

● PSF: Canada, 1941

u PSF: Canada

*File
personal*



OFFICE OF THE
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

TORONTO 2, ONT.

January 7th, 1941.

Dear Mr. President

Better and better, every day
in every way! Yesterday's speech was a
masterpiece. Millions of Free men join
in thanks.

God grant you health and
strength to speedily reach the goal you have
set, and also that in the meantime the
aggressors may be held firmly at bay!

Very many thanks for your note
of the 3rd.

With reciprocal affectionate
good wishes for the New Year,

*Believe me
Very sincerely yours
Lighthelm Carter*

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

12wuh 52NT.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 16, 1941

THE PRESIDENT:

Before leaving the United States Felix, John and I wish to thank you and Mrs. Roosevelt from all our heart for your gracious hospitality and for the consolation we found during our visit at the White House. To all those who made our visit in Washington so pleasant we send my deep appreciation.

CHARLOTTE.

Canada - Luxembourg - 1941
File
Roosevelt

Canada
Lyon King

February 18, 1941.

Dear Mackenzie:-

One of our mutual friends who saw you recently told me that he thought you looked a wee bit tired and that it would do you good to run down to the United States for a little while "to get your gas tank refilled".

I know that you have Parliament sitting at this moment but I hope that when you are able to you will come down to see me.

My own plans are a bit vague and, though I may go off for a few days sea trip about the first of March, I still hope to go to Warm Springs for a week or ten days, starting the end of March. It would be grand if you could come down there again, for, as you know, it is a restful spot.

Harry Hopkins is just back with, on the whole, encouraging news from Winston Churchill. He asks, however, speed and more speed in what we are sending.

As ever yours,

The Right Honorable
William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

knn

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C.

February 15, 1941

Dear Mr. President:

I have just come back from Ottawa carrying a personal message to you from Mackenzie King which I hasten to deliver.

As Mr. King was leaving Pierrepont Moffat's house at the end of a pleasant evening's talk, he asked me if I would remember him to you and then turned and came back and said, with a sudden and very real warmth: "Give him my love." I have never heard words spoken with more sincerity.

Mr. King also referred to his pleasure in having received a note from you with a suggestion that he come down to the States. One of Mr. King's younger colleagues had remarked to me earlier that he hoped very much the Prime Minister would be going down to the States to "get his gas tank refilled". Moffat, I gathered, shares that hope -- or rather the hope that a visit may be possible after the present meeting of Parliament, which begins Monday, has carried along to the point where the Prime Minister can leave.

Having had little or no experience of U. S.-Canadian relations, I am unable to form a comparative judgment, but I gathered from what I saw and heard that the feeling toward us, not only among the government people and the civil servants but among the business and professional people in Ottawa, is about as friendly as it could well be. Certainly Moffat is as highly esteemed as anyone could wish, and well deserves the esteem.

Faithfully yours,

Archibald

Archibald MacLeish
The Librarian of Congress

The President
The White House

RECEIVED
FEB 16 12 30 PM '41
THE WHITE HOUSE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Canada folder
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file
personal

3-3-31

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

I found out that Leighton
McCarthy is expected to arrive in
Washington sometime Wednesday. The
exact hour Mr. Summerlin has not yet
ascertained.

E.M.W.

E.M.W.



Confidential Pa⁶
Monday when
Leighton McCarty
gets here
to find out

OFFICE OF THE
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

TORONTO 2, ONT.

February 21st, 1941.

Dear Missy:

Please pass on the following
message:-

"Mr. President:

"Not my will but thine be
done.

"Recognizing fully my inadequacy
and frailties, I am being sustained by
faith and affection."

Sincerely yours,

Lincoln U.C.

Miss LeHand,
The white House,
Washington,
D. C.

P.S. Hope to see you all soon.

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personal

Canada Folder

Jan 6/41

Dear Grace

Please give the
enclosed to the President
I don't let him think of
replying. My best to you
with kindest New Year
good wishes.

Very sincerely yours

Lucretia Mott



July 6/41

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President.

I attended the joint
Session of Congress the 4th.
& had the thrill of my life.

You were truly great
& magnificent. and had
a good number of knots.

Elliot has put you
one up on me. My sincerest
compliments. His face
is getting too hot. I fear
I must retire from the contest.

I sincerely think you are
now going to get away
for a much needed rest.

Don't think of replying
to this -

My very best regards
Sincerely & Respectfully
Lucille W. Carter

6/1
file personal
 LAURIER HOUSE,
 OTTAWA.

March 8, 1941

Dear Mr President :

THE WHITE HOUSE
 MAR 10 10 08 AM '41
 RECEIVED

The invitation contained in your letter received some days ago was so wholly enchanting that I promised myself the pleasure of replying to it by hand and of sending something more than "just a line". Unfortunately, the past fortnight has been the most exacting I have experienced since the re-assembling of Parliament. I had placed most of my own departmental matters ahead of other items on the Order paper so as to have more in the way of freedom in dealing with other matters as they might come up in the course of the session. This until today has kept my nose very close to the grindstone.

I just cannot tell you how deeply I appreciate your wish to have me pay you another visit at Warm Springs. There is nothing I can think of which would give me more real pleasure than what I desire above all else, a chance to have another really good talk with yourself. Neither of us, of course, know just what turn events may take between now and the end of the present month. If, however, you should find it possible to get away to the South at that time, and it still were quite convenient to have me run down while you are at Warm Springs, I shall do my utmost to see that nothing but some very critical situation prevents me from

availing myself of the great pleasure which your invitation would afford. The mere prospect of seeing you again and particularly at Warm Springs has given me a new and fresh outlook. I really cannot thank you too warmly.

I must thank you too for the splendid likeness of yourself which our Legation at Washington secured and forwarded to me and, above all, for the inscription it bears. It is, of all my possessions, one of the most prized. Some day, I hope you may have a chance to view it in my library at Laurier House. A visit from you to our Capital is one which we must have during the third term of your presidency.

I am glad that, at last, I was able to persuade our friend Leighton McCarthy to take on the mission at Washington which we both agreed he was in a better position to fill than anyone else. He will be arriving at Washington in a few days, and in being received at the White House, he will bring the warmest and most affectionate of good wishes from me to yourself. He is an Ambassador on whom I think we will both be able wholly to rely.

I know what your days and hours are so shall not add more to the present letter but reserve until I see you, mention of the many matters which I am so greatly looking forward to discussing with you. Among the number, none holds more of a place in my thoughts than your own life and work, and what the war in its anxieties and possibilities is meaning to you.

Please, therefore, if all goes well, expect me at Warm Springs on whatever day in the course of your stay there may prove most convenient and acceptable to you. I shall have our Legation keep in touch with General Watson or some other member of your staff in arranging for the exact time at which to make the trip.

With every good wish

Yours very sincerely

W. Woodrow Wilson

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.,
U. S. A.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.,
U. S. A.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

M. J. [unclear]



*General Watson
Will you speak
to me about this
in the morning?
file
personal*

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

April 9th, 1941.

Dear Missy:

I enclose you a memorandum showing Mr. Mackenzie King's itinerary in the United States, and, as you will see, indicating what he will do should the President have to change his plans and not go to Warm Springs. Will you please be good enough if such an unfortunate thing does happen to see that Mr. Hume Wrong, Counsellor of the Canadian Legation, is notified of the President's change, and he will get in touch with Mr. Mackenzie King as indicated in the memorandum.

I do sincerely hope that nothing will happen to make the President change his plans, and that we will all be able to foregather in Warm Springs next week, for which place I am leaving tomorrow night.

I am going to stay at the Cason Callaways for a couple of days en route.

Sincerely yours,
Lester B. Pearson

Miss Lehand,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

*Speak to Pearson
tomorrow
morning*

April 9th, 1941.

MEMORANDUM:

THE RIGHT HON. MACKENZIE KING'S
ITINERARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Mackenzie King expects to arrive at Baltimore Thursday noon, the 10th instant. Stopping at Baltimore during the afternoon. Travelling by boat, Old Bay Line, from Baltimore to Norfolk and going from there to Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach. From there, if the President makes no change in his plans, as outlined to Mr. Leighton McCarthy on the evening of the 8th instant, he will go to Warm Springs, Georgia, to arrive there Wednesday morning, the 16th instant.

Should the President have to change his plans Mr. Mackenzie King will also change his plans and return from Virginia Beach to Washington to meet the President.

In event of the President changing his plans, Mr. Hume Wrong, Counsellor of the Canadian Legation, should be notified. He will communicate with Mr. Mackenzie King for the purpose of arranging a mutually convenient time for him to meet the President in Washington.

LMcG/DK.



Canada
1-41
J

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

April 10th, 1941.

Dear Missy:

As I told you by telephone this morning, Mr. King found it impossible to leave Ottawa yesterday. He proposes now to leave Ottawa on Monday afternoon, arriving Baltimore noon Tuesday on train known as Washingtonian, then taking Crescent Limited from Baltimore Tuesday evening for Newnan, Georgia, reaching there Wednesday morning, the 16th, where I will meet him and bring him to Warm Springs.

If there are any further changes in regard to Mr. King, Mr. Hume Wrong, of this Legation, will advise you.

Still hoping that we shall all be able to foregather in Warm Springs next week, I am

Sincerely yours,

Leahand

Miss Leahand,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Draft.

Among other important matters, the President and the Prime Minister discussed measures by which the most prompt and effective utilization might be made of the productive facilities of North America for the purposes both of local and hemisphere defence and of the assistance which, in addition to their own programmes, both Canada and the United States are rendering to Great Britain and the other democracies.

It was agreed as a general principle that in mobilizing the resources of this continent, each country should provide the other with the defence articles which it is best able to produce, and, above all, produce quickly, and that production programmes should be coordinated to this end.

While Canada has expanded its productive capacity manyfold since the beginning of the war, there are still numerous defence articles which it must obtain in the United States, and purchases of this character by Canada will be even greater in the coming year than in the past. On the other hand, there is existing and potential capacity in Canada for the speedy production of certain kinds of munitions, strategic materials, and ships, which are urgently required by the United States, for its own purposes ~~and in connection with the Lend-Lease Act.~~ *aluminum*

While exact estimates cannot yet be made, it is hoped that during the next twelve months Canada can supply the United States with ^{about} \$200,000,000^{700,000,000} worth of such defence articles. This sum is a small fraction of the total defence programme of the United States, but many of the articles to be provided are of vital importance. In addition, it is of great importance to the economic and financial relations between the two countries that payment by the United States for these supplies will materially assist Canada in meeting part of the cost of Canadian defence purchases in the United States.

Insofar as Canada's defence purchases in the United States consist of component parts ^{of the kind in a programme and} of munitions which Canada is producing for Great Britain, it was also agreed that Great Britain will obtain these parts under the Lease-Lend Act and forward them to Canada for inclusion in the finished article.

The technical and financial details will be worked out as soon as possible in accordance with the general principles which have been agreed upon between the President and the Prime Minister.



file
personal

Canada folder

1-41

Sunday

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

Dear Missy

Last night was a
truly great nation. I fully
realize there was no place
therein for parochial things
such as Seaways &c

Please convey to
the President my sincerest
compliments & fervent
wishes as a Canadian Britisher
Would you kindly also
conveying to the President
& Mrs. Roosevelt my felicitations
& earnest good wishes on

Tomorrow anniversary. May
they each be long spared
to continue their good work

Best regards

Very Sincerely

Wm. L. G.

I have almost ~~expressed~~ ^{expressed}
my voice.

Canada Folder

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Version



file
Personal

Ottawa,
April 24, 1941

Dear Mr. President:

A year ago today, I was your guest at Warm Springs. The happy memories of that visit will always be among my most cherished possessions. I doubt, however, if they will hold a larger place in my heart as well as my mind than those associated with Sunday's visit at Hyde Park. That visit was a sort of combination of Warm Springs and Ogdensburg in that it took the place of the one and, like the other, gave to our respective countries another declaration - not of independence but of "inter-dependence" - on the part of good friends and neighbours. You may have noticed that I ventured to christen the latter the "Hyde Park declaration". That seemed to me most appropriate were it to have its place at the side of the Ogdensburg declaration. Both, by the way, were made on a Sunday. As a means of helping to preserve our Christian civilization, exception is scarcely likely to be taken to either on that account.

In Canada, the Hyde Park declaration has met with a response in no way less enthusiastic than that of the declaration of Ogdensburg of August last. I gather that, from all I have seen, it has been equally well received in the United States.

It has been a disappointment to me even more on your account than my own that you have been prevented, thus far, from getting off to Warm Springs. As for me, the pleasure of seeing you again meant more than all else. To have had this opportunity at

both the White House and Hyde Park was the best of all vacations. I have returned full of rejoicing.

When I felt that even if I had to forego the great pleasure of being at Georgia when you were there, should you find, in the end, that it was going to be possible for you to go South, I very much hesitated suggesting the possibility of seeing you at Hyde Park. I knew you felt as I do about having a week-end to yourself and of keeping Sunday as free of the cares of the week as possible. I felt, however, that you knew me well enough to know that I would wholly understand your preferring Washington on Monday to Hyde Park on Sunday, if that were what you really had preferred. On the other hand, I felt that with its associations, Hyde Park would perhaps be as welcome a spot for a talk together as Warm Springs. It was most gracious of you to let me come along in the way I did. So long as there was uncertainty as to when it might be possible for you to go South, I am sure I was wise in deciding not to stay on at Virginia Beach but to get back to Canada just as soon as I could.

You are too busy to read any letters, and I shall, therefore, not attempt to say anything about our conversations together, or the great pleasure which my visits with you afforded. That they have been of service in such large measure to "the cause" makes me - as it will you - particularly happy.

As you will have seen, immediately on my return to Ottawa, I announced the possibility of your visiting the Capital of Canada between the 10th and 15th of May. I am afraid I did not wait to say a word in advance to either Lord Athlone or The Princess Alice whose invitation, as well as that of the government, I extended. I thought it, in every way, advisable to make the announcement at the moment of my return, and inadvisable to attempt to communicate with Lord Athlone until his return to Ottawa which will be on Sunday of this week. I mention this lest in writing you, as he probably will, Lord Athlone might feel it necessary to make some apology for not doing so immediately, having

not had, until after his return to Ottawa, any word of your acceptance of his invitation, except what he and Princess Alice have read in the press.

Again let me thank you a thousand times for the welcome at the White House and the visit at Hyde Park. The latter was certainly "our glorious Sunday"

to which a few words of good wishes

believe me always

Dear Mr President.

Yours very sincerely

W. Woodrow Wilson

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.,
U. S. A.

June 7, 1941.

Dear Leighton:-

I am sending you the enclosed
for your information and for transmittal
to the Prime Minister.

My best wishes to you,

As ever yours,

Honorable Leighton McCarthy,
Canadian Legation,
1746 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

(Enclosure)

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

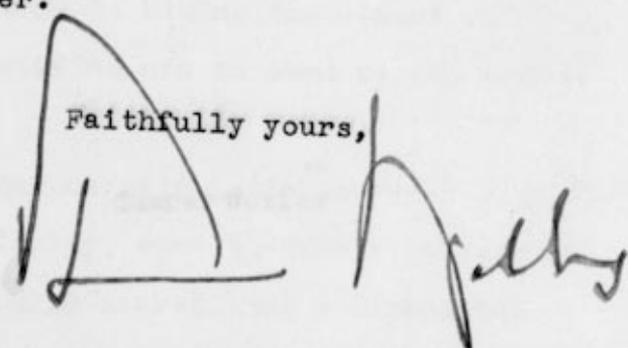
June 4, 1941

My dear Mr. President:

I am sending you herewith a copy of a personal letter dated May 31 which I have just received from Pierrepont Moffat. I believe you will find it of interest and I am sending it to you in the belief that you may wish to mention the general question of cooperation between Canada and the other American republics the next time you have occasion to see the Canadian Prime Minister.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. H. Hays', written over the typed name 'Faithfully yours,'.

Enclosure.

The President,
The White House.

COPY

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Ottawa, Canada, May 31, 1941

Dear Sumner:

When I was last in Washington, you asked me to point out, as often as occasion warranted, the advantages to Canada of meeting Latin American advances in Ottawa at least half way. The immediate reaction each time I do so is: "We entirely agree with you: it is most important, but the difficulties of doing something practical are very great."

Although the new Argentine and Brazilian Ministers have arrived in Ottawa, Mr. King has not yet even appointed the Canadian Ministers to Buenos Aires and Rio. He tells me that he is having the utmost difficulty in finding a qualified man to send to the Argentine.

When I suggest that certain Latin American countries, recognizing this difficulty, want to make a gesture of friendship by unilaterally accrediting a diplomatic agent to Ottawa, and feel that their gesture, if not

The Honorable Sumner Welles,
Under Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

U.S.A.

their offer of friendship, is being repulsed, I get the answer that (1) Canada's four Allies (Norway, Netherlands, Poland and China) have already proposed the same arrangement and would have to be given precedence; (2) the Department of External Affairs is not equipped to handle what would amount to a trebling overnight of the Diplomatic Corps in Ottawa, and (3) such a unilateral arrangement could at best be temporary and would ultimately require a reciprocal arrangement, and the building up of a bigger Foreign Service than Canada feels can be justified.

Things move very slowly in Mr. King's mind, and as a rule he responds better to suggestions along general lines than to suggestions for specific action. I am therefore taking my cue from the President's broadcast last Tuesday, and indicating that the struggle between the forces of democracy and the forces of totalitarianism is being waged in Latin America (though with different weapons) just as earnestly as in Europe, and that Canada is not yet making any effective contribution in this field.

