirred by the exploits of the schooner "Bluenose" - to mention only one - and I hope that there will never

be

be an end to that friendly and healthy rivalry between the hardy fishermen of the maritime provinces and New England.

While my experiences in Canada have been largely confined to the Atlantic coast, I would not have you think that I have been ignorant or unmindful of the charms of other sections of the Dominion, particularly Quebec. To most of my countrymen - and I am no exception to this rule - Quebec has a peculiar fascination of its own. I know of no part of the globe that has a more unusual history and one more deserving of study, but your present and future are of even more absorbing interest. It is our custom - and rightly so - to erect in stone, memorials to those who have fallen in battle, be it in victory or defeat. You, however, have reared the noblest monument of all upon the Plains of Abraham. On that field of battle was born the living miracle which we are privileged to see today, of two great racial stocks residing side by side in peace and friendship, each contributing its particular genius in the molding of a nation. Here is a monument worthy of those who gave their lives and an example from which all thinking men must draw deep satisfaction and inspiration.

It has not yet been my good fortune to visit the provinces of your great Dominion which lie to the west.

I realize, however, that a true understanding of the whole can only be reached through an understanding of its component parts and I hope very much that some day I may have the opportunity of seeing and meeting the people of those important sections of your country.

Permit me to add just a word about the relations between our two countries. As you know, the United States is committed in its foreign relations to the policy of the "good neighbor". The phrase implies much - and I think it goes without saying that no other policy with regard to Canada would for a moment be tolerated by the American people. Actions speak louder than words, and the trade agreement which I had the privilege of signing with your Prime Minister last autumn is but one tangible evidence of the desire of the people of both countries to practice what they preach.

I am confident that the people of Canada reciprocate this feeling in full. Your welcome today attests it and this fact more than any other makes my present visit a source of such genuine pleasure. Warm friendship is a factor in life which no individual would willingly lose. It is no less necessary and potent a factor in the lives of nations. I am certain that I am not wrong in interpreting the warmth of your greeting as a true indication of your feeling towards the people of the United States.

It

It is my hope that your Governor General and your Prime Minister will find it possible to visit with us - soon and often. Their kindness and hospitality and that of the Canadian people on this occasion have set an example which we on our part would despair of surpassing, but which we will strive our utmost to emulate.

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neighbors and friends.

Bnd.

Speech File
(Quebec)



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
Ottawa, Canada.

July 28, 1956.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

Mr. Southgate brought up with him a copy of the draft of the President's remarks for Quebec which Mr. Hull submitted to the President under date of July 7th last.

After reading it, it occurs to me that in addition to these remarks the President might like to have one or two suggestions based on the local situation here. It seems to me that speaking on Canadian soil in one of the British Dominions the President might like to be more specific with regard to our relations not only with Canada but with the British Empire and that a word from him on this angle of world relations would have a very good effect at this time and it would come so naturally in a speech delivered at Quebec that undue significance would not be attached to it.

In any case, I have drafted one or two paragraphs
which

The Honorable M. H. McIntyre,
The Assistant Secretary to The President,
Campobello Island,
New Brunswick.

which I thought you might wish to submit to the President for any use he might wish to make of them.

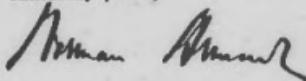
Of course I realize that he has probably recast the remarks sent over from the State Department and it may be these suggestions of mine are already embodied in the remarks he proposes to make.

I also felt that some reference to King George's death would perhaps be in order. The universal sympathy expressed throughout the United States, and particularly the President's own messages of sympathy, did more, I believe to bring Canada even closer to the United States than anything that has happened in years. In addition to one or two sentences referring to the King's death in my own draft I have added the President's own message to the Prince of Wales, ^{To the present King} sent after the King's death. It is so beautifully worded that it would seem to me difficult to improve on this language in any reference the President might care to make and I thought he might, therefore, wish to paraphrase this telegram and use it in his remarks instead of the language I have suggested.

I hope that the President will not feel that I am meddling too much in something that is not perhaps my affair but I suppose there is a good wastebasket handy even in Campobello!

I spoke this morning with Colonel Starling who tells me that he is going over all the arrangements. Everything seems to be in good order and I feel sure that there will be no hitch: on the contrary, that things will go off in fine shape. Certainly, all of Canada is looking forward to the visit with great anticipation, as we all are.

Very sincerely yours,



117

Enclosure.

P.S. I am also enclosing the few sentences in French, to which I referred in my letter yesterday, which I thought the President might like to use in his remarks to the Premier of Quebec, Mr. Godbout, and the Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Gregoire. (Yesterday, I said by mistake that Mr. Patenaude, the Lieutenant Governor, would speak). You will note from the enclosed revised programme that the four speakers are, in addition to the President, the Governor General, the Prime Minister, the Premier of Quebec and the Mayor. I thought the President in opening his remarks would wish to address a few words first to the Governor General and then to the Prime Minister, Mr. King; after which he could, in French,

use

- 4 -

use the enclosed remarks addressed to the Premier of
Quebec and the Mayor.

There has never been a time when the world was confronted by graver problems than today. In the solution of these problems, cooperation, frank dealing and a spirit of give and take between nations, as between individuals, is essential. Thank God, there is between us, Canadians and Americans, as in fact between us Americans and all parts of the British Empire, a spirit of mutual understanding and comprehension of one another's point of view - that comes naturally from a common heritage and tradition. We share together those great parliamentary institutions that came to us, as they came to you, from the old country. We have each formed them to our own needs and adapted them to our special conditions. Instinctively, we react in very much the same way to certain given facts and circumstances. And this is of enormous value to us in our approach to these common problems in the solution of which we must all work together.

This natural sympathy and understanding that exists between us - as well as between all parts of your great Commonwealth of Nations, was, I feel, demonstrated in the universal feeling of grief when the news of the King's death was received in the United States. We felt not only that the head of a friendly nation had been removed, but that a friend whose voice had penetrated into almost every home in the United States had been taken from us. A great King and a great ~~English~~ gentleman.

