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CANADA

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LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

January 1, 1942

My dear Franklin:

First of all, let me, on this New Year's morning, renew to you and to Mrs. Roosevelt, and to all the members of your family, my warmest and best of wishes for the New Year.

Through all the perils and vicissitudes of this year, may God continue to guide and guard your life, and to give you the strength so greatly needed for your mighty task. You and Winston will be in my thoughts and prayers from day to day. I shall be at the side of each of you so long as we are spared to each other.

I want particularly to thank you for your kindness in inviting me to come to Washington to share in the White House conferences, and for your, -as always, -generous hospitality, and your many good offices towards my colleagues, as well as your continuous thought of myself. No words could ever adequately express what I feel I owe to your friendship, manifested in so many ways.

Churchill's visit to Canada could not possibly have been more effective than it was in every particular and in every way. We were together practically most of the time from the moment we parted with you at the White House until I asked him to take my New Year's good wishes to you as his train left our Capital yesterday afternoon.

The brotherhood of free men has experienced its rebirth in the new world. America, Britain and Canada have become the A. B. C. of the new freedom. May the circle widen until its influence is felt by all mankind.

Again God bless and keep you

Yours affectionately

Washington

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

Canada Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1942

PERSONAL TELEGRAM
(FOR THE STATE DEPT. TO SEND)

TO: PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
(via Jay Pierrepont Moffat)

Please do not worry about what
our friend said about the Navy. I too have
a lot of backseat drivers.

F.D.R.

No papers accompanied the original of this
memorandum which was sent to Mr. Gray, State
Dept.

Canada Folder

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1942

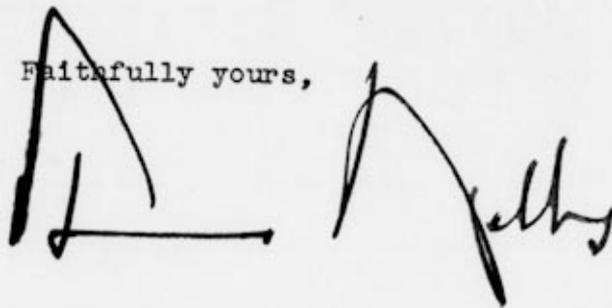
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personal*

My dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter I have received today from the Canadian Minister. I shall appreciate it if you will let me know what reply you wish me to make.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. M. Pelley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "A" and a long horizontal stroke.

Enc.

The President,
The White House.

CANADIAN LEGATION

WASHINGTON

March 28th, 1942

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have been asked to convey to the United States Government the views of the Canadian Government with respect to Canadian representation on the Pacific Council, as follows:

The Canadian Government have not hitherto pressed the question of the participation of Canada in the Pacific Council. They have recognized that there were practical difficulties in the way of effecting adequate and equal representation in such a body of all the United Nations immediately affected by the course of the war in the Southwestern Pacific. In view of the course of events in recent weeks, however, they have come to the conclusion that Canada should be directly represented on the Pacific Council, whether it is to continue to meet in London, as first planned, or to be transferred to Washington, or whether there should be two Pacific Councils meeting concurrently in Washington and in London, as Mr. Churchill has recently suggested.

The Canadian High Commissioner in London is making a similar communication to the United Kingdom Government.

Believe me, my dear Mr. Welles,

Yours very sincerely,

LEIGHTON McCARTHY

The Hon. Sumner Welles,
Acting Secretary of State
of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

The White House
Washington

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WB47

OTTAWA ONT 9 145P

F D ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

DR EVATT HAS GIVEN ME YOUR KIND MESSAGE RESPECTING NEXT
MEETING OF PACIFIC COUNCIL I UNDERSTAND MEETING HAS BEEN
ARRANGED FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND AM ACCORDINGLY
PLANNING TO BE PRESENT I AM MUCH LOOKING FORWARD TO PLEASURE
OF SEEING YOU AGAIN AT THAT TIME KINDEST REGARDS

MACKENZIE KING.

*Telephoned
Summerlin to have
someone meet Mr. King
4/10/42*

The White House
Washington

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FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

DEEPLY TOUCHED BY YOUR VERY KIND INVITATION GREATLY PLEASED
TO SPEND NIGHT OF WEDNESDAY AT WHITE HOUSE WILL GO WHITE
HOUSE DIRECT ON ARRIVAL AS SUGGESTED BY YOU AS HOWEVER
WASHINGTONIAN NOT DUE TILL TWELVE FIFTY FIVE NOON AND
FREQUENTLY LATE IF DELAYED AT ALL I SHALL ARRANGE TO HAVE
LUNCH ABOARD TRAIN SO GLAD AT THOUGHT OF QUIET EVENING WITH
YOU

MACKENZIE KING

STANDARD FORM No. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1925

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

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

Why don't you come on arrival on Wednesday to spend
that night at the White House? We can have a quiet evening
together.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

FROM

The White House
Washington

April 9, 1942.

...

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

The President has told Mr. Mackenzie King that he will be in Washington on April 13, 14, 15 & 16th. Mr. King is planning to spend a couple of days during the week of April 13th in Washington and the President said he would be glad to see him on any of the above-mentioned dates.

This for your information and I believe it is to be kept off the record until definite plans are made.

G.G.T.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Johnny McCarthy called and said his father had left for Warm Springs yesterday for a few days. However, he asked Johnny to call and say that Mr. King hopes to spend a day or two in Washington between April 13th and April 20th, but before he makes any definite plans he would like to know informally whether you will be in Washington at that time. He is anxious that no mention be made of his visit to Washington until he has made definite plans.

G.

(GGT - Call Miss Kesteven, Canadian Legation and give her answer)

The White House
Washington

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personal* . *Canada Folder*

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THE PRESIDENT

WASHDC

HAVE JUST RETURNED OTTAWA I CANNOT BEGIN TO EXPRESS HOW MUCH IT
HAS MEANT TO ME TO SEE YOU AGAIN AND TO HAVE THE TALKS WE HAD
TOGETHER EACH OF MY VISITS WITH YOU HAS LEFT EXCEPTIONAL
MEMORIES BUT NONE MORE PRECIOUS THAN THE ONE JUST CONCLUDED I
HOPE LAST TWO DAYS HAVE BEEN RESTFUL YOU HAVE BEEN CONTINUOUSLY
IN MY THOUGHTS SHALL WRITE SHORTLY MEANWHILE MY DEEPEST THANKS
MACKENZIE.

Canada Folder
1-42

18
May 11, 1942,
~~Hyde Park, N.Y.~~
Washington

Dear Mackenzie:

I had to forego Hyde Park ten days ago because the visit of President Prado of Peru was postponed, but he has come and gone and is a really delightful fellow -- the first civilian President of Peru for ten or fifteen years, a professor at the University of Lima which anti-dates Harvard by nearly a hundred years.

So here I am at Hyde Park again for three days on just the right weekend for the dogwood and the apple trees. I think that on the whole your election was not only perfectly timed and excellently conceived, but the result as a whole was better than I had hoped outside of Quebec.

That brings many thoughts to mind in terms of the future -- thoughts which may sound to you a bit amateurish but which may have some merit in these days of national planning, so I know you will forgive me if I put them down very roughly on paper.

When I was a boy in the "nineties" I used to see a good many French Canadians who had rather recently come into the New Bedford area near the old Delano place at Fair Haven. They seemed very much out of place in what was still an old New England community. They segregated themselves in the mill towns and had little to do with their neighbors. I can remember that the old generation shook their heads and used to say, "This is a new element which will never be assimilated. We are assimilating the Irish but these Quebec people won't even speak English. Their bodies are here but their hearts and minds are in Quebec."

Today, forty or fifty years later, the French Canadian elements in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island are at last becoming a part of the American melting pot. They no longer vote as their churches and their societies tell them to. They are inter-marrying with the original Anglo-Saxon stock; they are good, peaceful citizens and most of them are speaking English in their homes.

At a guess, I should say that in another two generations they will be completely Americanized and will have begun to distribute their stock into the Middle West states, into the Middle states, and into the Far West.

All of this leads me to wonder whether by some sort of planning Canada and the United States, working toward the same end, cannot do some planning -- perhaps unwritten planning which need not even be a public policy -- by which we can hasten the objective of assimilating the New England French Canadians and Canada's French Canadians into the whole of our respective bodies politic. There are, of course, many methods of doing this which depend on local circumstances. Wider opportunities can perhaps be given to them in other parts of Canada and the U.S.; and at the same time, certain opportunities can probably be given to non-French Canadian stock to mingle more greatly with them in their own centers.

In other words, after nearly two hundred years with you and after seventy-five years with us, there would seem to be no good reason for great differentials between the French Canadian population elements and the rest of the racial stocks.

It is on the same basis that I am trying to work out post-war plans for the encouragement of the distribution of certain other nationalities in our large congested centers. There ought not to be such a concentration of Italians and of Jews, and even of Germans as we have today in New York City. I have started my National Resources Planning Commission to work on a survey of this kind.

I am still without final news on the naval battle in the Southwest Pacific. I am inclined to think, however, that the result on the whole is definitely on the right side of the ledger. Apparently, the large scale attack on Port Moresby in New Guinea has been called off by the Japanese for the time being; and apparently we have sunk and damaged more of their ships and planes than they have of ours. As you have seen by the press, Curtin and MacArthur are obtaining most of the publicity. The fact remains, however, that the naval operations were conducted solely through the Hawaii command! I am not forgetting the possibility of coming to Ottawa but things are happening so fast, I dare not make anything definite for more than a few days ahead.

As ever yours,

Honorable Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Laurier House,
Ottawa.

Personal

LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

May 4, 1942

My dear Franklin:

I had not meant to be so long in supplementing my telegram by a further word of acknowledgment of the great pleasure of my recent visit with you at the White House. I could not, if I would, begin to tell you how much I enjoyed its every hour and, particularly, the intimate personal talks with yourself.

It was a unique experience to be at a Council meeting over which you were presiding, a Council held in the Cabinet chamber of the United States, and to find myself enjoying the honour of being seated at your right. Could anything be more significant of the closer relations into which the free countries of the world are being drawn today?

The dinner party with the young people was a delight; though nothing, perhaps, could equal the long talk we had together in the quiet of the evening.

From the despatches which you received that night, I imagine I was with you at a moment of about as grave concern as any since war itself was declared. I seem to have shared with you many of the critical hours.