The purpose of this letter is to suggest that if the President does come to Ottawa in the near future, you persuade him to speak to Mr. King along these general lines. I am told that neither he nor Mr. Hull

mentioned Latin America during Mr. King's recent visit to Washington and Hyde Park. A few words by the Secretary or you along these lines to Leighton McCarthy might likewise not be amiss. The thing to remember is that to the average Canadian Latin America, and hemispheric solidarity in general, are shadowy conceptions; the best way, I think, to clinch their interest would be to make them feel that a contribution on Canada's part would directly assist her current war efforts.

As ever yours,

PIERREPONT MOFFAT

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

June 7, 1941.

Dear Mackenzie:-

As you know, I have "hunches" -- not always good, but sometimes accurate.

This for your information only. My present "hunch" is that it would help if Canada could take a greater part in the struggle between the forces of totalitarianism and the forces of democracy that is now being waged in Latin-America. They use somewhat different weapons down there -- but it is a real fight.

Canada can help. You know the methods by which Canada can be of help better than I do. And I have an idea that if there could be a bit of contribution on Canada's part, it would indirectly assist the current war efforts that we are all making.

I am sending this via Leighton McCarthy and telling him to read it for his private information because I know you would want him to have my thought.

His presence in the White House with all the Latin-American diplomats last week was a great success, and all whom I spoke to approved the idea.

I cannot make any plans for the visit to Canada yet, but I still have it in

the front of my mind and I will let you know as soon as things mature.

My affectionate regards,

As ever yours,

The Right Honorable
William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

P.S. I note you still address personal communications to me as "Dear Mr. President"! I thought we decided, over a year ago, on the first name mutually.

Canada Folder



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THE WHITE HOUSE
CANADIAN LEGATION
JUN 10 9 14 AM '41
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED

June 9th, 1941.

Dear Mr. President:

I duly received your letter of the 7th instant this afternoon, together with enclosed letter for The Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada, which I have read and today transmitted to the Prime Minister.

best regards.

With all good wishes and

As ever yours,

Faithfully,

Lester B. Pearson

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

Canada Folder
1-41

Hyde Park, N. Y.,
July 1, 1941.

Dear Mackenzie:-

I hope you are having a successful trip to the Coast, and I think you are right in doing this now, with the possibility of going to London a little later.

My own plans are still wholly indeterminate, for the principal reason that the intestinal flu germ, which I have had for two months, has not cleared up, and I cannot very well make any plans for a visit until this is ended.

Meanwhile, I think that the task in general is being fairly well carried out. When you get this you will probably have the news about a certain cold country to the North. I feel that if the Russians should fail to hold out through the Summer, there may be an intensified effort against Britain itself, and especially for control of the Atlantic. We may be able to help a good deal more than seems apparent today.

As ever yours,

The Right Honorable
William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,
Ontario,
Canada.



Personal

On board Car 102,
June 25, 1941

My dear Franklin:

I am writing this letter en route to the Pacific Coast. I am making an inspection tour of military, naval, air and industrial establishments in Western Canada. I shall also be making a few public addresses. I expect to be back in Ottawa by July the 12th provided some emergent situation does not require my return before that date. I shall, therefore, be back in plenty of time for any visit you may find it possible to make to Canada during the summer months, should such a visit still come within the realm of possibility.

You will probably have seen that Mr. Churchill would like to have held a conference of Prime Ministers of the different Dominions in London, at the end of July or early August. With new situations developing as they are, from day to day, I have felt that I could render a greater service to Canada, to the Commonwealth and to the cause of freedom by making the present tour of Western Canada to be followed later by a similar tour of other parts of the Dominion, being at Ottawa in intervals, than I could by being absent from Canada for some weeks at this particular time. Mr. Churchill fully understands the situation and has so advised me. General Smuts has found himself similarly situated. I may get over to England before the year is out. There is no doubt in my mind about the wisdom and necessity of my remaining here at present, if Canadian unity is to be maintained and our war effort to continue to gain the momentum which I hope and believe it will.

I was greatly pleased to receive your letter of some days ago. I think I understand what you have in mind about the situation in South America and shall endeavour to co-operate in every possible way in having the peoples of Latin America realize not less the threat that the Nazi menace is to South American than to North American interests, and that our aim and purpose include the protection of all. Certainly every day makes it increasingly clear that Britain is fighting for the freedom of the world, and that all that is being done on this Continent to assist her to ultimate victory is in the nature of assurance - and life assurance at that - to the peoples of the Western hemisphere.

In my speech at New York, which was delivered before the receipt of your letter, I had already anticipated that point of view.

You will observe I have taken full advantage of your kindness in presenting me to those the closest possible friends - chief with yourself, and have adopted the most intimate style of address. I do wish that the pride which comes from so close a relationship, and all that feeling which this affection for a brother could bestow, but may, poor wretch as always, I am yours affectionately
Woolsey King.

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

CANADA AND THE WAR

See front

*Canada's Contribution to
Freedom*

SPEECH BY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

AT A DINNER TENDERED
IN HIS HONOUR BY

The Associated Canadian Organizations of
New York City

NEW YORK, JUNE 17, 1941



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

CANADA AND THE WAR

*Canada's Contribution to
Freedom*

SPEECH BY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

At a dinner tendered in his honour by

The Associated Canadian Organizations of
New York City

New York, June 17, 1941

*Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-President of the United
States, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your all too kind words of introduction; you, Mr. Vice-President, for the great honour of your presence here tonight; and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the warmth of the welcome you have so generously accorded me.

I speak to you tonight as the head of the government of a country which, for almost two years, has been actively and unitedly at war. In accepting your invitation, I have not been unmindful that, though it was extended by Canadian friends, I, nevertheless, would be speaking in a country other than my own, and to citizens or residents of a nation which is at peace—or at least, officially at peace.

You have asked me to tell you something of the causes and ideals which led us to take up arms; something of what Canada is doing, and has been doing, as a nation at war; something, too, of our hopes for the world which will rise when peace comes again to bless mankind.

Canada's Entry into War

The Canadian people entered this war of their own free will. As one people, we made the momentous decision by the free vote of a free parliament. Our declaration of war was signed by the King upon the recommendation of His Majesty's Canadian Ministers. The King's proclamation was in the name of Canada. We, in Canada, were as free to make war or to abstain from making war, as the people of the United States are free to make war or to abstain from making war.

The decision of the Canadian Parliament was given as soon after the outbreak of war as Parliament could be called together. It was a prompt and united decision. There was no hesitation. There was no compulsion. We knew humanity's crisis was upon us all. We took our stand as a free and independent people who wished to do our utmost to thwart aggression, to maintain freedom, to crush the cursed creed of Naziism, to preclude world domination by any power, and to end forever, if that were possible, the substitution of force for reason as an instrument of national policy.

The Issue

Canada is a nation of 11½ million people. Something less than half are of English, Scotch, Irish or

Welsh descent; some 3½ million are French speaking; the remainder are derived from most of the races of Europe.

Our people went to war for the sake of Canada, but not for Canada alone. We went to war as well for the sake of Britain, for North American civilization which we are proud to defend, and for the sake of that humanity which is above all nations. We saw clearly that Canadian freedom, that North American freedom, was one with British freedom.

We went to war at Britain's side because we believed hers to be the right side. We committed ourselves to her cause because it was our cause—the righteous cause of the liberty of nations, great and small, and of all men, great and humble, rich and poor. If Britain had not been on what we believed to be the side of righteousness, the cause for which she had taken up arms would not have been our cause. I do not hesitate to say that Britain, or no Britain, Canada would never have entered the war if, at the outset, our country had not seen the issue clearly for itself, and believed it to be what all free peoples know it to be today.

Canada True to Herself

In our unhesitating decision, and our action which followed, we were true to ourselves. For if any nation was ever inspired by high ideals, unselfish motives and a passion for human freedom and social and national justice, that land was and is Canada. We have a national history without stain of aggression, exploitation, or territorial greed. We have worked always in patience for peace.

In our dealings with other nations, we have been amongst the foremost exponents of conciliation, mediation and arbitration; and the most consistent advocates of international good-will and understanding.

We entered this war, we have remained in it, and shall remain in it till freedom triumphs, because our people know exactly what the aggression of Naziism and Fascism means for the future of themselves and their children. Thousands came as immigrants to our country, as they did to other parts of this continent, seeking escape from those evil things, and in the pursuit of peaceful happiness, religious and political freedom, and the right to live out their lives simply and unafraid.

We are nationally minded because, as Canadians, we are free and independent. But we see no escape, no safety, no refuge in national isolation. We are internationally minded because our people know that a threat to freedom anywhere is a threat to freedom everywhere. We know that there are no longer any geographical defences strong enough in themselves to prevent the onset of aggression. We know that tyrannical ambition, once it overleaps itself, will overleap every boundary whether it be mountain or sea.

National Unity

Knowing these things, and realizing the strength of the enemy, we entered the conflict—English-speaking Canadians, French-speaking Canadians—as a united nation. The ancient partnership between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians sealed by the brotherhood of equality and freedom, is honoured to-day as the unbroken bond of common

patriotic sacrifice. Don't let any one dare to tell you that French-speaking Canada is not on the side of freedom in this war. The union of the children of New France and their English-speaking brothers which fashioned the Canadian nation remains unbroken and will always so remain.

The generosity of our citizenship into which men of many races have been freely welcomed, has been repaid by unquestioned loyalty to our institutions and our cause.

As soon as the cloud on the horizon, no larger than Hitler's hand, resolved itself into the storm of conflict, we determined that we would not wait until the enemy was at our gates. We went to meet him at sea, in the air and on land. Against total war, we have brought and shall continue to bring total effort.

Two Major Tasks

For nearly two years, we have been at war. In the war, we have had from the beginning, two major tasks. We continue to play two major parts. Like Britain, we are a nation at war with all the power of our resources, and all the strength of our will. For nearly two years, we have gathered our strength as we have taken our allotted place in the conflict. Our soldiers, our sailors and our airmen are with Britain and her other allies in the front line of battle. Our forces on land, at sea and in the air have been and are being equipped and maintained at our own expense. In addition, like the United States, we are helping Britain by sending to her, to the limit of our capacity, the products of our factories, our farms, our forests and our mines.

The task of arming and fighting as a nation is our own free contribution to the cause of freedom. The task of aiding Britain with munitions and money is an additional effort which Canada is also making for the common cause.

With the United States, and like the United States, we are helping to provide the tools. With Britain and like Britain, we are doing our utmost to help finish the job.

Canada's Armed Forces

May I now give you some concrete facts and figures. I make no apology for giving them in almost the same terms I used in our Parliament just before it adjourned last week.

In the nearly two years Canada has been at war, our own effort in men and materials has steadily gained in momentum, in volume and in power. Every month sees more Canadian troops, more Canadian sailors and more Canadian airmen added to the number of the defenders of Britain, the defenders of freedom.

For a considerable time, we have had an army corps of two divisions in the British Isles. They are in key positions, helping to guard and to garrison the vital citadel, the retention of which may well decide the war. We have made known to all the world that our forces overseas are ready to go, and that we are equally ready to have them go, wherever their services may count for most. We shall, within the present year, dispatch to Britain two additional divisions; one, a third infantry division; the other, an armoured division. We are also sending a tank brigade and many reinforcements. Some of these forces are already

in Britain, others are on their way. This is apart altogether from the active forces we are retaining in Canada.

Ships of Canada's navy have been engaged with British ships in the coastal waters of Britain. They are now taking an increasingly important part in the defence of the Atlantic coast, and in the duties of conveying supplies and men on the great passageway of the Atlantic so vital not only to the present of Britain, but also to the future of Canada and of the United States. You already know that some of our destroyers—like a much larger number in the British fleet—were, only a few months ago, flying the Stars and Stripes.

Canadian airmen and Canadian squadrons have, from the beginning, been taking their part in the battle of Britain. Every day, their number is being increased by graduates from the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. This plan is in the nature of a partnership under which Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and British pilots and airmen, and, I am happy to say, hundreds of young Americans as well, are being trained as air fighters in the flying schools of the wide spaces of Canada. At the present time, about a hundred training establishments are in full operation. From this source is flowing to Britain an ever-growing stream of pilots, observers, and gunners. They have crossed to Britain in thousands, and will continue to cross in ever increasing numbers.

We have recently sent from Canada to Britain one thousand radio technicians.

Only the other day, bombers and flying boats of the Royal Canadian Air Force took part in the search for the *Bismarck* which, with courage worthy of a

nobler cause, began her first and last battle closer to the shores of North America than to the shores of Europe.

Contribution of Man-Power

Let me give you a few figures to show what our nation of 11½ million people has contributed in man-power. In order that their significance may be fully appreciated, let me resolve those figures in terms of the 130 millions who inhabit the United States.

We have in our active armed forces 300,000 men. In comparable figures, the 300,000 men in the army, navy and air forces are equivalent to well over 3 millions in the armed forces of the United States. We have in the Royal Canadian Air Force, 55,000 men. That number is equivalent to far more than half a million men in the air services of this country.

Service outside Canada in the Canadian army, navy and air force is voluntary. Eighty thousand volunteers are already in Britain. For home defence we have compulsory military service. To-day every able-bodied young man of twenty-one is called up for training for service in Canada for the duration of the war, unless he chooses to enlist for service overseas. Some 170,000 men are enrolled in the reserve army and are subject to call for local defence. In the defence of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the army, navy and air force act in close and constant co-operation. Canada's armed forces are sharing, too, in the defence of the island outposts of North America: the West Indies and Newfoundland. For a year, Canadian troops were also stationed in Iceland.

We have, therefore, prepared ourselves for a two-fold duty. One duty, as we see it, is to meet the aggressor in the front line of aggression. That is our duty to freedom and humanity. Another duty, which is a part of that already mentioned, is to be prepared to resist the aggressor if he reaches the shores of America. That is a duty we share with the people of the United States. I believe I am not overstating the position when I say that each day helps to make it increasingly clear that what we have done, and are doing for ourselves and for Britain, is likewise a contribution to the defence of the whole Western Hemisphere. ||

War Production

It is commonly said that this is a war of machines. In new factories, in old factories, in converted factories, we are making machines for Britain's armed forces as well as for our own. Canadian motor transport vehicles, machine guns, aircraft, corvettes, mine-sweepers as well as shells, explosives and chemicals are being sent in growing volume across the Atlantic. We are sending and will continue to send to Britain all the food which ships can be found to carry. We have launched a large merchant shipbuilding program. Canada, like the United States, is determined that North America will not only be the arsenal of democracy, but also the shipyard of the freedom of the seas.

Hyde Park and Ogdensburg Agreements

War production in Canada is a partnership between Canada and Britain. Since last April, there has also been a partnership in war production between Canada and the United States. That partnership, I am

happy to recall, was established during my last visit to this country, as a result of the agreement reached by President Roosevelt and myself at Hyde Park. I am even happier to reflect that the Hyde Park Agreement is a logical sequel to the far reaching agreement arrived at between the President and myself at Ogdensburg in August last. Under the Ogdensburg Agreement as you are aware, matters pertaining to the defence of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere became a subject of special study by the Canada-United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence.

Under the agreement made at Hyde Park, the United States will supply to Britain under the Lend-Lease Act, materials needed in Canadian production for Britain. Canada will still buy and pay for the war supplies we require for the Canadian forces. But the United States will buy from Canada increased quantities of war materials and supplies which we can produce quickly. This will enable us, for part of what we need, to pay in goods, instead of cash. A major result of the Hyde Park Declaration is that both countries are now in a position to produce more of the weapons and munitions of war, and to produce them more rapidly. This is all-important when time is of the essence of the conflict.

War Finance

The arming of our country, and the establishment of a great war industry in less than two years, have placed upon the people of Canada a tremendous financial burden.

Our own war effort alone has already cost us more than a billion dollars. Unless that figure is stated in terms of the population and income of the

United States, it may sound small in American ears. In those terms, it is roughly equivalent to an expenditure of fifteen billion dollars. In this current year, we expect the cost of our direct war effort to be on a scale equivalent, in United States terms, to between twenty-one and twenty-two billion dollars a year. Every dollar of that is paid by Canada, and is raised in Canada, mainly by taxation.

Financial Aid to Britain

Canada, in addition, is raising huge sums of money to help Britain. The money is needed to pay for the great quantities of food, raw materials, and war equipment we are sending to Britain on her account. The value of Canadian shipments this year, it is estimated, will reach a billion and a half dollars, or the equivalent of nearly 23 billion dollars' worth of goods measured in terms of American population and income.

It is not, perhaps, surprising that there should be, in other countries, some persons who do not fully understand what is happening in Canada, and some who do not wish to understand. For example, it has been asserted that Canada is demanding "cash on the barrel-head—for its aid to Britain," that "Canada still sells to Britain for cash at a profit," while the United States is leasing and lending to Britain. Such statements ignore entirely Canada's direct participation in the war at her own expense. They take no account whatever of what we are contributing in human lives, as well as in those material things which it is possible to lease or lend.

If our war effort is to be construed narrowly as a contribution to Britain, rather than broadly what in

reality it is—our contribution to the common cause of freedom, then the “cash on the barrel-head” statement overlooks the fact that the whole of Canada’s *direct war effort* is a contribution which is neither leased nor lent, but is an out and out freewill offering—a gift to the hard-pressed people of Britain, gladly and proudly made, to assist them in maintaining the world’s citadel of freedom, and in fighting freedom’s battles in other parts of the world.

