

September 30, 1943

[FDR Dinner with Saudi Arabia Minister of Foreign Affairs]

FDR Speech File

STATEMENTS FILE

Toast of the President
At the Dinner
In the State Dining Room of the White House
For H. R. H. Amir Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs of
Saudi Arabia
September 30, 1943 -- about 9.20 PM EWT

Your Royal Highness, I think that all of us here realize that tonight is a very historic occasion. In the long history of our country, and in the much longer history of Arabia, there have been no dinners like this. We have come to know each other, and I think our great hosts in both nations are agreed that ^{in the future} we should seek to know each other better.

There are very few Americans in all Arabia, and there are very few Arabians in all America. And so the more we see of each other in the days to come, the more it will mean not merely a diplomatic friendship, but it will mean a personal friendship.

We have much in common. We both love liberty -- both nations. And there is no reason why both nations should not maintain liberty.

We have much to learn from each other. And so I hope that in the days to come we will be able to discuss things, as friends.

I was telling His Royal Highness, at supper, that I knew ^{that} one of their problems in Arabia was an insufficiency of water in many places, and also of not enough trees. And I was telling him of what we in our younger years used to call the Great American Desert, a strip running from the North in

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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 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.

I was telling him of what we in our younger years used to call the Great American Desert, a strip running from the North in our own country, to the South where there was very little water, and where there were very few trees.

I was telling him that some years ago we had undertaken a certain project known as Shelter Belt, but since the outbreak of the war it has been going only sporadically, yet the people out there have seen what it has already done in many parts of the West. And I might just as well tell the Congress of the United States now that I am going to revive it, if I live long enough. It's a very excellent thing. Something like that should be known and experimented with, and practised at, in many parts of the world.

I use that just as an illustration, because Arabia is a land of great resources -- agricultural and surface resources, and sub-surface resources. And I want to assure their Royal Highnesses both, that the United States is not a nation which seeks to exploit any other nation, no matter what its size.

I wish much that the father of these gentlemen could come himself. I hope some day he will be able to come over here, just as I hope that some day I myself can go and visit him in Arabia.

I think we all know that the King is a very wonderful person. I was reading this afternoon a little magazine, and it was all about the King; and there was one little paragraph at the end that I liked a lot, because the end of it -- in

fact all of it -- goes along with my own philosophy.

"Ibn Saud's most engaging quality is a kingly belief in eventual rightness. It did not surprise him greatly when Allah, who sent Arabia its ancient rains, provided also its new oil. Nor will it surprise him greatly if God presently provides also not merely victory but even the bright and honest world that should go with it."

I think with that kind of philosophy, which is an Arabian philosophy and also an American philosophy, that working together we can contribute something towards a brighter world, and a more honest world, in the years to come.

And so I should like to propose the health of the King of Arabia, wishing much that he could be with us tonight.

(the Toast was drunk, and H.R.H. Amir Faisal replied in Arabic with a Toast to the President of the United States. It was not interpreted)

(the quotation is from the October, 1943, Reader's Digest, "Arabia's Self-Made King")

T O A S T
OF THE
P R E S I D E N T
IN THE STATE DINING ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE
FOR H.E.H. AMIR FAISAL, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF SAUDI ARABIA
SEPTEMBER 30, 1943
AT ABOUT 9.20 PM.
D. D. T.

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Franklin D. Roosevelt — “The Great Communicator”
The Master Speech Files, 1898, 1910-1945
Series 3: “The Four Freedoms” and FDR in World War II

File No. 1484

1943 October 5

Radio Address re National War Fund

SUGGESTED TEXT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S RADIO ADDRESS

And that We, the people of the United States, know ^{ultimately} ~~now~~ that victory is ^{certain, but it is} still a long way off, but that victory is certain. We know too that for that victory ^{we must} pay a great price. [And we shall willingly pay that price for the kind of a peace we are fighting for.]

Now our kind of a peace is one no Nazi or Jap could ever understand. It is victory without conquest. It is supremacy without subjugation. It is freedom, and decency, and friendliness among neighbors.

These things we now fight for. These things we shall have in the peace. These things epitomize America, and the very genius of the American people themselves.

^{of the American people} In that ^{the} genius, for freedom, and decency, and friendliness among neighbors, lies one of our best weapons for victory, and certainly our greatest insurance for a peace that will be just and lasting.

[For our men and our Allies know they have made no covenant with our Government alone. They know they have the backing ^{and are the resources and spirit} and the sympathetic concern of the American people themselves. And ⁱⁿ that conviction alone lies the winning morale ^{which} no slave of tyranny can ever know.]