In a cable received from Churchill on the outcome of our recent plebiscite, he referred to the present days as what might prove in time to be "the hinge of the war". I wish I could feel that we had reached the turn of events which would cause us to feel that the worst was over. I fear there will still be further losses in considerable measure ere the swing alters its direction.

You will have seen that the plebiscite turned out pretty much as I expected it would. While there are some who deplore the differences it discloses, I, myself, feel that, in the light of the vote, the real situation, which was always there, has become much easier to deal with than it would have been without the plebiscite. My purpose in having the plebiscite was precisely that of letting all parts of the country and all concerned see for themselves exactly what the government's problem is in dealing with some of the situations arising out of the war.

I hope you had a good week-end at Hyde Park. I should not be surprised if you have already forgotten the days. At the same time, I am sure that, for the world today, as for yourself personally, Hyde Park and what it means to you counts, in the sum of things, for more than almost all else. You must get as many hours "apart" as you possibly can.

*With renewed warmth of thanks
and the best of wishes*

Franklin D. Roosevelt, *As always*
President of the United States, *Securing my mind,*
The White House,
Washington, D. C. *W. H. Roosevelt*

Personal

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

W. H. C.
ms.

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File Personal



Ottawa, May 26th, 1942

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

Dear Mr. President:

You will, I am sure, be gratified to learn that the Ottawa Air Training Conference, which concluded its meetings on Friday last, has fully justified the high expectations entertained of its possibilities at the time we considered together, at Washington, the proposal to hold a Conference at Ottawa to consider North American air training problems.

The Conference demonstrated the identity of interest among the United Nations, and their readiness to achieve close co-operation in the planning of our joint effort. The spirit of co-operation manifested at the Conference is a powerful weapon in the common cause.

The Conference discussions were frank and complete. They covered, in detail, all phases of air training. The most widely noted achievement of the Conference - one which will, I feel confident, lead to greater effectiveness in our combined air strength, is, as you are aware, the decision to establish a Combined Committee on Air Training in North America, composed of representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. To this concrete evidence of success must be added the valuable exchange of technical information and experience, which took place between the delegates, and the friendly relations which developed between officers and officials filling similar posts in

relation to the air forces of the nations represented at the Conference. These things cannot be measured in terms of immediate definable results; they will, however, have their fruit in the day-to-day co-operation between our countries.

On behalf of the government and people of Canada, I wish to thank you for your generous and inspiring personal message to the Conference, which was read at the opening session. Its reference to Canada as "an Airdrome of Democracy" has stirred the imagination of our people. It has drawn attention as nothing else could to what Canada has been able to achieve in the building up of the air strength of the United Nations.

The splendid co-operation of the United States delegation, so ably led by the Honourable Robert A. Lovett and the Honourable Artemus L. Gates, was greatly appreciated. The urgent reasons which prevented Mr. Gates from remaining throughout the whole period of the Conference were thoroughly understood. I cannot express, in too high terms, the appreciation of my colleagues and myself of the helpful and understanding efforts of Mr. Lovett at all stages of its deliberations.

With kindest personal regards

Believe me, dear Mr. President,

Yours very sincerely,

A. Macdonald

Canada Folder

June 23, 1942.

Dear Mackenzie:-

Thank you for your message in regard to Queen Wilhelmina. We will take care of her on her arrival at the border on Wednesday morning next, and I have telegraphed her that I will drive over to take Tea with her next Sunday or Monday at Lee, Massachusetts.

Winston and I have, of course, been depressed by the news of Tobruk but our conference has, I think, been extremely useful and is pushing us all toward even greater efforts.

I do hope to see you very soon.

As ever yours,

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



CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

June 20th, 1942.

Dear General Watson:

I have been asked by Mr. Mackenzie King to transmit, via the White House, the following personal message from him for President Roosevelt:

"I met Queen Wilhelmina upon Her Majesty's arrival here Thursday morning, and, in conversation since, extended to Her Majesty greetings on your behalf. Lord Athlone and Princess Alice have been away on tour this week, and will not reach Ottawa until Tuesday morning. The Queen has decided to await the return of Lord Athlone and Princess Alice, and will leave for Stockbridge by train Tuesday, the 23rd. The Queen meanwhile is staying at Government House, much enjoying the days quite quietly with Princess Juliana and the little Princesses. All has worked out exceedingly well.

"My every good wish to Churchill and yourself.

"W. L. Mackenzie King."

I should be very grateful indeed if the above message could be sent on to the President.

Yours sincerely,

L. B. Pearson,
Minister Counsellor.

Major General Edwin M. Watson,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Canada Folder



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personal*

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

June 27th, 1942.

Dear Mr. President

Prime Minister Mackenzie King
desires me to convey the following teletype
message to you:--

"My renewed warmest of thanks for your most kind
invitation to Washington and for White House
hospitality. Day will always be recalled as one
of exceptional and memorable interest. Kindest
regards. "

May I be permitted to add my
warmest thanks for your very kind courtesy and
consideration in asking me to participate with
Mr. Mackenzie King in your kind hospitality which
I enjoyed immensely. To me also the day will be
recalled as one of exceptional and memorable interest.

With kindest regards to your wife & children

Yours as ever, always sincerely

Leigh MacLennan

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

Canada Folder

August 11, 1942.

Dear Mackenzie:

I am delighted with that cartoon. May it prove prophetic. Ever so many thanks. It will go on the wall of the Library at Hyde Park.

My only complaint is that the artist makes us both look Irish instead of Scotch.

You have done a grand job with that difficult problem of yours and I take it that your Parliament will be in adjournment until the turn of the year.

Do get a bit of rest. I will see you soon.

As ever yours,

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

Cartoon sent Library B at Hyde Park -



Ottawa
August 1, 1942

My dear Franklin:

I have to thank you for two gifts of quite exceptional interest: one, caricature picture of the representatives of the United Nations; and the other, the set of pictures taken of the Pacific War Council in Washington on June 25th last.

I have been long in acknowledging the first of these gifts. The reason for that you will find in the cartoon which accompanies this letter. I saw its reproduction in a local paper about the time the caricature picture was received, and immediately set out to locate the cartoonist and, if possible, secure the original. This, unfortunately, took a little longer than I thought it would. However, I have been successful, and shall be delighted if you, as my good neighbor, will accept it as a little souvenir of a question or two you may remember asking me as to the working out of our price ceiling policy.

I am delighted, indeed, to have the caricature pictures of the leaders of the United Nations, and particularly to possess it as a gift from yourself. I get a hearty laugh, as I know you do, each time I look at it. The artist has been a little kinder to me than to you. Winston, I think, is particularly good. The ensemble is quite remarkable.

I am particularly happy to have the pictures taken at the time of the meeting of the Pacific War Council. I wish I might have been a little better dressed for the occasion. Your kindness in inviting me to stand immediately behind Churchill and yourself was an honour I shall always gratefully remember.

We conclude our Session tonight. It has run along for six months, and for over a fortnight past we have been sitting in the morning as well as in the afternoon and at night, and on Saturday as well as other days in the week, excepting Sunday.

The discussion incidental to the holding of the plebiscite earlier in the year, and the debates on the bill authorizing conscription for service overseas, have been long and at times wearisome. They have enabled the Government, however, to have the real discussion confined to the House of Commons in a manner which has enabled the country to see all sides of the question. As a result, we have been able to preserve national unity while dealing with what I believe to be the most difficult political problem with which, in the course of its history, Canada has been faced, and, fortunately, without impairing the work of our war effort.

I know how pre-occupied every moment of your time is, so I shall not add more.

Again my warmest thanks for all the pictures, and my best wishes as always.

Yours very sincerely,

W. Woodsworth

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

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

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*File
Personal*

18th August, 1942.

My dear Mr. President,

I must thank you for your courtesy in allowing me to have a copy of the text of your message to Mr. Churchill on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Signing of the Atlantic Charter before it was published, and I should like to express ~~my~~ appreciation of your kind thought. May I also congratulate you on the wording of the message, which I hope our enemies will read and take to heart!

Queen Wilhelmina has just spent a couple of days with us and expressed the great pleasure she has experienced from her first visit to the United States and to you and Mrs. Roosevelt in Washington. She has certainly enjoyed her stay at Lee with her daughter, and I am sure that the rest will have done her good.

I am glad to see that your Marines, for whom I have always had a great admiration, are doing so well in the Solomon Islands, and I take this opportunity of congratulating you on the successes gained both by the Navy and the Air Force against the Japanese.

My wife asks me to send you and Mrs. Roosevelt many messages.

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

Yours very sincerely,

Athol

Heberlein
ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

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

L.

Canada Folder

File
Per.

Ottawa, Canada, August 26, 1942.

My dear Mr. President:

I have just received the photograph you so kindly autographed for me and hasten to send you a line of genuine appreciation. I shall always treasure the picture as one of my most valued possessions.

It has been many months since I wrote you even a sketch of the Canadian scene as I have hesitated to add to your mail but with Canada just emerging from one set of problems and about to start on another, the present is a good moment to take stock.

For some months past Canada has been an unhappy country, feeling that since the bitterness between French and British Canadians has become public, she has cut a poor figure in our eyes. Her psychology toward us is that of the little boy toward the big: eager to please, touchy on the way he is approached, and proud as punch when the big boy gives him a pat
on

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

U.S.A.

on the back or refers to him as a full member of the gang. The sense of frustration that Canada now feels will diminish as the Dominion plays a more active role in the fighting; even the scrap at Dieppe has cheered her, despite the heavy casualties.

In the political field, Mackenzie King has weathered one storm after another and with consummate skill has kept his Cabinet, his group in Parliament and his Party from breaking up. There is still no one to replace his leadership. The only two men who have been growing in stature recently are Ilsley, the Minister of Finance, and Donald Gordon, the Price chief. But neither of these is ripe.

Mr. King has even manoeuvred the French Canadians into a position where they will accept probably without rioting or bloodshed, and possibly even without sabotage or slowdown (which to me has always been the more imminent danger), conscription for overseas service if and when he deems it necessary. Although they voted against him, the French Canadians feel safer with him than with anyone else and believe him when he says that he will not impose this type of conscription until it becomes

absolutely

absolutely necessary, and the consensus of opinion is that his judgment of necessity will depend to a large degree upon Canadian casualties. In any event, when the moment comes he will have achieved a "measure of consent" which a few months ago seemed utterly impossible.

