

● PSF: Canada, 1936-37

T.P. Canada
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THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1936.

Dear Mr. President:

I did not fail to communicate with Norman Armour the suggestion which you made to me the other day regarding your visit to Ottawa.

This morning Armour telephoned to me to say that the Governor General is enthusiastic over the idea of your visit and has already written to you to express the hope that you could make a longer stay than you originally contemplated. And, furthermore, Lord Tweedsmuir sees no possible objection to your plan to visit the international section of the river during the afternoon.

Mr. Armour tells me, however, that he has not yet had an opportunity to consult with the Prime Minister, but expects an appointment at an early date

The President

The White House.

date. Armour appears a little doubtful as to Mr. King's attitude towards ^{of joint} the visit to the St. Lawrence, more especially because Mr. Hepburn, the Liberal Prime Minister of Ontario, is apparently definitely opposed to the power development in the international section. However, we shall know his attitude more fully in a few days.

Faithfully yours,

William Phillips



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1936.

Dear Mr. President:

I hope you will think I am not going too far in venturing to write you about the liquor legislation now being considered by the Senate Finance Committee, to which the Prime Minister of Canada has presented publicly and privately his very strenuous objection. As you know, he has frankly stated in the Canadian House of Commons that should legislation of such character be enacted he will probably find it necessary to discard the trade agreement you recently approved. He is evidently under strong political pressure, which is, however, simply in line with his own personal opinion.

Mr. Phillips and I, assisted by Mr. Hackworth, this Department's legal adviser, have talked for hours, not with Secretary Morgenthau, or with Mr. Oliphant, but with a group of subordinate officials of the Treasury, but apparently have not been able to make them understand the extent to which the legislation would endanger our friendly relations with Canada, and the comparatively small amount that might perhaps be recovered on the claims that grew out of alleged bootlegging operations

The President,

The White House.

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Personal

operations prior to the repeal of prohibition. The fact that in the prohibition period the Canadian Government very generously adopted a policy helpful to us, which involved it in a considerable loss of revenue seems to make no impression, nor do they seem to take into account the fact that to endeavor to coerce the payment of claims by an embargo of importations is a novel rule of international action, furnishing a precedent to other governments to be used against us. At this very moment, there are some European Governments that are urging us to pay large claims and conceivably they might enact corresponding legislation.

The best we have been able to do is to persuade the Treasury officials to approve some such substitute draft as that herewith enclosed. That draft was talked over with the Canadian Charge here, who, after communicating with the Prime Minister, handed us a statement, a copy of which Mr. Phillips has furnished you.

Following all of this, Mr. Phillips and I went to the Capitol yesterday to confer with Senator King, who is Chairman of the sub-committee which has been considering the legislation, and discussed the matter at length with him, and with Senators George and Barkley, who are also members of the sub-committee, Senator Harrison, Chairman of the Committee, being so occupied in the Senate as to not find it possible to do more than spend a few minutes with us. Without assuming to speak for any of
the

the Senators mentioned, we got the idea that the proposed legislation is rather distasteful to all of them. When it was suggested that some way should be found to require payment of the old claims, there was almost as a matter of course reference made to the fact that many governments are in default to our Government, and that countless American citizens have claims against other governments, as for instance several of the Latin American Governments, and the Soviet, which they are utterly unable to collect, and that it has never been suggested that the effort should be made to coerce payment by a resort to an embargo of imports. Furthermore, it was recognized that the political effect during the campaign would be injurious, should legislation be enacted that would result in the much lauded trade agreement with Canada being scrapped. The Senators seemed to think that the only method of disposing of the problem so as to avoid a controversy between two of our departments would be for you to make a final decision. A controversy could not be privately aired in a meeting of the Finance Committee, because Senator Couzens, who is a member of that Committee, insists on his right to disregard any order of secrecy that may be adopted.

A glance at the enclosed draft will, I think, convince you that aside from the objectionable embargo feature, there is another most extraordinary provision, namely, that if the Treasury finds that some person who violates our law and is

sued,

sued, has a substantial interest in a distillery corporation, thereupon a wholesale embargo shall attach to the importation into this country of the product of that corporation. You will notice that the Secretary of the Treasury is left free to say what is a substantial interest. He may say that it consists of the ownership of one hundred shares of stock, or one thousand shares of stock, or any number of shares of stock of the corporation. I do not believe that in your experience as a lawyer you ever heard of such a basis of drastic action against a producing concern being adopted. When I asked Senator George whether in his long experience as a lawyer and judge he had heard of any such thing, he answered in the negative.

During the two years and a half that I have been in the Department, it has been necessary for me to consider almost innumerable matters of importance, but not one of them has given me so much trouble and anxiety as the one in question. As Secretary Hull will return here Monday, the Senators with whom we conferred determined to postpone until Tuesday the meeting of the Finance Committee which was to be held this morning.

I hope you will pardon me for troubling you in this way just as you are about to leave on vacation.

Yours very sincerely,

Enclosure:
Proposed draft.

Richard M. Moore
Assistant Secretary.

SEC. 402 (a) Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury finds (1) that there has been instituted, or that process has been issued for the institution of, any proceeding by the United States in any court against any person, whether or not a resident of the United States, based upon a claim arising under the customs or internal-revenue laws in connection with any alleged importation or bringing into the United States of distilled spirits, wines, or fermented malt liquors, and (2) that such person has, or at any time since the enactment of this Act had, a substantial interest, direct or indirect, in any plant, establishment or business organization outside the United States for the production, manufacture, rectification, selling, or marketing of distilled spirits, wines, or fermented malt liquors, the Secretary shall notify all collectors of customs and holders of permits issued under authority of the United States or any department or agency thereof to import distilled spirits, wines or fermented malt liquors, of such finding and shall give in such notice such information as will sufficiently identify such person and such plant, establishment, or business organization. After such notification, distilled spirits, wines, or fermented malt liquors in which such person had any interest, or which have been produced, manufactured, rectified, sold or marketed by such person or by any such plant, establishment, or business organization since the enactment of this Act, shall be imported or brought into the United States only upon condition that such person, plant, establishment, or business organization has submitted to the jurisdiction of the court in which such

proceeding

proceeding has been instituted or out of which such process has been issued, and has furnished such security as the court may deem necessary to assure the payment of any judgment that may be rendered in favor of the United States, but not in excess of the fair market value in the United States of distilled spirits, wines and fermented malt liquor imported or brought into the United States from and after the institution of such proceeding.

TELEGRAM

COPY

The White House Washington

Executive Offices, Miami, Florida, March 23, 1936 - 8:00 p.m.

Hon. William Phillips,
Under Secretary of State.

I have spoken with Mr. Oliphant about the Canadian liquor matter.

Here is my suggestion as a minimum of what we should require of Canada.

FIRST: If the companies can give some practical assurance that they will come into court and that any judgment which may be obtained against them will be paid, no legislation is necessary at this time.

SECOND: Your statement that the Treasury only had proof in one case is definitely denied by the Treasury. They have a number of cases pending but are only ready to go to trial at this time with filing one case.

I repeat what I told you the other day, that if these people were American citizens we could levy against their imports to satisfy a judgment. Therefore Canadians against whom we obtain judgment ought to assure us that we can make collection. If the representatives of the Canadians would give better evidence to the Treasury that they would go through with a proper agreement on legislation, I believe an agreement could be made, but so far the Canadian's representatives have been a little too vague and their assurance unsatisfactory.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

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18-4-36

[April 19? 1936]

My dear Mr. President:

I was delighted to receive yesterday your very kind letter of the 16th inst. I need no assurance concerning your heart being in the right place as respects either Canada or myself. The lack of opinion of its generosity is notwithstanding most welcome.

The Governor General and I
are wholly of your mind
that the more "natural" in
all respects visits between
the White House, Washington,
and Kedzie Hall, Ottawa,
can be made the more
pleasurable they are certain
to be, and the more frequent.
For I understand and I
may be counted upon to
further your own interests;
also to understand the
difficulties which may
hinder your path in

seeking to further their journey,
wishes both much and trusts that
Congress may not sit too
long to prevent your sailing
away at the time at present
in mind, but we shall under-
stand every postponement that
may be necessary. A visit
to Atlanta by yourself would,
I believe, not only mean
very much to our respective
countries, and to relations
which were never more friendly,
but might have a quieting
effect upon the situation
in Europe, where international

friendliness and good-will seems
to have lost their footing altogether.

I am greatly pleased at the
outcome, thus far, of our agreement.
I never doubted but that once
in effect, opposition to a measure
of the kind would soon give place
to wide spread appreciation of
its benefits. I would hope that
we may yet have opportunity
greatly to enlarge the latter.

My visit to the White House
continues to afford me the happiest
memories official and personal
alike. Please let Mrs. Adams & family
of your kind letters bring my best
regards and wishes to her.

Respectfully and yours,

Yours very sincerely,

The Honorable
Franklin D. Roosevelt

President of the United States

The White House - Washington D.C.

Abraham Lincoln

Personal



The Honorable

Franklin D. Roosevelt

President of the United States

Washington

D.C.

M. J. C.
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Canada

April 16, 1936.

My dear Mackenzie King:-

When you get to know me better you will come to understand that though my letters are few and far between, my heart is still in the right place. I have thought much of you since the autumn and have been wishing that we might meet much more often.

