

February 15, 1942

[Canadian Victory Loan Broadcast]

FDR Speech File

1413

HOLD FOR RELEASE

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FEBRUARY 14, 1942

The following recorded address by the President, requested by the Canadian Minister for broadcast in Canada on Sunday evening, February 15, 1942, is for release in the regular editions of newspapers of Monday morning, February sixteenth.

This speech must be HELD IN CONFIDENCE and not broadcast in the United States before the radio program takes place in Ottawa.

CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO PREVENT PREMATURE PUBLICATION.

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

I am speaking to my neighbors of Canada this evening -- in regard to something that is a Canadian matter -- only because of a personal relationship, which goes back fifty-eight long years, when my family began taking me every Summer to spend several months on a delightful Island off the coast of New Brunswick. I hope that my privilege of free and intimate discourse across our border will always continue. I trust that it will always be appreciated as sincerely as I appreciate it tonight.

It is not merely as good neighbors that we speak to each other in these eventful days, but as partners in a great enterprise which concerns us equally and in which we are equally pledged to the uttermost sacrifice and effort.

In an atmosphere of peace, four years ago, I offered you the assurance that the people of this country would not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil were ever threatened by an aggressor. Your Prime Minister responded with an intimation that Canada, whose vast territories flank our entire northern border, would man that border against any attack upon us. These mutual pledges are now being implemented. Instead of defending merely our shores and our territories we now are joined with the other free peoples of the world against an armed conspiracy to wipe out free institutions wherever they exist.

Freedom -- our freedom and yours -- is under attack on many fronts. You and we together are engaged to resist the attack on any front where our strength can best be brought to bear.

The part that Canada is playing in this fight for the liberty of man is worthy of your traditions and ours. We, your neighbors, have been profoundly impressed by reports that have come to us setting forth the magnitude and nature of your effort as well as the valiant spirit which supports it. If that effort is to be measured in dollars, then you already have paid out, in two years, more than twice as much as you spent in the whole four years of the last war.

Moreover, these reports show that one Canadian in every twenty-one of your entire population is now in the fighting forces and that one in every twenty-nine is a volunteer for service anywhere in the world. It should give us all new strength and new courage to learn that in the swift mobilization your Army has increased nearly

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

This is a transcript made by the White House stenographer from his shorthand notes taken at the time the speech was made. Underlining indicates words extemporaneously added to the previously 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.

ten-fold, your Navy fifteen-fold, your Air Force twenty-five-fold. We rejoice to know that the Air training Plan which you commenced to organize two years ago is now the main source of reinforcements for Britain's air force and that its graduates are fighting on almost every front in the world. Other reports disclose in equally impressive terms an all-out effort which Canada is making in the common cause of liberty.

Yours are the achievements of a great nation. They require no praise from me -- but they get that praise from me nevertheless. I understate the case when I say that we, in this country, contemplating what you have done, and the spirit in which you have done it, are proud to be your neighbors.

From the outset you have had our friendship and understanding, and our collaboration on an increasing scale. We have gone forward together with increasing understanding and mutual sympathy and good will.

More recent events have brought us into even closer alignment; and at Washington a few weeks ago, with the assistance of Britain's Prime Minister and your own, we arrived at understandings which mean that the United Nations will fight and work and endure together until our common purpose is accomplished and the sun shines down once more upon a world where the weak will be safe and the strong will be just.

There is peril ahead for us all, and sorrow for many. But our cause is right, our goal is worthy, our strength is great and growing. Let us then march forward together, facing danger, bearing sacrifice, competing only in the effort to share even more fully in the great task laid upon us all. Let us, remembering the price that some have paid for our survival, make our own contribution worthy to lie beside theirs upon the altar of man's faith.

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requested by the Canadian Minister for broadcast in Canada
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STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

P.P.E.
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HOLD FOR RELEASE

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FEBRUARY 14, 1942

recorded

The following text of a speech to be delivered by the President in connection with the opening of Canada's Victory Loan Campaign on Sunday, February 15, 1942, is for release in newspapers of Monday morning, February 16, 1942.

CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO PREVENT PREMATURE PUBLICATION.

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

February 10, 1942

CANADIAN VICTORY LOAN SPEECH
(to be recorded)

I am speaking to my neighbors of Canada this evening in regard to something that is a Canadian matter only because of a personal relationship, which goes back fifty-eight long years, when my family began taking me every Summer to spend several months on a delightful Island off the coast of New Brunswick. I hope that my privilege of free and intimate discourse across our border will always continue. I trust that it will always be appreciated as sincerely as I appreciate it tonight.