But the problem of Canadian unity has not been solved and it will pass over as a legacy from the war to plague Canada in the days of reconstruction. The bitterness will be slow to die down, and although in the conscription issue the French Canadians have been wrong, the British Canadians have not helped matters by their attitude. They do not so much hate the French Canadians as despise them, and are increasingly talking of them as though they weren't even Canadians, merely a minority living in Canada.

The critical moment on conscription having passed, the most acute problem now before the Dominion is shortage of manpower. There are not enough men to go around and Canada can not get in all her crops, cut all her timber, mine all her base metals, produce the maximum quantity of munitions, and contribute twenty thousand

men

men to the armed services each month. Even with the shutting down of non-essential industries there will still be a shortage, and the Cabinet has not yet determined in which field the "cut" will have to be taken.

Early this summer I took a trip through the western provinces and out to Alaska in lieu of leave. I came back greatly impressed with several of our projects, notably the Alaska Highway and the various activities of the Ferry Command. Canadians and Americans, with very few exceptions, were working together admirably, and those exceptions were the result of personal, not national, friction. By and large we can be terribly proud of what we are doing in the Canadian north and northwest.

Believe me, my dear Mr. President, with high respect,

As ever sincerely yours,

Denis Mackay

Canada Folder



*file
personal -*

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

Sept. 10th, 1942.

Dear Mr. President:

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King has instructed me to pass on to you immediately the following teletype:-

" Howe saw Mr. Delano, New York, on Tuesday. On his return Ottawa yesterday, Howe began investigation through railway companies to ascertain if possible at all to dig up further rails than limited amount which he told Mr. Delano were all we had available. I am afraid supply very limited but you may be sure we will do the best we can. Was pleased to receive your wire. "

With kindest regards.

Yours very sincerely,

Lindsay C. Cartter

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

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

Copy

FROM

Canada folder 1-42
The White House
Washington

file personal

November 29, 1942.

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

I think it would be a pious idea if you could come to the White House Friday, December fourth. If the weather is temperate we can go up to my mountain cottage for Saturday and Sunday and if it is too cold we can stay in the White House. It would be grand to see you and there are many things I want to talk over with you.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



Personal

Ottawa,
November 21, 1942

My dear Franklin;

This line is just to let you know that I duly received your very kind letter of the 9th instant, but more particularly to thank you for the renewal of the invitation which it extends to me to let you know when I may be coming down your way.

The Pilgrims of the United States have honoured me by an invitation to be their guest at a dinner to be held in New York City on Wednesday, December the 2nd. That means that I shall be in New York at that time. If any one of the days immediately following should prove to be a convenient time for you to have me come on for a talk together at Washington, Hyde Park, or any other place it might be most convenient to you, I would be glad so to arrange at a moment's notice. On the other hand, I can, of course, quite easily slip down to be with you at any other time, should that prove more convenient. There is much to talk about, and a chance to have someone at whom you can let off steam without fear of any repercussions arising therefrom, should, I think, help to afford to you, just at this time, a measure of much needed relief.

-- In this connection, I enclose a clipping which speaks for itself.

Sharing as we do like aims with respect to Labour and its relations with government, I thought you might be interested in seeing an exceptionally kind letter which I recently received from William Green, of the A.F. of L. I enclose a copy herewith.

--

I am naturally overjoyed at the great success of the North African campaign. I share all the satisfaction you must feel at the marvelous way in which the operations planned so many months ago, have worked out. I am also overjoyed at the achievements of your Navy in the South Pacific. On the horizon everywhere, there is now fresh light.

But I do feel very deeply for you in the loss of Rear-Admiral Daniel J. Callaghan. You may recall that he was the one whom you sent to meet me at Atlanta, Georgia, and who was with you at the little White House, when I was your guest at Warm Springs, in April, 1940. No more daring and gallant action has been performed in the present war than Callaghan and the "San Francisco" carried out, albeit at the sacrifice of his noble life.

I was indeed pleased you were able to receive Mr. St. Laurent, our Minister of Justice. No Prime Minister could wish for a finer colleague, specially as a representative of the French-Canadian people at this time of war.

I just cannot tell you how much I am looking forward to seeing you again.

Please tell Mrs. Roosevelt how pleased I am that her visit to England was such a triumphal one, and that she has safely returned to the White House. We all greatly enjoyed her broadcast that night.

With my every good wish as always,

Yours affectionately

W. Churchill

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

C O P Y

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office of the President

November 4, 1942.

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

Dear Mr. King:

I thank you most sincerely for your letter dated October 28th and for the congratulations you extend me upon my re-election as President of the American Federation of Labor.

I cannot find language which would adequately express the deep appreciation of myself and the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor for your attendance at the convention and for the masterly address which you delivered. Practically every delegate in attendance at the convention expressed to me sincere gratitude for your attendance at the convention and commended you in the highest terms for the wonderful address you delivered.

I can truly say it was an address most appropriate for the occasion and that you delivered it in a most impressive and convincing way. I am sure you must have been impressed by the rapt attention which was accorded you all during the delivery of your address and by the expression of appreciation which was manifested by the delegates when they arose en masse at the conclusion of your address and applauded you sincerely, heartily and most warmly.

We were greatly honored by your visit to the convention and we were honored when you sat with us when the official photograph of the convention was taken. I know that your visit to the convention served to strengthen and increase the very warm and friendly relationship which exists between the people of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada.

I esteemed it both a privilege and a pleasure to meet you and renew our old acquaintance and years of friendship. I know how arduous your duties are and the great responsibilities you are called upon to face in your official position. You are rendering a great service to the people of Canada and to all the people in the United Nations.

I wish for you a full measure of success, and I extend to you my best wishes and highest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

"WM. GREEN"

President.

Handwritten signature

Personal

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

PRIME MINISTER

Nov. 20, 1942

Civic Reception For Willkie Out Council Decides

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—(C.P.)—Toronto Board of Control today decided not to approve plans for a civic reception for Wendell Willkie next Wednesday until information is received as to what Willkie will say in a speech he is to make here in support of the friends for Russia movement.

"In view of Willkie's past utterances I am opposed to it until I hear something about what he intends to say in Toronto," said Controller R. H. Saunders.

"If it is something to with Britain or India I don't want to have anything to do with it," said Controller Fred Hamilton.

"I don't think we want Toronto to be the sounding board for Republican party politics," said Controller Lewis Duncan.

"Toronto is not the place for disparaging words to go forth regarding the British Empire," said Mayor Fred Conboy.

Willkie's Comment

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—(C.P.)—Wendell L. Willkie, informed that the Toronto Board of Control has refused to approve plans for a civic reception for him next Wednesday when he will speak in the Canadian city in support of the friends for Russia movement, said tonight:

"Who said I wanted a civic reception? I thought those things were out for the duration."

The White House
Washington

NOV 30 11 10 PM 1942

Canada folder
1-42

file
personal

WB82 32

OTTAWA ONT NOV 30 1942 853PM

THE PRESIDENT

WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

I CANNOT THANK YOU TOO WARMLY FOR YOUR KINDEST OF INVITATIONS
I AM LOOKING FORWARD WITH THE GREATEST POSSIBLE DELIGHT TO
WHAT YOU SUGGEST YOU ARE FAR FAR TOO KIND KINDEST REGARDS
MACKENZIE KING.

Canada folder
1-42

The White House
Washington

DEC 7 5 16 PM 1942

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Perennial

WB59 99

OTTAWA ONT DEC 7 354P 1942

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT PRESIDENT OF THE US

WHITE HOUSE

I HAVE JUST REACHED OTTAWA SO RESTED AND REFRESHED IN MIND
BODY AND SPIRIT AS HARDLY TO RECOGNIZE IN MYSELF THE SAME
PERSON AS THE ONE WHO LEFT CANADA ON TUESDAY LAST FOR AN
ABSENCE OF SOME DAYS IN THE UNITED STATES I SHALL NEVER BE
ABLE TO TELL YOU ALL THAT MY THREE DAYS VISIT AT THE WHITE
HOUSE HAS MEANT TO ME FOR THE KINDNESS OF MRS ROOSEVELT AND
YOURSELF AND OF HARRY AND MRS HOPKINS I AM MORE GRATEFUL THAN
WORDS CAN EXPRESS AM WRITING BUT SENDING THIS LINE MEANWHILE
WITH ITS KINDEST OF REMEMBRANCES TO ALL

W L MACKENZIE KING.

Canada folder
1-42



*file
personal*

Ottawa,
December 8, 1942

My dear Franklin:

--
I shall never be able to tell you how greatly I enjoyed my visit to the White House. What I said to the press on my return to Ottawa yesterday describes what I feel most about it. Perhaps you will allow the attached clipping to speak for itself.

In these days, when men's minds are bewildered by the confusion of the times, I am sure the confidence of the people in their public men is strengthened rather than lessened by having them know that there are at least moments in the days as they pass which afford opportunity for thought and reflection. How you find the time to share with your friends the hours you do is a characteristic of your many-sided life which, like not a few of the others, is truly amazing.

Winston rang me on the trans-Atlantic telephone last night to speak of the shackling business which gives promise of being satisfactorily cleared up in a few days. He was glad to know of your being in such fine shape and spirits.

--
I attach another clipping which contains an item that may have escaped your notice. It serves to exemplify the dangers of rhetoric. It made me think of the origin of a new specie story which you told me. Evidently there is something about the common man which neither you nor I, thus far, have discovered.

You are far too busy to be troubled with more than a word of acknowledgment of your great kindness. Let me say, however, that the three days of close companionship with yourself, not to speak of other opportunities and pleasures of my visit to the White House, have warmed my heart and refreshed my mind more than anything which has happened for a long time past.

I should have loved to have remained over Sunday night and to have had the pleasure of renewing my friendship with Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau. I felt, however, that having arrived as early as the morning of Friday, I should not think of remaining over another night or day.

Again my warmest thanks to you

*Please tell Mrs. Roosevelt, me as well
hoping she may find it possible to visit
Montreal and Ottawa in January.*

*Lord Alton and Miss Alice
were delighted to receive your message
and greetings. They and I are going to visit
- now or in near - on a visit in the Spring
or Summer of 1943.*

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

Yours affectionately
Woolridge



Personal

Mr. W. W.

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

W. W. W.

PRIME MINISTER

PSF: Canada

ATT., 12/8/42

Mr. King's Statement.

Shortly after his arrival home at noon Mr. King issued the following statement:

"It was a visit to the President at the White House. But even more, it was the most restful and most helpful of visits with an old friend in his own home with all that such a visit could mean in the opportunities it afforded to discuss, at intervals of comparative quiet and freedom, the many problems shared in common.