As Mr. Armour has doubtless told you, I really hope to pay a little visit to Ottawa on the eighth of June. Because this creates a new precedent and because I hope that it will be followed by many similar visits in both directions, it seems to me that we should keep it as informal and unostentatious as possible. It will be a good thing for both countries if Governors General, Premiers and Presidents can, in the days to come, "drop in and visit" with each other without making such visits the occasion of extraordinary comment.

I wish, however, that on every visit there might be an outcome as specific and important as the result of your delightful visit here to the White House.

In a sense, we both took our political lives in our hands in a good cause and I am very happy to think that the result has proven so successful.

The only question mark in regard to my visit is raised by the possibility that the Congress may still be here. In that event, I shall have to give up the trip to the Texas Centennial and to defer the Ottawa visit until later in the summer. The chances of Congressional adjournment before the first of June are, however, good and I will let you know more definitely in a few weeks.

With my sincere regards,

Faithfully,

Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,
Canada.

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THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1936.

File Canada

Dear Mr. President:

May I express a word of deep appreciation to you for having disposed of the Canadian liquor controversy so happily? The Canadians have accepted your proposal and are now arranging with the Treasury mutually satisfactory methods of payment. Without your helpful action the outlook for our future relations with Canada would have been exceedingly gloomy. I am immensely relieved and profoundly grateful to you.

Now that the atmosphere is cleared, I am wondering whether you will find it possible to consider definite plans for your visit to Ottawa in June. As matters now stand, the Governor General knows only that you "hope" to be in Ottawa on the morning of June 8th, but that,

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The President

The White House.

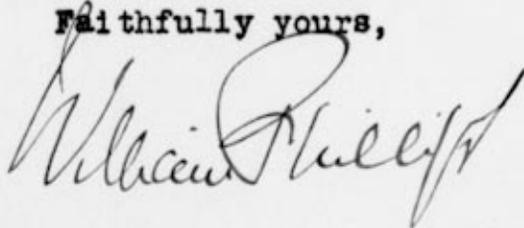
owing to the uncertainty of Congress, you cannot make any commitments for this date.

If Congress will not have adjourned in time for you to carry out the program for the 8th, would you care to consider a later date in June?

If there is anything I can do to be of help in this connection, please let me know.

And again ever so many thanks for your help in the liquor cases.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William Phillips". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text "Faithfully yours,".

file

Canada

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1936.

Dear Mr. President:

During my recent visit to Ottawa I talked at length with the Governor General and with the Prime Minister with regard to the possibility of your visit to Quebec.

Both Lord Tweedsmuir and Mr. King are hoping very much that you will find it possible to carry out this program.

Lord Tweedsmuir returns from the Maritimes on the afternoon of July 28th so that any time between July 29th and August 4th would be wholly convenient for him. Mr. King thinks that your formal reception by the Governor General on the terrace of the Citadel would be very effective and could be witnessed by nearly as many persons as could be assembled on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

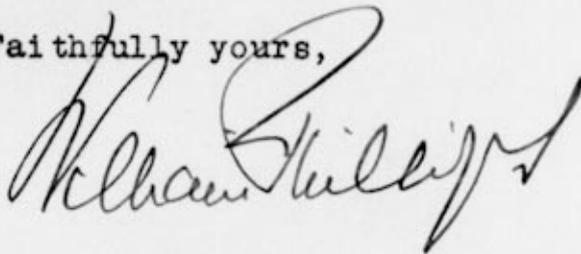
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The President

The White House.

As soon as you find it possible to fix a date, we shall, of course, be happy to advise the Canadian Government.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William Gillispie". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text "Faithfully yours,".

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AMERICAN LEGATION
OTTAWA
CANADA

June 19, 1936

My dear Mr. President:

I was deeply touched to receive your kind letter of sympathy. That, with all the duties of your high office, you should have had time to think of us and to send us your sympathy, is a tribute to my father that I shall never forget.

With all my thanks,

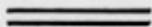
Son, Mr. President,

Always faithfully yours

Norman Armour
Armour

Canada folder

MESSAGE FROM THE
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
ON THE OCCASION OF
THE UNVEILING
OF THE MEMORIAL AT VIMY
July 26, 1936



ADDRESS OF WELCOME
BY THE
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
VISIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
To QUEBEC
July 31, 1936

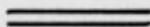
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ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BY THE

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

VISIT OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
To QUEBEC

July 31, 1936

Message from the Prime Minister of Canada



"O Valiant Hearts, who to your glory came
Through dust of conflict and through battle-flame;
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,
Your memory hallowed in the Land you loved."

In your name, Canada appeals to the nations of Europe to-day.

This she does in the honoured presence of her King, and of the President of the Republic of France, and of numbers of those who were once your comrades in arms.

Canada wishes the nations of Europe to know that her thoughts, while of you, are also of the many loved ones of their lands, who, like you, lie silent in their graves.

In their name, as well as in yours, Canada speaks to-day.

Canada asks that the nations of Europe strive to obliterate whatever makes for war and for death.

She appeals to them to unite in an effort to bring into being a world at peace.

This is the trust which we, the living, received from those who suffered and died. It is a trust which we hold in common.

"A world at peace," Canada believes, is the only memorial worthy of the valour and the sacrifice of all who gave their lives in the Great War.

*Address of Welcome by the Prime Minister of
Canada, The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie
King, on the occasion of the Visit of President
Roosevelt to Quebec, July 31, 1936*



Mr. President, His Excellency, as the representative of His Majesty the King, has already welcomed you in His Majesty's name, and in the name of Canada. I have the honour to supplement that welcome on behalf of the Government of Canada. In so doing, I should like to say how wholeheartedly my colleagues and I endorse the words which Lord Tweedsmuir has so feelingly and felicitously expressed. The Crown and the people are one in the warmth of the welcome which Canada extends to you to-day.

A Symbol of Canadian Unity

We, who are members of the Parliament of Canada, had hoped that, as originally planned, your visit to the Governor General might have taken place at Ottawa, while Parliament was still in session. We had intended to ask His Excellency, as we have done to-day, to permit us to share in the reception of his distinguished guest; and we had planned to welcome you to the capital of Canada on Parliament Hill, at the main entrance of our Houses of Parliament, immediately in front of the Peace Memorial Tower. Delighted and proud as we would have been to have greeted you in the city which, since 1867, has been the capital of the Dominion, we are even prouder and more delighted to-day to have the honour of extending

our welcome in the ancient capital of Canada. Here, more than anywhere else, the past, the present, and the future of Canada are to be read and understood.

It was here, three hundred and thirty years ago, that Champlain, the Founder of Canada, inspired by religious not less than commercial motives, directed the beginnings of settlement and government on the northern half of this continent. It was here, a century and a half thereafter, that Montcalm and Wolfe, carrying the conflicts of the Old World into the New, alike perished on the field of battle. Here, on the very spot where we are now assembled, stands the monument which commemorates Montcalm, the monument which commemorates Wolfe. They are not separate memorials; they are one and indivisible; a single shaft, bearing no inscription of conquest or defeat, but, in one epitaph, commemorating the virtues common to both Generals, and the races from which they sprang. In this shaft, you behold the symbol of Canadian unity.

International Unity and Good-Will

Your presence here to-day, Mr. President, enables us to speak with pride of another symbol; not a national but an international symbol, one of international unity and good-will. It is not a visible shaft which rises but a few feet from its base. It is an invisible line, which stretches across the continent from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific, the line which marks the boundary between your great country and our own. On either side of that line, which threads its way along and across rivers and lakes, valleys and hills, mountains and plains, there is not to-day, and there has not been for over a century, save as a relic of the past, a fort or fortification worthy of the name. The place of armaments on land and water has been taken by international parks and bridges, expressive

not of fear, suspicion, or hate, but of international peace, friendship and good-will. This is the joint achievement, not of two races, but of two peoples: the men and women of the United States, and the men and women of Canada. Like the shaft to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, this unfortified frontier speaks to the world, not of differences, but of what is held in common; not of the passions of nations, but of their virtues; not of the devastation and desolation of war, but of the beauty and the blessings of peace.

To-day, we are indebted to your visit for yet another symbol of international peace, friendship and good-will. In the three centuries and more of Canadian history, this ancient capital has known but two flags: the French and the British. To-day, Mr. President, in your honour, and in honour of our great and friendly neighbour, the flag of the United States is flying over the Citadel of Old Quebec.

It is, I believe, something more than a coincidence that, in this very week, when the President of the Republic of France, and His Majesty the King should have been standing side by side on a bit of Canadian soil in the Old World, the President of the Republic of the United States of America, and the representative of His Majesty should be exchanging greetings on Canadian soil in the New. I may, perhaps, be pardoned if I say that this is an expression to the world of the friendship which Canada enjoys with all countries, but which, for reasons that are obvious, she has been privileged to share more intimately, and for a longer time, with the two Republics. We, who enjoy this friendship in so marked a way, share an inheritance of mind and heart to which all have contributed, and which all cherish. We, like you, are dedicated to the cause of peace.

The Message of the New World to the Old

I hold it true that the world must come to see that, whether it be within or beyond the confines of states, we are all members one of another; that "over all nations is Humanity", and that the only security of countries, as well as of individuals, lies in the well-being of mankind throughout the world. That great end can be effected through Understanding and Friendship; it can never be accomplished by Force. So long as nations strive to advance their separate aims by Force, rather than their common ends by Reason and Co-operation, so long will War be inevitable, and the fear of War continue to make of Science and Industry a vast machine, to further the destruction of Humanity. Science and Industry were meant to be the instruments of progress; they are God-given instruments for the relief of human suffering and human need.