The “cash on the barrel-head” allegation, the alleged “selling to Britain for cash at a profit,” equally misrepresent the nature of Canada’s *indirect participation* through financial aid to Britain—the very part, in fact, which parallels, in kind, though not in amount, the lease and lend contribution of the United States.

Canadian producers must, of course, be paid for the goods sent to Britain, just as American producers must be paid. Part of what we send to Britain, Britain pays for in British goods shipped back to Canada. We have reduced our tariffs to make that easier. What good hard cash the British did pay us—in gold—we have had to pay to the United States, along with a great deal of our own gold, for our war purchases in this country.

Apart from British goods sent to Canada, Britain has already needed a billion Canadian dollars to cover her purchases in Canada. About a quarter of this sum Britain paid Canada in gold. It has cost us in the United States, more gold than this to enable us to fill our British orders.

The rest of the Canadian dollars Britain needed in Canada, Canada herself has supplied. Some of

these dollars were exchanged for Canadian securities held in Britain. The remainder amounts, in effect, to a loan by Canada to Britain.

By far the largest part of the Canadian dollars needed to pay Canadian producers of goods for Britain have been raised and must continue to be raised from the Canadian people in taxes or loans. We have told Britain not to worry about her shortage of Canadian money—that with the enemy at her gates and approaching our shores, there will be time enough to reckon costs and credits once all know that this world is not to be enslaved but free. Meanwhile we will do our best to find, for Britain's Canadian purchases, Canadian dollars, out of Canadian pockets.

Total Financial Cost

It is only when we add together the cost to Canada of our own war activities, and our financial support for Britain, that we reach the total financial burden of war which the Canadian people are shouldering. Translated into comparable American figures, on the basis of our relative populations and incomes, this total burden would amount, within this fiscal year, to something like 35 billion dollars. To carry this load has required very heavy increases in taxes, even on those who are not well off. I am proud to say the Canadian people have willingly accepted this taxation as a part of their contribution to the cause of liberty.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have tried to explain to you, in these few minutes, some of the material things which we Canadians have done, are doing and will do. I have tried to tell you why.

Why Canada is Fighting To-day

We believe that everything which free men value and cherish, on this side of the grave, is in peril in this war. The right of men, rich and poor, to be treated as men; the right of men to make the laws by which they shall be governed; the right of men to work where they will, at what they will; the right of womankind to the serenity and sanctity of the home; the right of children to play in safety under peaceful heavens; the right of old men and women to the tranquillity of their sunset; the right to speak the truth in our hearts; the right to worship, in our own way, the God in whom we believe.

We know that if we lose this fight, all fruits will wither and fall from the tree of liberty. But we shall not lose it. We shall not lose it because the people of Britain stand and will stand in undaunted fortitude and magnificent resistance. We shall not lose it because, although some nations may lie crushed to-day, their souls can never be destroyed. We shall not lose it because we, on this continent of North America, who have been the pioneers of the frontiers of freedom, have already begun to stamp out the prairie fire of tyranny, anarchy and barbarism which every day draws closer to our homes.

For today, whether we will it or not, we are all roof watchers and fire fighters. As Canadians, we are proud to fight the flames with the people of

Britain who have maintained for free men their faith in freedom, and kept inviolate the majesty of the human spirit.

As Canadians, we are proud of our great and good neighbour, and grateful to know, as all the world knows, that she is with us heart and soul; that her genius, her skill and her strength work against time for those who fight for freedom.

What Canada Seeks to Effect

Some day, peace will crown the sacrifices of all. When that day comes, the peoples of the British Commonwealth and the peoples of the United States will be found at each other's side, united more closely than ever in one great endeavour to undo the wrongs that have been done mankind. For it is, I believe, the unshaken and unshakable purpose of both that there shall be established upon this earth, now so rapidly becoming hideous with the blackened ruins of civilization itself, a freedom wider, and more deeply founded, than ever before in human history.

Surely, we have all come to see that the present conflict is something more than a war between Germany and other powers; that it is "a struggle between permanent and irreconcilable claimants for the soul of man." On the one side stands spiritual freedom, with its high regard for human values, the dignity of manhood, the worth of honest toil, and the sacredness of human personality. On the other side is the spirit of Naziism and Fascism, with their "coarse material standards," their "cult of power as an end in itself," their "subordination of personality to mechanism," and their "worship of an elaborate and

soul-destroying organization." This false and evil spirit has, in our own day, in our own and other lands, permeated all too deeply many phases of social and industrial life. It must be the purpose of our high endeavour to destroy it for all time.

While that work is being done, it will be ours, as well, to do all that lies within us to make supreme upon the earth that friendship, among men and nations, which has ever lain hidden in the heart of mankind.

Some day peace will crown the scepter of all
When that day comes the people of the British
Commonwealth and the people of the United States
will be found at each other's side united and cheerful
that ever in our great endeavor to undo the wrongs
that have been done mankind. For it is I believe
the unshaken and unshakable purpose of both that
there shall be established upon this earth now as
rightly becoming nations with independent states of
freedom each a brother state and each happily
founded upon every factor in human history, as well
as the present.
Surely we have all come to see that the present
conflict is something more than a war between two
nations and other powers; that it is a struggle be-
tween treatment and irresponsible treatment for
the sake of man, for the one side stands spiritual
freedom with its high regard for human rights, the
dignity of mankind, the worth of honest toil and the
sacrifice of human personality. On the other side
is the spirit of Zoroastrianism, with its total con-
sideration of material standards, their "cult of power as an end
in itself," their "subordination of personality to
the will" their "worship of an elaborate and

PRINTED IN CANADA

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

PRIME MINISTER

PSF: Canada Folder
Drawer 1-41

Hyde Park, N. Y.,
July 1, 1941.

Dear Pierrepont:-

I wish very much that I could make plans for the rest of the Summer, including a visit to Canada. It is impossible now, especially because I have had this silly intestinal flu which does not seem to clear up.

Your letter containing the thumbnail sketches gives me a very good picture.

I will let you know as soon as I get further ahead with plans.

My best wishes to you,

As ever yours,

Honorable Pierrepont Moffat,
American Legation,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Ottawa, Canada, June 27, 1941.

STRICTLY ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

My dear Mr. President:

Mr. Mackenzie King tells me that you hope to be able to make your long planned visit to Ottawa within the next two or three weeks. It occurred to me that a few thumbnail sketches of some of the principal Canadian officials might be of interest to you.

Mr. Mackenzie King.

Despite growing criticism, based on the fact that he lacks the dynamic qualities of a war leader, Mr. King is still in control of the political situation. There are no papabili either in his own party or in the opposition.

Mr. Crerar. (Mines and Resources)

Former head of the Progressive Party. Slow and soft spoken, full of sound common sense, but definitely a "has been".

Mr. Lapointe. (Justice)

The political leader of the French-Canadians. Has subordinated his career for twenty years to that of
Mr. King.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.
U.S.A.

Mr. King. Will never accept conscription for overseas service, but meantime keeps urging French- Canadians to volunteer in such numbers as to make Quebec's partnership in the war visible to all and sundry.

Colonel Ralston. (National Defence)

Extremely able and strong willed. Unfortunately not in robust health. His weakness lies in letting himself become too immersed in detail.

Mr. Power. (Minister for Air)

Able, energetic, popular. He has a sound political instinct. Unfortunately he is a periodic drinker.

Angus Macdonald. (Minister of Navy)

Came to Ottawa with too high a reputation to sustain. Has done a creditable but not an outstanding job.

Mr. Ilsley. (Finance)

Growing in stature all the time. Has surprised people by his forcefulness, courage and clarity of thought. Formerly he thought in terms of Nova Scotia only; mentally he has graduated to the larger field. His star is definitely on the ascendant.

Mr. Howe. (Munitions and Supply)

American born and American educated. Exemplar of drive
and

and push. His weaknesses lie (a) in spreading his manufacture too thin by developing an undue number of types instead of concentrating on a few types in mass production, and (b) inability to delegate authority.

Mr. Gardiner. (Agriculture)

A consummate politician, but I suspect a thorough opportunist. A good debater with whom people are afraid to cross swords.

Mr. McLarty. (Labor)

Cheerful, well meaning, and very friendly to America. Lacking authority, he is a misfit in the Labor Department.

The remaining Ministers do not play an outstanding role, though much is hoped from the new Minister of War Services, Mr. Thorson, appointed June 11th.

The opposition in the House is very weak both in numbers and leadership. The Conservative Party, with 40 seats to the Government's 177, is devoid of talent. Its three outstanding members are the following:

Mr. R. B. Hanson. (Acting Leader)

A typical New Brunswick politician. Is none too friendly
to

to the United States. Completely uninspired.

Dr. Bruce.

A famous surgeon who took to politics when he became too old to operate.

Mr. Grote Stirling.

Provincial in outlook and jealous of the United States.

The most effective opponent to the Government is found in Mr. Coldwell, the Leader of the C.C.F. He is a clear thinker and a keen debater. He is of course far to the left in social philosophy, but paradoxically is very orthodox on finance. The reason for this is his belief that the only chance there would be for Fascist ideas to gain a foothold in Canada would be in the event of inflation; ergo, no inflation.

The Senate, as you know, plays a very minor role. The Government Leader, Senator Dandurand, is superannuated, and the Opposition Leader, Senator Meighen, is one of the few men who is consistently, almost en-
demically, anti-American.

The three chiefs of the armed services are as follows:

General Crerar. (Chief of Staff)

A paradox among military men in that he considers a

trained

trained workman in industry fully as important to Canada as a soldier. Strong; able.

Admiral Nelles. (Head of the Navy)

Friendly but inclined to feel that we are side-tracking the Canadian Navy and that on many matters directly affecting Canada there is a two-way, London-Washington, consultation instead of a three-way, London-Washington-Ottawa, one.

Air Vice Marshal Breadner. (Head of the Aviation)

Competent but without popular appeal. This is left to the famous Billy Bishop, who, however, plays no essential role in the Air Ministry.

Among the diplomatic representatives in Canada are the following:

Baron Silvercruys. (Belgian Minister)

Is strongly pro-Leopold. Now close to Theunis and committed to an all-out war effort.

Mr. Groenman. (Netherlands)

Typical cautious career officer.

Mr. Ristelhueber. (Representative of the Vichy Government)

His days here seem to be numbered but his dismissal would now be accepted without demur by the French Canadians,

although

although had it occurred a year ago they would have objected strenuously.

Mr. Yoshizawa. (Japan)

Joe Grew reports him as sound, but the Canadians hold him at such arm's length that it is impossible to judge for one's self.

Mr. de Barros. (Brazil)

Newly arrived. Said to be a specialist in revolutions.

Great Britain and the Dominions are represented by High Commissioners:

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. (Great Britain)

Wise and objective beyond his years. An able and indefatigable speaker.

Sir William Glasgow. (Australia)

A typical old time station owner. Thinks and talks sheep. A fighting general in the last war.

Mr. Hearne. (Ireland)

Very close personally and officially to de Valera. Is keeping much in the background these days.

As to current problems here, for the most part they have to do with the administration of Canada's war effort. The only issue I can see which is susceptible of splitting the country is conscription for overseas

overseas service. The more the British-Canadians want it the more the French-Canadians are tending to oppose it. One angle of the situation that is often overlooked is that there are thousands of young men waiting to get into the Air Force and many more to the Navy; there is, however, reluctance to join the Army which has thus far seen no action.

One other issue which is becoming controversial is whether or not Mr. King should travel to London for a meeting with Mr. Churchill and the other Dominion leaders.

Relations with the United States are on the whole running smoothly. By and large the Canadians have been thoroughly cooperative and in most instances ready to follow our lead, though from time to time there has been a certain amount of feeling that a number of problems in which Canada has a direct interest are settled directly between Washington and London without consultation with Ottawa.

Looking forward keenly to seeing you, Mr. President,

and

- 8 -

and in hopes your visit here may be a happy one,
believe me, with high respect,

Sincerely yours,

René Mottet

P.S. May I add a paragraph on an entirely different subject? The Prince of Luxemburg telephoned and asked me to inform you that he has decided to leave for London, probably in a fortnight. The Grand Duchess and the children will remain here in Canada where they will be joined by the Prime Minister, Mr. Dupong, in the near future.

file
personal
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

15th July, 1941.

My dear Mr. President,

I am so glad to hear that you will accept an Honorary Degree from the University of London.

I understand from the University Authorities that they are sending over my ^{Chancellor's} robes and also an address which will be drafted by the Public Orator and other documents, but these things take some time to cross the Atlantic at present. *The little ceremony will only take a few minutes.*

My wife and I are still hoping that you will be able to pay us a visit before long, but I know how difficult you must find it to get away.

The occasion of your visit might provide a suitable opportunity for conferring the degree, and in this connection the Vice-Chancellor has left it to me to decide when to release the news about your acceptance. Perhaps it would be better if we said nothing about it until you are able to let me know definitely when you are likely to be here.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,
Athlone

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

TELEGRAM

3WUH 64, 4EX.

The White House

Washington

OTTAWA, ONT. Aug. 15, 1941 VIA POUGHKEEPSIE.

THE PRESIDENT:

JUST A LINE TO WELCOME YOU ON YOUR SAFE RETURN TO AMERICAN SOIL AND TO EXTEND MY WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS UPON THE HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT AND SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCES AT SEA. HAVE TO-DAY SENT LETTER TO OUR LEGATION, WASHINGTON TO BE DELIVERED WHITE HOUSE TO-MORROW AND TO BE FORWARDED IF POSSIBLE TO HYDE PARK TO REACH YOU THERE ON SUNDAY. EVERY GOOD WISH.

MACKENZIE KING.

*file
personal* Canada Folder
1-41

PersonalsLAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

August 15, 1941

My dear Franklin:

My warmest congratulations on
the Conference. Hearing in detail and
both together on the veranda of your
own little house overlooking the
Hudson on this glorious Sunday
(August 20th) of my visit to Hyde Park
Park, and the day of the Hyde Park
Declaration, I was not surprised
when I learned of your having
put to sea, ^{and} at what-ever place
subsequently. I knew that
now in the air the moment-

I received word, in reply to my inquiry,
that you were not going to Cambridge
Hall would be back in Washington
by the 19th of this month.

I had been planning to cross by
boat to Britain early in August, not
knowing of just how your own plans
were maturing, I thought it might
be well now to have a talk with
you before starting off, and perhaps
see you again on my return. Now
that this conference has taken place,
I feel I should not delay longer in
crossing over; also, I think, it would
be better for me to go direct to
Britain, and not to visit Washington
or Lytle Park before starting off.

There are two reasons for this: the sooner
I start, the sooner I should be able to
return. I should like to be back by the
first week in September; the 7th, or the
10th, at the latest; a little earlier if
possible. The other reason is that
the motive of
my going to Washington, instead of
London, immediately after the conference
would almost certainly be misinterpreted
- at both in Canada and in Britain,
by political opponents. I have explained
this to Lord Beaverbrook who let me
know that my intended visit to you
on the 19th at Washington, or the 23rd
at Hyde Park, had been spoken of
in conversation between Churchill
and yourself, and understood likely
to be so planned. Before Beaverbrook

2.
phoned me, that all arrangements made to
start off tomorrow (Saturday 16th) arriving in
Wrexham (D.V.) on the 17th. I have postponed
the date of departure till Monday, arriving
D.V. on Tuesday the 19th. I shall be at
Kingsmere (my Hyde Park) on Sunday, and will
leave Kingsmere to begin my journey Sunday
night, the 17th. I recall that you and I
share a special interest in 17. It will
be just a year ago, on the 17th, that we
concluded the Galesbury Agreement, and
I was your guest aboard your car. It
is the birthday anniversary, if I recollect
aright, of one of your boys. My best wishes
to him
for many happy returns of the day.

It was exceedingly kind of you to
arrange to see me so soon after the
conference, and I thank you most warmly
for the two invitations. I know, however,
you will see at once the wisdom
of my going direct to England, and being

3
Here as soon after Churchill's arrival as
may be convenient to him. I understand
you are expecting to be back by Saturday
and he, ^{(Churchill) in England.} on the same day, or possibly
a day later. Altogether it is a wonder-
-ful achievement.

If you will allow me to do so
I should like very much to pay you
a visit at either Washington or Hyde
Park shortly after my return.

This reminds me that all channels
must be more anxious than ever
with your visit to our capital should
take place, without fail, this year. Perhaps
this could be arranged for some time
in September or October.

I do hope the international flue has
terminated. The voyage at sea, in
addition to the interest of the

momentous event is now, should have
 afforded both you and Churchill a
 little welcome relaxation and change.

It marks a fine place of new beginning
 in meeting the world-encompassing dangers
 of today.

This reminds me that
 we are opening negotiations in Brazil,
 the Argentine and Chile; and that the
 ministers need to take office in
 a week or two. We have also an
 important trade mission on the
 way to South America at present.

I know what my handwriting
 is like to read, so shall not write
 more. Let me add, however, how
 kind Mrs. Roosevelt Sr. is
 being in her stay at Camp-
 -bello, and that you must find
 Mrs. Roosevelt and all the members

5
of your family well on your return -
in whatever parts of the world they may
be.

Let me again congratulate you on
the outcome of the meeting between
Oswald and yourself, and upon
your vision and courage in bringing
it about. It makes me very happy
to know that, perhaps, before anyone
else, I learned from you of what
you had in mind. I managed to
keep the secret all right. It has
been a guiding star in watching
your movements ever since.