It is not merely as good neighbors that we speak to each other in these eventful days, but as partners in a great enterprise which concerns us equally and in which we are equally pledged to the uttermost sacrifice and effort.

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Freedom -- our freedom and yours -- is under attack on many fronts. You and we together are engaged to resist the attack on any front where our strength can best be brought to bear.

The part that Canada is playing in this fight for the liberty of man is worthy of your traditions and ours. We, your neighbors, have been profoundly impressed by reports that have come to us setting forth the magnitude and nature of your effort as well as the valiant spirit which supports it. If that effort is to be measured in dollars, then you already have paid out, in two years, more than twice as much as you spent in the whole four years of the last war.

Moreover, these reports show that one Canadian in every twenty-one of your entire population is now in the fighting forces and that one in every twenty-nine is a volunteer for service anywhere in the world. It should give us all new strength and new courage to learn that in the swift mobilization your Army has increased nearly ten-fold, your Navy fifteen-fold, your Air Force twenty-five-fold. We rejoice to know that the Air training Plan which you commenced to organize two years ago is now the main source of reinforcements for Britain's air force and that its graduates are fighting on almost every front in the world. Other reports disclose in equally impressive terms the all-out effort which Canada is making in the common cause of liberty.

Yours are the achievements of a great nation. They require no praise from me -- but they get that praise from me nevertheless. I underestimate the case when I say that we, in this country, contemplating what you have done, and the spirit in which you have done it, are proud to be your neighbors.

From the outset you have had our friendship and understanding, and our collaboration on an increasing scale. We have gone forward together with increasing understanding and mutual sympathy and good will.

More recent events have brought us into even closer alignment; and at Washington a few weeks ago, with the assistance of Britain's Prime Minister and your own, we arrived at understandings which mean that the United Nations will fight and work and endure together until our common purpose is accomplished and the sun shines down once more upon a world where the weak will be safe and the strong will be just.

There is peril ahead for us all, and sorrow for many. But our cause is right, our goal is worthy, our strength is great and growing. Let us then march forward together, facing danger, bearing sacrifice, competing only in the effort to share even more fully in the great task laid upon us all. Let us, remembering the price that some have paid for our survival, make our own contribution worthy to lie beside theirs upon the altar of man's faith.

Rewritten 2/10/42

Suggested Outline for
President Roosevelt's
Victory Loan Speech.

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STATEMENTS FILE

It is one of the unique things about our common border that we can so often treat it as an imaginary line. I have been invited this evening to speak to you about a matter that is peculiarly your own affair and in doing so I feel that I am exercising a privilege that can only be extended between very good neighbours. I hope that this privilege of free and intimate discourse across our border will always continue to exist. I hope that it will always be respected as a privilege on both sides. I trust that it will always be appreciated as sincerely as I appreciate it tonight.

It is not merely as good neighbors that we speak to each other in these eventful days, but as partners in a great enterprise which concerns us equally and in which we are equally pledged to the utmost sacrifice and effort.

In an atmosphere of peace, four years ago, I offered you the assurance that the people of ~~our~~ ^{this} country would not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil were ever threatened by an aggressor. Your Prime Minister responded with an intimation that Canada, whose vast territories flank our entire northern border, would man that border against any attack upon us. Under circumstances that it would then have been difficult to foresee, these mutual pledges are now being implemented. But instead of defending merely our shores and our territories we are joined with the other free peoples of the world against an armed conspiracy to wipe out free institutions wherever they exist.

Freedom - our freedom and yours - is under attack on many fronts. You and we together are engaged to resist the attack on any front where our strength can be brought to bear. Those are the new and enlarged terms of North American Joint Defense. This is the fulfilment of those neighborly assurances we exchanged back in 1938.

The part that Canada played in this fight for the liberty of man must (have) surprised even her own people. If it is to be measured in dollars, you have already paid out in two years more than twice as much as you spent on the whole four years of the last war. If the measure is fighting spirit, one Canadian in every twenty-one of your entire population is now in the fighting forces. One in every twenty-nine is a volunteer for service anywhere in the world. In twenty-nine months of swift mobilization your Army has increased nearly ten-fold, your Navy fifteen-fold, your Air Force twenty-five-fold.