(Telegram sent by the President to the King on January 21, 1956)

His Majesty,
The King,
Sandringham Palace,
Norfolk, England.

It is with deep sorrow that I learn of the death of His
Majesty, your Father. I send to you my profound sympathy and
that of the people of the United States, in whose respect and
affection he occupied a high and unique place. I had the
privilege of knowing His Majesty during the war days and his
passing brings to me personally a special sorrow.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Monsieur le Premier Ministre de Québec,
Monsieur le Maire,

Ges aimables paroles que vous venez de m'adresser au nom de votre grande province et de votre belle ville, et que vous adressez, par moi, au peuple des Etats-Unis, me touchent profondément, et je vous prie de croire que je suis très sensible à la chaleur de votre accueil.

di 17/3/62
~~Que~~ Que de scènes de valeur et d'héroïsme ce nom évoque en nous, et que de noms illustres s'associent à ce noble nom. Jacques Cartier dont nous avons ensemble, d'un cœur unanimement célébré les exploits il y a deux ans, Samuel de Champlain, le Comte de Frontenac, et tous ces explorateurs intrepides [et ces vaillants soldats de la civilisation et de l'Eglise] qui remontèrent ce grand fleuve pour ouvrir un pays encore sauvage et mettre en valeur tout un vaste continent. Le Père Marquette, Louis Joliet et Robert de la Salle, qui fut le premier à jalonner la route à travers les immenses solitudes qui séparaient l'Atlantique du Golfe du Mexique, et ces grands martyrs de l'Eglise dont notre historien Parkman a fait connaître le courage indomptable et la foi héroïque à tous les élèves des écoles des Etats-Unis.

Enfin les compatriotes de ces deux braves soldats, dont ce monument commémore le souvenir, ont démontré au monde qu'ici au Canada, deux grandes races peuvent vivre ensemble, côte à côte, tout en conservant intégralement leurs traditions et leur culture dans une

~~intelligence amicale, et pour leur avantage mutuel.~~

C'est pour rendre hommage à ces héros qu' viennent tous les ans à Québec des milliers de mes compatriotes. Ils y prolongent leur séjour, séduits par la beauté merveilleuse de ce site, le doux charme de ses campagnes et l'accueil hospitalier de ses habitants. Cette hospitalité canadienne, si douce et si franche, est devenue une tradition dans mon pays. C'est par ces échanges de visite, par ces contacts répétés entre Canadiens et Américains que nous parviendrons à resserrer encore les liens déjà étroits qui unissent nos deux peuples.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 31ST, 1936

Daylight Saving Time

9:55 A.M. His Excellency the Governor-General will arrive at Wolfe's Cove Station and will be received by the Guard of Honour with the regulation Salute. Band will play "God Save the King".

On the platform at the Station when the train arrives will be His Excellency the Governor-General, the Right Honourable Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H., (and members of his staff); His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Honourable E. L. Patenaude, K.C., (and members of his staff); the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.; the United States Minister to Canada, the Honourable Norman Armour, (and members of the Legation staff, and the United States Consul at Quebec); the Dominion Cabinet Ministers who may be in Quebec; (it is expected these will include the Honourable R. Dandurand, K.C., the Honourable J. C. Elliott, Postmaster-General, and the Honourable Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State); the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, the Honourable Adelard Godbout, and such Provincial Ministers as may be in Quebec; His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, Mr. J. E. Gregoire, C.B.E.K.C.

10:00 A.M. Train arrives.

His Excellency the Governor-General will board the President's car and will come off with the President.

His Excellency the Governor-General will present to the President the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Prime Minister of Canada and the United States Minister to Canada.

The Prime Minister of Canada will then present to the President the Dominion Cabinet Ministers who may be present.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec will present to the President the Prime Minister of Quebec, the Provincial Ministers who may be present, and the Mayor of Quebec.

The Lieutenant-Governor will also present the members of the Lieutenant-Governor's staff.

The United States Minister to Canada will present the members of the members of the Legation staff who accompany him, and the United States Consul at Quebec.

SECTION III - TYPE OF LABORATORY REPRODUCTION PROCESS OR SERVICE REQUESTED

1. PHOTOCOPY (Maximum size 17" x 23")

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| FOR LAB USE ONLY | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|----------|-------|------------|--|
| DATE | OP. | OP. TIME | INSP. | INSP. TIME | |
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2. ELECTROSTAT (Paper on paper)3. PHOTOPRINT FROM MICROFILM

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| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> MICROFILM | 7. LANTERN SLIDES (Check and complete) | | | 4 1/2 | 8 x 10 | TOTAL MAN-HOURS |
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| | TYPE OF FILM | LAB USE ONLY | A. <input type="checkbox"/> B&W B. <input type="checkbox"/> COLOR | | | |
| SIZE NEG. (Exposures) | POS. (Feet) | DIAZO (Feet) | NO. OF IMAGES TO COPY | SIZE | QUAN. (Each image) | OTHER (Include size) |
| 35MM | | | | 2 x 2 | | |
| 16MM | | | | 8 1/2 x 4 1/2 | | |

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA DC 59-534

GSA FORM NO. 68 6703

His Excellency the Governor-General will present the members of His Excellency's staff to the President.

After the short reception the Lieutenant-Governor, the Prime Minister and all others except the President and the Governor-General and the members of their personal staffs, will proceed to their motor cars and drive to Dufferin Terrace. The last car should leave, if possible, before 10.15.

10.15 A.M. The President and His Excellency take the motor car provided for their use.

The Guard of Honour will be a composite Guard of Honour (Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve and Regiment de Quebec). The Guard of Honour will give the President the regulation Salute. The band will play "The Star Spangled Banner". The President, who will be seated in his car, will be asked if he desires to inspect the Guard of Honour. It is anticipated he may decline, but that he will acknowledge the Salute from his motor car.