With affectionate good wishes,

Your good neighbor,

Woolsey

Franklin D. Roosevelt;

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President of the United States

The White House

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CANADA AND THE WAR

THE LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON

IN HONOUR OF

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Addresses by

Right Hon. SIR GEORGE HENRY WILKINSON,
Lord Mayor of London

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada

AND

Right Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, C.H., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Great Britain

THE MANSION HOUSE

LONDON, ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 4, 1941

*Issued by the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, under authority of
Hon. J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services*



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1941

THE LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON

ADDRESS BY

Right Honourable SIR GEORGE HENRY WILKINSON
Lord Mayor of London

Your Grace, Mr. Prime Minister, My Lords and Gentlemen:

In extending a welcome to you all to the Mansion House to-day, I want to say how privileged I feel in entertaining so representative and distinguished a gathering to meet our honoured guest, Mr. Mackenzie King. And to our visitors from the Dominions, I wish to give you all an especially cordial welcome. You have come to this capital city of the Empire from all parts of the Dominions to join us in the great struggle on which we are at present embarked; a struggle in which we have but one aim—the preservation of the liberty and the privileges of the individual. That we meet in the Mansion House is perhaps symbolic, for the Corporation of London throughout its long history of nearly a thousand years, has strenuously fought for freedom, and has so often been the champion of the people against autocratic acts and rulers.

Thanks of Citizens of London to the Dominions

Many of you come into the city of London for the first time to-day. You find it battered and scarred, but let me assure you that the citizens are not cast down. They stand four square to face the future, with heads erect with resolution, and fierce determination. Nothing will turn them from their path, which is the road to complete and final victory. And it is perhaps especially in the city of London that we realize so well the great parts the Dominions are playing in the struggle. Their men, munitions, materials, and

food are coming to this country and to all fronts, to the utmost limit of their capacity, increasing with an evergrowing momentum. In addition to this, as you will see from the banners about me, the Dominions have sent enormous sums of money for the relief of air raid distress. And it was only after the last raid on London that a cheque for twenty thousand pounds was sent across by bomber with these words: "As long as German bombers fly over London, so long will Canadian cheques fly the Atlantic." May I, on behalf of all those who have benefited, once again tender to all from the Dominions, and to your generous countrymen, my sincere and very grateful thanks. Your unparalleled generosity and kindest sympathy, spontaneously offered, afford striking proof of those bonds which unite all our people, bonds indefinable and intangible, and therefore to the Germans, incomprehensible.

Welcome to the Prime Minister of Canada

We are gathered together to-day to welcome as our honoured guest the Prime Minister of Canada. During his stay here, Mr. Mackenzie King has applied himself assiduously in conjunction with our Cabinet Ministers to the urgent problems of the day. We are indeed glad to have with us a man so wise in counsel, shrewd in judgment, and inspiring in his enthusiasm. He takes a natural pride in the close friendship which he has established with Mr. Roosevelt, and we share his gratification in the admirable results which attended their joint efforts. One result of their co-operation was a setting up of the United States-Canada Permanent Joint Defence Board. Another, the agreement popularly known as "The Hyde Park Agreement" which dealt with the co-ordination of productive effort.

Mr. Mackenzie King comes representing one of the great Dominions, but he is not a stranger to the city of London, for he is one of our honorary freemen, a distinction which is bestowed on few, and the greatest honour the Corporation can present to any man. The freedom was given to him no less than eighteen years ago. Then, as now, he was Prime Minister. It is striking proof of his ability and virility that he has held that office with but a short break for so many years, serving with such distinction, and enjoying the complete confidence of all his fellows. In his final words, when acknowledging the bestowal of the freedom, Mr. Mackenzie King said, "Into our conference we seek to carry the spirit of the freedom of London, knowing that so long as that spirit survives, the British Empire will endure."

Never was the freedom of the whole world so menaced as to-day. In this gathering, so representative of the British Commonwealth of Nations, let us reaffirm that this struggle will not end until we are assured that men may once again live their own lives in freedom, in liberty, and in peace.

Greetings from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught

It was my privilege to send to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught a telegram of greeting from this gathering. I am honoured by the following reply:—

I am most grateful for your kind message which has deeply touched me. Please convey to Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Winston Churchill and the representatives of Canada my warm appreciation of their good wishes. Although many years have elapsed, I still remember with every pleasure the kindness and ready help received from all Canadians during my term as Governor General.

It gives me the greatest pleasure now to be able to join in the welcome you are giving to Mr. Mackenzie King in the full knowledge that the bonds of understanding and friendship between Canada and Great Britain are being drawn ever tighter in our united efforts for victory and peace. I hope Mr. Mackenzie King will carry back to Canada our warmest appreciation of the wonderful help the Dominion has been, and is giving us.

(Signed) ARTHUR.

I give you the toast of our honoured guest, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King.

THE LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON

ADDRESS BY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

*My Lord Mayor, Your Grace, Mr. Prime Minister, My Lords, and
Gentlemen:*

I thank you, my Lord Mayor, for the honour you have done me in proposing my health and particularly for the sentiments you have so graciously expressed. May I express, as well, my warm appreciation of the very distinguished company here assembled, and of the gracious message from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. The people of Canada will be quick to recognize that the honour which is being done me to-day is meant as an honour to all Canada. This the Canadian people will deeply appreciate. This they will never forget.

I thank you also, my Lord Mayor, for affording me the occasion to speak on behalf of the people of Canada to the people of Britain.

It is truly a high privilege to speak in this ancient city which has suffered so grievous a martyrdom for the cause of freedom. What London has already endured, with undaunted courage, has added to her story a chapter so illustrious that her historic glories pale by comparison. In these days, reviving the memories of the assertion and the preservation of the freedom, your citizens still defend, with all their ancestral strength, the rights of the plain, ordinary men and women, not of London only, but of the world; resisting, as of old, with indomitable and unbroken will, the onset of tyranny.

Canada at Britain's Side

Throughout the past two years the people of Britain, in the midst of horror and suffering, have given an example of human endurance unparalleled, I believe, in the annals of fortitude. Of London it will be written and spoken in proud memory, that when

the skies rained destruction upon her she stood amidst the ruins of her ancient monuments unbowed, unweeping, undespairing, but erect, resolute, unafraid.

This city to-day is held in high honour above all the cities of the earth. The very name of London reverberates around the world like the sound waves of a great bell, calling together all who love and cherish freedom. I am here, to-day, to tell the brave men and women of Britain that the call is being answered, and will continue to be answered, in ever larger measure, from across the sea.

In this world struggle to thwart aggression and to end oppression, Canada is at Britain's side. The United States of America is lending powerful support. Side by side, we of the new world stand in your defence, which we believe to be our own defence. Each at the other's side, each in its own way, but both in unflinching and ever-increasing measure, continue to supply the material and vital means of ultimate and certain victory.

Tribute to Mr. Churchill

I thank you, Prime Minister, for honouring this occasion by your presence. To me it is indeed a source of pride that behind our relationship in the affairs of State at this time of war, there lies an unbroken friendship extending over more than one-third of a century—a friendship kept warm by personal visits of one or the other to Britain or Canada. We have not, at all times, seen eye to eye. But in viewing the course which it has seemed wisest to take, we have seldom had difficulty in reconciling our views, and have never had reason to question their sincerity. To-day I stand at your side, one with you in thought and purpose and determination, never more honoured than that long years of public service should have afforded me an opportunity so to represent, before the world, the proud position of Canada at the side of Britain.

Perhaps you will permit me to express, in the presence of your fellow countrymen, something of the feelings which Canadians, one and all, cherish towards yourself. In the hour of Britain's greatest need, we have seen you personify the unbending determination, the dogged courage, and the unyielding perseverance of the British people. We have seen you do more than this. By the power of your eloquence, by the energy of your conduct, and by the genius of your leadership, you have galvanized a great people into heroic action, rarely equalled and never excelled in the history of warfare.

You have consistently upheld the right of men and nations freely to order their own affairs, in their own way, within the framework of international friendship and goodwill.

To-day, Nazi Germany, led by a man possessed by the power of evil, and corrupted by the evil of perverted power, seeks to crush all free peoples. Mankind may well be grateful that, here in Britain, a free man, who believes in the ultimate power of free men, has become the champion of the hosts of freedom.

It is a high destiny which, in the realm of either civil or international strife, links the name of any public man with the saving of his country. Of you, Mr. Churchill, history will record that, by your example and your leadership, you helped to save the freedom of the world.

Canada's Entry into War

Canada is proud of her position in the sisterhood of the British Commonwealth. But that position and association, had other reasons been lacking, would not have sufficed to bring Canada into a European war. Ours was not an automatic response to some mechanical organization of Empire. Canada's entry into the war was the deliberate decision of free people, by their own representatives in a free parliament.

Canada is a nation of the new world. As a nation of the new world, we placed ourselves freely at Britain's side because Britain's cause was the cause of freedom, not in this island alone, not in the British Empire alone, not in the old world alone, but everywhere in the world. Lincoln, in his day, saw that the United States could not survive half-slave and half-free. Likewise the Canadian people have clearly seen that the world to-day cannot long continue half-slave and half-free. Ere Poland was invaded we had come to see, as you had come to see, that Nazi Germany had been maddened by the poison of the evil doctrines of race and force; that the lust and passion of her rulers could be satisfied only by the blood and soil and treasure of her neighbours. We were well aware that ambition, feeding on itself, would steadily grow. We saw that if Hitler were successful in his immediate aims, the whole world would soon be threatened by the unlimited ambition of evil men, and by the might of the greatest military machine the world has ever known.

Canada with Britain to the End

When you in Britain determined to oppose this growing danger, we in Canada were with you from the start. Like you, we saw the folly of waiting passively for our turn to come. We will be with you to the end.

We are fighting to defend democratic and Christian ideals. We believe that everything which free men value and cherish, on this side of the grave, is in peril in this war. The right of men, rich and poor, to be treated as men; the right of men to make the laws by which they shall be governed; the right of men to work where they will, at what they will; the right of womankind to the serenity and sanctity of the home; the right of children to play in safety under peaceful heavens; the right of old men and women to the tranquillity of their sunset; the right to speak the truth in our hearts; the right to worship in our own way, the God in whom we believe.

When war came, Canada did not hesitate. But I am bound to say our resolve and our determination has been strengthened by your

magnificent endurance. We have been deeply moved by the example of the King and Queen, sharing the dangers and sorrows of their people. We have been stirred by your Prime Minister sounding the battle cry of humanity. But, above all, we have been inspired by the undaunted courage and the unshaken faith with which millions of ordinary men and women have faced destruction and death. We, in Canada, cannot all share your dangers, but we are proud to share your burdens. We are determined to share them to the utmost of our strength.

Canada's War Effort

You already know something of Canada's war effort. We have transformed one of the least military peoples on earth into a nation organized for modern war. Our war production gains daily in momentum. As the conflict has spread, as its intensity has grown, so has our resolve to put forth our utmost effort.

For your forces as well as ours, Canada to-day is making ships, aircraft, motor transport, universal carriers, tanks, field guns, machine-guns, anti-aircraft guns, munitions of many kinds, explosives, chemicals, radio devices, electrical equipment and a great many other essentials of modern war.

To-day Canada is a granary and a storehouse from which we are sending you all the food that ships can be found to carry. Our country has also become an arsenal of democracy, and a shipyard of the freedom of the seas.

By British standards, our navy is small. But its strength has increased tenfold since war began. When invasion first threatened this island, Canada was proud to be able to send her destroyers to join the Royal Navy in guarding your shores. The ships and men of Canada's navy are taking their full part in the escort of convoys on the North Atlantic passage.

Canada's air force also has its part in convoy duty. But the greatest task of the Royal Canadian Air Force—and Canada's greatest single contribution to the common cause—is our part in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Together with the associated Royal Air Force schools for which we have provided a home in Canada, it represents the greatest concentration of air training in the world.

In the Commonwealth Plan, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand are associated with Canada. Its purpose is the achievement of decisive supremacy in the air. The results already attained far exceed the original plans.

Thousands of graduates of the Air Training Plan already are serving in the Royal Air Force, or in our own Canadian squadrons in Britain. As the output of air crews increases, more Canadian airmen will serve with the R.A.F. More Canadian squadrons will also be formed. Before long the skies over Britain—and over Germany, too—will be filled with young airmen from our land.

A Remarkable Prophecy

And here may I pause to repeat what I believe will yet prove to be one of the most remarkable prophecies in all history. The original lines were written in Latin, 200 years ago, by the author of the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." Happily, they have been translated into excellent English verse. I give their message to you, brave people of Britain, as something to which I believe you may look with confidence:

*"The time will come, when thou shalt lift thine eyes
"To watch a long-drawn battle in the skies,
"While aged peasants, too amazed for words,
"Stare at the flying fleets of wond'rous birds.
"England, so long the mistress of the sea,
"Where winds and waves confess her sovereignty,
"Her ancient triumphs yet on high shall bear
"And reign, the sovereign of the conquered air."*

In the last great war the national pride of Canada was fired by the exploits of the Canadian Corps. When the present war came, we set about creating a new army which we were determined would rival the old. Canada's new army, I think I may say, is as well known in many parts of Britain as it is in Canada. Since my arrival, I have been proud to hear on all sides that the Canadian Corps, under General McNaughton's command, is as fine as any military unit in Britain.

In addition to the two operational divisions in the Corps, there are, in this country, many thousands of Canadian troops, including a tank brigade and an infantry division which have recently arrived. Before the year is out we shall send over still another division—this one, an armoured division.

You all know how eager our Canadian soldiers are for action against the enemy. I cannot make too clear that the policy of the Canadian government is to have our troops serve in those theatres where, viewing the war as a whole, it is believed their services will count most. The Canadian people are proud that to-day our men are among the defenders of the very heart of the free world.

And here let me express my thanks for the hospitable way in which our Canadians have been received into your hearts and homes. The Canadian forces in your midst are at once the symbol of the unity of our cause, and the most precious evidence we can give of our wholehearted support.

Magnitude of Britain's Task

One purpose I had in my present visit to Britain was to gain, from the point of vantage which Britain affords, a truer picture of the world conflict than is possible anywhere else. I am more than ever convinced that the dangers we face together are world-wide dangers. The very existence of this island is threatened. At Suez

and Gibraltar, and throughout the whole Mediterranean basin, there is a constant danger of enemy attacks. From the West and from the East, the security of India is threatened. In the Far East, menacing clouds hang over Singapore. The most vital sources of British supplies and the routes of communication and transportation are everywhere in danger. To all this must be added the enemy's gains in the long list of conquered nations. No greater mistake could be made than to fail adequately to measure the magnitude of the task; or to think that British interests alone are menaced by this world-encircling danger. The strength, the resources and the rapacity of the enemy are so great that no country which still possesses its freedom and independence is secure.

We face, to-day, battles not of nations but of continents. If, tomorrow, the world is not to face a battle between hemispheres, it is going to take all the strength that all the free peoples can muster to keep the conflict in this hemisphere, and finally extinguish it before the whole world is in flames.

In every country Hitlerism has found its most useful allies among those who believed they could save themselves by isolation and neutrality while others fought the battles of freedom. Although none will ever do more for freedom than the people of this island are doing in this greatest of all wars, Britain, without aid, far greater than any yet in sight, cannot win the war for freedom the world over. You, Mr. Churchill, said: "Give us the tools and we will finish the job." It was the appeal of a people who will never falter. But in our hearts we know, to-day, the war will be far longer, far harder, and far more desperate if all free men do not rally to your side while you are at the fulness of your strength. For the task that faces Britain and those who fight with her is, I verily believe, nothing less than the task of saving humanity.

The "Northern Bridge" and the New World

In recent days, you and I, Prime Minister, have crossed the great northern bridge which stretches through Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland from the Old World to the New. The narrow seas between Scotland and Iceland, between Iceland and Greenland, between Greenland and Newfoundland, through which you voyaged to your historic conference with President Roosevelt, are the most vital strategic areas in the world to-day. As I spanned those waters and islands, in the space of a single night, I had a new and more vivid sense of our nearness, in North America, to the heart of the world conflict.

I felt a new pride, too, that, from the beginning of the war, Canada has been a keeper of that northern bridge. In Newfoundland and Iceland, Canadian forces were the pioneers from the New World. Across that bridge come vast supplies of war materials and foodstuffs; yes, and of fighting men, too. Back across that same bridge, if this island bridgehead should ever be lost, would move the enslaving hordes of the new barbarians.

We know it is not enough to garrison the bridge itself, unless we are prepared to defend this island which is its eastern bridgehead. That is why the fighting men of Canada are here in growing numbers to share in the task which is our defence as well as yours. By your action, you, in Britain, have already made it clear that you will never open to any aggressor the road across the Northern Bridge, so long as brave men survive to keep it closed.

That the United States was to share in keeping this Northern Bridge was the best of news. I find further encouragement in the words of President Roosevelt last Monday when he said: "I know I speak for the conscience and determination of the American people when I say we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces." The most important step in crushing Hitler is to render wholly secure this island base from which the final attack must be launched.

We, in Canada, were greatly heartened when, three years ago, the President, after referring to the Dominion of Canada as part of the sisterhood of the British Empire, declared that the people of the United States would not stand idly by if the domination of Canadian soil were threatened by any other empire. In the name of our government, I reciprocated at once by recognizing Canada's responsibility to do what lay within her power to prevent attacks through our territory upon the United States. These declarations were the starting point of our agreement for joint defence.