The Air Training Plan which you commenced to organize only two years ago is now the main source of reinforcements for Britain's air force, and its graduates are fighting on almost every front in the world.

Is the measure industrial skill and production? The answer is Yes. In addition to your own war effort, you have contributed help and materials to Great Britain and other democracies on an astonishing scale. Canadian munitions today are punishing the Axis on every front in every theatre of war.

Your total output of war material in 1941 exceeded that for the whole four years of the First World War. You are expected to double that total in 1942.

Your/

It is gratifying to know that
Your contribution to support of Britain has
been about equal to the whole cost of your own military
effort.

In 1942 your shipyards, after a generation of
idleness, will launch almost as many merchant ships as
those of the United Kingdom.

Your tanks are going to Russia. Your Bren
guns were among the first allied war equipment made
available to China.

Yours
These are the achievements of a great nation.
They become all the more impressive when one remembers
that they are the achievements of just eleven and a half million
vigorous and sober-minded people.

They need no praise from me. But I underestimate
the case when I say that they command the admiration of us
all, and that when we, in this country, contemplate what
you have done, and the spirit in which you have done it,
we are proud to be your neighbors.

We like to remember, also, that from the outset
you have had our friendship and understanding, and our
collaboration on an increasing scale.

The Ogdensburg agreement, arrived at between
your Prime Minister and me, translated our statements of
1938 into terms of guns and ships and garrisons. It pro-
vided that if any enemy, on any pretext should make an
attempt on your territory or ours, we would meet him
together.

The Declaration of Hyde Park was a blueprint
for converting this continent into one great arsenal with
one great and undivided purpose.

The Atlantic Charter, I believe, expressed
that purpose with reasonable clarity and to the
satisfaction/

satisfaction of most reasonable men.

More recent events have brought us into even closer alignment and at Washington a few weeks ago, with the assistance of Britain's Prime Minister and your own, we arrived at understandings which mean that so far as is humanly possible, the United Nations will fight and work and endure as one nation until our common purpose is accomplished and the sun shines down once more upon a world where the weak may be free and the innocent secure.

There is peril ahead for us all, and sorrow for many. But our cause is just, our goal is worthy, our strength is great and growing. Let us then march forward together, facing danger, ~~leaving~~ ^{even} sacrifice, competing only in the effort to share ^{even} more fully in the great task laid upon us all. Let us, remembering the price that some have paid for our survival, ~~try~~ ^{our} make our contribution worthy to lie beside theirs upon the altar of man's faith.

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Draft of the President's
Canadian Victory Loan Speech
(to be recorded)

(See 1942 file)

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I have been invited this evening to speak to you about a matter that is peculiarly your own affair and in doing so I feel that I am exercising a privilege that can only be extended between very good neighbors. I hope that this privilege of free and intimate discourse across our border will always continue to exist. I hope that it will always be respected as a privilege on both sides. I trust that it will always be appreciated as sincerely as I appreciate it tonight.

It is not merely as good neighbors that we speak to each other in these eventful days, but as partners in a great enterprise which concerns us equally and in which we are equally pledged to the utmost sacrifice and effort.

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Moreover, these reports show that one Canadian in every twenty-one of your entire population is now in the fighting forces and that one in every twenty-mins is a volunteer for service anywhere in the world. It should give us all new strength and new courage to learn that in twenty-nine months of swift mobilization your Army has increased nearly ten-fold, your Navy fifteen-fold, your Air Force twenty-five-fold. We rejoice to know that the Air Training Plan which you commenced to organize two years ago is now the main source of reinforcements for Britain's air force and that its graduates are fighting on almost every front in the world. Other reports disclose in equally impressive terms the all-out effort which Canada is making in the common cause of liberty.

Yours are the achievements of a great nation. They need no praise from me. But I underestimate the case when I say that they command the admiration of us all, and that when we, in this country, contemplate what you have done, and the spirit in which you have done it, we are proud to be your neighbors.

We like to remember, also, that from the outset you have had our friendship and understanding, and our collaboration on an increasing scale. We have gone forward together with increasing understanding and mutual sympathy and good will.

More recent events have brought us into even closer alignment and at Washington a few weeks ago, with the assistance of Britain's Prime Minister and your own, we arrived at understandings which mean that so far as is humanly possible, the United Nations will fight and work and endure as one nation until our common purpose is accomplished and the sun shines down once more upon a world where the weak may be free and the innocent secure.