A cavalry escort, (Royal Canadian Dragoons) will lead the way to Dufferin Terrace, travelling via Wolfe's Cove Hill, Battle-fields Park, Grande Allée St. Louis Gate, St. Louis Street, Ste. Ursule Street, Ste. Genevieve Avenue to the Wolfe-Montcalm monument.

10.40 A.M. Arrival at Dufferin Terrace.

When the President's car appears on the Terrace, a Salute (21 guns) will be fired from the Citadel. This will take 3½ minutes, during which the President will be received by a Guard of Honour of the Royal 22nd Regiment. When the President arrives on the Terrace, the United States Flag will be broken over the Citadel. The band will play "The Star Spangled Banner" and the President will take his place on the platform.

10.45 A.M. Short addresses by

- (1) His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, the Right Honourable Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H.
- (2) The Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.
- (3) The Honourable the Prime Minister of Quebec, the Honourable Adelard Godbout.
- (4) His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, Mr. J. E. Gregoire, K.C.

The President will reply.

- 11.05 A.M. The President and His Excellency the Governor-General leave for the Citadel. Band plays "God Save the King"; "O Canada".
Group photograph taken outside Governor-General's quarters at the Citadel.
- 1.00 P.M. Luncheon by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir at the Governor-General's quarters in the Citadel.
- 3.00 P.M. The President and His Excellency leave for short drive calling, for a few minutes, at "Spencerwood" (official residence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec) on the return journey.
- 4.00 P.M. Tea by Their Excellencies at the Governor-General's quarters in the Citadel.
- 5.40 P.M. The President will leave for the train. His Excellency the Governor-General will drive with him. Cavalry escort (Royal Canadian Dragoons) to station.
Guard of Honour at station will receive the President with the regulation salute.
Band will play "The Star Spangled Banner".
- 6.00 P.M. President's train will leave the Station.

Sir and Friend

file

Ottawa, Canada.

July 25, 1926.

My dear Mr. President:

It is unnecessary for me to tell you with what pleasure and keen anticipation we are awaiting your arrival in Quebec. It is a particular pleasure to me to feel that this is the second time that I have been stationed in a country which has been honored by a visit from you. This time, however, I promise not to choose the occasion of your arrival for an attack of dengue fever!

The arrangements for your reception at Quebec are all completed and they will, I hope, meet with your approval. I am enclosing the programme, as furnished me by the Canadian Government. This gives the order of ceremonies from the time of the arrival of your train (10 a.m. Quebec Time) at the station

at

The President,
Campobello Island,
New Brunswick.

at Quebec until your departure at 6 p.m.

You will note that four short addresses of welcome are on the programme; the Governor General, the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister of Quebec and the Mayor of Quebec. I understand that these addresses are to be limited to three or five minutes. They ask me to assure you, however, that they hope you will not feel called upon to restrict your remarks: that the time - 11.05 - given for the departure is entirely elastic.

There is also enclosed a list of those who will be on the platform when you arrive. Our Diplomatic Corps here is limited to three representatives; the French, Japanese and American, in addition to the British High Commissioner.

As of possible use in your talks with the Governor General and the Prime Minister, I am also enclosing a memorandum on the Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States. This memorandum, prepared by the office of the Commercial Attaché, undertakes to show in concise form the results of the Agreement to date and will, I think, be of interest to you. Also, I am sure you will be gratified at the really excellent results it has

already

already secured for the trade of both countries. It occurs to me that some of the information in it may also be of use to you after you return to Washington.

The present plan is for all of us - Americans as well as Canadians - to await your arrival at Quebec. I shall be at the station with the Counselor of Legation, Mr. Palmer; the Commercial Attaché, Colonel Bankhead (brother of the Speaker and the Senator); our Consul at Quebec, Mr. Randolph; and Richard Southgate, from the State Department.

If, however, you feel that it would be of use to you, or you would care to have any one of us join your train at St. Andrews and come up with you it can, of course, be very easily arranged. Mr. McIntyre has only to send me a telegram.

I am, my dear Mr. President, with high regard

Faithfully yours,



Enclosures.

P.S. Since

P.S. Since the above was written, Richard Southgate has arrived from the Department and in talking the matter over we both feel that a paragraph or two in French, added to the remarks you propose to make, would have a fine effect in the Province of Quebec. This is particularly true in view of the fact that the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, Mr. Patenaude, and the Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Gregoire, will probably speak in French. May I therefore take the liberty of sending to you, under separate cover, a proposed paragraph or two for your approval in case you think well of the idea? I recall what a splendid effect your addressing the Haitians in French had when you were in Cap Haitien, and feel sure that it would have an even wider appeal here.

Ottawa, Canada.

July 25, 1936.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

I have written the enclosed letter to the President, forwarding copies of the programme of the President's reception at Quebec, as well as a list of those who are to be at the station and on the platform where the official welcome is to be extended.

I hope that everything is quite clear and that the arrangements will meet with the President's approval. If, however, there is any change that you feel should be made, or if you think it will be useful for any one of us to meet the train at St. Andrews and come up to Quebec on the train with you and the President in order to talk things over, you have, of course, only to send me a telegram.

I

The Honorable M. H. McIntyre,
The Assistant Secretary to The President,
Campobello Island,
New Brunswick.

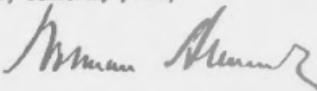
I also felt that it might be useful to the President to have a memorandum showing in very concise form the effect of the Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States up to date. The results are, I think, very gratifying, and it occurs to me that the President may find this material of use not only in his talks in Quebec, but later after he returns to the United States.

We are all looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you, and let me repeat that if there is any suggestion you have to make I hope you will not hesitate to send word.

Under present plans I expect to leave Ottawa Wednesday afternoon, July 29th, about 4 p.m. (Daylight Time) and will be in Quebec about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. A telegram to the Legation here at Ottawa, however, will always reach me, as I shall keep in touch with the office after leaving. Our telephone number here, in case you wish to telephone us, is Queen 6360.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,



Enclosure.