In these times when armaments are growing apace, when Faith is everywhere being supplanted by Fear, when dread and uncertainty overcloud the skies, when the cry of Humanity is increasingly for peace, the single shaft, the unfortified frontier, the century of peace have surely a message for the world! It is the message of Understanding and Friendship between men and between nations, which your visit to Canada, Mr. President, inspires in our hearts anew. It is the message which to-day the New World sends to the Old. What, to the United States and to Canada, has become the priceless possession of this Continent, we, like you, wish to see a part of the common heritage of mankind.

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Ottawa, Canada.

August 5, 1936.

My dear Mr. President:

I hope you feel, as we all do, that your visit to Quebec was an unqualified success. I have heard only the most favorable comments from Canadians of all groups: the visit itself and your remarks on Dufferin Terrace have made a profound impression on Canada. This was of course the first official visit by a President of the United States and your happy suggestion, in the conclusion of your speech, that "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" finds a hearty response here. I note that even the New York Herald Tribune has come out in an editorial approving the visit and applauding the gesture!

I had taken with me the enclosed volumes which I had hoped to have the pleasure of presenting to you as a small souvenir of your visit to Canada, but in the excitement of
the

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

U.S.A.

the events of the day it completely escaped my mind. This original edition of "The Federalist" properly belongs, I believe, in your library, and I should consider it a great honor if you would be willing to accept it. The interest of it is, I think, added to by the fact that the copy belonged to Timothy Ford who was, I believe, quite a character in his day. As you probably remember, Ford was a lawyer, born in New Jersey in 1762. He was a member of Charleston, South Carolina, City Council and chairman of various literary societies until his death in 1830. You will note that on the fly-leaf he has recorded the authorship of the various essays; those written by Jay, those by Madison, those jointly by Madison and Hamilton, and those by Hamilton alone. He adds that "this information was obtained from a manuscript of Mr. Hamilton's, found after his death among his papers".

I hope that the strenuous day in Quebec did not over-tire you.

I am making a collection of various photographs, newspaper accounts, etc., of the Quebec visit which I shall forward to Mr. McIntyre when I have them, as of

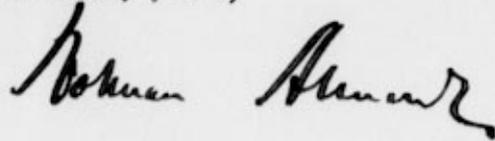
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possible interest to you and for the official records.

I am, Mr. President, with high regard,

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert A. Taft". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed phrase "Faithfully yours,".

Enclosures.

Aug 7/36

P.S.F. Canada

Premier King's Record for Leadership Unique in Empire

**Became Head of Canadian Liberal Party Seventeen
Years Ago and Has Been Prime Minister For Nine
Of Those Years. Record Unchallenged by Other
British Statesmen.**

Seventeen years ago today W. L. Mackenzie King became leader of the Liberal party. At a convention which brought to Ottawa Liberals from all over Canada, Mr. King was chosen leader over such party stalwarts as Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. D. D. McKenzie. He has remained leader without a break for 17 years, and for nine of these years has been Prime Minister of Canada.

Today Mackenzie King observed this anniversary at his country home just outside Ottawa. It is a date about which varied memories

cluster because it was on August 7, 1930, that Mackenzie King resigned the prime minister's post after the general election of that year.

To hold the leadership of a political party for 17 years in a period of world change and unrest constitutes something of a record. Mr. King is the only leader in the British commonwealth if not in the entire world, who has remained at the head of a political party for that length of time. The only other leader who approaches Mr. King's record is Premier J. B. M. Hertzog of South Africa.

Canada - 1936

LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

August 13, 1936.

Dear Mr. President:

When we met at Quebec, I intended to express to you my warm appreciation of your kindness in having presented me with an autographed photograph of yourself. I meant too to ask you if you would kindly accept one of my own bearing the date of your visit to the Citadel.

The day being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the date on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had dissolved Parliament to appeal to the Canadian people on the issue of reciprocity with the United States, my mind was so full of the coincidence created thereby that I fear I forgot pretty much everything else.

I need scarcely say that I am more than grateful to you for the photograph you have given me, and especially for the inscription it bears. The friendship of which it is but one of many expressions, is something I cannot begin to thank you for.

I am now venturing to send, through diplomatic channels, the photograph which I should have liked to have handed to your Secretary at Quebec. I shall be grateful if you will accept it, not merely as one more of the many souvenirs of the day, but as a reciprocal expression of very sincere friendship.

It was a delight to me to see you in such fine form at Quebec. No impression could have been better than that which your visit to Canada has left. I am sure its results for good have also been considerable on the continent of Europe. In its simple naturalness and natural simplicity, it was something new in the relations of nations - an expression of international friendship and goodwill obviously more sincere and deep-rooted than any which our generation, at least, has been privileged to witness.

I hope you may continue to enjoy the health and strength so necessary for the arduous duties of your political campaign. When it is over, if you will permit me so to do, I shall come and call upon you again.

With my kindest remembrances and regards to Mrs. Roosevelt and yourself,

Believe me, dear Mr. President,

Yours very sincerely,

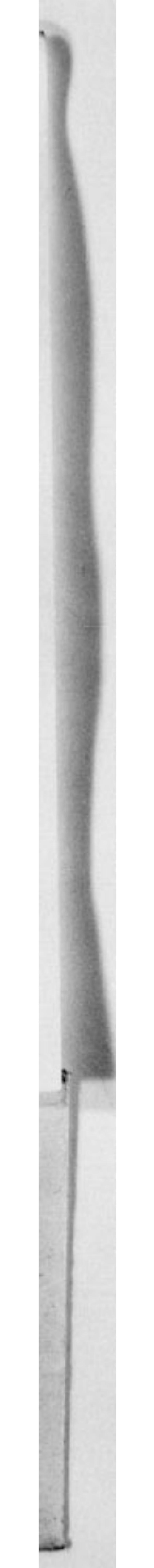
The Honourable Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President of the United States,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.

M. Mochungzi King



*file
Canada*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 25, 1936

My dear Mr. President:

It gives me pleasure to send you with this note a personal letter and a package from the Prime Minister of Canada, both of which reached the Department this morning from Ottawa. I am also enclosing as of certain interest to you a copy of the letter which Mr. Mackenzie King addressed to our Minister, Mr. Norman Armour, and which shows very clearly the deep pleasure derived by Mr. King from your visit to Quebec.

Faithfully yours,

Enclosures:
As stated above.

The President,
The White House.

Department of State

BUREAU }
DIVISION }

WE

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted

ADDRESSED TO

The President.

Laurier House,
Ottawa.

August 13, 1936.

The Honorable Norman Armour,
United States Minister to Canada,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Armour:

You were so kind as to be the official bearer of an autographed photograph of the President to myself, also, about the same time, of a letter from the President received by pouch from Washington.

I venture to ask if you would be so kind as to perform a like good office on my behalf, and ensure the enclosed letter and photograph reaching the President at some time and place which will not cause him undue inconvenience.

I had meant to see that the photograph was given to the President's Secretary when we were at Quebec. But, as I have told the President, my mind, that day, was so filled with the thought of it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dissolution of our Parliament on the issue of reciprocity, that I pretty much forgot all else.

I continue to think with pride as well as delight of the Ceremonies of that day and of its many memorable features. I shall retain no memory more deeply cherished than that of my drive, with yourself, through the streets of Quebec, in such delightful association alike with the President and the Governor General. I shall always regard "July the 31st, 1936" as inseparably linked with Thanksgiving Day and Armistice Day of last year.

With kindest regards,

Believe me, dear Mr. Armour,

Yours very sincerely,

(sgd) W.L.Mackenzie King.

[Nov 4, 1936]

PSF, Canada - 1936

741



SOCIAL MESSAGE
Western Union

RXNH393 14 RADIO VIA RCA=SSEMPRESS OF BRITAIN N CHATHAM 4
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT=

(PERSONALDELIVERY HYDEPARKNY=

PERSONAL HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS MY GOOD FRIEND
AND GOOD NEIGHBOUR=

MACKENZIE KING.

*file
Special Regs.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

Private.

5th November, 1936.

The President of the United States of America,
The White House,
Washington,
U.S.A.

My Dear Roosevelt

May an admiring neighbour sent you his most warm and sincere congratulations on your magnificent victory? It is no small thing to have broken the record of more than a century. You have now your country behind you as scarcely any President has had since Washington, and you can speak urbi et orbi with a unique authority. You have the opportunity, I think, to do much for the peace of the world.

I hope you are not too tired with your campaign, and will have an opportunity of a little rest.

All my household joins with me in congratulations and good wishes.

*Yours very truly
Tweedsmuir*



file personal
Canada

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 22, 1936

Dear Colonel McIntyre:

I am enclosing as of possible interest to the President a copy of a despatch which we have received from the American Consul at Quebec entitled "The Use of French by President Roosevelt".

Sincerely yours,

James Clement Dunn
James Clement Dunn,
Chief, Division of
Western European Affairs.

Enclosure:
From Quebec,
December 10, 1936.

The Honorable

Marvin H. McIntyre,

Assistant Secretary to the President,

The White House.

COPY - LW

COPY FOR THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Voluntary Political Report for the Legation, Ottawa.

THE USE OF FRENCH
BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

From _____
John Randolph, American Consul,

American Consulate, Date of Completion: December 10, 1936.

Quebec, Canada. Date of Mailing: December 10, 1936.