Deepening Interdependence of the Free World

To-day, fortunately, we are witnessing the birth of still wider arrangements for joint defence between the British Empire and the United States. Your declaration, Prime Minister, that, in the Far East, Britain would stand at the side of the United States, is a sure sign of the deepening interdependence of the free world. A similar declaration on the part of the United States, as respects Nazi Germany, would, I believe, serve to shorten this perilous conflict. Such a declaration would be full of meaning for the German people. At the same time, it would constitute a realistic recognition that Britain is the one obstacle in the way of a Nazi attack upon the New World.

Without doubt, Britain could, if she would, purchase a temporary respite by agreeing to the continuance of the Nazi domination of continental Europe. Such a course you rightly refuse to consider because you know full well that all it would mean is an armed truce. You would face, and we in North America would face, an agony of prolonged uncertainty while Germany repaired her military machine and gathered fresh strength for a final assault on what remained of democracy in the world.

No prospect would please the Nazis more than the opportunity of consolidating their position in the conquered lands while preparing for the conquest of the rest of the world. That opportunity will never be given them. But it becomes daily clearer that resistance alone will not bring victory. Unless the whole resources and the total energy of the free world are thrown into the struggle, the war may drag on for years, carrying, in its train, famine, pestilence and horrors still undreamed of. Regardless of all else, we may be sure that, so long as the forces of destruction continue to rage, there can be no security, no progress and no peace in any corner of the world. Instead the world will drift more and more toward universal chaos in which hopes of reconstruction or of a new world order may altogether disappear.

A New World Order

Much is being said about a new world order to take the place of the old world order when the war is at an end. If that new order is not already on its way before the war is over, we may look for it in vain. A new world order cannot be worked out at some given moment and reduced to writing at a conference table. It is not a matter of parchments and of seals. That was one of the mistaken beliefs at the end of the last war.

A new world order, to be worthy of the name, is something that is born, not made. It is something that lives and breathes; something that needs to be developed in the minds and hearts of men; something that touches the human soul. It expresses itself in goodwill and in mutual aid. It is the application, in all human relations, of the principle of helpfulness and service. It is based, not on fear, greed and hate, but on mutual trust and the noblest qualities of the human heart and mind. It seeks neither to divide nor to destroy. Its aim is brotherhood, its method co-operation.

While the old order is destroying itself, this new relationship of men and nations already has begun its slow but sure evolution. It found expression when Britain determined to put an end to aggression in Europe; when other nations of the British Commonwealth took their place at the side of Britain; and when the United States resolved to lend its powerful aid to the nations which are fighting for freedom. It has found its latest expression in the Atlantic Charter. All these factors are combining to create one great brotherhood of freedom-loving peoples.

It must now be wholly clear that if the new world order, based upon freedom, is to assume definite shape, this can only be effected through the leadership of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America working in whole-hearted co-operation toward this great end. On such a foundation of unity of purpose and effort all free peoples may well hope to build an enduring new world order.

A New Heaven and a New Earth

"And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea . . . and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

A new heaven and a new earth—are not these, in very truth, what we seek to-day?

A heaven to which men, women, and little children no longer will look in fear, but where they may gaze again in silent worship and in thankfulness for the benediction of the sun and the rain; an earth no longer scarred by warfare and torn by greed, but where the lowly and humble of all races may work in ways of pleasantness and walk in paths of peace. And the sea no longer will be the scene of conflict nor harbour any menace; it, too, will gladden the hearts of men as it unites in friendly intercourse the nations of the world.

Then . . . "*shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Thro' all the circle of the golden year.*"

This new heaven, this new earth, is the vision which, at this time of war unites, inspires and guides Britain, Canada, other nations of the British Commonwealth, the United States and our allies in all parts of the world. No lesser vision will suffice to gain the victory. No lesser service to humanity will hold the faith and win the gratitude of mankind.

THE LORD MAYOR'S LUNCHEON

ADDRESS BY

Right Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, C.H., M.P.
Prime Minister of Great Britain

My Lord Mayor, I rise to propose your health.

I suppose that, during your year of office, you have a vast number of important and interesting gatherings over which you must preside, and I am sure that, like your predecessors, you have dispensed, even in these hard, precarious times, the famous hospitality of the city of London to them. I feel convinced that nothing in your year of office will stand out more vividly in your mind than this entertainment here to-day of so many military representatives of the Dominions to give a hearty welcome and do all honour to the Prime Minister of Canada, our guest, Mr. Mackenzie King.

I have, as he has reminded us, known him for a great many years. I remember, as an Under Secretary for the Colonies, negotiating with him the details of some Canadian legislation about which there was some hitch in the days when he was here at the side of that great Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. That is now 35 or 36 years ago. Ever since then I have enjoyed the honour and the pleasure of his friendship and have followed with close attention the long and consistent political message which he has delivered to his country, to the Empire, and to the times in which we live.

A Memorable and Momentous Declaration

To-day you have listened to a memorable and momentous declaration, made here amid our ruins of London. But it resounds throughout the Empire and is carried to all parts of the world by the marvellous mechanism of modern life and modern war.

You have listened to a speech which, I think, all those who have heard it will feel explains the long continued authority which Mr. Mackenzie King has wielded during the fifteen years he has been Prime Minister of Canada.

He has spoken of the great issues of war, and of the duty of all free men in all parts of the world to band together lest their heritage be wasted. He has spoken of the immense burden we have to bear, of our unflinching resolve to persevere, to carry forward our standard in common, and he has also struck that note, never absent from our minds, that no lasting or perfect solution of the difficulties with which we are now confronted—with which the whole world is now confronted—no diversion of that sad fate by which the whole world is menaced, can be achieved without a full co-operation, in every field, of all the nations which as yet lie outside the range of the conqueror's power.

In Mr. Mackenzie King we have a Canadian statesman who has always preserved the most intimate relations with the great republic of the United States, and whose name and voice are honoured there as they are on this side of the Atlantic. I had the opportunity of meeting the President of the United States a few weeks ago, and I know from him the great esteem in which Mr. Mackenzie King is held, and how much he has contributed to joining together in close, sympathetic action, the republic of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

I am grateful to Mr. Mackenzie King to-day for having put in terms perhaps more pointed than I, as a British Minister, would use, that overpowering sense we have that the struggle is dire, and that all the free men of the world must stand together in one line if humanity is to be spared a deepening and darkening and widening tragedy which can lead only, as Mr. Mackenzie King has said, to something in the nature of immediate world chaos.

I hope, Mr. Mackenzie King, during your all too brief visit here—the visit in a few weeks must draw to a close—you have found yourself able to see with your own eyes what we have gone through; and, also, to feel that unconquerable uplift of energy and of resolve which will carry this old island through the storm and carry with it also much that is precious to mankind.

The War Effort of Canada

You have a great knowledge of the flexible organization, a system ever changing and expanding, yet ever growing into a greater harmony, by which the British Commonwealth of Nations is conducted. You have also a knowledge of your own people, and your association with them is so long and so intimate, that it has enabled you to realize and express, in these hours of trouble, a more complete unity of Canada than has ever before been achieved.

You have taken your place at our councils, you have discussed and examined, with our professional experts, questions of strategy and war which are pending. You have seen your gallant Canadian Corps and other troops who are here. We have felt very much for them that they have not yet had a chance of coming to close quarters with the enemy. It is not their fault; it is not our fault; but there they stand, and there they have stood through the whole of the critical period of the last fifteen months at the very point where they would be the first to be hurled into a counter-stroke against an invader.

No greater service can be rendered to this country, no more important military duty can be performed by any troops in all the Allies. It seems to me that although they may have felt envious that Australian, New Zealand and South African troops have been in action, the part they have played in bringing about the final result is second to none.

The war effort of Canada during this war, happily, has not so far required effusion of blood upon a large scale. But that effort, in men, in ships, aircraft, air training, in finance, in food, constitutes an element in the resistance of the British Empire without which that resistance could not be successfully maintained.

For all these reasons, my Lord Mayor, we are most grateful to you for assembling us here to do honour to the Prime Minister of Canada. We feel that we have participated in an occasion memorable in itself and fruitful also for the future.

Canada, the Linchpin of the English-speaking World

Canada is the linchpin of the English-speaking world. Canada, with close relations of friendly, affectionate intimacy with the United States on the one hand, and with her unswerving fidelity to the British Commonwealth and the Motherland on the other, is the link which joins together these great branches of the human family, a link which, spanning the oceans, brings the continents into their true relation, and will prevent, in future generations, a division between the proud and once happy nations of Europe and the great countries which have come into existence in the New World.

CANADA AND THE WAR

SERVITUDE OR FREEDOM

The Present Position of the War

SPEECH BY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

at a dinner tendered in his honour by

THE CANADIAN CLUBS OF OTTAWA

THE CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA
SEPTEMBER 17, 1941

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CANADA AND THE WAR

SPEECH BY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

AT A DINNER TENDERED IN HIS HONOUR BY THE
CANADIAN CLUBS OF OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1941

*Mr. President, Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the
Canadian Clubs of Ottawa:*

I thank you for the honour of inviting me to speak to you upon my recent visit to Britain; and for selecting, for the occasion, the concluding day of the week of reconsecration.

In my visit to Britain, I had several purposes in view. The first was the fulfilment of a natural desire to visit the United Kingdom at this time of war, and thus to emphasize, in the minds of the people in the Old Land, and before the world, Canada's position at Britain's side. I wished to supplement my recent visit to the Canadian forces in various parts of our country with a visit, however brief, to the fighting men who are upholding the name and honour of Canada overseas. I was anxious to convey a word of greeting to our soldiers, sailors and airmen from their homes and families, and to bring back, as I fortunately am able to do, some word of reassurance of their well-being, to those whom they have left behind.

I desired to renew my friendship with the Prime Minister of Great Britain and to have the opportunity of personal conference with Mr. Churchill and his colleagues, and with professional experts

on questions of strategy, and, in particular, matters pertaining to Canada's war effort. I was desirous of seeing and learning, at first hand, as much as might be possible of actual conditions in Britain after two years of war. Most of all, perhaps, I wished, from the point of vantage which Britain provides, to survey, in its true proportions and perspective, the scene of world-wide conflict; and to obtain from the best informed sources, as accurate a picture as might be possible of the present position of the war, its probable trends, and duration.

These were large and important purposes. Any one of them might well have absorbed a much longer time than it was possible for me to give to all combined. Having, however, from the outset of the war, been in closest touch with the government of Britain, and having followed in detail from official sources the course of events from day to day, I feel that, short though my stay in England necessarily was, it was sufficiently long to meet in considerable part each of the purposes I had in view.

For obvious reasons, I shall, this evening, be obliged to restrict such account of my visit as it may be possible for me to give, to but one of its main objectives, leaving for Parliament, or for other occasions, such further account of additional features as it may be expected, and desirable for me to give. I propose, therefore, to speak of the impression which the visit as a whole has left of the present position of the war. Of that, I am sure you are anxious above all else to hear.

The British people and Canada's fighting forces

Let me say, however, in advance, just one word about the people of Britain, and our own fighting forces overseas. After two years of war, the men and women of that beleaguered Isle are, I believe, more resolute, more determined, more courageous than ever. But, they have, I believe, a greater burden than ever to bear. It has been well and truly said that "the worst part of martyrdom is not the last agonizing moment; it is the wearing, daily steadfastness." That is what one realizes in Britain, as it can only be realized in a country which daily faces the threat of actual invasion, and has already suffered actual destruction of its cities, its national monuments and its homes. The scene of devastation in bombed out areas such as the one surrounding St. Paul's Cathedral, and covering a vast part of the city of London, is truly appalling. That destruction is paralleled in many parts of the United Kingdom. Those scenes must ever be present in the minds of the men and women of Britain. They relate to the past, but they are even more terrifying in what they disclose of a possible future. It is this burden which, in addition to all others, the people of Britain are called upon continually to bear. A respite from bombing, such as has been experienced in greater or less degree since the beginning of the Russian campaign, may cause the visitor to Britain to feel that

many of the nation's activities are proceeding as usual, as indeed they are, to an extent which is nothing short of marvellous, but the martyrdom of daily anxiety, and prolonged weariness, is ever present.

It is in this light that Canada's contribution to the cause is best understood. The most casual visitor to Britain—to almost any part of the Island—could not fail to realize that the Canadians are numbered among her defenders nor how grateful the people of Britain are for their presence. Make no mistake about it, the British people know our men are at their side. There are, as you all know, in Britain to-day, well over 100,000 of Canada's fighting men. The significance the British people and the British government attach to Canada's military contribution to the defence of Britain, on land, at sea and in the air, I can perhaps best leave to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to say. Every Canadian heart must have been thrilled by Mr. Churchill's words when he said that our Canadian soldiers stood "at the very point where they would be the first to be hurled into a counter-stroke against the invader." I can assure you that it was no flight of rhetoric, but a measured statement, when Mr. Churchill further said that no greater service could be rendered to Britain, and no more important military duty performed by any troops in all the Allies, and when, after referring to what had taken place in other theatres of war, he added that the part they have played in bringing about the final result was second to none.

Significance of Canada's contribution

But the fighting men of Canada are not only sharing in the defence of Britain; they are also helping to carry the war into the enemy's territory. Our pilots and airmen are daily engaged in actual operations. In the growing numbers of Canadian pilots, observers and air gunners, serving with the Royal Air Force, and in the squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force in Britain, we are already witnessing the telling effect of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which daily looms larger in the strategy of the war.

The nature of the work of Canada's Navy, in British waters and on the North Atlantic, does not lend itself to display, but I found, in informed circles, a full knowledge and very warm appreciation of the importance of Canada's naval co-operation with Britain.

From all sides, I heard nothing but praise of the machines and weapons of war which Canada is sending across the sea in ever-growing volume. Canadian industry and Canadian labour may well be proud of their part in forging the tools of victory. In a struggle in which machines are essential, we can afford to spare no effort to maintain the momentum of our war production. Speaking what I knew was in the minds and hearts of our farmers and

others of our growers and producers, I was indeed proud to be able to assure the government and the people of Britain that Canada would send them all the food that ships could be found to carry.

I shall leave it to Mr. Churchill himself to express what Britain feels concerning Canada's war effort. I have already quoted some of his words spoken at the Mansion House less than a fortnight ago. Let me conclude this portion of my remarks with further words spoken, on the same occasion, by the Prime Minister of Britain. It is the message I bring back from the government and people of Britain to my colleagues in the Cabinet and to the people of Canada. Here are Mr. Churchill's words:—

“The war effort of Canada, during this war, happily, has not so far required effusion of blood upon a large scale, but that effort, in men, in ships, aircraft, air training, in finance, in food, constitutes an element in the resistance of the British Empire without which that resistance could not be successfully maintained.”

The Prime Minister, the King and Queen

Of Mr. Churchill himself and of his colleagues, I should like to say a word. Having sat with them in Council, I would say that I marvel at the fidelity, ability, and resiliency with which they carry the burden of their great responsibilities. They are surrounded by the best of professional expert opinion and advice. Their discussions are supplemented by the freest interchange of view and opinion with the governments of the several Dominions. I feel that, for purposes of Commonwealth consultation, at a time of war, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to improve upon what in effect is a continuing conference of Cabinets, established, under the system of immediate and constant communication, as it had come into being prior to the beginning of the war, and has since been developed.

Of Mr. Churchill, I should like to repeat what I said in London, in his presence, and in the presence of his fellow countrymen; that of him, history, I believe, will record that, by his example, and his leadership, he had helped to save, not his country only, but the freedom of the world.

I was deeply impressed by the new bonds which have been established between the King and Queen and the people. The immediate way in which Their Majesties have shared the dangers, the sorrows and the sufferings of the people, has greatly deepened the hold the King and Queen have always had on their loyalty and affections. May I pause, here, to repeat the heartfelt greetings which I was asked by King George and Queen Elizabeth to give to the people of Canada. Her Majesty Queen Mary also wished me to convey her remembrances and good wishes to the Canadian people.

What Two Years of War Have Confirmed

Were I to seek to express in a single sentence what, above all else, has impressed itself most deeply upon my mind as the result of my visit to Britain, I would say it was the confirmation, beyond the shadow of a doubt, of the view I have held, from the outset of the war, of the real issue in the struggle, of the nature of the forces in conflict, and of the probable scale of the conflict itself. That view I expressed, in the following words, in a broadcast delivered on the day Britain entered the war:—

“The forces of evil have been loosed in the world in a struggle between the pagan conception of a social order which ignores the individual and is based upon the doctrine of Might, and a civilization based upon the Christian conception of the brotherhood of man, with its regard for the sanctity of contractual relations, and the sacredness of human personality.”

We have now entered upon the third year of war. It has taken two years of conflict to convince the world—if, indeed, all peoples are even yet convinced—of the truth of that statement. The wonder, however, is, not that it should have taken two years to bring the truth home to mankind; the marvel rather is that, in the space of two years, Nazi Germany should have been able so clearly to demonstrate its accuracy.

How, it may be asked, was it possible to discern, at the outbreak of war, that the issue was what it is; that the forces were what they are, and that the conflict, ere its close, would be on a world scale. The answer to those questions is to be found in the philosophy of modern Germany, in the ambitions of Germany, revealed, time after time, since the days of Bismarck, and in Nazi deception, terror and violence. To any one who had studied the history of Germany for the last hundred years, it should not have been difficult to realize that the forces being loosed upon the world, and the methods to be employed in the wider struggle, would be those with which the Nazis had gained control of Germany itself. The issue to be fought out on a world scale was the issue between the Nazis and their defeated opponents in Germany. Unless the Nazi power was destroyed, it was clear that it would seek to expand its sway, without limits of space or time.