[And then, when the peace does come, the other peoples of the world will remember that the United States came bearing not alone a shining sword, but the generosity and sacrifice that lie in the American heart.]

That is why I am glad to speak to you tonight about the National War Fund, a philanthropic federation with three simple aims; first, to determine the nature and the extent of the war-related needs; second, to see that everybody has a chance to contribute to the funds required; and third, to channel the sums raised for its member agencies wherever American help is currently most needed—enough and on time.

The National War Fund has the hearty approval and support of [the War Relief Control Board, and of all the [other] Government agencies concerned with our management of the war. For the National War Fund, by its unity, its economy, its competent management, and its elimination of waste, duplication and delay, is playing a part in our total war effort which all of us in Washington regard as an absolute essential.

[But the National War Fund means more than that.

Linked as it is to our local home agencies for health, welfare and recreation, and bringing together as it does a representative effort of all our people for an effective and democratic marshalling of our incomparable forces of philanthropy, the National War Fund is not alone an agency to help win the war, but is a bright promise for the years ahead.

Never in history has the depth of human misery and need presented such a great opportunity. And never has such a situation been so carefully appraised.

Our people are neither soft-headed nor hard-hearted. They have known how to measure the total needs in a very practical American way. They will know how to apportion wisely the extent of temporary aid to be given the 17 war-related agencies, and how at the same time to maintain in full vigor our own permanent social agencies here at home, through long-established community chests and councils. Let no one, therefore, fear that the opportunity and the problem are not seen clearly and sanely.

Happily, in the face of this challenge, it is also true that the world has never seen such unity and solidarity among all our people as there is in the whole spirit and method of the National War Fund.] In its unity of purpose, and its federation of agency ^{and} without surrender of state and local freedom of method, the National War Fund combines the American genius for organization, the American capacity for economy, and the best of our American tradition for giving freely, promptly, and in proportion to our means and the need.

For these reasons, when your local war fund or community chest asks you to give - for our own forces, for our Allies, and for the needs at home, I ask all of you to think about it carefully before you give.

I ask you to remember that the USO is your share of what we are doing for our own fighting men, and the forces behind the lines. I ask you to consider that War Prisoners Aid does what no Government can do. I ask you to think of United Seamen's Service in terms of the people's debt to the men who took our ships across in the darkest hours of the war. And I ask you not to forget that the people of Russia, and China, and of all the other United Nations, ^{see in your} personal and friendly ^{brightest rays of hope and the} concern the greatest power for good in the world today - the sovereign voice of the people of the United States.

I ask you, therefore, to give thoughtfully, and generously, and proportionately - remembering as you give, that a share in the National War Fund is a share in winning the war, and in winning the right of free men to live in a better world.

-o-o-o-

- and especially the ^{impotent, hungry} men women
and children of all the
^{and enslaved} ~~overrun~~ countries -

~~and France and Belgium and Poland and Norway and the Netherlands~~

NATIONAL WAR FUND

INCORPORATED

46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK 5, N. Y. • ROWLING GREEN 8-1280



WINTHROP W. ALDRICH, President • JEAN B. ADOUE, JR., Texas; ROBERT M. HANES, North Carolina; FRANCIS P. MATTHEWS, Nebraska; WAITER ROTHSCHILD, New York; EDWARD L. RYERSON, Illinois; ROBERT G. SPROUL, California; HENRY M. WESTON, Rhode Island, Vice-Presidents • RALPH HAYES, Secretary
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September 24, 1943
col. 9-28-43

Mr. William Hassett
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hassett:

Attached is a suggested text for the President's radio talk in behalf of the National War Fund on Tuesday, October fifth - at 10:30 PM.

This is in accordance with my telephone call to your office this morning.

Would you let me know if the talk meets with the President's approval.

Dave Church joins me in sending kind regards.

Sincerely,

Jesse Butcher
Jesse Butcher
Radio Director

JB:IKH

Member Agencies of the National War Fund:

U. S. O. • United Seamen's Service • United Ship Relief • The British War Relief Society • Greek War Relief Association • War Prisoners Aid • The Belgian War Relief Society • French Relief Fund • Norwegian Relief • Polish War Relief • The Queen Wilhelmina Fund • Refugee Relief Trustees • Russian War Relief • United States Committee for the Care of European Children • The United Yugoslav Relief Fund • United Czechoslovak Relief Fund

SUGGESTED TEXT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S RADIO ADDRESS

We, the people of the United States, know that ultimate victory
is certain — but that it is still a long way off, and that for it we
shall have to pay a great price.

In the genius of the American people — for freedom, and decency,
and friendliness among neighbors — lies one of our best weapons for victory,
and certainly our greatest insurance for a peace that will be just and
lasting.