"The present, the past and the future were all a part of three memorable days."

Willkie called for a clear definition of United Nations war aims which the Allied peoples as well as their leaders helped formulate.

"We must make sure that these peoples know what they are fighting for and we must make sure that we are all fighting for essentially the same thing."

The most significant thing he noted on his recent world tour, Willkie said, was "the awakening of the common man all over the world," irrespective of race, color, nationality or sex.

"Those who persist in holding to such old shibboleths as 'the white man's burden' and talk blithely of reverting after the war to the obsolete levels of an imperialistic status quo, either do not know the score or stubbornly ignore it.

"After centuries of ignorant and dull compliance, hundreds of millions of people in Eastern Europe and Asia are beginning to see a great light. They are no longer willing to be eastern slaves for western profits. . .

Canada folder
1-42

*file
personal*



Ottawa, December 21, 1942

Dear Mr. President:

Will you please accept the warm thanks of my colleagues and myself for your generous tribute to the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

All the people of Canada - and even more, the many thousands involved in the Air Training Plan, both those engaged in its direction and those training under it - will deeply appreciate your message of congratulation and good wishes on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Agreement which inaugurated the Plan.

We join with you in looking forward to the day when the thousands upon thousands of daring young fliers of the United Nations will secure that dominance in the air which will be such a vital factor in the final destruction of our common enemies.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very sincerely,

W. Mackenzie King

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

Memorandum



Ottawa,
December 27, 1942

My dear Franklin:

No one was more in my thoughts on Christmas Day than yourself. I added to the happiness of my Christmas Day by recounting not only the events and conversations of the happy hours of the days recently spent at the White House, but also other conversations we have shared together in the course of this memorable year.

To receive on Christmas morning, the exquisitely printed and bound copy of the addresses by Winston and yourself at the White House, at Christmastide a year ago, to have been presented with one of the limited number of copies, and to have it inscribed as it is in your own hand at this time of war, and at this season of the year, makes it the rarest and most precious of gifts. I cannot tell you with what pride and pleasure, its pages will be shared with others in the course of my remaining years or days.

I had something of the kind prepared to send to you. Unfortunately, the copy did not reach me from the binders until the day before Christmas. I am sending it in Leighton's care in the Legation bag tomorrow. Please accept it with my affectionate and best of wishes at all times, but particularly at the close of this memorable Old Year and along the threshold of the New.

Somehow I cannot but feel that 1943 will witness some cessation of hostilities in Europe; and Japan crouching in fear and trembling.

Nothing gave me quite the same pleasure in my recent visit with you as to see you in such splendid shape. Like all your friends, I am constantly concerned with what the strain of many years must inevitably mean. However you are clearly among the number who, for obvious reasons, have renewed their strength, and have mounted up with wings as eagles.

May you continue to be given days and strength sufficient for the completion of your mighty task - which means leadership in the shaping of the New Order, as well as the completion of your leadership at this time of war.

Love and my best wishes for the New Year.

Yours affectionately;

W. Woodbury King

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

diplomatic bag

file personal

Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President of the United States,

The White House,

Washington, D.C.

MINISTER

Canada folder
1-42

December 29, 1942.

Dear Mackenzie:-

You are a dear to send me that photograph, and both Eleanor and I think it is exceptionally good -- even though you are apparently in the midst of a stack of mail. When I am in that condition the photographers stay away!

I am in the midst of preparing the Annual Message and, among other subjects, I am proposing to speak of jobs and further security for the post-war period. This is contrary to nearly all political advice I receive; nevertheless, it is bound to be an issue and we might as well get on the right side of it now.

Take care of yourself and come down just as soon as you need another little rest.

With all good wishes for the New Year,

As ever yours,

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

The White House
Washington

Canada folder
File personal 1-42

DEC 31 9 26 PM 1942

WB43 14/11

OTTAWA ONT DEC 31 1942 803P

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

WHITEHOUSE

MY BEST OF WISHES TO MRS ROOSEVELT AND YOURSELF FOR 1943

MACKENZIE KING.

THIS OVERSIZI ITEM HAS BEEN
MICROFILMED IN SECTIONS.





*Canada folder
1-43*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1943.

The Honorable
W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

I am delighted that you could accept my invitation to come to Washington next week and I am looking forward with real anticipation to seeing you and talking to you. I hope you can get here Wednesday afternoon and come straight to White House. We will have Pacific War Council meeting Thursday at noon.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
RESTRICTED
CLEAR
AIRGRAM

Collect { Full rate
Day letter
Night letter

Charge Department: **X**

Full rate
Day letter
Night letter

Charge to

\$

Department of State

Washington,

May 14, 1943.

The Honorable

W. L. Mackenzie King,

Prime Minister of Canada,

Ottawa.

I am delighted that you could accept my invitation to come to Washington next week and I am looking forward with real anticipation to seeing you and talking to you.

Cordial regards. I hope you can get here Wednesday afternoon and come straight to White House. We will have Pacific War Council meeting Thursday at noon.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Eu:JDH:EJD

Enciphered by

Sent by operator M., 19.....

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

MAY 14 10:02 PM 1943

WB118 76 DL

OTTAWA ONT MAY 14 1943 732P

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC

GREATLY PLEASED TO RECEIVE YOUR TELEGRAM EXPRESSING HOPE THAT I MAY BE
ABLE TO BE IN WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND TO COME DIRECT TO WHITE HOUSE
I THANK YOU WARMLY FOR THIS INVITATION WHICH I AM MORE THAN PLEASED TO ACCEPT
I AM MUCH LOOKING FORWARD TO THE OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING AND TALKING WITH YOU
AGAIN I ALSO MUCH WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY OF BEING PRESENT AT THE PACIFIC WAR

R. B. Toled usher 5/15/43

Canada folder

General Nelson
original to May 19
the President
at 5 km 9
son

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

- 2 -

COUNCIL MEETING THURSDAY AT NOON KINDEST REGARDS

MACKENZIE KING

TELETYPE

Canada folder
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The People's
Washington
MAY 14 10 02 PM 1943

WB118 76 DL

OTTAWA ONT MAY 14 1943 732P

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC

GREATLY PLEASED TO RECEIVE YOUR TELEGRAM EXPRESSING HOPE
THAT I MAY BE ABLE TO BE IN WASHINGTON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
AND TO COME DIRECT TO WHITE HOUSE I THANK YOU WARMLY FOR
THIS INVITATION WHICH I AM MORE THAN PLEASED TO ACCEPT I AM
MUCH LOOKING FORWARD TO THE OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING AND
TALKING WITH YOU AGAIN I ALSO MUCH WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY
OF BEING PRESENT AT THE PACIFIC WAR COUNCIL MEETING
THURSDAY AT NOON KINDEST REGARDS

MACKENZIE KING.

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Canada folder
1-43

The White House
Washington

file
personal

MAY 24 8 57 PM 1943

W9 108

OTTAWA ONT MAY 24 1943 734P

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC
ON MY RETURN TO OTTAWA MAY I EXPRESS ANEW MY WARM APPRECIATION OF
MY RECENT VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND OF ALL YOUR KINDNESS THROUGHOUT
THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF MY STAY IN WASHINGTON THE CONVERSATIONS WITH
WINSTON AND YOURSELF THE VISIT TO THE CAPITOL THE MEETING OF THE
PACIFIC RELATIONS COUNCIL AND OTHER CONFERENCES ALL RELATED TO THE
MOST IMPORTANT OF THE WORLDS EVENTS COMBINED TO GIVE THE OCCASION THE
MOST FAR REACHING SIGNIFICANCE I CANNOT BE TOO GRATEFUL FOR ALL IT HAS
MEANT TO ME PERSONALLY AND FOR WHAT THE OPPORTUNITIES IT AFFORDED WILL

ALWAYS MEAN TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF CANADA KINDEST PERSONAL
REGARDS

W L MACKENZIE KING.

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. letter, OCT 19 1972

By Date APR 10 1973

Canada folder 1-43



CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

July 25, 1943

IMMEDIATE, AND
PERSONAL

My dear Mr. President,

In the temporary absence of the
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, I have been instructed to
convey to you the following message from the Prime Minister:

"I have had a talk with
Leighton this evening and hasten to let you
know that I am not pressing for participation
of Canadian staffs in discussions of Combined
Staffs. You will realize that when the Combined
Staffs are meeting in Canada, and matters affect-
ing Canadian Forces may be a subject of consider-
ation, our people would expect some opportunity
of conference or consultation such as was given
them at meeting in Washington. I would, however,
not wish to have any conditions attached to pro-
posed meeting and know that you and our friend
will be only too ready to see that what may be
advisable, all circumstances considered, is
adequately met.

"As host, you may rely upon
me not to permit any situation to arise which
would be a source of embarrassment to other
United Nations who will not be represented.

"I hope arrangements for
your fishing trip are working out satisfactorily,
and that we shall have pleasure of seeing you
here at Ottawa on the 9th.

"I have nothing to take up
with you that could not stand over until then.
On other hand, if there are matters you yourself
wish to discuss with me before leaving on your
trip I will gladly run down to Washington for a day."

I am, my dear Mr. President,

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

Sincerely yours,

Mercant-Maloney
for Chargé d'Affaires ad Interim

IMMEDIATE, MOST SECRET AND
PERSONAL

The Honourable Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President of the United States

The White House,

WASHINGTON: D.C.

BY HAND

Letter undated - Filed 7-30-43.
Canada 1943

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. President:

The recent difficulties in connection with the announcement of the participation of Canadian troops in the Sicilian campaign caused as you know a great stir in Canada. The Canadian reaction was so strong that I am quoting for your information a memorandum on this subject prepared in the Department by our officer who works on Canadian affairs:

x48-16
x4625

"The Ottawa correspondent of the New York Times reported on July 15 and 16, that in Parliament the Canadian Prime Minister had 'rebuked' London and Washington for placing him in a most difficult position with regard to announcing in Canada the participation of Canadian troops in the Sicilian campaign. A reading of the Parliamentary Debates of July 14 and 15 confirms that Mr. King was seriously disturbed and that Canadian national pride was deeply engaged.

"Mr. King acknowledged that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill must decide in regard to announcements of vital importance, but indicated that a policy which consistently ignores Canada and other smaller nations places the latter in a very difficult position. At one point he said, 'What I cannot understand is why, at the last minute, I as Prime Minister of Canada, could not get authority to make any statement.'