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First Draft of the President's
Canadian Victory Loan Speech
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STATEMENTS FILE

Draft of the President's Canadian Victory Loan Speech (to be recorded)

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There is peril ahead for us all, and sorrow for many. But our cause is ~~weak~~, ^{right}, our goal is worthy, our strength is great and growing. Let us then march forward together, facing danger, ^{with} ~~sharing~~ sacrifice, competing only in the effort to share more fully in the great task laid upon us all. Let us, remembering the price that some have paid for our survival, ~~try~~ to make our ^{own} contribution worthy to lie beside theirs upon the altar of man's faith.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The following is the text of the speech delivered by President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the opening of the new United States National Museum in Washington, D. C., on October 19, 1910:

"Fellow citizens—Ladies and Gentlemen—On this occasion we are gathered here to witness the opening of the new building which is to house the United States National Museum. This is the largest and most complete museum of natural history in the world. It is the result of the work of many years, and it is a great achievement. The building is a fine example of modern architecture, and it is a credit to the country. The exhibits are numerous and varied, and they represent the works of God's creation. The museum is a great educational institution, and it is a source of pride to all Americans. I hope that you will all enjoy your visit to the museum, and that you will be inspired by the exhibits to a greater appreciation of the beauty and wonder of the natural world."

MEMORANDUM FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VICTORY LOAN BROADCAST

The Canadian Government is asking the Canadian public during the period from February 16th to March 9th, 1942, to subscribe to a new Victory Loan totalling \$600,000,000.

It is proposed that the Victory Loan drive or campaign should be opened with a nation-wide radio programme on Sunday evening, February 15th, between the hours of 8.30 and 9 o'clock, Eastern Daylight Saving Time. The programme is to consist of three addresses. The Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, will open the programme by a short address, and will conclude his address by introducing the President of the United States, who will speak for five minutes. At the conclusion of the President's address, Mr. King will then introduce the Right Honourable Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, who will speak for five or ten minutes. Mr. King will then conclude the programme by a word of appreciation and thanks to the President and the Prime Minister.

It is proposed that President Roosevelt's speech be recorded and the record sent here, that Mr. Churchill's speech be short-waved to Canada and recorded here, and Mr. King will then record his address and the necessary introductions and conclusion.

Suggested Notes for President Roosevelt

The Canadian and American people are now partners in this war, and as such, are working in the closest co-operation, as evidenced by the appointment of the Joint Defence Board resultant from the Ogdensburg Agreement of August, 1940.

Out of the Hyde Park Declaration came the Joint Economic Committee, and out of this Committee has come the Joint War Production Committee, as well as the Materials Co-ordinating Committee. The whole resultant tendency is to co-ordinate the war effort of Canada and the United States.

On August /

On August 18, 1938, at Kingston, Ontario, the President stated "The people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other Empire". This statement seized and stimulated the imagination of Canadians, and has given great emphasis to the mutual community of interests of our two countries.

In response, the Prime Minister, speaking at Woodbridge two days later, said in part:

"We, too, have our obligations as a good friendly neighbour, and one of them is to see that, at our own instance, our country is made as immune from attack or possible invasion as we can reasonably be expected to make it, and that, should the occasion ever arise, enemy forces should not be able to pursue their way, either by land, sea or air to the United States, across Canadian territory".

Today, with Canada and the United States as co-partners against common enemies, with our respective Armed Forces standing shoulder to shoulder at battle stations, and with this joint planning of our war efforts, a re-statement of the Kingston declaration would have a profound effect upon Canadians and would unquestionably influence subscriptions towards this Victory Loan, because our people will appreciate the deep significance of this phase of American policy.

The United States was treacherously attacked by Japan on Sunday morning, December 7th. Canada, accepting the spirit of the President's declaration above-mentioned, on Sunday evening, December 7th, declared war against Japan, and it is interesting to note that this was the first declaration of war on Japan, and preceded even the American declaration of war which took place on the following day, December 8th. Canada unhesitatingly took her stand beside the American nation, and an announcement of this fact and a word of appreciation/

appreciation for this action by the President will be tremendously appreciated by the Canadian people.

Canadians would appreciate a personal reference to Mr. Churchill and to his recent visit to both the United States and Canada, perhaps with some reciprocal reference to the great English-speaking nations, which by ties of blood, of language, of common ideals, similar democratic institutions, etc., etc., have so much in common. The President will also remember the striking phrase which he used at the Ivy Lea International Bridge opening ceremonies, which were on August 18, 1938, when he used the following expression:

"It is a particular pleasure to me to meet you here, where a boundary is a gateway, and not a wall."