List of those for whom places will be reserved
on the platform.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| The President of the United States | |
| His Excellency the Governor-General | Her Excellency Lady Tweedsmuir |
| His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor | Madame Patenaude |
| The Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada | |
| The French Minister | Madame Brugere |
| The Japanese Minister | Madame Kato |
| The United States Minister | Mrs. Armour |
| The Honourable R. Dandurand, K.C. | |
| The Honourable J. C. Elliott, K.C. | |
| The Honourable Fernand Rinfré | |
| The High Commissioner for the United Kingdom | Lady Floud |
| The Honourable the Premier of Quebec | Madame Godbout |
| His Worship the Mayor of Quebec | Madame Gregoire |
| ----- | |
| Mr. Richard Southgate (U. S. State Department) | Mrs. Southgate |
| The President's Staff | 7 |
| The Governor-General's Family and Staff | 8 men 4 ladies |
| Staff of the U. S. Minister | *2 men *1 lady |
| The U. S. Consul in Quebec | Mrs. Randolph |
| The Lieutenant-Governor's Staff | 2 men |
| ----- | |
| 34 men | 15 ladies |

The seating accommodation of the platform is 49.

The above list comes to 49, but it is not certain that all of those named will find it possible to attend. In any event, certain of the junior officers in attendance may stand at the rear of the box.

*The Counselor of the Legation and Mrs. Palmer; and the Commercial Attaché, Colonel Rankhead.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

July 5th, 1956.

Daylight Saving Time :

9.55 A.M. : His Excellency the Governor-General will arrive at Wolfe's Cove Station and will be received by the Guard of Honour with the regulation Salute. Band will play "God Save the King".

On the platform at the Station when the train arrives will be His Excellency the Governor-General, the Right Honourable Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H., (and members of his staff); His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Honourable E. L. Patenaude, K.C., (and members of his staff); the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.; the United States Minister to Canada, the Honourable Norman Armour, (and members of the Legation staff, and the United States Consul at Quebec); the Dominion Cabinet Ministers who may be in Quebec; (It is expected these will include the Honourable R. Dandurand, K.C., the Honourable J. C. Elliott, Postmaster-General, and the Honourable Fernand Rinfré, Secretary of State); the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, the Honourable Adolphe Godbout, and such Provincial Ministers as may be in Quebec; His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, Mr. J. E. Gregoire, O.B.E., K.C.

10.00 A.M. : Train arrives.

His Excellency the Governor-General will board the President's car and will come off with the President.

His Excellency the Governor-General will present to the President the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Prime Minister of Canada and the United States Minister to Canada.

The Prime Minister of Canada will then present to the President the Dominion Cabinet Ministers who may be present.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec will present to the President the Prime Minister of Quebec, the Provincial Ministers who may be present, and the Mayor of Quebec.

The Lieutenant-Governor will also present the members of the Lieutenant-Governor's staff.

The United States Minister to Canada will present the members of the Legation staff who accompany him, and the United States Consul at Quebec.

His Excellency the Governor-General will present the members of His Excellency's staff to the President.

After the short reception the Lieutenant-Governor, the Prime Minister and all others except the President and the Governor-General and the members of their personal staffs, will proceed to their motor cars and drive to Dufferin Terrace. The last car should leave, if possible, before 10.15.

10.15 A.M. : The President and His Excellency take the motor car provided for their use.

The Guard of Honour will be a composite Guard of Honour, (Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve and Regiment de Quebec). The Guard of Honour will give the President the regulation Salute. The Band will play "The Star Spangled Banner". The President, who will be seated in his car, will be asked if he desires to inspect the Guard of Honour. It is anticipated he may decline, but that he will acknowledge the Salute from his motor car.

A cavalry escort, (Royal Canadian Dragoons) will lead the way to Dufferin Terrace, travelling via Wolfe's Cove Hill, Battlefields Park, Grande Allée, St. Louis Gate, St. Louis Street, Ste. Ursule Street, Ste. Geneviève Avenue to the Wolfe-Montcalm monument.

10.40 A.M. : Arrival at Dufferin Terrace.

When the President's car appears on the Terrace, a Salute (21 guns) will be fired from the Citadel.

This will take 5½ minutes, during which the President will be received by a Guard of Honour of the Royal 22nd Regiment. When the President arrives on the Terrace, the United States Flag will be broken over the Citadel. The band will play "The Star Spangled Banner" and the President will take his place on the platform.

10.45 A.M. : Short addresses by

- (1) His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, the Right Honourable Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.W.G., C.N.
- (2) The Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.
- (3) The Honourable the Prime Minister of Quebec, the Honourable Adelard Godbout.
- (4) His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, Mr. J. E. Gregoire, M.C.

The President will reply.

11.05 A.M. : The President and His Excellency the Governor-General leave for the Citadel. Band plays "God Save the King"; "O Canada".

Group photograph taken outside Governor-General's quarters at the Citadel.

1.00 P.M. : Luncheon by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir at the Governor-General's quarters in the Citadel.

3.00 P.M. : The President and His Excellency leave for short drive calling, for a few minutes, at "Spencerwood", (official residence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec) on the return journey.

4.15 P.M. : Tea by Their Excellencies at the Governor-General's quarters in the Citadel.

5.40 P.M. : The President will leave for the train. His Excellency the Governor-General will drive with him. Cavalry escort (Royal Canadian Dragoons) to station.

Guard of Honour at station will receive the President with the regulation Salute.

Band will play "The Star Spangled Banner".

6.00 P.M. : President's train will leave the station.

RESULTS FROM THE TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Effect of Trade Agreement - In General

In the first five operative months of the Trade Agreement Canada secured nearly \$10½ millions of new business under lower United States tariff rates. During this period the United States secured about \$8½ millions of new exports under lower Canadian tariffs.

Direct relationship between lower tariffs arising from the Trade Agreement and better United States-Canadian trade is evident in the fact that "affected" Canadian exports gained nearly 76 per cent whereas "non-affected" exports gained less than 14 per cent. From the American side, "affected" exports gained nearly 30 per cent; "non-affected" exports gained less than 6½ per cent.