Expansion of the Conflict

When war came, the light of a Christian civilization had already been extinguished in Nazi Germany. Human freedom and, with it, human brotherhood, had already been crushed. Every interest had been made subordinate to the creation of the most powerful military machine ever known. Men who resisted were ruthlessly imprisoned or murdered. Deception, terror and violence had become the practised arts of statecraft.

Since September, two years ago, these same forces have been loosed, first, beyond the boundaries and across the territories of the countries bordering on Germany, and, then, as her conquests mounted, farther and farther afield. To-day no country is too remote to be menaced by the deception of Nazi agents, by the terror of the Gestapo, or by the violence of German armed aggression. The Nazi sway knows no limits but the limits of Nazi rapacity and Nazi power.

Two years ago, ambition so unlimited, and aim so vast, appeared, to most men, utterly fantastic. The scope and magnitude of so great a danger were to many, at the time, beyond comprehension. It is not surprising that national security at that time was still conceived of in terms of neutrality, and that individual countries should still have thought of their position in terms of powerful isolation. If there is one thing that the last two years have made plain, it is surely that as a means of escape from the encircling danger which now threatens the entire world, no nation which wishes to see freedom survive, can now look to anything so old fashioned as its own sovereign rights, or so restricted as its own unaided strength. Remoteness from the immediate scene of conflict has ceased to be a safeguard for men and nations that cherish their freedom. Surely we have now come to see that, even in seeking the preservation of our own freedom, all who cherish freedom are members one of another, without regard to class, or race or nationality. If human freedom is to survive, all free men, regardless of national frontiers, must work together for its preservation.

Humanity Superior to Nationality

Some years ago, I made a special study of the problems of industry, and of the principles on which industrial reconstruction should be based if, after years of war, industrial strife were not to follow international strife. At that time, more than twenty-two years ago, I reached the conclusion that there could be no permanent peace in industry unless the claims of humanity, in industrial relations, were recognized as superior to those of industry. In other words, it seemed to me that industry must recognize that it existed to serve the needs of humanity; not that humanity existed to serve the greed of industry. I felt at the time—though I did not do more than express it in passing—that what was true of industry was equally true of nationality; that unless the claims of humanity were recognized as superior to those of any one nation or group of nations, we should never have enduring international peace. I should like to emphasize that truth to-day. As I viewed the present conflict, after two years of war, from the vantage ground of Britain, one reflection impressed itself, more than all else, upon my mind. It was the impression of the evil of national power when it exalts itself above humanity.

The World's Freedom Menaced

Britain still stands. But look at what stretches before her: a Europe which, all but completely, from the Atlantic to the steppes of Russia, lies prostrate at the feet of Germany.

People everywhere have been asking the question: why did Hitler attack Russia? The answer, it seems to me, is a very simple one. It is the answer which to-day would be given to the same question asked regarding Poland, or Norway, or Holland, or Belgium, and all the other countries of Europe that he has already conquered or invaded. Hitler attacked in order that he might gain in strategic position, in resources, and in power. He sought also to remove the last potential menace of land attack, upon his forces of tyranny, before the Nazis became locked in mortal conflict with what remained of the forces of freedom, at the spearhead of which the peoples of Britain continue to stand.

The President of the United States, in the latest of his great pronouncements, did not hesitate to say: "It must be explained again and again to people who like to think of the United States navy as an invincible protection, that this can be true only if the British navy survives. That if the world outside the Americas falls under Axis domination, the shipbuilding facilities which the Axis powers would then possess in all of Europe, in the British Isles and in the Far East would be much greater than all the shipbuilding facilities and potentialities of all the Americas—not only greater, but two or three times greater."

Do I need to say more? It must surely be apparent that if freedom is to be preserved anywhere in this world, we have now come to a time and place where forces of vaster scope and proportions than those of any single nation or empire, however powerful, must unite in opposing those forces which to-day seek world conquest and world domination. Union merely in purpose and aim will not be sufficient. The world's free forces must act increasingly as one, in every aspect of the common cause, if humanity is to be saved a prolonged and bitter agony. Nothing less than one vast brotherhood of freedom will suffice to-day to preserve the world's freedom.

Deepening Interdependence of British Commonwealth and United States

I said, in London, that nothing in recent months had been more significant than the recognition of the deepening interdependence of the British Commonwealth and the United States. That deepening interdependence is the brightest light I see upon the world's horizon at the beginning of this third year of war. Let me emphasize here its true significance. That deepening interdependence has not developed because Britain or the British Commonwealth of Nations are weaker to-day than they have been hitherto. They are, I believe, —in fact, I know—far stronger than they have ever been. It is not

that the defences of the United States are weaker. They are, in fact, far stronger than they ever were. The growing sense of interdependence has arisen because, while, albeit at the sacrifice of assistance to other nations, the British Commonwealth and the United States might each for itself be able to resist invasion and conquest, each is coming to realize that neither acting alone could destroy a military machine such as Germany already possesses, and is in a position further to strengthen. Without the common action of both, the present war might well drag on for years, and the world be reduced to a condition of chaos which will make decisive victory, not to mention reconstruction, impossible.

What we have all still to learn is that, while the Nazi leaders are masters of the arts of deception, of intrigue, of brutality and of terror, beneath the Nazi regime is the Prussian military machine. Compared in power with Naziism, Prussian militarism is as the ocean itself to the foam engendered upon its surface in a storm. It is the most powerful engine of destruction the world has known. Behind Germany's numbers, behind the extent of her conquests, behind the new resources of which, for the time being at least, the Germans have become the masters, lies the Prussian mind. It is the real force behind the Nazi terror. It is the real secret of German power. It remains the implacable foe. The German war machine, the inhuman monster which the Prussian mind has created and continues to direct has already ravaged a whole continent, and impoverished, enslaved, strangled or devoured millions of human lives. It is a dragon which can only be slain by fighting men.

From now on, let free men everywhere face reality. Let them recognize that it is something infinitely greater than the fate of any country which they are called upon to defend; that it is the defence of freedom not of any country, not of any continent, nor, indeed, of any hemisphere, but that it is the freedom of mankind which is at issue. For we are all members one of another.

History Repeats Itself

In notes on his play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois", Robert E. Sherwood has a most illuminating passage on the man whose life he has sought to portray. He tells us that Lincoln, from a man of doubt and indecision—even of indifference—became astonishingly transformed into a man of passionate conviction and decisive action. Lincoln, he states, was always opposed, in theory, to slavery; but was even more opposed to the stirring up of trouble. He knew that in the slave question were stores of high explosive which, if ignited, could destroy the Union. In so far as he was concerned, North and South could have gone on living together, harmoniously, half slave and half free, had that been possible. But in those stirred and troubled years, says Sherwood, the United States was refusing to remain, as it had been, divided into North and South. The wheels of the covered wagons were beginning to cut long furrows across

the plains beyond the Mississippi River. Lincoln had frequent contact with the drivers of those covered wagons. To his progressive spirit, it became a personal matter when he heard increasingly hot arguments as to whether all that vast new territory of the West should be slave or free. It was the question of the extension of slavery, says Sherwood, which converted Lincoln into the leader of a militant cause. If he was willing to let the South mind its own business, he was not willing to stand by in silence when it threatened to establish domination of the West.

In one of the acts of Sherwood's play, a little boy is lying sick in a covered wagon. His people are travelling far to seek a new home—to make the earth a good place for their children to live in. They are not afraid of the perils that lie along the way.

Lincoln humbly prays to God that their child be not taken from his parents. "Grant him," Lincoln prays, "the freedom of life. Do not condemn him to the imprisonment of death. Do not deny him his birthright. Let him know the sight of great plains and high mountains, of green valleys and wide rivers. For this little boy is an American, and these things belong to him, and he to them. Spare him, that he too may strive for the ideal for which his fathers have laboured, so faithfully and for so long."

The prayer which Lincoln gave for this sick boy was, in effect, says Sherwood, a prayer for the survival of the United States of America.

History is forever repeating itself. The parallel between the great crisis in the history of the United States, and the issue which faces the world today is almost complete. The difference lies solely in the scale upon which the human drama is unfolding itself. In Lincoln's day, it was the fate of a single country which was threatened because of its people being half slave and half free. Could that great country, as its settlement developed and its numbers increased, continue to exist half slave and half free? That was the question Lincoln asked himself, and he saw that there was but one answer to the question. Either the United States would become, in the course of time, all free, or slavery would everywhere exist. The issue, he believed, had to be fought out, and fought out to a finish.

Slavery or Freedom

The lesson Lincoln learned in his day has come to have world wide application today. It is one thing for a people to determine for itself its own form of government and its own way of life. That is a right recognized fully in the Atlantic Charter. It is quite another for any nation to attempt to force its form of government and its way of life upon other peoples. It is because Nazi Germany has chosen to force her so-called order upon all peoples, that, for free men, there is no choice but to crush Hitler and his Nazi system, and to rid the world forever of the Prussian militarism on which it is founded.

As I look at the world today, that is the picture as it presents itself to my inner vision. Only instead of the scene of conflict between slavery and freedom being confined to a single country, it has already assumed the proportions of a conflict between continents. It may rapidly become a war between hemispheres. The issue will have to be fought out. It will have to be fought out to a finish.

The line which to-day separates the remaining free peoples of the world, from those already enslaved, may not be as clearly defined as was the line between the North and South in the America of Lincoln's day. But it is a line even more sharply defined by brutality and barbarity. In the world to-day, as in the Union of Lincoln's day, it is the West that must decide the issue. Already, the barbaric hordes infest virtually the whole of Europe. Only Britain remains free. Behind the lands already conquered, they are fighting desperately for even vaster domains. They must not be allowed to complete their conquests in the old world. For, let there be no mistake. It is no more possible for an Eastern hemisphere, enslaved, to rest in harmony with a Western hemisphere that is free, than for darkness and light to dwell together. Either the free forces of the world must destroy the forces of tyranny which, in two years, have plunged Europe into mediaeval darkness, or themselves come to be held in thrall by the evil powers which, to-day, seek the world's domination.

Mankind cannot long continue half slave and half free. A world, half slave and half free is the position that confronts the nations to-day as we enter upon a third year of war. If their peoples are to keep their personal and national freedom, nations that are still free must fight, not in self defence only, but equally to rescue from the jaws and the claws of the Frankenstein monster that Germany has brought into being, the peoples of other lands, yes and of Germany herself whom otherwise it is destined also to devour and destroy.

Nationality Must Serve Humanity

Again, I repeat, humanity must no longer be made to serve national ends alone, whether those ends be mere isolated self defence, or world domination. Nations everywhere must be made to serve and to save humanity. That is the supreme lesson, for all peoples, as we now enter upon a third year of war.

We are concluding to-night a week devoted to the reconsecration of the people of Canada to the great task which they undertook two years ago. That task, as I have said, is our part in the saving of humanity from a descent into universal chaos. In order speedily to accomplish that task, the total effort of all free men is needed. We in Canada can make no more effective appeal to free men throughout the world than the appeal of our own example, as a people still removed from the heart of the struggle, yet putting forth our utmost effort.

I have already said that this war, in its essence, is not so much a war between nations, as the clash of two opposing forces in the world. These two forces are present, in greater or less degree, in every nation and in every people. They are competing for possession of the soul of man. They are nothing less than the forces of good and evil. The triumph of the cause of evil, which the Nazis have made their own, would usher in a world governed by men who believe Might is Right, and who would use force without limit or scruple to gain their ends. It would be a world of masters and slaves; a world of masters corrupted by the evil of perverted power, and of slaves condemned to the depths of human degradation.

But, if the forces of evil are routed; if Nazi Germany and all her wicked works are destroyed, this war will assume, in human history, the shape of a social revolution, out of which mankind may hope for a new order to emerge; an order in which the power of Right, not Might, will increasingly control, and from which the injustices of the old order, one by one, will be banished. In this new order, the rights of man will be determined not by privilege derived from inheritance, position or possessions, but, increasingly, by men's own contribution, through their own lives, to the common need and the common good.

A Supreme Effort Vital

Just one word in conclusion. You will gather from what I have said that I believe that two years of war have served not to lessen but to increase the magnitude of the conflict. For three months, a bloody and spectacular struggle has been waged in Eastern Europe. In that struggle, the resistance of Russian arms has been magnificent. The effort of Russia has, however, not been without its subtle dangers to our cause. In many hearts has been born the deceptive hope that Russia might win the war for us. There could be no more perilous illusion. Russia is fighting to save herself, as Poland, as Holland, as Belgium, as France, as Yugoslavia and as Greece fought to save themselves. Whatever the outcome in Russia may be, it should be realized that the power, the skill and the resources of the enemy are so great that the slightest relaxation of effort in any direction would be fraught with the greatest of risks for all. Let us never forget the size, and the power, of Germany's war machine, and that while German forces fight on distant fronts, Germany herself, and the countries controlled by Germany, continue to manufacture the equipment and munitions needed to effect the necessary repairs and to keep her armed forces at the highest state of efficiency.

I have said nothing of other theatres of war, and of other dangers, from which the Russian campaign with its tremendous and dramatic clash of great masses of men has tended, for the moment, to divert our attention. I have said nothing of Africa, or of the Orient, nothing of the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, or the Pacific. This war will not

end until all the world is reduced to a condition of servitude, or until the nations that are still free triumph over Nazi Germany. We know that the free peoples will triumph in the end. But how long it may take to determine the issue, God alone knows.

The World's Future at Stake

How much, when it is over, may be left of what is worthwhile in the world, no one can say. That is why I believe it is vital to make a supreme effort now to convince the people of Germany that they never can hope to win. Such a supreme effort can be made only if every nation and every man, who is still free, put forth their utmost effort. "The length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass", to use words employed by President Roosevelt a night or two ago, the extent of the wastage of human life; the chance for reconstruction, ere mankind encounters something in the nature of world chaos, all alike wait upon what it is possible for men, who are still free, to do, here, and now.

So I would say to every one in our own, and in other lands, who has not yet found his true place in the war effort of his country:—

"Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armour,
And forth to the fight have gone.
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The Past and the Future are nothing,
In the face of the stern To-day.

.

. . . Your arm will never be stronger,
Or the need so great as To-day."

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passed

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I think you might tell Moffat that he can pass the word along to Mackenzie King that I do hope to see him very soon but that it had best be deferred until about the tenth or fifteenth of October. I will know more definitely in a few days.

F. D. R.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1941

My dear Mr. President:

Pierrepoint Moffat, who came down from Ottawa for two or three days, reports that Mr. Mackenzie King has returned from England deeply concerned on the gravity of the war situation, and with his chin far out in the way of aggressive leadership.

Mr. King asked Moffat to give you the following message. He was most pleased with your suggestion over the telephone that he come down and spend a week-end with you, either here or in Hyde Park. He very much wants to see you but in view of his London speech, and his more recent Ottawa speech, in which he has not hesitated to give the United States some plain speaking advice, he feels that you might conceivably be embarrassed if he were to come down at this time. In any event, he feels you should decide on the timing. He will therefore leave the initiative to you and has so arranged matters that any time that you suggest, he
will

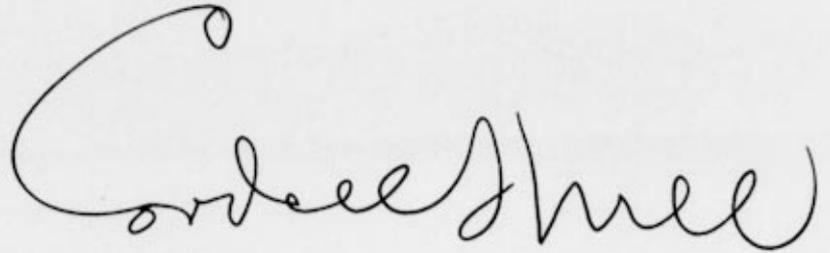
The President

The White House.

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will be able to leave Ottawa on short notice, particularly short if you decide on Hyde Park.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Cordell Hull". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored paper. The first letter "C" is large and loops back to the start of the word. The name "Hull" is written in a fluid, connected style.

Hyde Park, N. Y.,
September 27, 1941.

Dear Mackenzie:-

Thank you for yours of the twenty-second. I was sure that you had been incorrectly quoted, or quoted only in part, and personally I was not in the least worried.

I know that you and I can always be frank with each other and that is why I tell you that the way the report of your speech came over the wires had a temporarily harmful effect -- nothing serious, however.

It was fitted in by the isolationists with the demands of those who here are seeking an immediate declaration of war by us.

As you know, I have to watch this Congress and public opinion like a hawk and actual events on the ocean, together with my constant reiteration of freedom of the seas, are increasing our armed help all the time.

I need not tell you that we have begun to have practically sole charge of the safety of things to twenty-six degrees longitude, and to a further extension in the waters well to the eastward of Iceland.

Furthermore, I think that our clearing of Canadian-American priorities, and the dovetailing of the two programs, is progressing splendidly. Really big production is in sight.

I do want to see you very soon and I shall let you know in a week or two something a little bit more definite about my plans. I have to keep everything in abeyance just now.

Best of luck. Take care of yourself.

As ever yours,

The Right Honorable
William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,
Canada.



Ottawa, September 22, 1941

Dear Mr. President:

I have been distressed to learn that certain passages in the address which I delivered at the Mansion House in London on Thursday, September 4th, have been the subject of unfavourable comment in certain sections of the press in the United States. Much of this comment is clearly based upon a garbled version of the text of the speech which was not corrected for several hours after the advance copies were released.