President Roosevelt's use of the French language in a part of his speech on the occasion of his visit to Quebec on July 30, 1936, was received very favorably by the people of Quebec City and French Canada generally not only at the time but also since then, there having been frequent further mention thereof during the past months. To hear the President of the United States, when in Quebec, speak their own language was both pleasing and flattering to French-Canadians and in contrast to the attitude of some English-Canadians of Ontario who are alleged to object to two official languages for Canada.

The latest local reference to the President's use of French at Quebec appeared in L'ACTION CATHOLIQUE of December 7, 1936, in an editorial, which called attention to a report that President Roosevelt had again used

French

French successfully in his conversation at Buenos Aires on December 1, 1936, with the President of Argentine Republic.

The editorial (the French text of which is attached) reads in translation as follows:

ROOSEVELT AND FRENCH

The voyage of Roosevelt to Buenos Aires is interesting for more than one reason. It admits of a thousand lessons. Here is one which is not without flavor, as the Orangemen of Toronto would say.

It was asked how the President of the United States and the President of the Argentine Republic were able to converse with each other. A brief despatch informed American newspapers that the two personages used the second language of all educated people: the French language.

Commenting on this incident THE INDEPENDENT of Fall River writes:

"At Quebec Roosevelt received an ovation when he responded to Mayor Gregoire in French; at Buenos Aires he found himself quite at ease in conversing amicably with President Justo, by again using the French language, which the President of Argentine likewise speaks, because he is a distinguished person.

"Roosevelt arrived at Buenos Aires, crowned with the glory of a victory unsurpassed since the election of George Washington, but it is certain that at Quebec and at Buenos Aires his knowledge of the French language was of more service to him than the glory of his re-election.

"During the course of life the practical utility of the French language manifests itself many times. Often the knowledge of this language will be the fundamental reason for a rapid advancement and the grounds for success impossible

without

without it. In every case it will be always the mark and the proof of intellectual superiority, which will give to those possessing this knowledge an advantage over those who are without it, and it would be a crime and folly, if, through apathy, lack of judgment, laziness and meanness, we should deprive our children of this advantage, when so many others spend millions of dollars to acquire it."

We wager that the gesture of Roosevelt and the comments of the Franco-American confrere will convert the Ontario fanatics, the number of whom fortunately diminishes from year to year.

File: 800
JR/dc

Enclosure:

1. French text of editorial from L'ACTION CATHOLIQUE of December 7, 1936.

Distribution:

Original to Legation, Ottawa;
Copy to Dept. of State - Commercial Files;
Copy to Dept. of State - Western Europe;
Copy to Dept. of State - John Dewey Hickerson, Esq.;
Copy to Consul General, Montreal.

Sources:

The Quebec press and conversation with different Quebecers.

Enclosure No. 1

Report dated Dec. 10, 1936,
From John Randolph, American
Consul, Quebec, Canada,
Entitled: "The use of French
by President Roosevelt".

EDITORIAL
L'ACTION CATHOLIQUE
Quebec, Canada, December 7, 1936.

ROOSEVELT ET LE FRANCAIS

Le voyage de Roosevelt à Buenos Aires est intéressant à plus d'un titre. Il comporte mille leçons opportunes. En voici une qui ne manque pas de saveur, diront les orangistes de Toronto!

On se demandait comment le Président des Etats-Unis et celui de la République Argentine pourraient communiquer entre eux. Une brève dépêche apprenait aux journaux américains que les deux personnages ont utilisé la langue seconde de tous les gens instruits: la langue française!

Commentant cet incident, L'INDEPENDANT de Fall-River écrit:

-A Québec, Roosevelt a reçu une ovation quand il a répondu en français au maire Grégoire; à Buenos Aires, il s'est trouvé tout à l'aise pour converser aimablement avec le président Justo, en se servant de nouveau de la langue française que le président de l'Argentine parle également, parce qu'il est un homme distingué.

-Roosevelt est arrivé à Buenos Aires auréolé de la gloire d'une victoire sans égale depuis l'élection de George Washington; mais, il est certain qu'à Québec et à Buenos Aires, sa connaissance de la langue française lui a servi beaucoup plus que la gloire de sa réélection.

-Dans le cours de la vie, l'utilité pratique de la langue française se manifeste maintes fois; souvent la connaissance de cette langue sera la raison fondamentale d'un avancement rapide et la source d'un succès impossible sans elle. Dans tous les cas, elle sera toujours la marque et la preuve d'une supériorité intellectuelle qui donnera à ceux qui la possède un avantage sur ceux qui ne l'ont pas et ce serait un crime et une sottise, si par apathie, manque de jugement, paresse et mesquinerie, nous privions nos enfants de cet avantage, quand tant d'autres dépensent des milliers de dollar pour l'acquérir.

Parions que le geste de Roosevelt et les commentaires du confrère franco-américain vont convertir les fanatiques ontariens dont le nombre diminue heureusement d'année en année.

Roosevelt to Tweedsmuir - fin - typescript, with
Ms address & signature

PSF: Canada

The White House,
Washington.

Feb. 20, 1937.

My dear Tweedsmuir,

I am a thoroughly bad correspondent, but I think of you nevertheless, and especially of that wonderful day in Quebec last summer. Here in Washington things have been so uncertain since my return from South America that I have not been able to make any plans, but now I begin to see daylight. I asked Armour to tell you that if you and Lady Tweedsmuir could come to visit us the end of March, it would be a good time, and, I hope, the Cherry Blossom period when spring really seems at hand. My wife and I are so looking forward to your visit - and there is much I want to talk over with you - nice things as well as the world situation which is not nice.

With every good wish,

Faithfully yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

13th January, 1937.

The President of the United States of America,
The White House,
Washington, U.S.A.

My dear Roosevelt

I am anxious this spring to accept your kind invitation to pay you a short return visit in Washington, accompanied by my wife. I understand that some date in the week beginning Monday, 29th March, might be a convenient time for you to receive me. Can you tell me, first, if this spring would be acceptable to you, and, second, if that week would suit your engagements? When I know this I can arrange the actual date. I know you will tell me quite candidly what your wishes are.

I hope you enjoyed your strenuous tour in South America, which we followed with the deepest interest.

With every good wish for the New Year to you and your family.

Yours as always
J. W. Redman

PF
Canada
Lio
9/12/37
45-10

Canada

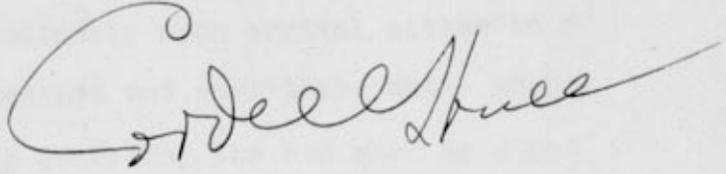
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 27, 1937

My dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum of a conversation with the American Minister at Ottawa reporting tentative schedule suggested by the Honorable MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, for his visit to you in response to your recent invitation. I would be grateful if you would inform me as to whether this suggested schedule meets with your approval in order that I may respond to the Prime Minister's message.

Faithfully yours,



Enclosure:
Memorandum
as stated above.

The President,
The White House.

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

WE

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted

2/27

ADDRESSED TO

The President.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM

February 27, 1937.

Mr. Norman Armour called up from Ottawa to say that Prime Minister MacKenzie King had just called on him at the Legation to say that he had received a letter from the President inviting him to come to Washington for a talk on the St. Lawrence Waterway, the Runciman visit and the situation in Europe. The Prime Minister asked to have a message conveyed to the President that he had received his very kind invitation and would answer it immediately. He would like to know first, however, whether the following arrangement would be convenient to the President.

For the Prime Minister to leave Ottawa on March 3rd arriving in Washington at 12:35 p.m. on March 4th. For the Prime Minister to go immediately upon arrival either to a hotel or the Canadian Legation and stay there until about tea-time on the afternoon of Friday the 5th when he might go to the White House and, if convenient, stay over that night, leaving the White House the next day. If Friday the 5th were not convenient to have the Prime Minister come to tea and stay over night this might perhaps be arranged on Saturday the 6th.

In view of the fact that the Prime Minister has

certain

certain arrangements to make such as having the Finance Minister, Mr. Dunning, carry on the debate on the budget bill now before the Canadian Parliament it would be very helpful if the Prime Minister could be informed of the President's wishes with regard to the above outlined schedule.

It may be remarked that the Prime Minister has arranged some 24 hours free upon his arrival. Mr. Armour explains that the Prime Minister feels that he must have that time as a period of rest before undertaking the conversations with the President and the Secretary which are contemplated.

James Clement Dunn

WE:JCD:ASD

PSF: Canada 1937

Personal
Private



CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1937.

Dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing a copy
of the few notes I made at the
White House on Saturday morn-
-ing and which I read over to
you. They are simply in the
nature of ideas which we
explored together the con-
-versation the evening before,
and which we thought
might be deserving of further
consideration. I have written

them out in my own hand
as I did not care to say
anything to anyone about
them. You may have difficulty
in reading them, perhaps some
members of your staff would
like them out for you.

I cannot begin to say
how much I enjoyed my
visit to the White House.

The latter - we had together
before and after dinner and
in the morning will live
in my memory always.

I am sure they will prove
to be of great value. To

My colleagues and myself at
Ottawa it means everything
it has complete understanding
on ^{all matters} ~~everything~~ that are of
mutual interest and concern,
to our respective countries.

