

1944

[Addresses Of The President]

January 5, 1944

[13th Report of Operations Under Land-lease Act]

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FDR Speech File

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
~~OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION~~

FIVE-FIFTEEN 22d STREET NW.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



December 24, 1943

1/6/44

Judge Samuel Rosenman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Judge Rosenman:

I am transmitting herewith, at the request of Oscar Cox, a set of the page proofs of the Thirteenth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations, and a draft of a suggested President's letter of transmittal.

We hope that you will be able to review these, and let us have your approval by Monday afternoon as we would like to go to press Monday night so that the report can be released on Wednesday.

Copies of the page proof and the letter are also being transmitted to Dr. Lubin.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John D. East".

John D. East
Director of Research and Reports

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am transmitting herewith the Thirteenth Report of Operations under the Lend-Lease Act.

The coming year will be a year of decisive action in the war. By combining their strength, the United Nations have greatly increased the power of the common drive to defeat the Axis. With united action, we have already beaten back our enemies on every front on which we are engaged. At Teheran and Cairo, plans were ^{agreed upon which} concerted ^{that} they will speed ^{the day of} victory over the Nazis and the Japanese. With the closer unity there achieved, we shall be able to strike ^{ever increasing} heavier and heavier blows until we win unconditional surrender.

^{has} Lend-Lease and ^{mutual} aid ~~have~~ contributed substantially to the strength of the United Nations. The flow of lend-lease ^{assistance} aid from the United States to our allies and of reverse lend-lease ^{assistance} aid from our allies to us has increased the power of our ^{united} offensives. In carrying out the lend-lease program, ^{has} ~~we have also~~ made stronger the ties that bind the United Nations together for common victory and in common determination to ^{secure} ~~win~~ a lasting peace.

The United States has been able to provide more billions of war aid to other nations than have our allies; but this does not mean that we have given more toward winning victory than they have. Each of the United Nations is giving what it can, ^{to the accomplishment of our objectives} in fighting manpower and in war production. Some countries, like the United States and Canada, ^{fighting} fortunately located away from the ~~active~~ theatres of war, are able to make available to other United Nations large quantities of ^{food and} the arms ^{manufactured} and food produced. Others, like the Soviet Union and China, require virtually everything they can produce to fight the enemy on their own soil. And still others, like the United Kingdom and Australia which are

offensive bases, can make available substantial quantities of war material to their allies while necessarily retaining most of their war supplies for their own forces.

Whether war supplies are transferred by one of the United Nations to another or are retained for its own forces depends on the strategic military necessities of war. [A plane of American manufacture, whether manned by a British or American crew, for example, is equally a contribution to the common struggle. The cost of the plane is the same, whether it be transferred from the forces of one country to another or not.

Similarly, a British tank whether it be manned by a Soviet or British crew is making an equal contribution to the common war effort.] Our common objective is that all the planes and all the tanks that all the United Nations together can produce be used as effectively as possible by our combined forces to hasten the defeat of the enemy.

The contribution of ^{any of the United Nations} the United States toward victory cannot be measured in lend-lease aid alone. It can only be measured in the total ^{men and weapons} fighting power which we make it possible to bring to bear upon the enemy ^{by any of the United Nations}.

[In the same way, the contributions of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and other United Nations cannot be measured in the material aid they supply each other, but only in the total effect upon the enemy of their war effort.]

The cost of the war to us ^{and} as to our allies, is high in any terms. The more fully we can now mobilize our manpower, our supplies and our other resources for the heavy tasks ahead, the earlier will victory be ours and the lower the final cost ^{both} in lives and in material wealth.

The United Nations enter the new year ^{stronger and} more firmly united than ever before. ~~The Germany and Japan will both soon learn that to them do not.~~ We are ready for the prosecution of the grand offensive.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am transmitting herewith ^{presented to him} the Thirteenth Report of
Operations under the Lend-Lease Act.