The distortion of the text was caused by the deletion by the British censors of a sentence which read: "Your declaration, Prime Minister, that in the Far East, Britain would stand at the side of the United States, is a sure sign of the deepening interdependence of the free world." This sentence immediately preceded one which read: "A similar declaration on the part of the United States, as respects Nazi Germany, would, I believe, serve to shorten this perilous conflict." The consequence of the deletion was to make it appear that the similar declaration to which I referred was a declaration similar to that you made at Kingston, on August 18th, 1938.

The false impression thus created was further enhanced by a press despatch from London which represented that I had appealed for a "guarantee" to Britain similar to that given to Canada. Of course, the word "guarantee" was not used at all.

I regret exceedingly that such a perversion of my words should have appeared. As I am most anxious that you should understand the circumstances and that you should be aware of the exact words used, I am enclosing a copy of the full text of the speech I delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet. I am also enclosing a copy of the speech delivered before the Canadian Clubs of Ottawa since my return. You will notice that in both speeches what I was seeking to portray ~~is~~ world danger of the present conflict; and, if the nations of Europe are not to be left in their present plight, the danger alike to Britain and to this continent through the magnitude of Britain's task.

With kindest personal regards.

Yours very sincerely,

W. Woodrow Wilson

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

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CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

October 6th, 1941.

 and Personal.

file

My dear General Watson;

During a brief absence from Washington of Mr. McCarthy, I have received a telegram addressed to him by the Prime Minister of Canada, asking him to transmit a most secret and personal message to the President. I should be glad if you would pass the message to the President. It reads as follows:

"I wish to let you know how much I appreciate the arrangements which you have made possible for the transport and convoy overseas of our Armoured Division. Churchill, I know, is deeply grateful for the great assistance which you have given us."

Yours sincerely,

Major General Edwin M. Watson, DECLASSIFIED
Secretary to the President, State Dept. letter, OCT 19 1972
The White House,
Washington, D. C. By RT Date APR 10 1973

Canada Folder
1-41

October 7, 1941.

Dear Mackenzie:-

I expect to be at Hyde Park from Friday, October thirty-first, through Tuesday, November fourth, and Princess Juliana and her children are coming down from Canada on the thirty-first for the weekend. I am wondering if you could come down at the same time that they do, even though you will probably have to go back for your meeting of Parliament on Saturday night or Sunday.

I do want to talk with you about a lot of things and I hope you can come.

As ever yours,

The Right Honorable
William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa,
Canada.



Personal

Ottawa,
October 1, 1941

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

My dear Franklin:

I was pleased to receive yesterday your kind letter written at Hyde Park, on the 27th.

I was not surprised to know that the way the report of my speech at the Mansion House, in London, came over the wires, had a temporarily harmful effect. That, I knew, would be the case as soon as I saw the report itself. That is why I thought it well to let you know that I, myself, was conscious of the mischievous use which would obviously be made of the incorrect version not only of what I had intended, but of what I actually said. I am relieved, however, to know that it has not occasioned you any real embarrassment.

Any time that you would like me to run down either to Hyde Park or to Washington, just let me have a day or two's notice in advance, and I shall be able to arrange accordingly.* Please, however, do not have me in any way on your mind; also know that I shall fully understand if an hour, or half an hour, is all the time you may have to spare for a talk, and indeed, if you think it best, to postpone our meeting indefinitely. I know what your days are like. I also know what some people are like who are only too

** Perhaps I should mention our Parliament resumes on Nov. 3rd.
I doubt if its sittings will continue more than a few weeks
before adjournment - until the New Year.
W.C.*

anxious to misrepresent any and every act, where they think their own ends may be served by so doing.

I have been reading the beautifully written "Life of Mrs. Roosevelt" by Rita S. Halle Kleeman. The volume was presented to me by Miss Kleeman, and it is inscribed by Mrs. Roosevelt. I cannot tell you the pleasure its pages have brought to me, and how glad I am to have had that volume for reading just at this time. My thoughts have never been more of you, and with you, than in these recent months and days.

I hope you are keeping well, and that you are being given the strength equal to your days.

I am, as always,

Woolen



*full personal
Personnel*

*Canada Folder
1-41*

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

October 14th, 1941.

Dear Mr. President

Permit me to thank you for your kindness in asking me to lunch. I enjoyed immensely seeing you again and having what was to me an intensely interesting hour with you. I sincerely hope I did not trespass too long.

I have reported to the Prime Minister your desire to have him as a visitor at Hyde Park, bringing with him in his private car Princess Juliana and entourage. He is awaiting with interest your written invitation, to which I am sure you will receive a prompt acceptance.

You said something yesterday about not knowing the number of Canadians now engaged in military, naval and air service at home and abroad. I enclose a small pamphlet which gives you the information revised to September 1st, 1941. If you will keep it at hand should anyone ask you the question you will be able to answer readily.

With kindest regards, and looking forward to the middle of next month, I am, as ever

Most respectfully and

Faithfully yours,

Lucien M. Carlier

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

Canada's War Record

Revised to September 1, 1941

1. Canada entered the war after full and free debate and entirely of her own volition on September 10, 1939.

2. Canadian sailors, soldiers and airmen serving overseas More than 100,000

Canadian sailors, soldiers and airmen voluntarily enlisted for service anywhere for duration of war and at present in Canada, in Canadian waters or in North American outposts.... About 220,000

Total on Active Service..... 320,000

Number of Men in Royal Canadian Navy.... 23,000

Number of men in Canadian Active Army.... 230,000

Number of men in Royal Canadian Air Force. 67,000

Reserve Army (given part-time training and liable to be called out for home defence)..... 170,000

Total at Home and abroad..... 490,000

3. Since last March Canada has been drafting single men 21 to 24 years of age for full-time home defence duties with the Active Army. During their four months' period of preliminary training these men are given an opportunity to volunteer for service anywhere with the Navy, Army or Air Force. Of the 19,000 who had gone to camp by August 4, a large number have already volunteered for service anywhere.

4. There are more than ten times as many people in the United States as there are in Canada. In terms of potential manpower, Canada's 320,000 on active service would be equivalent to a strength of more than 3,200,000 in the United States' armed forces without taking account of a reserve army for home defence.

5. Some hundreds of Canadians are attached to the Royal Navy, a large number of Canadians are serving in the R.A.F. and some in the British Army.

6. The Canadian Navy has more than 250 vessels, many of which are serving around the British Isles and elsewhere overseas. By March, 1942, it will have about 400 ships.

7. The Canadian Navy has assisted in convoying ships carrying more than 30,000,000 deadweight tons, sunk enemy submarines, effected rescues, captured several enemy vessels, and caused others to be scuttled. It has lost three ships in naval operations.

8. Three Canadian divisions are now in Britain. This Canadian Army guards a vital sector. It has recently been reinforced with a tank brigade. The Canadian Army will go wherever required. It is being kept in Britain because it is regarded as an essential part of British defences at this time.

9. The Sixth Canadian Division is now being mobilized. This will give the Canadian Army the greatest divisional strength in its history.

10. Canadian airmen in the R.A.F. and in R.C.A.F. squadrons have shot down a large number of enemy planes. Others have engaged in bombing and reconnaissance work. A considerable number of R.C.A.F. squadrons now operate in Britain. One thousand Canadian radio technicians have for some time been assisting the R.A.F. in combatting air raids.

11. The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan now operates the full 90 schools planned for September of this year. It has over 124 establishments of all kinds and operates about 100 air fields. Twice as many air fighters as originally planned for this time have been turned out, and a very large number have already arrived in Britain. The rate is now increasing.

The estimated cost of the Air Training Plan for three years is \$824,000,000 of which amount Canada's share will be \$531,000,000. Canada provides about 80 per cent of the students. The remainder are from Australia and New Zealand. British airmen also train in Canada.

12. About 8% of the aircrew trained or in training in the R.C.A.F. are Americans, and 600 Americans are acting as instructors for the Air Training Plan. More than seven thousand Americans have joined the Canadian Army. Many of these airmen and soldiers are already overseas.

13. More than 1,300 Canadian sailors, soldiers and airmen are now listed as dead or missing. Of these 784 were killed, 303 died and 241 are missing. Three hundred and forty-seven have been wounded. Many Canadians have been decorated or mentioned in despatches.

14. During the remainder of 1941 Canada will send overseas the Fifth (Armoured) Division, and other troops; increasing numbers of airmen, about 2,500 more radio technicians, and naval reinforcements. By the end of this year the number of trained Canadian airmen overseas will be equal to a division of infantry, and the Dominion will have four Army divisions overseas.

15. Canadian citizens' voluntary aid to Britain in the form of money and needed articles for the victims of enemy bombing and in the form of funds for the purchase of war planes, totals several millions of dollars. Blankets, clothing, first aid equipment, ambulances, mobile kitchens and other services have been provided.

There are several Canadian hospitals in Britain staffed by Canadian doctors and nurses. Other Canadian civilians in Britain are rendering valuable service.

16. About 4,000 women are to be enlisted in the women's auxiliary services of the Army and Air Force by March of next year.

17. Sailors, soldiers and airmen guard Canada's shores. Coastal and AA guns are in position, and naval and air bases are located at strategic points. Other air fields are being built, including a string intended to give military planes access to Alaska.

Canadian soldiers helped to garrison Iceland for a year and others are now on duty in Newfoundland and in the British West Indies. Canada is co-operating fully with the United States in hemisphere defence.

Troops guard vital points throughout the country. Civilian defence and A.R.P. units are organized. Many cities have had blackout practices. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police guards against fifth column activities and sabotage.

Canada has taken charge of a number of enemy prisoners of war. They are kept in internment camps.

18. Supplies which Canada has so far sent to Britain include foodstuffs, such as wheat, bacon, eggs, cheese and canned goods, raw materials such as base metals and timber, and war equipment such as machine guns, two-pounder guns, AA-gun barrels, shells, small arms ammunition, explosives and chemicals, airplanes, corvettes, minesweepers, small boats, mechanized transport and universal

carriers. The value of such products being sent to Britain during the present fiscal year (April 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942) will be about \$1,500,000,000.

BETWEEN THE OUTBREAK OF WAR AND MARCH 31, 1941, CANADA FINANCED MORE THAN \$500,000,000 WORTH OF BRITISH WAR PURCHASES IN THE DOMINION. BY MARCH 31, 1942, CANADA WILL HAVE PROVIDED BRITAIN WITH NEARLY \$1,000,000,000 MORE FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

19. Canada has put tankers and other ships at Britain's disposal. Canadian ship repair facilities are being stepped up to a maximum.

20. War materials now being turned out in Canada include corvettes, minesweepers, many types of small naval vessel, airplanes, tanks, two kinds of machine gun, one type of field gun, one type of light gun, Bofors AA guns, 3.7 AA guns, anti-tank guns, rifles, two kinds of trench mortar, explosives and chemicals, shells, small arms ammunition, aerial bombs, anti-tank mines, depth charges, various types of army vehicle, parachutes, gas masks, anti-gas clothing, radiolocators, naval stores, anti-submarine equipment, and mine-sweeping gear. Most of these things have never been produced in Canada before.

Articles in production or to be produced include merchant ships, destroyers, other land and naval guns and mountings, another type of trench mortar, bomb-throwers, small arms, predictors for AA guns, and certain secret weapons.

21. Nearly all of Canada's workers normally classed as "employable" are now at work, along with a considerable number who would not normally be working for salaries and wages. And it is estimated that about half the persons employed in manufacturing in the Dominion are now engaged more or less directly on production associated with war-time needs. In the next few months the number of persons employed in war production is expected to increase considerably. Ultimately 40% more workers will be needed for war industries. This will mean an increasing drain on peace-time occupations.

22. Canada produces large quantities of essential food-stuffs and raw materials—wheat, dairy products, pork and other meat products, eggs and other important foodstuffs;

timber, iron, nickel, aluminum, zinc, copper, lead and other metals and materials vital to modern war. **Production of such commodities has been increased to the maximum since the outbreak.**

23. War equipment which Canada is able to export to the United States includes certain types of small arms, some guns and ammunition, certain explosives and chemicals, certain armed fighting vehicles, corvettes and minesweepers, aluminum and certain other metals and materials. There are in addition certain types of clothing and textiles, certain leather, rubber and timber products and certain secret devices in which Canada could probably make an important contribution if these were desired.

Canada's exports to the United States of important war equipment, and materials such as nickel, aluminum and other metals and minerals, have substantially increased since the outbreak, particularly in recent months.

24. In the present fiscal year Canada's purchases in the United States will approximate \$950,000,000—nearly twice as much as in the year 1939. Nearly half this amount will purchase war supplies. Some of these supplies are materials and parts which Canada is manufacturing for Britain. The latter will be supplied to Britain under the lend-lease plan and shipped to Canada. **BUT CANADA IS NOT OBTAINING SUPPLIES UNDER THE LEND-LEASE PLAN. SHE PAYS CASH FOR PURCHASES ON HER OWN ACCOUNT IN THE UNITED STATES.**

25. Between September 10, 1939, and March 31, 1941 Canadians spent a total of about \$1,400,000,000 on their own war effort and on financial aid to Britain. In the present fiscal year they will spend considerably more than \$2,000,000,000—about 40 per cent of their total national income—for war. This is five times as much as was spent in the last full fiscal year before the war. In terms of the relative populations and incomes of Canada and the United States, this sum would be equivalent to an expenditure in the United States for defence and lend-lease aid to Britain of about \$35,000,000,000 in a single year.

26. Since the outbreak, Canadians have loaned their Federal Government about \$1,460,000,000 in return for war bonds and savings certificates. This is equivalent in comparable United States terms to

defence loans totalling over \$20,000,000,000 by U.S. citizens and domestic financial institutions other than banks.

Voluntary contributions by Canadian citizens of money for war charities, civilian aid to Britain, purchase of war planes, etc., now total well over \$25,000,000.

More than 6,000 British children have been given homes in Canada for the duration. It is estimated that had circumstances permitted, about 100,000 would have been accommodated.

27. Canadians

- pay three times as much in taxes as they did before the war
- face an 11% rise in the cost of living since the outbreak of war
- can get no new models in automobiles, radios, etcetera, till the end of the war
- will have less than half as many new automobiles on the market in 1942
- can get only very limited supplies for "non-essential" purposes of machine tools and of essential materials such as iron, steel, aluminum, nickel, zinc, and silk.
- face a sharp reduction in civilian supply of other materials and commodities
- can erect no new buildings or additions above a fixed value unless they are approved as necessary.
- can purchase only a few "non-essential" products from the United States, in order that war materials and equipment may be bought there in increasing quantities
- cannot get funds to travel in the United States except for urgent reasons.
- cannot hold foreign exchange
- cannot export capital
- have been asked to eat less of certain foods in order that more may be sent to Britain
- are being urged to save all salvable waste materials and to conserve perishable foodstuffs
- cannot buy gasoline and motor oil on Sundays or between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. on weekdays.

*Issued by the Director of Public Information, Ottawa,
under authority of the Hon. J. T. Thorson, Minister of
National War Services.*

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Personal

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

October 17th, 1941.

Dear Mr. President

In our conversation on Monday last, you intimated that it would be a good idea if some brokers issued a brief analysis of Canada's position.

I enclose you a brief analysis of Canada's position, in the hope that it covers your suggestion and may be of some interest to you, if you have the time to look at it.

I apologize most humbly for bothering you, but I suppose my duty requires that I should do so.

With best regards.

Most respectfully,

and

Faithfully yours,

Langdon McCarther

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

Canada Enters Third Year of War

A Brief Analysis of Canada's Position

Wood, Gundy & Company
Incorporated

Telephone: Cortlandt 7-6080

A. T. and T. Teletype, N.Y. 1-920

14 Wall Street - New York

Canada Enters Third Year of War

After two years of active participation in war, Canada enters the third year in sound financial condition for an even more vigorous contribution. Activity covering war requirements has virtually eliminated unemployment. Unprecedentedly high taxation has diverted to the Government a larger portion of an increased national income. Economic co-operation with the United States has been further consolidated through co-ordination in many phases of war production and in defence plans.

This survey outlines four main factors in Canada's position:

- (i) Dominion Government finance for the two years of war,
- (ii) Conditions in Canadian business and external trade,
- (iii) Collaboration with the United States,
- (iv) Features of War Activity.

(i) **Dominion Government Finance**
 September 1, 1939—August 31, 1941
(amounts to nearest \$5 million)

	Two years of war
Funds required	
Canadian Direct War Expenditure.....	\$1,320 million
Non-War Expenditure.....	940 "
Financing British War Expenditure in Canada.....	905 "
Maturing Obligations.....	455 "
	Total: \$3,620 million
Funds obtained	
Revenue.....	\$1,745 million
New Securities Issued.....	2,380 "
	Total: \$4,125 million
Residual Item (mainly net increase in cash balances).....	\$ 505 million

The above table shows that 77% of Canada's direct war and non-war expenditure was covered by current revenue.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented public borrowing and tax burden, bank deposits in Canada actually increased since the outbreak of war from \$2,391 million at July 31, 1939 to \$2,498 million at July 31, 1941.