At the approaching imperial
conference in London, it
will mean much to the
British Government - as well
as to myself for me to have
the North American background
so clearly defined in my
own mind. I hope and
believe I can be of service
in promoting a fuller under-
-standing of interests - which

have much in common for the
British Empire and the United States
with the world situation which it
is today.

I shall never be able to express
too gratefully my appreciation of the
honour you have done me in inviting
me to be your guest - a second
time in a little over a year; and
in giving me your confidence in
such full measure on the many
subjects we talked over together.

It is a ^{high} privilege to be able to
co-operate in the cause of world
peace. If that cause is ever lost
nothing else will matter very
much. With my best of wishes

Yours ever,
Yours most sincerely,

The Secretary

Franklin D. Roosevelt

President of the United States

W. Woodrow Wilson

Personal
Private

Private
& Confidential
File

Canada

(3-8-37)

Mr. Scullery

Franklin D. Roosevelt

President of the United States

The White House

By hand,

from W. L. Macdonald King

Notes

March 6, 1937

Aims

Social Justice secured through
cooperative effort of the nations
of the world to remove the evils
(economic and social) which lie
at the root of national discontent,
~~and~~ world unrest, and inter-
national strife - and which are
the fundamental cause of war

Justice is the common concern of all nations
Edmund Husserl

Social Justice is equally a matter
of concern to all nations.

Efforts to further social justice at
home are likely to be of little or no

await in the long run if the world
is left in a state of fear, and there
is danger of another European or
world war.

Method

Universality of cooperative effort
is an essential condition to success

The United States proposed to
meet with countries of the world
to consider social and economic
problems which lie at root of
world unrest, and to investigate
alleged injustices with a view to
ascertaining facts, and presenting
world opinion to be intelligently formed
and brought to bear

Place of meeting - arrangements etc.

To hold such a conference in the United States would involve setting up new machinery, and an organization for purposes of world conference - conference to be of value would have to be continuous - more or less permanent.

The necessary machinery and organization for purposes of world conference already exists - at Geneva - the International Labour Office etc. etc. - League machinery etc., present chiefly - U.S. and other great powers NOT-members of League.

President of United States proposed
 - of League of Nations agreeable & tending
 its good offices towards facilitating
 such a conference - to approach
 heads of States, - Germany, Italy,
 Japan and Brazil - nations not-
 at present members of League, or
 not present at last Assembly -
 to send their representatives
 to join with representatives of
 the President - and represen-
 -tatives of other nations (members
 of the League) in a conference
 for purposes described - the

Cost of the Conference sh. to be on
 a basis similar to that of the
 League - each country contributing
 its share, so all would be on
 equal footing - none under obligation
 to the other.

This would avoid placing any
 special onus on the United States
 for program - or specific proposals -
 or obligation for success of con-
 ference sh. It would mean
 a "getting together" of all nations
 interested in preserving the world's
 peace, by peaceful means. - a
 sure method - by going at once
 after root causes of unrest.

A material expansion of scope already
taken.

A beginning has already been made
by representation of several States
on "The international Commission on
the Problem of Access to Raw Materials".

- Scope of inquiries could be expanded
to include outstanding economic
and social problems not already
being adequately discussed, or
discussed at all. It might, for
example, be left to such countries
as Germany, Italy etc. to say what
they would like to have probed
or investigated, - what they regard
as an desirable situation.

The alternatives in solution of world problems

1. Release upon force - ^{arrestment} _{ch.}
2. Release upon Reason - Public Opinion

Collective security should not be identified with release upon force

Collective security of nations lies in the sense of social justice being secured through investigation and exposure of social wrongs, and the power of an organized public opinion founded upon some -

short social evils are more effectively prevented and cured by Public Opinion than by Humility

- World Opinion a powerful factor

Nations that feel the necessity -
 of relying upon force - may make
 their own Locarno - agreements of
 mutual assistance etc.

No agreement of conference pro -
 (if any such arrives at)
 bond, would be binding upon the
 United States unless approved by
 the President, and the Senate of the
 United States

Probable result.

As the method of investigation
 is disclosed to former, nations
 will see the folly of placing
 their reliance on force - Locarno -
 -ment. would follow in the

Natural course of things - arma-
-ments are proceeding as they are
today because the other method
is not being employed

The question of disarmament
and other political issues need
not arise, or be drawn into
the proceedings of the conference

A World Court - is already in
existence - concerned with legal justice

A Conference on Social and Economic
Problems - developed into a permanent
organization, would be concerned
with social justice

Probable Effect of such a Conference
upon the League of Nations

The character of the League would change - it would gradually - probably, quickly - possibly, immediately - ~~change~~ revert to the original intention and idea - of reliance upon public opinion - and upon force - economic or military sanctions.

Nations which are no longer willing to risk being involved in war, because of collective responsibility based on force - would in all probability - withdraw from the League

unless the application of some of its principles changed - lest they would find their opportunity for continuance of cooperative effort for world peace secured by peaceful means (collective security - based on removal of root-causes of social injustice) in the world conference which would continue to meet at Geneva.

With the present character of the League (peace secured by reliance upon force) undergoing change in these matters, - and a new world organization for social justice (peace secured by peaceful means)

coming to the fore - the two would almost inevitably be merged in a world organization - under some other name perhaps - with universality of membership - the present objectives of the League as proposed by President Wilson.

The Prime is most Opposed - At present a Committee of the League is considering the revision of the Covenant - The last assembly seemed to favour its complete separation from the Treaty of Versailles.

The World Situation demands action of the kind -

~~war~~ ^{war} would seem to be inevitable unless the nations can be brought into Round Table Conference

If nations that have left the League, and nations still members, can be brought together in Conference, by and with the neutral States. The true sure path to peace will at last open out before all.

COPY

Canada folder - 1937

PERSONAL & PRIVATE

*file
Confidential*

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

March 8, 1937.

Dear Mr. President:-

I am enclosing a copy of the few notes I made at the White House on Saturday morning and which I read over to you. They are simply in the nature of ideas which we explored together in conversation the evening before, and which we thought might be deserving of further consideration. I have written them out in my own hand as I did not care to say anything to anyone about them. You may have difficulty in reading them, perhaps some member of your staff would type them out for you.

I cannot begin to say how much I enjoyed my visit to the White House. The talks we had together before and after dinner and in the morning will live in my memory always. I am sure they will prove to be of great value. To my colleagues and myself at Ottawa it means everything to have complete understanding on all matters that are of mutual interest ^{and concern} to our respective countries. At the approaching imperial conference in London, it will mean much to the British government as well as to myself for me to have the North American background so clearly defined in my own mind. I hope and believe I can be of service in promoting a fuller under-

standing of interest which have much in common for the British Empire and the United States with the world situation what it is today.

I shall never be able to express too gratefully my appreciation of the honour you have done me in inviting me to be your guest -- a second time in a little over a year; and in giving me your confidence in such full measure on the many subjects we talked over together.

It is a high privilege to be able to cooperate in the cause of world peace. If that cause is ever lost nothing else will matter very much.

With my best of wishes, believe me, dear Mr. President,

Yours most sincerely

(SIGNED) W. L. Mackenzie King

His Excellency
Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States.

PERMANENT CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

NOTES

March 6, 1937.

AIM

Social justice secured through cooperative effort of the nations of the world to remove the evils (economic and social) which tie at the root of national discontent, world unrest, and international strife -- and which are the fundamental cause of war.

"Justice is the common concern of mankind." (Edmund Burke)
Social justice is equally a matter of concern to all nations.

Efforts to further social justice at home are likely to be of little or no avail in the long run if this world is kept in a state of fear, and there is danger of another European or World War.

METHOD

Universality of cooperative effort is an essential condition to success.

The United States prepared to meet with countries of the world to consider social and economic problems which tie at root of world unrest, and to investigate alleged injustices with a mind to ascertaining facts, and permitting world opinion to be intelligently found and brought to bear.

PLAN OF MEETING - ARRANGEMENTS, ETC.

To hold such a conference in the United States would *involve? RL* setting up new machinery, and an organization for purposes of world conferences -- conferences to be of value would have

to be continuous -- more or less permanent.

The necessary machinery and organization for purposes of world conference already exists at Geneva - the International Labor office, etc., etc. -- League machinery etc., prevent difficulty -- United States and other great powers not members of League

President of United States prepared -- if League of Nations agreeable to lending its good offices toward facilitating such a conference -- to approach heads of States - Germany, Italy, Japan and Brazil -- nations not at present members of League, or not present at last assembly -- to send their representatives to join with representative of the President -- and representatives of other nations (members of the League) in a conference for purposes described -- the cost of the conference is to be on a basis similar to that of the League -- each country contributing its share, so all would be on equal footing -- none under obligation to the other.

This would avoid placing any special onus on the United States for program -- or specific proposals or obligation for success of conference, etc. It would mean a "getting together" of all nations interested in preserving the world's peace, by peaceful means -- a sure method -- by going at once after root causes of unrest.

A NATURAL EXPANSION OF STEP ALREADY TAKEN

A beginning has already been made by representation of United States on "The international committee on the ~~the~~ problem of access to raw materials -- scope of inquiries could be expanded to include outstanding economic and social problems

not already being adequately discussed, or discussed at all. It might, for example, be left to such countries as Germany, Italy, etc., to say what they would like to have proved or investigated - what they regard as underlying injustices.