Our men and our Allies know they have made no covenant with our
Government alone. They know they have the backing and all the resources
and spirit of the American people themselves. In that conviction alone
lies the winning morale which no slave of ^{a dictator} ~~tyranny~~ can ever know.

That is why I am glad to speak to you tonight about the National
War Fund, ^{It is} a philanthropic federation with three simple aims; first, to
determine the nature and the extent of the war-related needs; second, to
see that everybody has a chance to contribute to the funds required; and
third, to channel the sums raised for its member agencies wherever American
help is currently most needed — enough and on time.

The National War Fund has the hearty approval and support of
all the Government agencies concerned with our management of the war. For
the National War Fund, by its unity, its economy, its competent management,
and its elimination of waste, duplication and delay, is playing a part

in our total war effort which all of us in Washington regard as an absolute essential.

In its unity of purpose, and its federation of agencies without surrender of state and local freedom of method, the National War Fund combines the American genius for organization, the American capacity for economy, and the best of our American tradition for giving freely, promptly, and in proportion to our means and the need.

For these reasons, when your local war fund or community chest asks you to give - for our own forces, for our Allies, and for the needs at home, I ask all of you to think about it carefully before you give.

I ask you to remember that the USO is your share of what we are doing for our own fighting men, and the forces behind the lines. I ask you to consider that War Prisoners Aid does what no Government can do. I ask you to think of United Seamen's Service in terms of the people's debt to the men who took our ships across in the darkest hours of the war. And I ask you not to forget that the people of Russia, and China, and of all the other United Nations -- and especially the unfortunate, hungry men, women and children of all the overrun and enslaved countries -- see in your personal and friendly concern the brightest ray of hope and the greatest power for good in the world today -- the sovereign voice of the people of the United States.

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I ask you, therefore, to give thoughtfully, and generously,
and proportionately — remembering as you give, that a share in the
National War Fund is a share in winning the war, and in winning the
right of free men to live in a better world.

-o-o-o-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL HASSETT.

Attached is my rewrite
of the draft which was sent to
you by the National War Fund
for the speech tomorrow night.



S. I. R.

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RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL WAR FUND
OCTOBER 5, 1943.

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MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW AMERICANS:

We, the people of the United States, know now that ultimate victory is certain -- but that it is still a long way off, and that for it we are paying and shall have to pay a great price.

In the genius of the American people -- for freedom, and decency, and friendliness among neighbors -- lies one of our best weapons for that victory, and certainly our greatest insurance for a peace that will be just and lasting. Our men and our Allies know they have made no covenant with our Government alone. They know they have the backing of all the resources and spirit of the American people themselves. In that conviction alone lies the winning morale which no slave of a dictator can ever know.

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Franklin D. Roosevelt

Orig reading copy

ADDRESS
OF THE
P R E S I D E N T
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NATIONAL WAR FUND
OCTOBER 2, 1943
AT 10.30 P.M., E.W.T.
BROADCAST NATIONALLY FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

My Friends and Fellow Americans:

We, the people of the United States, know now that ultimate victory is certain -- but that it is still a long way off, and that for it we are paying and shall have to pay a great price.

In the genius of the American people -- for freedom, and decency, and friendliness among neighbors -- lies one of our best weapons for that victory, and certainly our greatest insurance for a peace that will be just and lasting. Our men and our Allies know they have made no covenant with our Government alone. They know that they have the backing of all the resources and spirit of the American people themselves. In that conviction alone lies the winning morale which no slave of a dictator can ever know.

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to channel the sums raised for its member agencies wherever American help is currently most needed -- to raise enough and on time.

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In its unity of purpose, and its federation of agencies without surrender of state and local freedom of method, of course, the National War Fund combines the American genius for organization, the American capacity for economy, and the best of our American tradition for giving freely, and promptly, and in proportion to our means and the need.

For these reasons, when your local war fund or community chest ask you to give -- for our own forces, for our Allies, and for the needs at home, I ask all of you to think about it carefully before you give.

I ask you to remember that the USO is your share of what we are doing for our own fighting men, and the forces behind the lines. I ask you to consider that War Prisoners Aid does what no Government can do. I ask you to think of United Seamen's Service in terms of the people's debt to the men who took our ships across in the darkest hours of the war. And I ask you not to forget that the people of

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And so I ask you (therefore) to give thoughtfully, and generously, and proportionately -- remembering as you give, that a share in the National War Fund is a share in winning the war, and in winning the right of free men to live in a better world.