(ii) **Conditions in Canadian Business and External Trade**

Factor	Unit	1st 7 Months 1941	1st 7 Months 1939	Approx. Change 41/39
National Income.....	million \$	3,004	2,493	+ 20%
Pig Iron Production.....	thousand tons	727	356	+104%
Steel Production.....	thousand tons	1,345	691	+ 95%
Electric Power Production.....	million kw.h.	18,394	15,950	+ 15%
Carloadings Revenue Freight.....	thousand cars	1,807	1,345	+ 34%
Imports from all Countries †.....	million \$	773	379	+104%
Exports to all Countries †.....	million \$	891	485	+ 84%
Net Exports Non-Monetary Gold.....	million \$	120	105	+ 14%
Domestic Exports to United States †.....	million \$	312	172	+ 81%
Imports from United States †.....	million \$	541	240	+125%
Domestic Exports to United Kingdom †.....	million \$	388	184	+111%
Imports from United Kingdom †.....	million \$	75	66	+ 14%
†Excluding gold.				
Bank Deposits in Canada.....	million \$	2,498	2,391	+ 4%
General Wholesale Prices.....	1926 = 100	92	72	+ 28%
Cost of Living in Canada.....	1935-39 = 100	112	101	+ 11%
Yield Dominion Bonds in Canada.....	per cent.	3.10	3.08	+ .02%

(iii) **Collaboration with the United States**

By the Hyde Park agreement Canada is selling to the United States additional defence materials and some articles of war which are expected to reach the value of between \$200 million and \$300 million over the twelve months ending April 1942. In addition, the United States is lend-leasing to Great Britain materials and parts which are being shipped to Canada as components in Canadian production for Britain. Canada, herself, is not obtaining supplies from the United States under the lend-lease plan, but is paying cash in American dollars for everything purchased in the United States on her own account.

In merchandise trade, Canada and the United States have ranked first or second as customers of each other for many years. War has emphasized the mutual importance of the two neighbouring markets. For the first seven months of 1941 Canada's imports from the United States totalled \$541 million, compared with \$240 million for the first seven months of 1939—an increase of 125%. Reciprocally, Canada's domestic exports to the United States for the first seven months of this year amounted to \$312 million, compared with \$172 million for the 1939 period—an increase of 81%.

Canada's good faith and ability to fully and promptly meet capital and current obligations have been clearly demonstrated over a long period of years.

(iv)

Features of War Activity

Canada has a population of about 11,500,000. In order to make clear to American investors the importance of Canada's war effort relative to its population, the following table has been prepared to show corresponding figures for a population the size of the United States.

	Canada	On basis of Population of 130,000,000
Public War Loans.....	\$1,415,000,000	\$15,995,000,000
Financing of British War Expenditure.....	\$ 905,000,000	\$10,230,000,000
British Commonwealth Air Training Plan Estab- lished in Canada, Canada's share (64% of total cost).....	\$ 531,000,000	\$ 6,002,000,000
Shipbuilding Programme.....	\$ 320,000,000	\$ 3,617,000,000
Personal Equipment for Armed Forces.....	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 1,130,000,000
Army Vehicles delivered to August 1st.....	135,000	1,526,000
Aeroplanes at present rate of 40 per week:		
Annual Production.....	2,080	23,500
Employees in Shipyards.....	20,000	226,000
Employees in Aircraft Industry.....	30,000	339,000
Tank Programme: Infantry Tanks.....	800	9,040
Cruiser Tanks.....	1,000	11,300
Bacon and Pork shipped to Great Britain.....	800,000,000 pds.	9,040,000,000 pds.
Wheat shipped to Great Britain.....	200,000,000 bus.	2,260,000,000 bus.
Flour shipped to Great Britain.....	7,000,000 bbls.	79,100,000 bbls.
Eggs shipped to Great Britain.....	15,000,000 doz.	169,500,000 doz.
Active service men in Army (August 1st, 1941)...	220,000	2,487,000
in Navy (August 1st, 1941)...	20,000	226,000
in Air Force (August 1st, 1941)...	60,000	678,000
Reserve Army (August 1st, 1941).....	170,000	1,922,000
Total at home and abroad in Armed Forces (Au- gust 1st, 1941).....	470,000	5,313,000

Wood, Gundy & Company
Incorporated

The information contained in this circular has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but does not represent a complete description or does not constitute all the pertinent facts in connection with the Dominion of Canada. This information should not be considered as a representation by us in connection with the purchase or sale of securities.

September 19th, 1941.

Printed in Canada

Canada Folder
1-41



October 17, 1941

Dear Franklin:

I thank you most warmly
for your kind invitation to visit
you at 117 de Wolfe at the end
of this month. I shall be delighted
to arrange to come down at the
same time as Francis Juliana
and her children, and will
endeavour to see that arrange-
ments for the trip are made
as comfortable as possible
for Francis Juliana and her
"little people".

I shall probably have to

from 10 1/2 to 11 on Saturday
night, so as to be in Atlanta the
day before parliament convenes.
I must take up with description in early
AM must be able to get in touch
with general nation, or some
one of your secretaries, this
matter of the time, ^{on Friday} at which
it will be most convenient
for you to have "us all" arrive.

It will be a delight to
see you again, and I cannot
not with what pleasure I am
looking forward to another
talk with yourself.

With every good wish
as always. Yours very sincerely
W. Woodrow Wilson

Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States.

Personal

Franklin D. Roosevelt

President of the United States

The White House

Washington

D.C.

Boyley.

W. M. Boyley

PRIME MINISTER

Canada Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1941

copy

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Under date of October 7th I signed a letter to Mackenzie King which was forwarded to the State Department to be sent in the pouch. It was apparently not sent to Canada until the fourteenth or fifteenth -- a week later -- and I am not certain that Mackenzie King has received it yet.

If this sort of thing happens to my letters to the Prime Minister of Canada, I shall have to have the State Department send them direct to Mackenzie King by special courier.

F.D.R.

Canada Folder

WESTERN UNION

1220

(12)

SYMBOLS	
DL	= Day Letter
NT	= Overnight Telegram
LC	= Deferred Cable
NLT	= Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram	

CLASS OF SERVICE
 This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

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1941 NOV 3 PM 8 16

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT=

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HYDEPARK NY=

file personal

HAVE ENTERED UPON PARLIAMENTARY DUTIES AFTER ONE OF THE MOST RESTFUL, HELPFUL AND ENJOYABLE VISITS I HAVE HAD ANYWHERE AT ANY TIME. I CANNOT BEGIN TO SAY TO MRS. ROOSEVELT AND YOURSELF HOW GREAT THE PLEASURE HAS BEEN OF SEEING YOU BOTH AGAIN AND ENJOYING ANEW THE MEMORABLE ASSOCIATIONS OF HYDEPARK, AS WELL AS SHARING ITS EXCEPTIONAL HOSPITALITY WITH HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS JULIANA. I HOPE THE LITTLE PRINCESS BEATRIX IS BETTER TODAY. MY WARMEST WISHES TO ALL GO WITH MY DEEPEST THANKS TO MRS. ROOSEVELT AND YOURSELF=

MACKENZIE KING.

Canada Folder

November 5, 1941.

Dear Mackenzie:-

It was a real joy to have you at Hyde Park for those all too short two days.

Your telegram today was the first reminder I had of the anniversary of last Year's election.

Sometimes I indulge in the thoroughly sanctimonious and pharisaical thought, which I hope that you are also occasionally guilty of; that it is a grand and glorious thing for Canada and the United States to have the team of Mackenzie and Roosevelt at the helm in days like these! Probably both nations could get along without us, but I think we may be pardoned for our thoughts, especially in view of the fact that our association so far has brought some proven benefits to both nations.

As ever yours,

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

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

20WU RA. 62- 3 EX

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, VIA HYDE PARK, N.Y., NOVEMBER 5, 1941

THE PRESIDENT.

PLEASE ACCEPT MY WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS UPON THE ANNIVERSARY OF YOUR ELECTION TO A THIRD TERM OF OFFICE AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND WITH THEM THE WISH OF MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AS WELL AS MYSELF THAT YOU MAY BE GIVEN ALL NEEDED STRENGTH FOR YOUR CONTINUED SERVICE TO YOUR COUNTRY AND TO THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

3:55 P.M.

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personal*

*Canada Folder
1-41*

Laurier House,
Ottawa

Nov. 10, 1941

My dear Franklin:

You see, I mustered up courage enough so to address you in correspondence; though in your presence, or the presence of others, I am still too conscious of your high office to comply with your kind suggestion to hold to first names!

I wish I could tell you what a happiness it was to see you again, and how very much I enjoyed my weekend visit to Hyde Park. Only I felt, at the time, and still feel, that I should have chosen between the Saturday and Sunday, and not permitted you to give all but your entire two days to Princess Juliana and myself. When I decided to arrive Saturday morning, I had had really in mind, returning that night, so as to be in Ottawa on Sunday, before parliament on the next day. It was far too good of both Mrs. Roosevelt and yourself to give up all your precious hours -- not to speak of days, as you did.

However, you will never know how great the privilege was to have seen with you the beauties of Hyde Park and your many interests there, and to have the talks on public affairs with you, which we had, at this most critical of all times. Not having seen you since the Hyde Park agreement, I do not know how, with all you have passed through since, I would have been able to see this old year out without a chance for another talk.

I was glad to see you looking as well as you do. I would not be honest if I did not say that I was not surprised to see you somewhat fatigued, and in need of every moment of rest and relaxation it may be possible for you to secure. One does not see "the main theatre of all one's actions since childhood's days" suddenly removed, as Mrs. Roosevelt's passing must have been to you, without experiencing a sorrow much too great to express in words. Also with the international situation growing constantly more critical -- and no chance for change or rest -- it would be a miracle if your resiliency was what it was in your first or second term of office, that you have passed the first anniversary of your election to a third

term with your strength that it is today, is almost beyond belief. I was glad to hear you say you were not trying, except on two out of the seven nights a week, to work at night, and I do hope you may be able to enjoy more of the kind of relaxation the hours with the young people on Saturday afternoon afforded, and more and more of Hyde Park, if the Warm Springs becomes impossible. You owe that to the country in every way as much as to yourself.

I wish I had been more my old self. I was, unfortunately, very fatigued before I left Ottawa, and I am always preoccupied before ~~meeting~~ ^{meeting} with parliament. While my visit afforded me a great rest and real inspiration, I could not too deeply regret I had so little of real "sparkle" to bring to you the sort of "fresh contact" with other minds "which answer the most in the way of rest and change".

I did not press you on the Ottawa visit, knowing what your obligations are at this time, and that if you can get away at all you should go to Warm Springs. However, I do hope you will keep a visit to Canada's capital in mind, if only to give to Canadians a chance to show to you how great is the place which you hold in their admiration and affections, and to the first President of the United States to visit Ottawa while in office.

Will you please let Mrs. Roosevelt know how very much I appreciated all her kindness, as well as your own, and how delighted I was to share with Princess Juliana the many memorable pleasures and events we enjoyed together, and also to have had the talks I had with Mrs. Roosevelt in the course of the visit. I enjoyed, too, very much meeting again Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau and Mr. Harry Hopkins and having the pleasure of meeting so many of your close friends and your neighbors. The two days were by themselves a little chapter of a life.

With my kindest regards and remembrance to Mrs. Roosevelt and yourself and my warmest thanks for all your hospitality and the happy memories it has left,

Believe me, dear Franklin

Yours affectionately,

W. L. MacKenzie King.

LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

Nov. 10th, 1941.

My dear Franklin:

You see, I am not of course
enough so to address ^{you} "in correspondence";
though in your presence, or the
presence of others, I am still too
conscious of your high office to
comply with your kind suggestion
to hold to first names!

I wish I could tell you what
a happiness it was to see you
again, and how very much I
enjoyed my week end visit to
Hyde Park. Only I felt, at the
time, and still feel, that I should
have chosen between the Saturday
and Sunday, and not permitted
you to pine all last year's winter.

2/

the days in Wincing Julian's and myself. When I decided to arrive Saturday morning, I had had nearly in mind, returning that night, and so to be in Ullana on Sunday, before meeting Parliament on the next day. It was for the food of both turn. Poorly and I surely to gain up all your previous hours - not to speak of days, as you did.

However, you will never know how great the privilege was to have access with you the beauties of Hyde Park and your many interests there, and to have the talk on public affairs with you, which we had, at this most critical of all times. Not having seen you since the Hyde Park agreement, I do not know how, with all you have passed through since, I would have been able to see this old year out without a chance for another talk.

3/
LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

I was glad to see you looking as
well as you do. I would not be
honest if I did not say that I was
not surprised to see you somewhat
fatigued, and in need of every moment
of rest and relaxation it might
be possible for you to secure. One
does not see "the main theatre
of all our actions since childhood's
days" suddenly removed, as
Mrs Koozemut's passing must
have been to you, without ex-
-periencing a sorrow much too
great to express in words. Also
with the international situation
growing constantly more critical
- and no chance for change or rest -

if would be a miracle if Penn went
-in' of her what it was in Penn first -
on second time of office, that you have
loved the ^{Pen} Anniversary of Penn when
is a kind time next your strength
that it is today is almost beyond
belief. I was glad to hear you say
Pen was well - trying, except on the
bank of the river night's a week &
work at night, and I do hope you
may be able to enjoy more of the
kind of relaxation the town will
be Penn people on Saturday after -
now a good deal and more and more
of the sort, of Keweenaw Springs to some
extent. Pen are that &
the country in every way as well as
to personally. — Penn? Had her
more by our self. I was, unfortunately,
very pleased beyond? Light-Olden, and?
are always, preoccupied beyond meeting
ours with pleasure. What day
which appeared as a great rest and
rest in position, I could not today?
next of her so thick of her spade
to Penn & Pen - the sort of Penn contact

LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

best other means" which means the
most in the way of rest and change.

I did not press you on this
Ottawa visit, knowing what your
obligations are at this time, and
that if you can get away at all
you should go to Warm Springs.
However, I do hope you will keep
a visit to Canada's Capital in mind,
if only to give to Canadians a
chance to show to you how great
is the place which you hold in
their admiration and affection,
and to be the first President of the
United States to visit Ottawa
while in office.

Will you please let Mrs
Kavanaugh know how very
much I appreciated all her

kindness, as well as your own,
and how delighted I was to share
with Miss Julia the many
memorable pleasures and events
we enjoyed together, and also to
have had the talks that were
Mrs. Hoopes' - in the course
of the visit. I enjoyed, ^{very} ^{much}
my ^{again} meeting her ^{and}
her family, and soon to Henry Hoopes
and having the pleasure of
meeting so many of your close
friends and near neighbors,
the two days were, ^{by illustration} a little
chapter of a life.

With my kindest regards
and remembrance to Mrs. Hoopes
and yourself and my warmest
thanks for all your hospitality
and the happy memories it has left -

Believe me, dear Franklin,
Yours affectionately,
M. M. Kellogg, Rev. ^{of}

Franklin B. Hoopes,
President of the Vermont State
of the G. A. R. & T. C. O. C.

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington,
D. C.,
U. S. A.

PRIME MINISTER

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THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

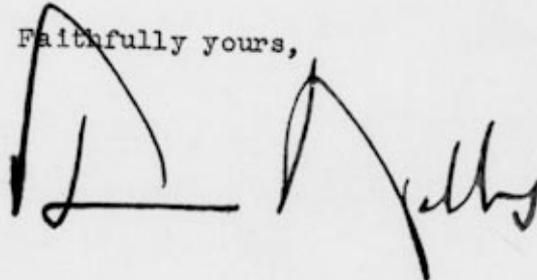
December 18, 1941

My dear Mr. President:

I am sending you for your information a brief memorandum of a conversation I had this morning with the Chargé d'Affaires of Canada concerning the suggested participation of Canada in the consultative meeting to be held in Rio de Janeiro.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,



Enc.

The President,
The White House.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE:
December 18, 1941

SUBJECT: Consultative meeting - Canadian participation

PARTICIPANTS: Canadian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Hume Wrong;
Under Secretary, Mr. Welles

COPIES TO: S, the President, Mr. Moffat, A-B, PA/LD, RA, PA/D, Eu

*** 1-1403

The Canadian Chargé d'Affaires called to see me this morning.

Mr. Wrong stated that he had been talking this morning on the telephone to the Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, in connection with the statement I had made to Mr. Wrong yesterday on behalf of the President with regard to the suggestion that Canada might participate in the consultative meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics to be held in Rio de Janeiro on January 15 next.

Mr. Mackenzie King desired that the President be informed that he fully appreciated the validity of the reasons advanced by the President for believing that it was

impossible, under existing inter-American agreements, for Canada to take part in that meeting; that he greatly appreciated the frankness and the friendly nature of the President's message; and that he felt sure that the President would understand that, in following up the initiative taken by the Dominican Government, the Canadian Government believed it was adopting a policy which would be helpful to the United States in its relations with the other American Republics.

I said to Mr. Wrong that I should be very glad to transmit this message to the President. I added that I felt sure it was unnecessary for me to say anything further with regard to the President's desire to cooperate in every way possible with Canada since the President had made this policy so clear on repeated occasions during the past nine years. I said that in accordance with the President's wishes I would consult the representatives of the other American Republics, who would meet in Rio de Janeiro, in an unofficial way in order to find out what their feeling might be with regard to the participation by Canada in the regular Pan American conference which would take place in 1943.

Mr. Wrong then said that he felt it was desirable for this Government to know that, in the event the other American Republics desired Canada to participate in any

inter-American conference as a member of the Pan American Union, the Government of Canada would be glad to do so.

I replied that I should be very glad to communicate this information to the President.

December 18, 1941

My dear Mr. President:

I am sending you for your information a brief memorandum of a conversation I had this morning with the Chargé d'Affaires of Canada concerning the suggested participation of Canada in the consultative meeting to be held in Rio de Janeiro.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

SUMNER WELLES

Enc.

The President,
The White House.