THE ALTERNATIVES IN SOLUTION OF WORLD PROBLEMS

1. Reliance upon force -- armaments, etc.
2. Reliance upon reason -- Public opinion.

Collective security should not be identified with reliance upon force. Collective security of nations lies in the ^{sense} of social justice being secured through investigation and exposure of social wrongs, and the power of an organized public opinion founded upon same -- most social evils are more effectively prevented and cured by public opinion than by penalty -- world opinion a powerful factor.

Nations that feel the necessity of relying upon Force -- may make their own Locarnos. ~~agreements~~ -- agreements of ~~mutual~~ mutual assistance, etc.

No agreement of Conference proposed (if any such arrived at) would be binding upon the United States unless approved by the President, and the Senate of the United States.

PROBABLE RESULT

As the method of investigation, etc., discloses its powers, nations will see the folly of placing their reliance on Force -- Disarmament would follow in the natural course of things - armaments are proceeding as they are today because the other method is not being employed.

The question of disarmament and other political issues need not arise, or be drawn into the proceedings of the conference.

A World Court -- is already in existence -- concerned with legal justice.

A Conference on social and economic problems -- developed with a permanent organization -- would be concerned with social justice.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF SUCH A CONFERENCE UPON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The character of the League would change -- it would gradually - probably quickly - possibly immediately -- revert to the original intention and idea -- of reliance upon public opinion - not upon force -- economic or military sanctions.

Nations which are no longer willing to risk being involved in war, because of collective security based on Force -- would in all probability withdraw from the League unless the application of some of its principles changed -- but they would find their opportunity for continuance of cooperative effort for world peace secured by peaceful means (collective security based on removal of war causes of social injustice) in the world conference which would continue to meet at Geneva.

With ^{the} ~~this~~ present character of the League (peace secured by reliance upon Force) undergoing change in this manner -- and a new world organization for social justice (Peace secured by peaceful means) coming to the fore -- the two would almost inevitably be merged in a world organization -- under some other name perhaps -- with universality of membership -- the great objective of the League as proposed by President Wilson.

The time is most opportune -- At present a committee of the League is considering the revision of the Covenant. The last assembly seemed to favour its complete separation from the Treaty of Versailles.

The world situation demands action of the mind.

War would seem to be inevitable unless the nations can be brought into round table conference.

If nations that have left the League, and nations still members can be brought together into conference, by and with the United States, the one sure path to peace will at last open out before all.

PSF: Canada



VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAR 23 1937
RECEIVED

Personal and Private

March 17, 1937

His Excellency Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Warm Springs, Georgia.

Dear Mr. President:

I am leaving Virginia Beach this afternoon returning direct to Ottawa. I cannot conclude the visit I have had to the United States without another word of thanks to you for the invitation again to be your guest at the White House, and the night spent with you there.

I shall ever recall, with delight, our conversations of the afternoon and evening of March the 5th, and of the following morning. I was sorry, at the moment of this exceptional opportunity, to have been so fatigued. You must have noticed that I was about done out. However, I hope our talks together may yet prove to have been of advantage to our respective countries. I am sure they will.

The visit to the White House afforded me a chance to take a much needed rest and change. This, happily, I have been able to secure in my fortnight away from Ottawa. The attentions of the State Department during the course of this visit have caused me to feel very much a guest of the United States throughout the whole of it. For that additional pleasure and honour, I should like to thank you as well.

I hope that you yourself are beginning to feel the benefit of your stay at Warm Springs. Seeing you again, and spending the days I have in the United States, has caused me to realize anew and more than ever, the



VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.

2.

magnitude of the problems with which the administration is confronted, and your own courage in the face of them all. You know, I think, how warmly the feelings you have so generously extended toward myself are reciprocated, and how greatly I value your friendship. I shall welcome any and every opportunity to co-operate with you in the cause of social justice and world peace which each of us has so much at heart.

May I, in saying "Au Revoir", emphasize once more what I so strongly believe. The very foundations of civilization are threatened today by international warfare on one hand, and by industrial warfare on the other. The two are inseparable. You, it seems to me, more than any other living man, are in a position to save the world situation, and, with it, civilization. The bringing together of hostile nations in a round table conference, and gaining their acceptance of the principle of investigation before resort to hostilities, would, I believe, mark the dawn of a new era in the history of the world. It would give a fresh impetus to a round table conference in industrial as well as international relations.

Only the substitution of an enlightened public opinion as more fruitful of justice than an appeal to force, can save the world of today from internal and international strife. I believe you have it largely in your power to render mankind this service.

Do let these thoughts form a part of your meditations on Easter Week.

*With respect of wishes and
deep regard, believe me
Dear Mr. President,*

Yours very sincerely,

W. Woodring King.

Personal

1321
REGISTERED



His Excellency Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Warm Springs, Georgia.

Canada folder



FTL
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.



*file
Personal*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
OTTAWA.

3rd April, 1937.

The President of the United States of America,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Roosevelt

We had a very pleasant journey home, but after Vermont found a return of winter - very different from the divine spring weather of Washington! We are now awaiting the arrival of Prince and Princess Chichibu of Japan.

I cannot tell you how greatly I enjoyed my visit to you, and how deeply I was impressed by the welcome that you gave us. I have always loved your country, but I feel now that I am closer to it than ever. It was a great privilege to meet so many of your statesmen, and it was a supreme privilege and pleasure to meet Mrs. Roosevelt, and to talk with you. To both my wife and myself it has been a wonderful tonic and refreshment.

My Prime Minister sails on the 24th for England. I am venturing to send you next week a few notes on the international questions we discussed.

Any words of thanks are quite inadequate to convey my deep sense of gratitude. May you have health and happiness and every success in the greatest task which any man is facing in the world to-day.

*John Edward King
J. E. King*

PSF: Canada

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

8th April, 1937.

Private and confidential.

The President of the United States of America,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Roosevelt

I am sending you the little memorandum I promised you, which sums up my impressions of our talks at Washington. The more I think over the matter, the more I feel that no Conference can be a success except under your direct personal supervision.

With kindest regards.

Yours ever

J. W. D. S. W.

[PSF, Canada]

Note for the President

Private

A Propitious Moment.

I. The moment seems appropriate for some attempt to break the vicious circle of fear among the nations of the world. Recent events have, I think, disposed all the European dictators to reflect upon the future. The huge defensive programme of Britain, which is rapidly nearing completion; the stand taken by the Vatican with regard to the German Catholic Church; the better position of the National Government in Spain, and the weakness which the war has revealed in the Italian fighting quality in Spain and in the German aeroplanes; the growing rapprochement between the great democracies of the United States, Britain and France - all point a moral which even the blindest cannot miss. A pause for reflection, and an attempt to obtain some settlement of the fundamental economic questions which are behind all the unrest, would do something to save the face of both Germany and Italy; and it is desirable to save their face, for the situation would be in no way bettered by an internal breakdown in either country.

The initiative can be taken only by the President of the U.S.A., for he alone is in a position of sufficient detachment and authority. For any such policy to succeed it is essential (a) that all the Powers should be brought into conference; (b) that the representatives at such a Conference should be the governing figures in each country.

... ..

The First Step.

II. It is the first step which is the most difficult, as

St. Denis observed when he perambulated Paris with his head in his hand. There seem to me to be two possible lines of approach.

(a) The chief difficulty will lie in securing the presence of Germany, Italy and Japan. This might be arranged privately before the President issued his appeal to the world.

(b) The appeal might be made without such previous consultation, and, if the response from the rest of the world were prompt and enthusiastic, it is difficult to see how Germany, Italy and Japan could stand out.

Clearly the safer plan would be the first, and a confidential approach might be made to the three Governments at once through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

... ..

The Peg for an Appeal.

III. If such a preliminary arrangement should be felt to be impossible, then it would be important for the President to find a peg on which to hang his appeal. The American representative on the Raw Materials Commission, at present sitting in Geneva, might declare that it would be desirable to extend the purpose of this Commission to cover all the main economic problems. The President could then use this as a text for his appeal. It might be possible, simultaneously, for the Imperial Conference in Britain, while in session, to raise the same question. This would give the President sufficient material for his first step.

... ..

Nature of Conference.

IV. It would have to be made clear that the object of the Conference was not to come to any detailed agreement, but simply to take soundings of the different problems. There would be no question of binding any member beforehand to any policy. The aim would be to reach some understanding on broad principles, and then to have the details worked out by a number of expert committees, the terms of reference of such committees being laid down by the Conference.

... ..

Relation to League of Nations.

V. It seems to me vital that such a Conference should not be in any way identified with what remains of the League of Nations. If it were, prejudice would at once be created in Germany, Italy and Japan. Also, since it is essential to have America whole-heartedly behind the President, it would never do to let the suggestion get abroad that America was being brought into the League by a side-wind.

... ..

Place of Meeting.

VI. This consideration makes the place of meeting of extreme importance. Any suspicion of the League would be removed if the place chosen were in the Western hemisphere - on the mainland of America or in one of the islands. At the same time there are obvious advantages in having Geneva for the locality. The International Labour Bureau there has a trained staff and valuable data at its dis-

posal. The new Palace of the League has never yet been used, and is not identified with the former work of the League. It might be a good gesture to use it for the first time for this Conference. Also Geneva would be a more convenient centre for most of the conferring Powers than any place in the Western hemisphere. But if Geneva were selected it must be on one condition - that the President of the United States attended himself in person. Unless the Conference has behind it all the time a great personality it will never achieve its purpose. I feel, also, that the visit to Europe of the President at such a time would have a very great moral effect upon European opinion.

... ..

Agenda of Conference.