Canadians, who have suffered from misrepresentation on various occasions during the past two years in this country, will respond to the fact that the people of the United States are keenly aware of the vast ramifications of Canada's war effort, despite its small population in comparison with the tremendous population of the United States of America. Canada's population is 11,500,000. The following figures will indicate the extent of Canada's war effort. Our Army has grown from 4,500 in 1939, to over 420,000 men, of whom 265,000 have volunteered for active service overseas. Approximately one-half of the 265,000 are already in service overseas. Our Navy has grown in personnel from 1,800, pre-war, to over 28,000 serving on the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Our naval ships have increased from 15, pre-war, to over 350 at this time, our Air Force from 4,000 men, pre-war, to over 100,000, not including 15,000 civilians serving in a multitude of capacities. In addition to this, there are numerous Canadians in both the British Navy and the R.A.F. who have voluntarily enlisted in these Forces. Canadian pilots are now fighting in every theatre of war in the world.

The estimated/

The estimated national income of Canada for the calendar year, 1942, is \$6,000,000,000. Of this sum, \$3,000,000,000 will be spent in the next fiscal year, for direct war purposes, and over and above the ordinary cost of Government, totalling \$500,000,000.

Canada is paying between 75 and 80% of her total war costs from current taxation. Thus in excess of 50% of her national income is being used for the maintenance of the State and the prosecution of the war, and largely for the prosecution of the war. The increase in taxation in Canada has been more rapid than in any other place in the world. Canadians are paying more than three times as much in the way of taxes now than they did before the war.

Canada has had three public War Loans. In February, 1940, the Canadian public were asked to subscribe \$250,000,000 and subscribed \$375,000,000. Then in October, 1940, the Canadian public were asked to subscribe \$300,000,000 and subscribed \$342,000,000, and of this amount, the Government accepted \$325,000,000. In June, 1941, the Government asked the Canadian people for \$600,000,000 and they subscribed and the Government accepted \$837,000,000.

The present War Loan is for \$600,000,000.

Including subscriptions for War Savings Certificates and non-interest bearing Bonds, the public of Canada have loaned to the Government since the outbreak of the war, over a billion and a half dollars, including conversions.

It is interesting to note that in the last War Loan of June, 1941, 968,000 people, firms and corporations subscribed, or in round figures, 1,000,000 people. There are in Canada 2,750,000 heads of families so that one in every three was an actual subscriber.

Since/

Since Canada declared war on September 10, 1939, she has spent \$3,700,000,000 directly on the war. The total cost to Canada of the war of 1914-18 was \$1,800,000,000, and these comparative figures indicate strikingly Canada's contribution in this war.

A reference by the President to the fact that Canadians realize that, in the eyes of the rest of the world, the success of the fourth Victory Loan will not only be a measure of their resolve to see this struggle through to Victory, but will also be an evidence of their determination to carry their full share of the load.

Attached hereto is Pamphlet No. 8, "Canada At War" revised to November 1, 1941, Pamphlet No. 9, "Canada At War" revised to December 1, 1941, and Pamphlet No. 10, dated January 1, 1942, being a supplement to Pamphlet No. 9. I also enclose some figures of Canada's financial effort which may be of interest.

It is, of course, not expected that the President will be dealing with these figures, but they are given and the Pamphlets enclosed as back-ground material to indicate what we have done, what we are doing, and how necessary it is that this Loan be over-subscribed, in order that Canada may continue to make her great contribution to the war.

It is interesting to note that materials of war being produced in Canada are being used on the battle line of every theatre of war on land and sea on this globe. Canada has given Britain aid to a degree equal in dollar value to the entire cost of the maintenance and support of Canada on her armed war effort.

copy

Ottawa, February 4, 1942.

Press Circular No.

The dollar value of Canadian war production in 1941 exceeded that of whole first great war stop 1942 production expected be twice as great stop About 175 thousand mechanical transport vehicles made in Canada for fighting services shipped overseas stop. In 1942 Canada launch almost as many merchant ships as United Kingdom stop Bren guns production now three thousand per month stop By end year production level 4500 monthly expected stop Entire output one type medium tank going Russia stop One thousand Bren guns from Canada among first allied war equipment made available China paragraph Total value Canadas external trade 1941 excluding gold 3089 million dollars highest in history dominion with increase of 35 decimal seven percent over 1940

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS