

1939-1940

[Drafts of 2 Greetings and 1 message]

1952

FOR SPEECH FILE

Ladies and Gentlemen:

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P.P.F.

It gives me great pleasure to greet you this morning. The purpose of the International Labor Organization is identical with one of the fundamental aims of this Government - to provide a greater measure of social justice and a greater opportunity for all men to secure a safe and sufficient livelihood and a reasonable share in the better things of life. The organization has given a practical demonstration of what can be accomplished when the three forces of our economic world of today, employers, workers and governments, meet in a spirit of good-will and common determination to solve their mutual problems.

A government of the people can do only that which its people wish. An employer can do only that which the rigors of competition permit. A worker can do only that which the working of economic forces permits. From time to time one group gains pre-eminence at the expense of the others. When a government puts its own interest above that of its people, its national economy and its people suffer. When employers devote themselves exclusively to their own immediate interests, the national economy and the people suffer. When groups of workers devote themselves exclusively to their own immediate interests, the national economy and the people suffer. The balance can and must be maintained.

It is not enough for any one group, any one area, any one nation to seek progress wholly by itself. It has been sufficiently demonstrated, I think, that humane conditions of labor in any country are not only good social policy but good economic policy. It is obvious that better conditions in one country permit better conditions in all competing countries.

that interdependence rests upon production and consumption, and the link between these is trade. Trade cannot proceed through channels excessively restricted and blockaded on every hand. Unless these excessive restrictions are removed trade cannot fulfill its function of linking full production with that full consumption upon which the welfare of the industry and all connected with it depends.

The speakers at the Conference have stressed again and again the need for greater consumption, for greater purchasing power and for increased trade. This Government has for the last four years devoted itself unceasingly to the task of increasing domestic purchasing power and reviving national and international trade. Although we have, I am happy to say, achieved a real measure of success, our task, like yours, has just begun.

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On January 12, 1939, I addressed a message to the Congress on National Defense, in which I said:

"Finally, national defense calls for the annual training of additional air pilots. This training should be primarily directed to the essential qualifications for civilian flying. In co-operation with educational institutions, it is believed that the expenditure of \$10,000,000 a year will give primary training to approximately 20,000 citizens."

In response to this recommendation, Congress provided \$4,000,000 and authorized the Civil Aeronautics Authority to give primary pilot training to 10,000 citizens. This training has been given and new civilian pilots are being certified at the rate of approximately 175 a day. By June 30, there will be approximately 10,000 new civilian aviation pilots.

In spite of the successful completion of this program, it is now clear that my original proposal was inadequate and I am asking the Congress to provide for an expansion of the Civilian Pilot Training Program from 10,000 already authorized to 50,000.

I am happy to report that the Civil Aeronautics Authority is fully prepared to carry out immediately the expansion which I am asking. It is prepared to do this because it has completely mobilized primary commercial aviation in 550 centers throughout the entire country. It is prepared because these centers have been trained in government procedure, in improved instruction standards, and in general safety factors of aviation. It is also prepared because it has not only given training to approximately 10,000 students, but it has examined and given advanced training to 1925 pilot instructors.

In short, it not only has a national organization to expand training facilities, but it has increased the efficiency and the numbers of civilian pilots.

It must be made clear that these pilots who are being certified as of private grade are not finished military material, but it is equally clear that they are of much greater value to the services than if they were totally untrained, and the fact that we have been able to build up quietly and smoothly an organization that could train 10,000 private pilots in so short a time should have a sobering effect on aggressor nations for they will see that we can mobilize our civilian aviation facilities promptly and efficiently.

Military aviation requires a variety of highly specialized skills depending on the type of ship flown and the particular service required of the plane. Nevertheless, all pilots receive approximately the same basic preliminary training and the expansion of the Civilian Pilot Training Program will speed up our defense facilities by relieving the military services largely of the primary training.

Congress has already provided \$5,000,000 for the training of 10,000 civilian pilots during this next fiscal year. At this time I am asking for the immediate appropriation by the Congress of \$32,000,000 for an expansion of this number to 50,000.

These 50,000 pilots will come from three sources:

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1. From the colleges and schools who are now co-operating in the original program and from other schools desiring to participate.
 2. From the large groups of citizens who already have pilot licenses and those who have had them but who for some reason have ceased to fly.
 3. From the proper age group of citizens who are not in college, but who desire training for the purpose of making themselves available for military training in aviation if called upon.

A group of able and well-known citizens have already sensed the necessity and value of this expanded program and are eager to promote its expansion.

Every one of these 550 centers is ready to furnish practical training in the care and servicing of motors and airplanes. Mechanics can be given instruction in servicing and repairing on the very ships used by the pilots who are learning to fly. This is the beginning of a great program to release the energies and increase the skills of many thousands of our youth. In a few days I will present to the Congress the balance of a comprehensive and coordinated program for training mechanics and other necessary skills required in this expanding activity.

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The whole program I think will go to Congress - a few days for defense purposes

Mr. Shugling
to file

1938-9-21

File under The League for National
Unity - Bingham's statement.



The League for National Unity - Bingham's Statement

Feb

Today, as 150 years ago, a crisis demands that all citizens
should inform themselves concerning the problems which beset the American
nation and which must be solved if our democracy is not to perish from
the earth.

These problems are new problems — new at least in their range
and force if not in their nature. To solve them, therefore, calls for a
fresh and progressive attitude, since experience has shown that it is
impossible for a self-governing people to ignore such facts as mass-
unemployment, the rise of farm tenancy, the impoverishment of the farmers,
and the decline of profitable business. To ask Americans to defend a
status quo which engenders such conditions is impossible.

Millions of Americans, rising above party creeds and political
candidacies, are concerned lest the domestic gains made by progressive
thought during recent years be impaired by the political bickering which
always comes at the end of a second presidential term. These Americans
are also concerned lest we, like other democracies, be weakened by
dissensions at moments when we most need unity.

National divisions of opinion should reflect more than the clash of rival pressure groups; they should be based upon opposing policies for attaining the common good. The political discussion of our problems, therefore, should involve a minimum of emotion or rancor and a maximum of self-education. This League plans to forward such self-education; its object is to define the vital issues, remove them as far as possible from the realm of acrimony, and clarify the situation with which the country is confronted.

Nevertheless, the League will not dodge discussion of the major changes in government during the last 6 years under the New Deal. It begins with the conviction that many of those changes, now so deeply-rooted that an attempt to destroy them would bring chaos, are vital to the security of the nation and vital to the practice of true democracy. The

members of the League, like so many Americans of all political faiths, are concerned with the preservation and expansion of these gains.

Morally, the problem is to redefine the meaning of democracy and to hold ourselves to the hard task of living up to that ideal. Economically the problem is to subject modern technology to the service of the democratic society, while repairing the wastage of men and resources which has resulted from past neglect of our duty as citizens.

We contend that government in a free nation is and should be the greatest single instrument of cooperative self-help.

Citizens who only ask that the government leave them alone, and citizens who refuse to face unwelcome facts, are both in effect betraying democracy. These two types of slackness lead directly to the creation of a tyrant state.

We believe that national unity was never more important than now.
We believe that ~~many~~ constructive purposes and achievements of government since 1933 form the basis for a united national attitude and we propose to seek American unity on that basis - now.

We believe that democracy must oppose divisions along racial,
religious and social lines - never more dangerous than now.

We believe that prejudice and panic must be fought by open,
reasonable and fair debate - now.

We believe that men and women of America young and old must come
forward now to serve the needs of the future.

We believe that we must organize, educate and act - now.

We call on all citizens who share these beliefs to join us and work
with us for the good of our country.

① Insert #1

The emergency is accentuated
by the necessity of making a
great refunding operation this spring

~~Parliament~~

P.P.F.
IF

We must move with a direct
and resolute purpose now.