Free Entry of Canadian Exports Assured

In grouping the exports from Canada as "affected" by the trade agreement only those commodities on which an actual reduction in the tariff impost followed the Trade Agreement are included. However, one important feature of the concessions to Canada included assurance of free entry into the American market of such prime export items as newsprint, wood pulp, asbestos and lobsters -- thus giving stability to basic industries in the Dominion.

The significance of free entry of "bound" exports from Canada to the United States is apparent in the fact that in 1929 the export trade in items on which the Trade Agreement guaranteed free entry amounted to \$20 millions per month. Possibly the

increased value attached to the newsprint industry, as revealed by current share and security quotations, is in part based upon the assurance of a duty-free American market.

Leading Canadian Exports

The items contributing to Canada's gain in exports to the United States under the Trade Agreement are:

| <u>Article</u> | <u>Amount of increased export, 5 months 1936 vs 1935</u> | <u>per cent of gain</u> |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Whisky | \$4,816,214 | 118 % |
| Lumber | 2,227,604 | 93 |
| Cattle | 1,763,029 | 46 |
| Horses | 1,042,437 | 341 |
| Maple Sugar | 465,201 | 818 |
| Turnips | 186,230 | 104 |
| Fish | 155,455 | 17 |
| Total | 10,654,170 | |

Cream

American dairy interests were greatly concerned over the Trade Agreement provision to reduce the American tariff on cream by about two-fifths, to apply on a quota of 1½ million gallons. The anticipated deluge of cream from Canada has not materialized; in five months the export was 4,415 gallons worth \$6,095.

Proportion of Canadian and American Trade Affected

About 27 per cent of Canadian imports from the United States benefited from lower Canadian tariffs under the Trade Agreement; about 19 per cent of United States imports from Canada in the first five months of 1936 faced lower tariff imposts.

In general, the Trade Agreement caused a marginal tariff reduction on a wide range of United States exports to Canada whereas the tariff reductions on Canadian exports to the United States were less numerous but were more quickly reflected in the trade figures. In some instances, such as whisky, the export trade represented liquidation of Canadian stocks which at present find a ready market in the United States.

American Trade Advantages

United States exports benefiting from the Trade Agreement in a majority of cases are types of goods which must be merchandised - sales organizations built up, and competition met. Consequently the advantages under the Trade Agreement may be expected to be cumulative.

The following items, favored by the Trade Agreement, contributed to the gain thus far shown in United States exports to Canada:

| <u>Article</u> | <u>Amount of increased export, 5 months 1936 vs 1935</u> | <u>Per cent of gain</u> |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Machinery | \$2,808,161 | 40 % |
| Farm implements | 1,591,805 | 65 |
| Passenger Autos | 1,210,968 | 123 |
| Electrical Apparatus | 761,723 | 27 |
| Newspapers & Magazines | 457,198 | 41 |
| Trucks | 303,457 | 89 |
| Oranges (4 months) | 296,743 | 17 |
| Refrigerators | 205,545 | 115 |
| Carboys, bottles, etc. | 139,989 | 91 |
| Other Fresh Vegetables | 138,001 | 8 |
| Furniture | 118,275 | 97 |
| Grapefruit | 113,282 | 29 |

United States Export Items
(continued)

| <u>Article</u> | <u>Amount of increased export, 5 months 1936 vs 1935</u> | <u>Per cent of gain</u> |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Other cotton apparel | \$ 98,691 | 88 % |
| Shelled nuts | 95,890 | 122 |
| Stamped & coated products | 93,356 | 25 |
| Unbleached cotton fabrics | 87,702 | 54 |
| Piece dyed " " | 61,051 | 22 |
| Glove leather | 60,015 | 42 |
| Boots and Shoes | 52,623 | 36 |
| Fish (total) | 43,562 | 24 |
| Cut flowers | 41,286 | 141 |
| Pork in brine | <u>37,196</u> | 127 |
| Total | \$ 817,519 | |

It is worth note that the two leading "affected" items of import from the United States were Machinery and Implements, both presumably representing advantageous purchase of equipment for Canadian industries, including the leading occupation - agriculture. Lower cost of implements of production which are essential for the utilization of the basic resources of the Dominion should be constructive to Canadian economy.

Benefits to Consumers

Consumer interests in both countries have not been overlooked in the Trade Agreement. Automobiles, electrical goods, reading material, fruits and vegetables, household equipment and apparel lines have been imported into Canada to a greater extent, indicating more free competition in the domestic market and a better buy for the retail purchaser whether he chooses the imported or locally-produced article. "Consumer goods" dominate in the list of Canadian exports which have increased under the Trade Agreement.

Travelers Exemption from Duties

Canadian travelers returning from the United States may bring in free of duty up to \$100 of incidental purchases. This provision of the Trade Agreement makes reciprocal the advantage enjoyed for many years by American travelers and tourists.

Tables

The attached summary of Canadian trade with the United States is based on monthly "Trade of Canada" reports which are consolidations of detailed trade figures not yet available. Because the figures are grouped the portions of trade directly affected by the Trade Agreement cannot be considered as final.

Ottawa, Canada, July 27, 1936.