VII. The agenda of the Conference would have to be carefully framed. Political and defence questions in the ordinary sense would be wholly excluded, and the aim would be to deal only with those fundamental economic difficulties which are the real cause of world disquiet. I suggest the following as some of the items on such an agenda:-

- (a) The supply of raw materials.
- (b) The different standards of living which make fair competition difficult.
- (c) The narrow economic nationalism which is setting up needless barriers.
- (d) The possibility of assistance being given, by loan and otherwise, to nations which are in difficulties over their foreign exchanges.
- (e) The question of emigration.

I mention these few as examples of the questions which would have to be discussed.

... ..

Summary.

VIII. My conclusions are that the best plan, if it is possible, would be to come to a preliminary arrangement for their presence at the Conference of Germany, Japan and Italy. Failing that, a peg for the President's appeal could be found in a declaration by the American representative at the Raw Materials Commission, and by some similar statement at the British Imperial Conference. The question of the best meeting-place depends upon whether it can be so arranged that Geneva would not rouse needless suspicion in America or in the three doubtful Powers. I feel that here America is the danger point, but that is a matter of which the President is the best judge. In any case it seems to me essential that the President must be present himself at the Conference, both for the sake of his personal influence and as an advertisement that America means serious business.

... ..

T. 8: IV: 37

Canada

Personal

Ottawa, April 23, 1937

The Honourable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

On the eve of my departure for the Coronation ceremonies and the Imperial Conference in London, I wish to assure you that I have much in mind all that we talked over together on the occasion of my recent visit to the White House.

In the weeks which have since intervened, I have been pleased to see on the European horizon many evidences of what would appear to be the working together of the more important nations towards the objective you have so much at heart.

My colleagues and I have given much thought and consideration to the many problems which will present themselves for discussion at the Imperial Conference. I need not assure you that in so far as it is within our power to further, under the leadership of the United States and the



file

Canada - 1937

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 2, 1937

In reply refer to
PC

My dear Miss LeHand:

As requested by the President's memorandum of June 29, 1937, I am returning herewith the letter addressed to him by the Prime Minister of British Columbia, together with a draft of a suggested reply for the signature of the President. If you will send the latter to me when signed, I shall be glad to see that it is forwarded to the American Consul General at Victoria, British Columbia, for delivery.

Sincerely yours,

T. S. Soutter
Chief of Protocol.

Enclosures:
Original letter from the
Prime Minister of British
Columbia to the President,
April 6, 1937;
Draft reply.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Private Secretary to the President,
The White House.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I was very happy to receive the letter you wrote me under date of April sixth in anticipation of the Boy Scout Jamboree now being held in Washington. I thank you for your greetings, which I heartily reciprocate.

It is always a privilege for us to welcome to our Capital City representatives of the youth of Canada. The exchange of visits between the young people of our countries will assure for the future a continuing and strengthening of our traditional friendship.

Very sincerely yours,

The Honorable
Thomas D. Pattullo,
Prime Minister of British Columbia,
Victoria.

Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, British Columbia
April 6th 1937.

The President of the United States,
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

I have the honour to introduce to your kind attention the bearers of this letter, Troop Leader Arthur Freeman and Troop Leader Philip La Fortune of the 1st Cowichan Troop, Vancouver Island, who have cycled some 3,600 miles, from the Capital of this Province to the Capitol of the United States, to represent the Boy Scouts of British Columbia at the International Jamboree being held in Washington.

I am most happy to seize this opportunity to send a message of greeting and goodwill to you, Sir, upon the occasion of the Jamboree, first in your capacity of Patron of the Boy Scouts of America, and, second, as Chief Executive of Canada's great neighbour to the South. May the relations between the youth of Canada and the United States which this gathering will foster, make still more cordial and secure the friendship which has so long existed between our two countries.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,



Prime Minister, British Columbia.



*file
personal*

Conrad

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.
OTTAWA.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OCT 11 8 55 AM '37

8th October, 1937 RECEIVED

The President of the United States of America,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Roosevelt

I was delighted to get your letter from Wyoming, written on your Presidential train. This is just a line to tell you how profoundly I admired your great speech in Chicago - the bravest and most important utterance of any public man for many a day. If your country is strongly behind you I believe that you have it in your power to save a rather precarious civilisation. God bless and prosper you!

We are greatly looking forward to a short visit from Mr. Hull this month. I hope to be able to give him a restful time.

My wife joins me in sending our warmest regards to Mrs. Roosevelt and yourself.

*John Edw
Weedman*

PSF: Canada

LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

Oct. 31st, 1937.

My dear Mr. President:

I have before me the beautifully printed and exquisitely bound copy of "Addresses of the President of the United States - Soule Limesin, 1936," and have just been rereading its inscription.

This old house - the former residence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and now my home - has many books and other treasures of historic interest. I can think of no single publication which would have more delighted Sir Wilfrid than one addressed to the Prime Minister of Canada from the President of the United States, and which linked the two with the words, "Good neighbor." To this delight, which

is mine in full measure, is added the honour
and the joy of possessing the volume as a
personal gift from yourself. It has, therefore,
for President, a place quite its own, not-
less in my heart than in my home.
May I add, it will ever be, as well,
a useful treasure national possession.

I have reread the speeches with
renewed interest and pleasure. How
increasingly significant they have become
in the ^{lurid} light of the horrors of war, as
we are witnessing them today on the
continents of Europe and Asia! To keep
one continent, not to speak of one hemi-
-sphere, free from international strife
is surely as great an achievement as
any in the world has witnessed. How
bravely your good neighbour policy has

contributed to this end will always be apparent
to those who recall your visit to South America,
and who read the speeches delivered at the
time; and equally by the visits exchanged
between Washington and Canada, and the
reciprocal trade agreement between our
two countries.

I am venturing to accompany this
letter by a copy of a few remarks I made
at a luncheon tendered Mr. Cordell Hull
by the University of Toronto, on the occasion
of Mr Hull's recent visit to Canada. They
contain a reference to your Chicago speech;
in particular, to the practical application
of the principles of the Treaty of Peace. They
present a point of view we share, but
which in times like the present, it is
most difficult to have nations understand

and accept. The attitude set forth much
simpler, he made to prevail, "if," as you say,
"civilization is to survive." It makes me
very happy to be cooperating in this endeavor
with "my good neighbors."

I hope you are keeping well, and that
Mrs. Roosevelt is also very well. I send
to you both my kindest of remembrances,
and to yourself, one more, my warmest
of thanks for your previous gift and all
that it expresses.

Believe me, dear Mr. President,

Your good neighbor

Alfred Russel Wallace

To Franklin D. Roosevelt

President of the United States

The White House

Washington

Personal

The President

The White House

Washington
D.C.

W. H. C.
M.

Principles Underlying Peace

ADDRESS

BY

THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada

AT THE LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
AT THE YORK CLUB, TORONTO

IN HONOUR OF

THE HONOURABLE CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State of the United States

OCTOBER 22, 1937



OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1937

Principles Underlying Peace

Address

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Secretary of State of the United States

OCTOBER 22, 1937

IT is singularly appropriate that, on the occasion of his present visit to Canada, the Honourable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, should be the guest of one of our leading universities, and receive *honoris causa* the degree of Doctor of Laws. The late Dr. Charles Eliot, who for forty years was the president of Harvard University, once said that, as respects relations between nations, the universities, better than any other institution, express our common loves and aspirations. I believe it to be true that to no other institution does there belong, in corresponding measure, the responsibility of maintaining intact the rich inheritance of the past, or of feeding the altar fires of a higher civilization by nurturing hopes for the future which are cherished in common.

The Ideal of Public Service

The ceremonies of today speak of ancient and honourable traditions which it is the peculiar function of institutions of higher learning to preserve. It is as the custodian of ideas and ideals held in common by the universities of the United States and Canada, that the University of Toronto seeks to honour her distinguished guest today. Of ideas and ideals which have inspired the peoples of our two countries, and which have been

nurtured by the universities of the Old Land and the New, none has been so powerful in promoting good-will between men and nations as that of public service.

Position of Mr. Cordell Hull Among Contemporary Statesmen

Among contemporary statesmen there are few, if any, truer exponents of ideas and ideals of public service than the present Secretary of State of the United States. His has been a lifetime of fine disinterested service. Since earliest youth, Mr. Hull's concern for the public welfare has continued deep and abiding. His career is an outstanding instance of how character wins confidence, and of how recognition is given to sincerity and consistency. It has been marked by quiet determination and tenacity of purpose. His policies have been based upon a philosophy of life, on definite, carefully thought out convictions, not shifting with every wind of doctrine or expediency. He has remained loyal to principles through years of adversity, and by constant contact with the realities of life has secured their triumph.

A Remarkable Record of Achievement

At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Cordell Hull sat in the Legislature of Tennessee. From that time to the present, he has given his thought, his energy and his years to the service of the state, and of those great causes which support its well-being. With the years, the scope of his service has widened. From those of the state in which he was born, his interests and activities have come to embrace the nation as a whole, and finally, the community of nations.

Mr. Hull has been, in his day, a lawyer, a judge and a soldier. He was a member of Congress for nearly a quarter of a century; for twenty-two years as a member of the House of Representatives, and subsequently as a member of the Senate. This latter position he resigned in order to accept the highly responsible and onerous post of Secretary of State of the United States, which he has occupied for the last four years. In variety and

length of service alone, it is a great career. Its greatness, however, lies in what it represents throughout of the highest qualities of statesmanship.