"The inaction of the Canadian Army for the three and one-half years it has been waiting in England has been galling to the Canadian public and a source of embarrassment to the Canadian Government. Had the participation of the Canadian

Army

The President,

The White House.

x b. F. State

Army been suppressed in the first news announcements an incident of the first magnitude would have resulted. Canada's peculiar constitutional position and the fact that she is a small country in proximity to a great power give rise to sensibilities which are foreign to Americans.

"The questions asked in Parliament and the Prime Minister's two statements in reply demonstrate the importance of not overlooking Canada when releases are prepared concerning operations in which Canada participates. It is a political consideration of importance in the conduct of our relations with Canada to give that country credit to which she rightly feels entitled. Prime Minister King and his Government are reliably reported to be most grateful for the President's assistance in this matter. They are said to feel, however, that it should not have been necessary to go to the President and to hope that the military headquarters concerned will not overlook Canada on such occasions in the future. Canadians will inevitably resent it if their Army is ignored as a mere colonial contingent.

"There follows a brief resumé of the facts of this incident as learned from an officer of the Canadian Legation:

"There were two difficulties, the first relating to the Eisenhower communique and the second to a request made to Mr. King not to mention Canada's participation. The communique referred to the landing of 'Allied' forces on Sicily while the notice to the French people specified 'Anglo-American' forces. The text of both were made available to the Prime Minister several days before the operation. Mr. King at once went to the British Government through its representative in London. He received an uncooperative reply to the effect that the British could do nothing. Accordingly Mr. Pearson, Minister Counselor to the Canadian Legation was sent to see the President, who was most helpful and issued immediate instructions that both the communique and the notice to

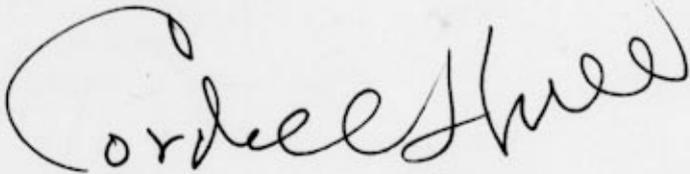
the

the French people be amended to read 'Anglo-American-Canadian' forces. The change was made in time here but not at Algiers. My informant does not know how the London announcement was worded but considers this of secondary importance.

"The reason for the request made to the Prime Minister not to mention the participation of Canadian troops until twenty-four hours after the commencement of the attack was not and still is not understood in Ottawa according to my informant. Despite the fact that the President had changed the communique to include mention of Canadian participation, London repeated this request only twelve hours before the landing in Sicily. After the Eisenhower communique came out mentioning Canadian participation Mr. King simply ignored it and has so stated to Parliament. He had not had up to July 16 a reply to his inquiries on this subject and the incident evidently rankles. Resentment appears to be directed primarily at the British."

I am sending a copy of this to Admiral Leahy for his information.

Faithfully yours,


x20

CANADA AND THE WAR

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES

TO

THE CAPITAL OF CANADA

Addresses by

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

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
President of the United States

The Honourable THOMAS VIEN, K.C.,
Speaker of the Senate

The Honourable JAMES ALLISON GLEN, K.C., M.P.,
Speaker of the House of Commons

PARLIAMENT HILL, OTTAWA

AUGUST 25, 1943.



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1943

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

Address of Welcome by

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

Parliament Hill, Ottawa, August 25, 1943

*Mr. President, Your Excellency, Your Royal Highness, Members of
the Parliament of Canada:*

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

To-day will be, for all time a memorable day for Canada. I need not remind you, Mr. President, how often I have expressed the desire that you might visit Ottawa during your term of office as President of the United States. We have hoped that on such a visit, you would speak to the members of the Senate and the House of Commons, either within or without the walls of our Houses of Parliament. You know, too, how frequently His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice have expressed the wish that they might have the honour of a visit from Mrs. Roosevelt and yourself at some time during His Excellency's term of office as the representative in Canada of His Majesty the King.

Perhaps I may be allowed also to mention how greatly, for personal reasons, I have looked forward to the pleasure of welcoming to the seat of government and to my own home, one whose friendship in ever closer association, I have been privileged to enjoy over many years. To-day all these hopes and wishes, so warmly cherished by the people of Canada, by their representatives in Parliament, by His Excellency and Her Royal Highness and by myself, are being happily realized.

Welcome on Behalf of All Canada

On behalf of all Canada, I extend to you to-day, Mr. President, the warmest of welcomes to the Capital of our country. I thank you for having honoured our Capital city by your presence at a time which is without parallel in the history of human affairs.

The Canadian people will, I know, wish me to express to you the admiration which they feel for you and for your great career. We recognize in you one who has always had a deep concern for the well-being of his fellow-men. We have long known that your services to the cause of freedom far exceed limits of race and bounds of nationality. We honour you as an undaunted champion of the rights of free men and a mighty leader of the forces of freedom in a world at war. We feel, too, a special affection for a life-long friend of our country.

Special Significance of Visit

This is the first occasion on which a President of the United States has visited Canada's Capital. It is particularly pleasing to us that this visit should have its association with your momentous meeting in the ancient capital of Canada with the Prime Minister of Great Britain. Over the past two years, your meetings with Mr. Churchill have been the signal for great events. The conference at Quebec just concluded will, I am confident, mark a further advance towards final victory.

The City of Quebec is the birth-place of Canada. Beneath its cliffs, in 1608, Champlain founded a settlement, and established a seat of government; upon its height is erected a monument commemorating in a single shaft the chivalry of Wolfe and Montcalm in the decisive battle of 1759. It is the city in which, in 1864, the fathers of the Canadian Confederation assembled in conference to fashion the Canada that was to be. We were indeed delighted when we learned that Quebec had been selected as the place of meeting between Mr. Churchill and yourself.

Allies in Two Hemispheres

We rejoice, Mr. President, that your visit to Ottawa comes at a moment when for the first time in our long history as close neighbours, soldiers of Canada and the United States have fought side by side. Combined British, United States and Canadian forces have just completed the occupation of Sicily as a first step in the liberation of Europe. Combined United States and Canadian forces have just occupied the last Japanese outpost in the Western Hemisphere.

The rapidity with which the American people gathered their strength, and the momentum and magnitude of their war effort have

filled the world with amazement. All Canada joins in admiration for the efficiency and heroism of the men of the fighting forces of the United States. In the South West Pacific, in the Aleutians, in North Africa, in Sicily, in the skies over every battlefield and on all the oceans of the world, their deeds are recording a glorious chapter in the history of freedom.

Victory and Peace

In the combined efforts of the military forces and the peoples of the United States and the British Empire, joined with those of the heroic peoples of Russia and China, and of the other United Nations lies the certainty of complete victory over the forces of tyranny which have sought the domination of the world.

Canada counts it a high privilege to have the opportunity of drawing into relations of closer friendship, understanding, and goodwill, the United States and the nations of the British Commonwealth. We are firmly convinced that in the continued close association of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America lies the surest guarantee of international peace, and of the furtherance of the well-being of mankind throughout the world.

Monsieur le Président: De nouveau et me servant, cette fois, de l'autre langue officielle de notre pays, je désire vous adresser la plus cordiale bienvenue au nom de tout le Canada.

English translation of the previous paragraph: Once more and using, this time, the other official language of our country, I wish to extend to you the most cordial welcome on behalf of all Canada.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

Address by

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

President of the United States

Parliament Hill, Ottawa, August 25, 1943

Your Excellency, Members of the Parliament, my good friends and neighbours of the Dominion of Canada:

It was exactly five years ago last Wednesday that I came to Canada to receive the high honour of a Degree at Queen's University. On that occasion—one year before the invasion of Poland, three years before Pearl Harbour—I said:

"We in the Americas are no longer a far-away continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest or no harm. Instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and to every general staff beyond the seas. The vast amount of our resources, the vigour of our commerce, and the strength of our men have made us vital factors in world peace whether we choose it or not."

We did not choose this war—and that "we" includes each and every one of the United Nations.

War was violently forced upon us by criminal aggressors who measure their standards of morality by the extent of the death and the destruction that they can inflict upon their neighbours.

Comrades in War as in Peace

In this war, Canadians and Americans have fought shoulder to shoulder—as our men and our women and our children have worked together and played together in happier times of peace.

To-day, in devout gratitude, we are celebrating a brilliant victory won by British, Canadian and American fighting men in Sicily.

To-day, we rejoice also in another event for which we need not apologize. A year ago Japan occupied several of the Aleutian

Islands on our side of the ocean and made a great "to-do" about the invasion of the continent of North America. I regret to say that some Americans and some Canadians wished our governments to withdraw from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean campaigns and divert all our vast strength to the removal of the Japs from a few rocky specks in the North Pacific.

To-day, our wiser councils have maintained our efforts in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean and the China seas and the South-west Pacific with ever-growing contributions; and in the Northwest Pacific a relatively small campaign has been assisted by the Japs themselves in the elimination of the last Jap from Attu and Kiska. We have been told that Japs never surrender; their headlong retreat satisfies us just as well.

The Quebec Conference

Great councils are being held here on the free and honoured soil of Canada—councils which look to the future conduct of this war and to the years of building a new progress for mankind.

To these councils Canadians and Americans alike again welcome that wise and good and gallant gentleman, the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Mr. King, my old friend, may I through you thank the people of Canada for their hospitality to all of us. Your course and mine have run so closely and affectionately during these many long years that this meeting adds another link to that chain. I have always felt at home in Canada and you, I think, have always felt at home in the United States.

During the past few days in Quebec, the Combined Staffs have been sitting around a table—which is a good custom—talking things over, discussing ways and means, in the manner of friends, in the manner of partners, and may I even say, in the manner of members of the same family.

We have talked constructively of our common purposes in this war—of our determination to achieve victory in the shortest possible time—of our essential co-operation with our great and brave fighting Allies.

And we have arrived, harmoniously, at certain definite conclusions. Of course, I am not at liberty to disclose just what these conclusions are. But, in due time, we shall communicate the secret

information of the Quebec Conference to Germany, Italy and Japan. We shall communicate this information to our enemies in the only language their twisted minds seem capable of understanding.

Sometimes I wish that that great master of intuition, the Nazi leader, could have been present in spirit at the Quebec Conference—I am thoroughly glad he was not there in person. If he and his Generals had known our plans they would have realized that discretion is still the better part of valour and that surrender would pay them better now than later.