The coming year will be a year of decisive actions in
the war. By combining their strength, the United Nations
have greatly increased the power of the common drive to
defeat the Axis. [With united action,] We have already
beaten back our enemies on every front on which we are
engaged. ^PAt Teheran and Cairo, plans were agreed upon ^{for major}
^{offensive,} which will speed the day of victory, [over the Nazis and
the Japanese.] With the closer unity there achieved, we
shall be able to strike ever-increasing blows until ~~we win~~
unconditional surrender ^{of the Axis and Japanese}

Mutual aid has contributed substantially to the strength
of the United Nations. The flow of lend-lease assistance
from the United States to our allies and of reverse lend-lease
assistance from our allies to us has increased the power of
our ^{united} offensives. The lend-lease program has made stronger the
ties that bind the United Nations together for common victory
and in common determination to assure a lasting peace.

Each of the United Nations is giving what it can to the
accomplishment of our objectives -- in fighting manpower and

in war production. Some countries, like the United States and Canada, located away from the fighting theatres of war, are able to make available to other United Nations large quantities of food and manufactured arms. Others, like the Soviet Union and China, require virtually everything they can produce ^{in order} to fight the enemy on their own soil. And still others, like the United Kingdom and Australia ^{which are} offensive bases, can make available substantial quantities of war material to their allies ^{but must} ~~also~~ necessarily retain ^{and just} most of their war supplies for their own forces.

Whether war supplies ^{find out} ~~are~~ ^{should be} transferred by one of the United Nations to another or ^{are} retained for its own forces depends on the strategic military necessities of war.

Our common objective is that all the planes and all the ^{and all the food and other equipment} tanks that all the United Nations together can produce ^{should} be used as effectively as possible by our combined forces to hasten the defeat of the enemy.

The contribution of any of the United Nations toward victory is measured in the total fighting power -- men and ^{material and} weapons -- which we make it possible to bring to bear upon the enemy by any of the United Nations.

The cost of the war to us and to our allies, is high

in any terms. The more fully we can now mobilize our manpower,
our supplies and our other resources for the ^{defensive} ~~heavy~~ tasks ahead,
the earlier will victory be ours and the lower the final cost --
in lives and in material wealth.

The United Nations enter the new year stronger and more
firmly united than ever before. Germany and Japan will both
soon learn that to their sorrow.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

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I am transmitting herewith, pursuant to law, the thirteenth Report of Operations under the Lend-Lease Act.

The coming year will be a year of decisive actions in the war. By combining their strength, the United Nations have increased the power of the common drive to defeat the Axis. We have already beaten back our enemies on every front on which we are engaged.

At Teheran and Cairo, plans were agreed upon for major offensives, which will speed the day of victory. With the closer unity there achieved, we shall be able to strike ever-increasing blows until the unconditional surrender of the Nazis and Japanese.

Mutual aid has contributed substantially to the strength of the United Nations. The flow of lend-lease assistance from the United States to our allies and of reverse lend-lease assistance from our allies to us has increased the power of our united offensives. The lend-lease program has made stronger the ties that bind the United Nations together for common victory and in common determination to assure a lasting peace.

Each of the United Nations is giving what it can to the accomplishment of our objectives — in fighting manpower and in war production. Some countries, like the United States and Canada, located away from the fighting theatres of war, are able to make available to other United Nations

large quantities of food and manufactured arms. Others, like the Soviet Union and China, require virtually everything they can raise and produce in order to fight the enemy on their own soil. And still others, like the United Kingdom and Australia, can make available substantial quantities of war material to their allies but must necessarily retain most of their war supplies and food for their own forces.

Whether food and war supplies should be transferred by one of the United Nations to another or retained for its own forces depends on the strategic military necessities of war.

Our common objective is that all the planes and all the tanks and all the food and other equipment that all the United Nations together can produce should be used as effectively as possible by our combined forces to hasten the defeat of the enemy.

The cost of the war to us and to our allies, is high in any terms. The more fully we can now mobilize our manpower, our supplies and our other resources for the decisive tasks ahead, the earlier will victory be ours and the lower the final cost -- in lives and in material wealth.

The United Nations enter the new year stronger and more firmly united than ever before. Germany and Japan will both soon learn that to their sorrow.