*Strengthening of Ties Between United States and
British Commonwealth of Nations*

In a speech on the world situation, by the Right Honourable Anthony Eden, delivered just a week ago today, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain expressed gratification at the strengthening of the ties between Great Britain and France since 1935, and stated there was not only a community of interest, but also a community of views between the two countries. I think we of this continent may, with equal satisfaction, refer to the strengthening of ties between Canada and the United States, to the community of interest and to the community of views which on many vital matters obtain today between our two countries. This strengthening of ties, due to community of interest and community of views, I should not limit to the United States and Canada. It is none the less true of the United States and all the nations of the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Cordell Hull's Part in World Affairs

It is here that I wish to refer again to the all important part played in world affairs by our distinguished guest. Many are the sources, the forces, and the influences, which have combined to bring to the fore this community of interest and opinion. In effecting this end, which holds in itself the one great hope of mankind today, I can think of no single individual who has contributed, in a more immediate or extensive way than the Honourable Cordell Hull. In season and out of season, in his high office as Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Hull has preached the doctrine of the superiority of common over special interests, of a wide international rather than a narrow national outlook, of the practices which make for unity, and the principles which make for peace. In his policies, he has never been other than loyal to the interests of his own country. Equally, he has never ceased to tell his fellow countrymen that

the interests of America were bound up with the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world. For this, our University is proud to honour him today.

President Roosevelt's Chicago Speech

Perhaps I may be permitted to avail myself of the presence in Canada of the Secretary of State of the United States, to say a word of appreciation, on behalf of Canada, of the speech delivered by the President of the United States at Chicago, on the fifth of this month, in which Mr. Roosevelt placed such emphasis on good faith in international dealings, and the necessity of finding peaceful ways of settling differences. The President's speech, as the Prime Minister of Great Britain has already disclosed, expressed a community of view shared by citizens of the British Empire as well as of the United States. I might go further and say that this community of view is shared by citizens of all countries who love peace and who desire to see differences between nations, as between individuals, settled by reasoned and friendly discussion and agreement, and not by bombs or bullets, or slaughter of the innocent, and by other lawless demonstrations of Force, and the power of Might, regardless of Right.

I am not of course in any way referring to policies, actual or possible, of political parties in the United States. These are matters wholly of domestic concern. My purpose is solely that of emphasizing the fact that no nation, which believes in the rule of law and desires peace throughout the world, can afford to be indifferent to a substitution of Force for Reason, and of Might for Right in the relations between nations.

A Baffling Question

In his address at Chicago, the President said: "We are determined to keep out of war". In the same address, Mr. Roosevelt said: "If civilization is to survive, the principles of the Prince of Peace must be restored". These utterances raise one of the most baffling questions which have ever been presented to the human mind and conscience. Expressed in one way it is: "How is war to be brought to an end without recourse to war?"

Expressed in another way, it is: "How in a world where Force is being employed by some nations, are other nations to find a way to peace by peaceful means?"

Far be it from me to say that I have the answer to that question. It is a question which, when quite a young man, I used frequently to ask myself, not as respects the relations of nations, but as respects the relations of the parties to industry, in particular, Capital and Labour.

The more I have studied the problem, the more clearly I have come to see that the principles which underlie peace in international relations are identical with those which underlie peace in industrial relations. Let it never be forgotten that peace is not a policy; it is a condition or state of being brought about as the result of policies founded upon right principles.

The Teachings of the Prince of Peace

Nowhere are we brought more into direct opposition to the doctrine of Force than in the teachings of the Prince of Peace. It is for that reason that many men and women have felt that in contending with Force in world situations, we have to forsake the teachings of the Prince of Peace, and seek something, as they say, less visionary and idealistic; something more practical.

I am not so sure that those who feel and think that way have really examined the teachings of the Prince of Peace as carefully and as closely as they might have done. I know, in my own case, in studying industrial problems, it came somewhat as a surprise to discover how wholly applicable to industrial controversy, and how practical, these teachings are. I have since come to believe that, as applied to international strife, they are far from visionary; and not less practical.

Principles of Peace Practically Applied

Some twenty years ago, in a study in the principles underlying industrial reconstruction, I sought to show the practical bearing of the principles of the Prince of Peace on industrial relations. They are principles which have become familiar in the settlement of industrial strife. We would do well to recognize how equally applicable they are to international strife.

What He left the world of His method of the settlement of controversy and removal of injustice, is simply told in three consecutive sentences as recorded in the eighteenth chapter of the Gospel according to Matthew:

v. 15: "If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother."

That is the method of Conciliation and Mediation.

v. 16: "But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established."

That is the method of Investigation and Arbitration.

v. 17: "And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the Church: but if he neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican."

The Church of that day was the little community of those who professed the principles of the Prince of Peace. The principle here set forth is that of the method of reliance upon an informed Public Opinion. In our day, it means in addition to an informed public opinion, reliance upon the moral power of the much larger Christian communities and countries to find the necessary means of redress where a wrong is done their sense of justice.

The Brussels Conference

Before the end of the present month, a Conference will assemble at Brussels to discuss the Sino-Japanese conflict; to consider how, without resort to war, and by agreement, a settlement of the conflict may be brought about. In viewing the means to this end, the nations will have before them the agencies of conciliation, mediation, investigation, arbitration, and the agency of an informed public opinion. They will have, as well, all there is of moral power throughout the world. Who will say that the principles of the Prince of Peace will prove inadequate to the redress of wrong? "Justice", as Edmund Burke has said, "is the common concern of mankind." In all that pertains to Justice, we must look to Reason rather than to Force. Let us never forget that there can be no genuine democracy where the doctrine of Force prevails; neither can there be a Christian civilization.

The Issue Today

The issue today is much larger than that of any particular conflict; it is clearly that of whether, in the solution of world problems, reliance is to be placed upon Force or Reason. We have already demonstrated, in the field of industrial relations, that ultimately Force does not win; that agencies of conciliation and mediation accomplish most in the end. With right principles, properly applied, we shall, I believe, be equally successful in the field of international relations.

PSF.
Carida

December 21, 1937.

My dear Mackenzie:-

First of all, a very Merry Christmas to you -- and a New Year which I trust will give you less of anxiety than 1937.

I know that both of us feel that this year has marked little progress toward the goal of peace -- and now at its close the Far East gives us mutual concern, in addition to the threats of armed banditry in Europe.

When I think back, even to the Spring of 1933, I cannot help but feel that we have slipped back; we have not even maintained the position or the peace of that year.

I am wondering if you are planning a visit in this direction during the coming month or two. I think it is time for us to chat again -- and, as you know, the White House door stands ajar. If there is a chance of your coming, all you have to do is to disregard legations and call me up personally to tell me you are coming for a little visit.

Always sincerely,

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,
Canada.



*File
Personal
Confidential
PSF: Canada*

Personal

Ottawa,
December 30, 1937

Dear Mr. President:

My best of wishes to you for the New Year. They go from my heart to you, as you well know, with a full consciousness of the problems with which we all are faced in these critical times.

Your kind letter of December 21st, received on Christmas eve, added its note of cheer and good-will to Christmas Day. It has been continuously in my thoughts ever since.

I cannot thank you too warmly for the invitation your letter extends to pay you another visit at the White House in the coming month or two. Naturally, I would more than welcome a chance for another talk together, such as we had in the early part of this year. Just how soon that can be arranged will, of necessity, depend upon how matters shape themselves after the opening of Parliament, which assembles on January 27th.

Were I to attempt a visit before that date, it would, I fear, create so much in the way of comment and speculation as to be embarrassing to both Administrations. I expect to be told, as soon as the debates of the session begin, that all kinds of deals with respect to trade between Great Britain and the United States, the St. Lawrence Waterways, and the export of power, and much else, have been made between the two of us, and that already, in some mysterious way, we have tied the hands of the members

of the Congress in the United States and the members of Parliament in Canada. I should like to have this out on the floor of Parliament before opponents of either Administration have opportunity further to misconstrue the facts with respect to conversations we already have had. Once the significance of previous visits has been again presented in its true light, there may be a chance of our having another talk together without the possibility of prejudicing any pending negotiations.

No one, except yourself, knows better than I do how much in the interests of both countries it is that you and I should have frequent opportunities of talks together. It is more than kind of you to allow me to feel that I may have the privilege of dropping in upon you at any time. I would have done so on my way back from Florida a few weeks ago, had it not been that, at the time I left on a much needed vacation, the press construed my visit to Florida as having some connection with your own absence, off the coast of Florida, at the time. For the same reason, I refrained, much against my will, from sending a wire of greeting from Mountain Lake, Lake Wales, to Miami, on the day of your return to Washington from there.

Some day, I hope the world will come to comprehend that the more those who are responsible for the administration of public affairs see each other, the better it will be for mankind.

*With my best wishes and kindest
remembrances, believe me always,*

Yours very sincerely,

W. Woodrow Wilson

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Personal



Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President of the United States of America,

The White House,

Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

DEC 31 4 09 PM '37

RECEIVED

Handwritten:
11:15 a.m.



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER



*File
Canada*

Conversation between Mr. Mackenzie King and
Sec. Hull--March 5, 1937.

~~SEE Hull (S) Drawer 1--1937~~

See PSF: Hull

*file
Canada*

Conf

Letter from the President
To Sec. Hull

In re-highway which will link Alaska and
Continental U.S. To be built by Canada
and U.S.

SEE--Cordell Hull folder-Drawer 1--1937