The Struggle for Human Rights

The evil characteristic that makes a Nazi a Nazi is his utter inability to understand and therefore to respect the qualities or the rights of his fellowmen. His only method of dealing with his neighbour is first to delude him with lies, then to attack him treacherously, then beat him down and step on him, and then either kill him or enslave him. And the same thing is true of the fanatical militarists of Japan.

Because their own instincts and impulses are essentially inhuman, our enemies simply cannot comprehend how it is that decent, sensible individual human beings manage to get along together and live together as neighbours.

That is why our enemies are doing their desperate best to misrepresent the purposes and the results of this Quebec Conference. They still seek to divide and conquer Allies who refuse to be divided just as cheerfully as they refuse to be conquered.

We spend our energies and our resources and the very lives of our sons and daughters because a band of gangsters in the community of nations declines to recognize the fundamentals of decent, human conduct.

We have been forced to call out what we in the United States would call the sheriff's posse to break up the gang in order that gangsterism may be eliminated in the community of nations.

We are making sure—absolutely, irrevocably sure—that this time the lesson is driven home to them once and for all. Yes, we are going to be rid of outlaws this time.

Every one of the United Nations believes that only a real and lasting peace can justify the sacrifices we are making, and our unanimity gives us confidence in seeking that goal.

The Post-War World

It is no secret that at Quebec there was much talk of the post-war world. That discussion was doubtless duplicated simultaneously in dozens of nations and hundreds of cities and among millions of people.

There is a longing in the air. It is not a longing to go back to what they call "the good old days". I have distinct reservations as to how good "the good old days" were. I would rather believe that we can achieve new and better days.

Absolute victory in this war will give greater opportunities for the world because the winning of the war in itself is proving, certainly proving to all of us here, that concerted action can accomplish things. Surely we can make strides toward a greater freedom from want than the world has yet enjoyed. Surely by unanimous action in driving out the outlaws and keeping them under heel forever, we can attain a freedom from fear of violence.

I am everlastingly angry only at those who assert vociferously that the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter are nonsense because they are unattainable. If they had lived a century and a half ago they would have sneered and said that the Declaration of Independence was utter piffle. If they had lived nearly a thousand years ago they would have laughed uproariously at the ideals of Magna Carta. And if they had lived several thousand years ago they would have derided Moses when he came from the Mountain with the Ten Commandments.

The Ethics of Humanity

We concede that these great teachings are not perfectly lived up to to-day, and we concede that the good old world cannot arrive at Utopia overnight. But I would rather be a builder than a wrecker, hoping always that the structure of life is growing—not dying.

May the destroyers who still persist in our midst decrease. They, like some of our enemies, have a long road to travel before they accept the ethics of humanity.

Some day, in the distant future perhaps—but some day with certainty—all of them will remember with the Master—"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself".

Monsieur le Premier: Ma visite à la ville historique de Québec rappelle vivement à mon esprit que le Canada est une nation fondée

sur l'union de deux grandes races. L'harmonie de leur association dans l'égalité peut servir d'exemple à l'humanité toute entière—un exemple partout dans le monde.

English translation of the previous paragraph: My visit to the old city of Quebec has recalled vividly to my mind that Canada is a nation founded on a union of two great races. The harmony of their equal partnership is an example to all mankind—an example everywhere in the world.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

Address by

The Honourable THOMAS VIEN, K.C.
Speaker of the Senate

Parliament Hill, Ottawa, August 25, 1943
(TRANSLATION)

Mr. President,—

I have the signal honour and pleasure of tendering you in my mother tongue, one of the two official languages of this country, the warmest thanks of the Senate, of the House of Commons and of the people of Canada for having graciously consented to visit our Capital at the conclusion of the henceforth memorable Quebec Conference.

The sojourn among us of a President of the United States would suffice at any time to fill us with pride and enthusiasm. Yet we salute in you, Mr. President, more than the highest official of our sister nation and very good neighbour. We hail and acclaim in you a worthy successor of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Wilson, to mention but a few of the great men who symbolize the glory of your country.

An Enemy of Tyranny

Faithful exponent of the spirit that moved the founders of the Republic, you see in the Declaration of Independence a guarantee of freedom not only for your people, but for all the peoples of the earth. Liberal, in the widest sense of the term, you are the friend of man, in whom you behold the image and likeness of our Divine Maker. Having exhausted the resources of a wise and patient diplomacy, you unhesitatingly took up arms to free him from the yoke of oppressors who brutally denied him the exercise of his inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Were you not expressing your own philosophy of life when you so highly praised on a former occasion these words of Thomas Jefferson: "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

The British Empire, Canada and the civilized world owe you an immense debt of gratitude, Mr. President, for having come to their assistance on the morrow of Dunkirk, at an hour when the black clouds of defeat gathered threateningly on the horizon. Even before your entry into the conflict, you found the means of supplying Britain with ships, arms, munitions and the incalculable advantages of "Lend-Lease."

A Champion of Civilization

We Canadians are proud of the fact that we descend from the two greatest races in the world. Our hearts and yours, I am sure, shared the overwhelming grief of France, following the defeat of that unhappy country. We shall never forget that, for the second time in the life of this generation, your country has generously gone to the assistance of a France in mortal danger repeating Pershing's undying words: "La Fayette, we are here!"

When, with the proper perspective that only time can bring, the history of this era shall be written, you will stand in the forefront of that brilliant group of leaders—with Churchill, Mackenzie King, Stalin and Chiang Kai-Shek—who have so nobly served humanity.

May I be allowed, Mr. President, to express the deep satisfaction I feel in reiterating to you the heartfelt thanks of the Canadian Parliament and people for having honoured us with your presence here to-day and having cheered us with your very comforting remarks. We pray God that He may grant you his favours in abundance, that He may bless you and the great Republic whose destinies you guide, until such time as we may all glorify Him together in final victory, on the threshold of a lasting peace.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT

Address by

The Honourable JAMES ALLISON GLEN, K.C., M.P.,
Speaker of the House of Commons

Parliament Hill, Ottawa, August 25, 1943

To-day Canada has been afforded the unique privilege of welcoming to our own Capital the first President of the United States of America while still in office. This gathering is the culmination of a long-standing invitation given by the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King to one who has been an intimate friend for more years than either of them would care to refer. It is well, Sir, that you should tax the hospitality of your friends occasionally and I can state confidently that everyone, young and old, in this vast assembly before you, together with that great unseen listening audience throughout the whole of Canada, look upon you with that possessive regard which is bestowed when a much-loved guest honours our home. I hope I shall not be misunderstood when I say that many Canadians affectionately call you "our President".

A True Friend in Dark Days

Canada will never forget the dark and dismal years of 1940 and 1941, nor will it ever forget that unparalleled act when you, as President of your great country, gave that generous and sorely needed Lease-Lend help which aided Great Britain to withstand and repel a conquering and then a seemingly invincible foe. National as well as human memories, with passing years and other conditions sometimes fade and become remote, but it would be an indelible blot on our escutcheon if at any future time Canada or the democracies forgot the noble help your country afforded us.

It is therefore with real pleasure we behold in our Capital your unmistakable figure and listen to that bold and confident voice so familiar to our ears. And what makes this day so memorable to us is the knowledge that it is to Canada particularly you speak. We have shared with the world in those intimate so-called fireside chats which you have addressed to your own people but which really en-

compassed the world and belong to the ages. Those fireside chats, clothed in language simple, expressive and enduring, the product of a gifted mind and balanced judgment, made their striking appeal because they are based on the eternal verities without which, as we believe, nothing is. To-day, Sir, your speech is an outstanding example of those utterances which have endeared you to our people and caused dismaying fear to our foes.

Good Neighbours in Peace and War

The road still may be long and dreary and the end not yet in sight, but the issue is no longer in doubt and upon you, Sir, the tremendous responsibilities of victory will be part of your destiny. You will require the assistance of all who, like you, believe that good is the final goal of ill. We are confident that in Canada you will find that co-operation in peace which we have shared in war. All we desire is the right to exercise the four freedoms upon which an enduring democracy must be based. If I may say so, your own phrase—now a household word—"The good neighbour" definitely embodies these principles. We invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon you. May He strengthen and sustain you until victory is achieved and peace and happiness restored to this war-torn world.

Mr. President, in the name of and for Canada I thank you most cordially and sincerely for your presence with us to-day, and for your noble address.

(1937)

ams

Signed original of this letter sent to State for delivery

Canada - 1943

October 21st
19 43

My dear Lord Athlone:

I have asked our Signal Corps to send you a copy of the motion picture they made of the Quebec Conference. I think it is very good and I know you will like it.

I am sure it will recall to you and Princess Alice the same pleasant memories that it did to me.

Please remember me very cordially to Princess Alice.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

His Excellency
The Right Honorable
The Earl of Athlone
Governor General of Canada
Ottawa, Canada.

ny-rvs)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 21st, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

MISS GRACE TULLY

Bear Miss Tully:

Mr. Hopkins asked
me to send you the three
letters enclosed for the
President's signature.

D.E.Krauss-secy.

encls.

Letters to:

The Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.
Prime Minister of Canada

His Excellency, The Right Honorable, The Earl
of Athlone,
Governor General of Canada

The Right Honorable Winston Churchill,
Prime Minister of England

filed PP7 3089

filed PP77683

(2064)

Signed original of this letter sent to the Acting Secretary of State for delivery, and his office was advised by telephone that the letter was signed.

Canada folder
1-43

November 4, 1943

My dear Mackenzie:

Your letter of October 26 as to raising the Canadian Legation in Washington and the American Legation in Ottawa to the rank of Embassies has been duly received, and I am delighted to see that our views on this subject are wholly in accord. I agree with you that there will be universal public recognition of the appropriateness of this step.

I need hardly say to you that I shall be glad to welcome Leighton in his new capacity.

When we receive word through the regular channels that you are prepared to put this into effect, we shall take the necessary steps to raise our Mission in Ottawa correspondingly.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The Right Honorable

W. L. Mackenzie King,

Prime Minister of Canada,

Ottawa, Canada.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL



Ottawa, 26th October, 1943

My dear Mr. President:

I have been giving further thought to the suggestion which we mentioned at our meeting last spring that the time had now come when it might be desirable to raise the Canadian Legation in Washington and the United States Legation in Ottawa to the rank of Embassies. I have concluded that such a change would be welcome and that the sooner it can be brought about the better its effect will be. I do not, of course, intend that this change in title would mean an alteration in the Canadian representation in Washington; Leighton would only alter his style from Canadian Minister to Canadian Ambassador. I am sure that there will be universal public recognition that the importance of the relations between Canada and the United States amply warrants an exchange of Embassies.