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HOLD FOR RELEASE

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October 5, 1943

NOTE: The following radio address of the President in connection with the National War Fund, broadcast from the White House, is for newspapers appearing on the streets not earlier than 10:30 P.M., E.W.T., Tuesday, October 5, 1943. The same limitation applies to its use by radio broadcasters or radio news commentators.

PLEASE SAFEGUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE OR PUBLICATION.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT

P.P.F.
17

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Address
of the
President

in connection with the
NATIONAL WAR FUND

October 5, 1943

at 10.30 PM EDT

BROADCAST NATIONALLY

FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENTS FILE

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In the genius of the American people -- for freedom, and decency, and friendliness among neighbors -- lies one of our best weapons for that victory, and certainly our greatest insurance for a peace that will be just and lasting. Our men and our Allies know they have made no covenant with our Government alone. They know they have the backing of all the resources and spirit of the American people themselves. In that conviction alone lies the winning morale which no slave of a dictator can ever know.

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The National War Fund has the hearty approval and support of all the Government agencies concerned with our management of the war. For the National War Fund, by its unity, its economy, its competent management, and its elimination of waste, duplication and delay, is playing a part in our total war effort which all of us in Washington regard as an absolute essential.

In its unity of purpose, and its federation of agencies without surrender of state and local freedom of method, the National War Fund combines the American genius for organization, the American capacity for economy, and the best of our American tradition for giving freely, promptly, and in proportion to our means and the need.

For these reasons, when your local war fund or community chest asks you to give -- for our own forces, for our allies, and for the needs at home, I ask all of you to think about it carefully before you give.

I ask you to remember that the USO is your share of what we are doing for our own fighting men, and the forces behind the lines. I ask you to consider that War Prisoners Aid does what no Government can do. I ask you to think of United Seamen's Service in terms of the people's debt to the men who took our ships across in the darkest hours of the war. And I ask you not to forget that the people of Russia, and China, and of all the other United Nations -- and especially the unfortunate, hungry men, women and children of all the overrun and enslaved countries -- see in your personal and friendly

concern the brightest ray of hope and the greatest power for good in the world today -- the sovereign voice of the people of the United States.

And so I ask you, ~~therefore~~, to give thoughtfully, and generously, and proportionately -- remembering as you give, that a share in the National War Fund is a share in winning the war, and in winning the right of free men to live in a better world.

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HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

HOLD FOR RELEASE

October 5, 1943

NOTE: The following radio address of the President in connection with the National War Fund, broadcast from the White House, is for newspapers appearing on the streets not earlier than 10:30 P.M., E.T.T., Tuesday, October 5, 1943. The same limitation applies to its use by radio broadcasters or radio news commentators.

PLEASE SAFEGUARD AGAINST PREMATURE RELEASE OR PUBLICATION.

WILLIAM D. HASSETT

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW AMERICANS:

We, the people of the United States, know now that ultimate victory is certain -- but that it is still a long way off, and that for it we are paying and shall have to pay a great price.

In the genius of the American people -- for freedom, and decency, and friendliness among neighbors -- lies one of our best weapons for that victory, and certainly our greatest insurance for a peace that will be just and lasting. Our men and our Allies know they have made no covenant with our Government alone. They know they have the backing of all the resources and spirit of the American people themselves. In that conviction alone lies the winning morale which no slave of a dictator can ever know.

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PHILIPPINES

10/6/43-1255. T. Col. G.

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Samuel I. Rosenman

SNQH

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Philippines - 10/6/41 Message to Congress

Memorandum approved by Abe Fortas, Under-Secretary of the
Dept. of Interior (signature on p. 8)

Memorandum from Secretary of State (Initialed)

Memorandum from Secretary of Interior - signed Harold Ickes

Memorandum from Mr. Justice Murphy

Memorandum from Secretary of War - and letter - both signed
by Stimson

Letter from Secretary of Interior - signed

Letter of Sept. 27 - Abe Fortas - Under-Sec. Dept. of Interior

Memo of Sept. 27 - signed Abe Fortas

Memorandum from Adolph Berle (State Dept.)

Letter from Justice Murphy

Memorandum of Sept. 29 - Abe Fortas

Memorandum of Oct. 1 - Abe Fortas

Letter of Oct. 4 - S. Osmena - returning confidential draft -
1 page with S.I.R. corrections

Memorandum of Oct. 6 - Abe Fortas

Draft based on Policy of Immediate Independence - 3 pages -
S.I.R. correction on p. 3.

Draft submitted to the President - 2 copies (1) with above memo
on it - (2) with corrections by S.I.R.

Substitute for short form - Message to Congress - 1 page -
Corrections by the President and S.I.R.

2 Page memo in S.I.R. handwriting



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