Table I

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES
January-May, 1935 and 1936

| | 1935 | 1936 | <u>Amount of Increase</u> | <u>Per Cent</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | \$ | \$ | | |
| Total | 105,481,719 | 126,631,238 (100%) | 23,149,519 | 21.9% |
| Trade not affected by agreement ... | 91,727,627 | 104,441,877 (81.2%) | 12,714,250 | 13.9% |
| Trade affected by agreement | 13,754,092 | 24,189,361 (18.8%) | 10,435,269 | 75.9% |

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES
January-May, 1935 and 1936

| | 1935 | 1936 | <u>Amount of Increase</u> | <u>Per Cent</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | \$ | \$ | | |
| Total | 129,750,022 | 144,945,715 (100%) | 15,195,683 | 11.7% |
| Trade not affected by agreement.... | 99,676,303 | 106,101,426 (73.2%) | 6,425,123 | 6.4% |
| Trade affected by agreement..... | 30,093,719 | 38,844,269 (26.8%) | 8,750,550 | 29.1% |

Table II

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES BY COMMODITY GROUPS
January-May, 1935 and 1936

| | Canadian imports from U.S. affected by reductions in tariffs under trade agreement | | Increase | Canadian exports to U.S. affected by reductions in tariffs under trade agreement | | Increase |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------|-----------|---|------------|------------|
| | 1935 | 1936 | | 1935 | 1936 | |
| Agricultural & Vegetable Products ... | 5,214,422 | 6,229,616 | 1,015,194 | 5,445,721 | 9,939,262 | 4,494,141 |
| Animals & Animal Products | 684,235 | 919,938 | 235,703 | 5,041,934 | 8,493,500 | 3,451,566 |
| Fibres, Textiles & Textile Products.. | 1,758,473 | 2,313,398 | 554,925 | — | — | — |
| Wood, Wood Products & Paper | 3,009,515 | 4,119,018 | 1,109,503 | 2,402,651 | 4,631,104 | 2,228,453 |
| Iron & Its Products | 13,309,285 | 17,492,045 | 4,182,760 | 357,354 | 381,824 | 24,470 |
| Non-Ferrous Metal Products | 2,462,238 | 3,051,111 | 596,873 | 91 | 283 | 192 |
| Non-Metallic Mineral Products | 2,256,878 | 2,811,078 | 544,200 | 28,465 | 46,729 | 18,264 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 640,409 | 780,009 | 139,600 | — | — | — |
| Miscellaneous Products | 748,264 | 1,118,056 | 370,792 | 477,876 | 696,059 | 218,183 |
| Totals | 30,093,719 | 38,844,269 | 8,750,550 | 13,754,092 | 24,189,361 | 10,435,269 |

LA CITADELLE
QUEBEC

LUNCHEON LIST
AND
TABLE PLAN

1 P.M.

JULY 31st. 1936

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES
of AMERICA

THE EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR
GENERAL and COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
of the DOMINION of CANADA
and the LADY TWEEDSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt

The Hon. M. H. McNallyre
Asst. Secy. to the President

Mrs. Mrs. R. Southgate
Chief of Protocol at the State Department

The Hon. Mrs. N. Grosvenor

The Hon. J. K. S. Buchan
The Hon. A. F. Borthen

Mrs. Mrs. N. Grosvenor

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec

Madame E. L. Patrieade

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, P. C., C. M. G.
The Hon. J. K. S. Buchan

The Hon. Raymond Bourque

The Hon. Sue Middlekauf Japan

Mr. S. S. Sommerville Canada

The Hon. Minister of the United States of America

Mrs. Norman Aronov

The Hon. D. P. Carrington
Minister without Portfolio

The Hon. J. C. Elliott
Postmaster General of Canada

The Hon. F. R. Kellett
Secretary of State of Canada

The High Commissioner in Canada for the United Kingdom

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Scott

The Hon. the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec

His Worship the Mayor of Quebec

The District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 5

Mrs. J. M. Prower

The Rector of Laval University

The Counsellor of Legation of the United States of America

Mrs. E. E. Palmer

The Counsel in Quebec of the United States of America

Mrs. J. Randolph

Colonel H. M. Brinkhoff

STAFF

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Redfern

Secretary to the Governor General

Mr. Col. E. D. Mackenzie, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Adj.-in-Charge to the Governor General

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. C. Prentiss

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General

Miss B. Spencer-Smith

Lady-in-Waiting

Colonel M. E. Adams

Lieutenant S. G. Rivers-Smith, R.M.

Mr. Col. D. B. Peigneur

At the Province of Quebec

Colonel P. J. S. Boyle

At the Province of Quebec

The Hon. A. F. Borthen

Capt. P. J. S. Boyle

Lt. S. G. Rivers-Smith

Capt. R. T. McNaught

Capt. E. D. MacKenzie

Mr. Randolph

Mr. A. S. Redfern

The Hon. V. Raiford

Mrs. R. Southgate

His Worship the Mayor of Quebec

Madam Audland Goddard

Professor J. C. Weakley

The Hon. Mrs. N. Grosvenor

Mrs. James Roosevelt

The Hon. the Minister of Finance

Mrs. Sophie Smith

The Hon. the Prime Minister

Mrs. E. Gagnon

Madame Raymond Bourque

The Hon. Mrs. N. Grosvenor

Mrs. James Roosevelt

The Hon. the Lieutenant Governor

His Excellency

The Hon. the Minister of the United

States of America

Mrs. J. M. Prower

Mrs. R. Southgate

Mrs. Norman Aronov

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor

of Quebec

Mrs. James Roosevelt

The Hon. J. C. Elliott

Lady Floyd

The Hon. the Prime Minister

of Quebec

Mrs. E. F. Palmer

The District Officer Commandant,

Military District No. 5

Mr. Col. Joseph C. Pagan
Adj.-in-Charge to the Governor General
Mr. and Mrs. H. Willis-O'Connor
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General

ENTRANCE

Mr. Col. Joseph C. Pagan

Miss B. Spencer-Smith

Col. Kenyon A. Joyce

Capt. M. B. Adams

Capt. P. J. S. Boyle

Colonel P. J. S. Boyle

Motor car arrangements on the occasion of the visit of the President of the United States to Quebec, July 31st, 1936.

His Excellency and President Roosevelt will drive throughout the day in an open touring car, which will carry the Crown badge and their respective flags. His Excellency's flag only will be flown when the President is not in the car.

All other cars will be numbered as shown in the accompanying orders, and all will carry the Crown badge.

Cars to Wolfe's Cove {to leave the Citadel at 9.40 a.m.)

Open car

His Excellency
The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister
Captain P.J.S. Boyle, A.D.C.

Car No. 1 (Buick)

The Hon. Norman Armour
Mr. A.S. Rodfern, Secretary to the Governor-General.
Lt. S.G.Rivers-Smith, R.N., A.D.C.