I should be glad if you would let me have a personal word, as soon as possible, confirming my impression that this proposal is acceptable to you and that you are in accord with my view that it should be carried out without delay. When I know this, I shall immediately take the necessary steps to bring it into effect.

Yours sincerely,
W. Mackenzie King

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE UNDER SECRETARY

November 3, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY

I should appreciate it if you would call my office if and when the President signs the letter to Mr. Mackenzie King so that we can start prompt action here.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be the initials 'EJ'.

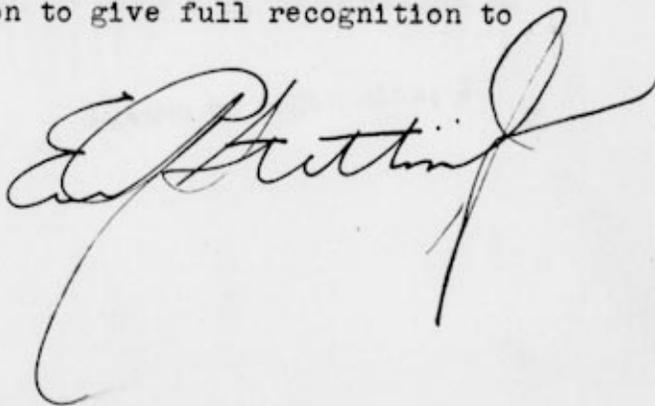
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THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT ^{November 3, 1943}

There is enclosed a letter for your signature to Prime Minister King in reply to his letter to you of October 26.

You may recall that the raising of our Legation in Ottawa to an Embassy has always awaited Canada's clearing this step within the Empire. The importance of the relations between the United States and Canada has for a long time warranted such a step and Mr. King is now apparently in a position to give full recognition to that fact.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. A. Tamm". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed text.

Canada - 1943

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

Oct. 25th 1943.

My dear Mr. President,

I Thank you so much for your letter and for having asked some Signal Corps to send me a copy of the motion - picture made at the time of the Quebec Conference. We shall both look forward to this reminder of a very pleasant interlude in our wartime existence.

I was about to write and thank you for the many kindnesses we received during our stay in Alaska and for having so kindly made it possible for us to make the trip. We only returned here last week as we spent another fortnight in the Canadian Rockies camping out in far too summery weather as far as sport was concerned and this must be my excuse for not having written sooner.

Alaska in the winter may be very cold but in the fall is quite beautiful and what we saw of the work done and being carried out left us amazed. At Fairbanks we took the opportunity of meeting the senior staff of the Russian Air Force on duty there and inspected the wonderful installations there, the buildings, hangars and subterranean passages leading to the hangars etc. Everyone was most helpful and of course very hospitable as your people always are. We thoroughly enjoyed ourselves and thank you for an experience which was both interesting and a real holiday.

My wife sends you many messages and also to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Once again many thanks for your letter.

Yours very sincerely,

Althor.



Per
Air Mail



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

R.

Canada folder
1-43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you be good enough
to prepare a memorandum of
reply? I am inclined to go
along.

F. D. R.

Letter to the President
from the Prime Minister of
Canada in re changing the
Canadian Legation to an Embassy.

*file
personal*

November 1, 1943.

Dear Mackenzie:-

It is good indeed to get your letter of October twenty-sixth. It finds me at Hyde Park where I am spending a few days for the Election and for getting the last of the "flu" bugs out of me. Also, it gives me a chance to give quiet review to the past six months -- landings in Sicily and Italy, the Quebec Conference and the coming conference with Winston. I still hope that we can see "Uncle Joe". Apparently, however, my constitutional problems weigh lightly with him, though I have tried a dozen times to explain to him that while my Congress is in session I must be in a position to receive bills, act on them, and get them back to the Congress physically within ten days.

The labor problem is again to the fore -- but then scarcely six months have ever gone by since I have been in office, the past ten and a half years, without a "labor crisis". This time it is very much involved with the cost of living and inflation difficulties. I am definitely on the minority side and it will be quite clear that if they force my hand on inflation, wages and food prices will have to go up to.

All of this will, of course, affect Canada also because so far, with great success, we have managed to tie ~~our~~ together.

both our dollars

The general attitude seems to be that a little inflation would not do any harm, in spite of the fact that I am telling them that a pill or two of opium would not do much harm except for the fact that in most cases it leads to drug addiction.

I like your little Address to the Liberal Federation -- and there is much in it which I may use in forthcoming statements or speeches. It is everlastingly worthwhile to emphasize that the winning of the war is for us, as it is for you, the one great objective.

While I am dictating this, yours in regard to the Embassy has just come and I am, of course, personally delighted. I am sending it at once to Stettinius, the Acting Secretary of State, with my blessing. I hope that the career diplomats will find no hidden pitfalls in it -- I don't!

I think Hull and Eden have done a grand job in Moscow, and I am telling Hull to return as quickly as possible in order that I may see him before my own voyages.

Thank you much for the copies of the "Ottawa Day". Never will I forget the wonderful scene at the Parliament buildings -- and I shall always think of you at Kingsmere and Laurier House.

SECTION 11
1402-111-1111

When I beg back I do hope you will run
down to Washington for a few days, as I will
want to tell you all about it.

Affectionately yours,

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



Personal

Ottawa,
October 26, 1943

My dear Franklin:

You have been much in my thoughts since the day you spent with us all in Ottawa. What a glorious day that was, and how many and happy are the memories it has left! The welcome given you on Parliament Hill was just what I had pictured it would be. It was enjoyed by the people of Canada from one end of the country to the other. It will always be numbered among the memorable days in Canadian history.

I am sorry the weather was not as kind to us in the afternoon as it was in the morning. Being, however, what it was in the morning, I can forgive all else. I wish we might have had a little more time for Kingsmere and particularly for Laurier House. However, the glimpses of both, which you had, were just enough to let you see how many are the interests we share in common - enough to give to Kingsmere and to Laurier House, for all time, some slight association with yourself.

Let me thank you again for your goodness in arranging to visit Ottawa before your return to Washington and your great kindness in honouring me, as well as the Governor General and Princess Alice, by the hours we had together. I like to feel that you are able to think of me amid the environments of Ottawa and Kingsmere, as I am of you amid the associations of Washington and Hyde Park.

It was kind of you to send on to me copies of your letters to the King and to Princess Alice expressing your appreciation of the Quebec Conference, and also to send to me personally the charming letter with which these communications were enclosed.

It seems to me that, in all particulars, the Quebec Conference was a most complete success. I am glad, too, that there was about it many features which made its proceedings so enjoyable and restful. Following immediately upon your too brief vacation in the vicinity of the Manitoulin Island, it really resulted in your being in "the pitch of your form" all the time you were at the Citadel. It makes me very happy to think that these three separate glimpses of different parts of Canada, in this particular year, have made a real contribution to your ability to cope with its problems to the extent you have.

I have been distressed to see that you have contracted a cold which has resulted in a touch of grippe and a degree of fever. These, of course, are symptoms of fatigue which, I hope and feel sure, will completely pass with a few days of much needed rest. I have wired McIntire to let me know how you really are, and naturally I shall always feel a deep personal concern for any additional tax upon your health and strength.

I have been very busy since the Quebec Conference seeking to overtake arrears which date back to the concluding weeks of the session of Parliament which preceded it.

I enclose a pamphlet which I shall not expect you to read but from the headings of which you will be able to gather that while my colleagues and I have been giving our time and attention exclusively to the winning of the war, our opponents, of old and new parties alike, have been reaping a veritable harvest, due to the irritations and discontents arising out of the restrictions of a time of war.

Had I wished to have been perfectly certain of another term of office, I would have dissolved Parliament this autumn and left it to the electorate to say to whom they wished to entrust the continued direction of Canada's war effort. However, I have viewed my duty as seeing, should that be possible, the war through to a victorious close, regardless of consequences which may follow - a self-imposed obligation to stay with that task to the end.

I am sure that as regards the effectiveness of Canada's war effort, it is imperative that, if it can be

avoided at all, there should be no break in the continued administration of affairs by the present government. As a matter of fact, there is no constitutional obligation to bring on another election before the late spring or early summer of 1945. We should be out of the war, at least in Europe, before that time. I imagine that once the Nazis are defeated, the defeat of Japan will follow quickly. What splendid victories your forces and those of Australia are achieving on land, in the air and at sea against the Japanese!

Winston has brought up again his wish to have me present in London with Smuts and other of the Dominion Prime Ministers before the year is out. Smuts has undertaken to stay on in London, should I undertake to come over not later than the first week in December. I have given my promise accordingly so, if all goes well meanwhile, I shall be leaving Canada about the end of November. Until the meeting actually takes place, the matter is one which we are keeping strictly confidential. I imagine that before that time, you and Winston will have had another conference - the one that, thus far, it has been so difficult to arrange. I am indeed pleased that the meeting which has taken place between Mr. Hull, Eden and Molotov appears to have gone so well. I am glad for Mr. Hull's sake that he has been able to take the part he has in these proceedings.

This, as you will see, is a purely personal letter, intended not to add to your burdens but just, for a few moments, to take your mind off of other things and revive a memory or two which I know you, like myself, will always cherish. I do hope, with you, that the days may not be far distant when each of us, as you say, may realize the desire of our hearts in the enjoyment of our countryside "with a feeling that we have helped to make living a satisfaction to people in other parts of the world".

This letter to you was already in my thoughts when last night's mail brought to me yours of the 21st

instant telling me that you had asked your Signal Corps to send me a copy of the motion picture they made of the Quebec Conference. Do, please, accept my warmest thanks for that most welcome gift. I am glad to know that you regard the picture as very good. I know that I shall enjoy it immensely. It is a record I am indeed proud to possess.