Car No. 2

Lt.-Colonel E.D.Mackenzie, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Comptroller of the Household
Colonel H.Willis O'Connor, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
A.D.C.

Car No. 3

Brigadier-General T.L.Tremblay, C.M.G.,
D.S.O., Hon. A.D.C.
Lieut.-Colonel H.S.McGreevy, Hon. A.D.C.
Flight-Lieut. Baron C.Falkenberg, D.F.C.,
Hon. A.D.C.

Cars direct from the Citadel to Reception Platform at the Chateau Frontenac {to leave the Citadel at 10.35 a.m., via
St. Louis St. St. Ursulo St. and St.
Genevieve St.)

Car No. 4 (Armstrong)

Her Excellency
Mrs. Armour
Captain M.E. Adeane, A.D.C.

Car No. 5 (Wolseley)

Hon. Mrs. N.Grosvenor
Miss Spencer-Smith
Hon. John Buchan

Car No. 6

Mrs. Rodfern
Mrs. Willis O'Connor
Hon. Alastair Buchan

Note.— If Mrs. Armour is not present, then Mrs. Grosvenor will drive in No. 4 car and Mrs. Rodfern in No. 5 car.

Cars from the station to the Reception Platform (to leave Wolfe's at 10.10 a.m., via Battlefield Park, Grand Parade, St. Louis Street, St. Ursule Street and St. Genevieve Street)

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Car No. 2 | The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister The Hon. Norman Armour Colonel H. Willis O'Connor, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. |
| Car No. 3 | The Hon. M.H. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the President. Colonel J.C. Fagan, Marine A.D.C. to the President. Mr. A.S. Redfern, Secretary to the Governor- General. |
| Car No. 7 | Captain P.C. Bastedo, Naval A.D.C. to the President Mr. H.M. Karney, Personal Secretary to the President. Mr. G.A. Fox, Chief Pharmacist, U.S.N. Lt.-Colonel E.D. Mackenzie, C.M.G., D.S.O., Comptroller of the Household. |
| Car No. 8 | Brigadier-General T.L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., Hon. A.D.C. Lieut.-Colonel H.S. McGreevy, Hon. A.D.C. Flight Lieut. Baron C. Falkenberg, D.F.C., Hon. A.D.C. |
| Car No. 9 | Spare. |

The following will leave Wolfe's Cove at 10.15 a.m. for the Reception:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| <u>Open car</u> | His Excellency President Roosevelt Captain F.J.S. Boyle, A.D.C. |
| Car No. 1 (Buick) | Colonel K.A. Joyce, Military A.D.C. to the President Captain R.T. McIntire, U.S.N. Personal Physician Lieut. S.G. Rivers-Smith, R.N., A.D.C. |

After the Reception everyone will return to the Citadel in the same cars as those in which they arrived, and in the following order:

| |
|-----------------------|
| Open car |
| Car No. 4 (Armstrong) |
| Car No. 1 (Buick) |
| Car No. 2 |
| Car No. 5 (Wolseley) |
| Car No. 6 |
| Car No. 7 |
| Car No. 8 |
| Car No. 9 |

A group photograph will be taken outside the front door of the Citadel on arrival.

Cars for drive in the afternoon (to leave the Citadel at 3.00 p.m.)

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|-------------------|--|
| <u>Open car</u> | His Excellency President Roosevelt Captain P.J.S. Boyle |
| Car No. 1 (Buick) | Two members of the President's Staff One member of His Excellency's Staff |

Cars to Wolfe's Cove from the Citadel (to leave the Citadel at 4.35 pm)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <u>Open car</u> | His Excellency President Roosevelt Captain P.J.S. Boyle |
| Car No. 4 (Armstrong) | The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister The Hon. Norman Armour Mr. A.S. Rodfern |
| Car No. 1 (Buick) | Hon. M.H. McIntyre Captain R.T. McIntire Lieut. S.G. Rivers-Smith |
| Car No. 5 (Wolseley) | Colonel J.C. Fegan Colonel J.A. Joyce Lt.-Colonel E.D. Mackenzie |
| Car No. 2 | Mr. H.M. Karney Captain P.C. Bastedo Mr. G.A. Fox Colonel H. Willis O'Connor |
| Car No. 3 | Spare |

Car from Wolfe's Cove to the Citadel (Depart after the train has gone)

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| <u>Open car</u> | His Excellency The Prime Minister Captain P.J.S. Boyle |
| Car No. 4 (Armstrong) | Hon. Norman Armour Mr. A.S. Rodfern Colonel H. Willis O'Connor |
| Car No. 5 (Wolseley) | Lt.-Colonel E.D. Mackenzie Lieut. S.G. Rivers-Smith |

Notes.- 1. The Bus will report at Wolfe's Cove at 9.45 a.m. to bring any baggage of the President and his Staff to the Citadel; it will also take same back, leaving the Citadel at 4.00 pm.
2. Motor cyclist escorts will be provided on all occasions.

The Citadel, Quebec,
July 27, 1936

E.D. Mackenzie, Lieut.-Colonel,
Comptroller of the Household.

Copies to all concerned.

STATEMENTS FILE

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. PRIME MINISTER, MY FRIENDS
AND NEIGHBORS OF CANADA:

From the moment I received the hospitable invitation of your Governor General, I have been filled with the most happy anticipation of this all too brief visit. Canada and its people have always had a very real hold on my affections; I am happy again to be able to assure you of this fact in person and to express my grateful appreciation of the warmth of your welcome.

That I am not a stranger may be illustrated by the fact that since the age of two I have spent the majority of my summers in the Province of New Brunswick, and by my recent most refreshing cruise along the beautiful shores of the Maritime Provinces where once more I have found friendship, relaxation and deep contentment.

Nor am I ignorant or unmindful of the charms of other sections of this great Dominion -- Ontario and that great empire which extends west of it to the Pacific.

But to many of my countrymen, and I am no exception to this rule, Quebec has a fascination all its own. The Plains of Abraham and the cliffs which lead to them are eternal memorials to brave French, to brave British and to brave American colonials who have fallen in battle, be it in victory or in defeat.

Yet there is a nobler monument: For on these fields of battle was born the living miracle which we are privileged to see today -- two great racial stocks residing side by side in peace and friendship, each contributing its particular genius in the molding of a nation. This is a monument worthy of those who gave their lives; this is an example from which all thinking men draw deep satisfaction and inspiration.

While I was on my cruise, I read in a newspaper that I was to be received with all the honors customarily rendered to a foreign ruler. Your Excellency, I am grateful for the honors; but something within me rebelled at that word "foreign." I say this because when I have been in Canada, I have never heard a Canadian refer to an American as a "foreigner." He is just an "American." And, in the same way, in the United States, Canadians are not "foreigners," they are "Canadians."

That simple little distinction illustrates to me better than anything else the relationship between our two countries.

On both sides of the line we are so accustomed to the undefended boundary three thousand miles long that we are inclined perhaps to minimize its vast importance, not only to

our own continuing relations but also to the example which it sets to the other nations of the world.

Canadians and Americans visit each other each year by the hundreds of thousands -- but, more important, they visit each other without the ~~use~~ of passports. And, within recent months, another significant action speaks louder than words, for the trade agreement which I had the privilege of signing with your Prime Minister last Autumn is tangible evidence of the desire of the people of both countries to practice what they preach when they speak of the good neighbor.

In the solution of the grave problems that face the world today, frank dealing, cooperation and a spirit of give and take between nations is more important than ever before. The United States and Canada and, indeed, all parts of the British Empire share a democratic form of government which comes to us from common sources. We have adapted these institutions to our own needs and our own special conditions, but fundamentally they are the same.

The natural sympathy and understanding that exists between us was, I feel, demonstrated in the universal feeling of grief when the news of the death of the late King was received in the United States. We felt not only that the head of a friendly nation had been removed but that a friend whose voice had penetrated into almost every home in the United States had been taken from us -- a great King and a great gentleman.

It has also been my privilege to know his Majesty, King Edward, and we look forward to the day when, finding it possible to come again to the Dominion, he may also visit with his neighbors in the United States.

Monsieur le Premier Ministre de Québec, Monsieur le Maire,

Ces aimables paroles que vous venez de m'adresser au nom de votre grande province et de votre belle ville, et que vous adressez, par moi, au peuple des Etats-Unis, me touchent profondément, et je vous prie de croire que je suis très sensible à la chaleur de votre accueil.

Que de scènes de valeur et d'héroïsme ce nom de Québec évoque en nous, et que de noms illustres s'associent à ce noble roc.

C'est pour rendre hommage à ces héros qu'évient tous les ans à Québec des milliers de mes compatriotes. Ils y prolongent leur séjour, séduits par la beauté merveilleuse de ce site, le doux charme de ses campagnes et l'accueil hospitalier de ses habitants. Cette hospitalité canadienne, si douce et si franche, est devenue une tradition dans mon pays. C'est par

ces échanges de visite, par ces contacts répétés entre Canadiens et Américains que nous parviendrons à resserrer encore les liens déjà étroits qui unissent nos deux peuples.

Mr. Mackenzie King, you already know the path to Washington. I hope much that you will come and visit me again.

Your Excellency, we are looking forward, as you know, to a visit from you and her Excellency to Mrs. Roosevelt and myself at the White House as soon as it may be convenient for you. May we speed the day when the heads of the Canadian and American nations will see more of each other, not as foreigners but as neighbors and friends.

End.

Mr. Prime Minister of Quebec, Mr. Mayor:

The words of kindness which you have addressed to me in the name of your great Province and of your beautiful City and which you address through me to the people of the United States touch me deeply; and I beg you to believe that I am deeply sensible of the warmth of your welcome.

What scenes of valor and heroism this name of Quebec stirs in us; what illustrious names are associated with this noble rock.

It is to pay homage to those heroes that thousands of my compatriots come every year to Quebec. Here they prolong their stay, lured by the great beauty of this site, by the soft charm of your countryside and by the hospitable greeting of your inhabitants. This Canadian hospitality, so simple and so open, has become a tradition in my country.

It is by these exchanges of visits, by these continuous contacts between Canadians and Americans that we shall come to tighten the close bonds which already unite our two peoples.

- - -

Members of the party:

THE PRESIDENT

Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt

Hon. M. H. McIntyre

Assistant Secretary to the President

Capt. Paul Bastedo, U.S.N.

Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, U.S.A.

Col. J. C. Fagan, U.S.M.C.

Dr. Ross T. McIntire

Mr. Henry M. Kannee

Mr. Geo. A. Fox, C.Ph. U.S.N.

Secret Service Operatives.

Newspaper men:

Mr. Geo. E. Burno
Mr. C. W. B. Hurd
Mr. Robt. E. Kintner
Mr. Robt. Norton
Mr. John O'Donnell
Mr. D. Harold Oliver
Mr. Geoffrey Parsons
Mr. Fred A. Storm
Mr. Walter Trohan

International News Service
New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Boston Post
New York Daily News
Associated Press
Boston Globe
United Press
Chicago Tribune

Picture men:

Mr. E. M. Williams
Mr. C. J. Davis
Mr. A. Lopez
Mr. George Dorsey
Mr. Jos. Jamieson
Mr. George Skadding
Mr. A. U. Fehse
Mr. Herman Meyer
Mr. John S. Thompson
Mr. F. I. Thompson

Fox Movietone
Fox Movietone
Paramount News
Pathé News
Wide World Photos
A. P. Photos
A. P. Photos
Wide World Photos
Acme Photos
International News Photos

Telegraph Representatives:

Mr. C. S. Linkins
Mr. E. F. Williams

Western Union
Postal

Mr. Alen B. Smith, G.P.A. and

Mr. Harry A. Karr, D.P.A., Pennsylvania Railroad,
in charge of transportation.

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~~8/19/11~~

8/19/11