*With my renewed best wishes for
a speedy restoration of your health and
brisk recuperation. Believe me, as always,*

Yours affectionately,

W. Woodruff King

*P.S. Please tell Mrs. Roosevelt I was so pleased
at her safe return from overseas and the joy
and to know that her visit had been such
a complete success*

W. Woodruff King

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

(2088)

hms

Carbon of this memorandum returned to the ^{Canada from} Acting Secy. State. 11/4/43
hms

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

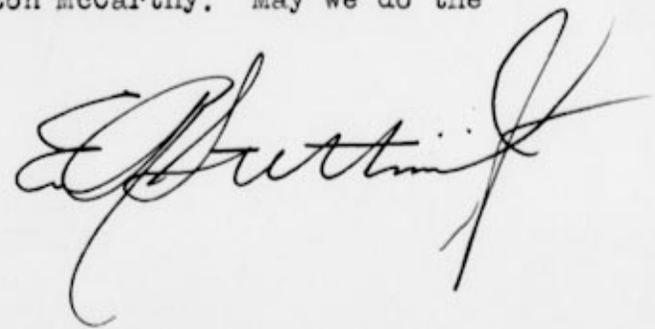
"E.R.S. Jr.
O.K.
F.D.R."

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I have learned this morning that Prime Minister Mackenzie King is appreciative of your prompt agreement that the Missions in the two countries should be forthwith raised to Embassies. He is very anxious that the announcement be made on Armistice Day, November 11 and has inquired through the Department for External Affairs whether this is agreeable.

In recent similar instances announcement has been made by press release from the Department of State in a text that has been agreed upon by the two Governments concerned, which sets forth the traditional friendly bonds uniting the two Governments.

Does it meet with your approval that we follow this procedure in this instance and inform the Canadian Government we are in accord that the State Department and the Department for External Affairs make the announcement of this agreement between the two Governments on November 11 at noon. The Canadian Government will confirm the appointment of Leighton McCarthy. May we do the same with Atherton?



*bill
personal*

CANADA JOURNAL
1-43

HARVARD CLUB
27 WEST 44TH STREET

Personal

New York,
December 15, 1943

Dear Mr. President

I should like to be among the first of those to welcome you back to the Western Hemisphere and, in particular, to our own continent after your great journeys, and the epoch-marking conferences in which you, Winston, Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek have participated.

Thinking that you might arrive toward the end of last week or the early part of the present week, I left Ottawa some ten days ago in the hope that, being in the States at the time of your arrival, I might be one of the multitude to greet you at whatever airport or upon whatever platform you might arrive. My intention, meanwhile, was to get a little rest and change by spending a day or two in Virginia and in New York where I have been for the last few days.

I now learn it will be Friday at the earliest before you are likely to be in Washington.

HARVARD CLUB
27 WEST 44TH STREET

-2-

Some matters of an urgent nature have, unfortunately, come up which make it necessary for me to return to Ottawa tonight. In the circumstances, I shall have to forego the pleasure of extending the greetings on behalf of Canada which I had hoped to be able to make in person. Please allow this letter to bring them to you in fullest measure. All Canada will rejoice at your safe return.

Some time in the new year, I may have the pleasure of seeing how you look after your momentous experiences in travelling to and from the Middle East. I hope I shall find you all the better for the change and what it has meant to you personally as well as to our own and other of the United Nations.

Meanwhile, please allow this letter to bring to Mrs. Roosevelt and yourself, and to all of your family, my best of wishes for the Christmas Season and every good wish for the New Year.

Yours very sincerely,

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

M. Macpherson King

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

GENERAL WATSON TO TAKE UP WITH THE PRESIDENT
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1943.

1. Summerlin advises that the Hon. Leighton McCarthy, K. C., Minister of Canada, has now assumed the duties of his office as the newly appointed Ambassador of Canada, and is waiting the pleasure of the President to receive him.

12-20-43

after first of year

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
PR

December 18, 1943

My dear General Watson:

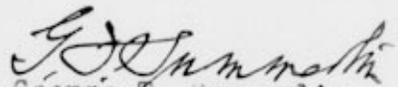
The Honorable Leighton McCarthy, K.C., Minister of Canada at Washington, has now assumed the duties of his office as the newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada to the United States, and is awaiting the pleasure of the President to receive him.

I am enclosing a copy of the remarks which the Appointed Ambassador will hand to the President upon his presentation.

A copy of the President's reply is also enclosed for him to hand to the Ambassador in exchange for the remarks which will be handed to the President. An extra copy of the President's reply is transmitted herewith, which may be retained for the White House files.

If there are any changes to be made in the President's remarks to the Ambassador, will you please let me know so that corrections may be made.

Sincerely yours,


George A. Summerlin
Chief of Protocol

Enclosures:

- Copy of the Ambassador's remarks, with reply thereto;
- Extra copy of the President's remarks.

Major General Edwin M. Watson,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.





CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

Dec. 16th, 1943.

Mr. President:

I have the great honour to present to you the Letters by which His Majesty the King has accredited me as the first Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

This occasion marks another stage in the development of the relations between our two countries which have for so long been based upon trust, friendship and respect.

It emphasizes also the closeness and the importance of our co-operation in this war during which our industrial and fighting strengths have been co-ordinated in a manner never surpassed by two neighbouring States. This collaboration in war is, I am confident, an earnest of our determination to work together in the peace that will follow our common victory.

May I thank you, Mr. President, for the friendly encouragement and assistance you have extended to me as Minister and bespeak its continuance in my new capacity.

Leighton McCarthy



file

Jan. 12th, 1944.

Dear Mr. President:

I had a teletype from my Prime Minister Mackenzie King this morning, in which he desired me to convey to you a message during the ceremony of the presentation of my credentials. As I did not have an opportunity to do so, I now take pleasure in conveying it, as follows:-

"I wish you would say to the President how pleased I am that Canada's first Embassy should be established in the country of our good neighbour, and that this event in the history of the relations of our two countries should have its association with his tenure of office as President of the United States and my own tenure of office as Prime Minister of Canada; also its association with one who is so intimate and old a mutual friend as yourself. I can think of no happier evidence of the cordiality of the relationships of the peoples of our two countries. It is my earnest prayer that the international friendship thus expressed may remain unbroken through the centuries to come."

*With kindest regards & most
affectionate good wishes*

Respectfully & Sincerely yours

Leopoldo de Carthy

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

G E O R G E T H E S I X T H ,

BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND AND THE
BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS KING, DEFENDER OF THE
FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

To the President of the United States of America, Sendeth Greeting!

Our Good Friend!

Being desirous of maintaining, without interruption,
the representation in the United States of America of the
interests of Canada, and to give expression to the great
importance We attach to the maintenance of the relations
of friendship and good understanding which happily sub-
sist between Canada and the United States of America, We
have made choice of Our Trusty and Well-beloved the
Honourable Leighton Goldie McCarthy, Member of Our Privy
Council for Canada, one of Our Counsel learned in the
Law, now residing with You in the character of Our Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Canada, to
continue to reside with You, hereafter in the character
of Our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for
Canada.

We request that You will give entire credence to
all that Mr. McCarthy in his new character shall represent
to You in Our name, more especially when he shall assure
You of Our esteem and regard, and of Our hearty wishes for
the welfare and prosperity of the United States of America.

And so We commend You to the protection of the Almighty.

Given at Our Court

the **thirtieth** day of **November**, in the year of Our Lord
One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty**three**, and in the **seventh**
Year of Our Reign.

Your good Friend,

George R.I.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF PROTOCOL

White House:

The President's remarks
should be dated before being
handed to the Ambassador.

G.T.S.

THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR OF CANADA
THE HONORABLE LEIGHTON McCARTHY, K. C.
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF HIS
LETTERS OF CREDENCE

Mr. President:

I have the great honour to present to you the Letters by which His Majesty the King has accredited me as the first Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

This occasion marks another stage in the development of the relations between our two countries which have for so long been based upon trust, friendship and respect.

It emphasizes also the closeness and the importance of our co-operation in this war during which our industrial and fighting strengths have been co-ordinated in a manner never surpassed by two neighbouring States. This collaboration in war is, I am confident, an earnest of our determination to work together in the peace that will follow our common victory.

May I thank you, Mr. President, for the friendly encouragement and assistance you have extended to me as Minister and bespeak its continuance in my new capacity.

DRAFT OF
THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY
TO THE REMARKS OF THE
NEWLY APPOINTED AMBASSADOR OF CANADA
THE HONORABLE LEIGHTON McCARTHY, K. C.
UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF HIS
LETTERS OF CREDESCENCE

Mr. Ambassador:

I am happy indeed to welcome you, an old friend, as Canada's first Ambassador to the United States and to receive from your hands the Letters by which His Majesty the King has accredited you in this new capacity.

On this significant occasion, as you have made clear, we may rejoice in the broad scope and effectiveness of our collaboration in war. In Italy as in the Aleutians, in the skies of Europe as, later, in the skies of Asia, and on all the oceans our comradeship in arms will have forged enduring bonds in the struggle against mutual enemies both east and west.

At home as well, we have unlocked the doors to economic cooperation continental in scope for the prosecution of the common cause. We too are determined that such cooperation

will

will continue in the peace to come for the benefit of both our peoples and the world in general.

Through long years Canada and the United States, each confident of the good will of the other, have worked out their problems as neighbors, faithful always to the principle that the best solution of each problem is the solution which is to the mutual advantage of both. The solid achievements of the past are the best possible earnest of even greater achievements in future.

I assure you, Mr. Ambassador, that you may count on the continued support and friendship of the authorities of this Government who hope, as I do, that your several years as Minister here will be succeeded by many equally successful years as Ambassador.

~~SECRET~~

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RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT:

1. That the President communicate with Prime Minister McKenzie-King as follows:

~~In view of confusion and misunderstanding regarding forthcoming conferences,~~ I suggest two things:

First, that ~~your Tuesday Evening press release announcing the arrival of Mr. Churchill for Canadian-British consultations not mention his subsequent visit with me.~~

Second, that on the departure of the Prime Minister to visit me, you issue a public statement emphasizing that the Canadian Government is acting as host to the meeting of the United States-British Combined Chiefs of Staff, and that no publicity of any sort will emanate from this military conference, but that at the conclusion of the conference an appropriate statement will be made by the Heads of the British and American Governments.

This second statement will prevent difficulties with other Nations which, if they had the impression that Canada participated fully in the military conference, would feel that they also should have been invited to do so.

I am sending an official representative of the Office of War Information to Canada today for the purpose of consulting with Canadian officials relative to the information policy.

~~SECRET~~

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

2. That OWI, in a confidential memo to the U.S. Press, Radio and Picture agencies, announces:

"The Dominion of Canada is serving as official host to the meeting of the United States-British Combined Chiefs of Staff. This secret military conference will be under way for some days and no news whatever will emanate from it while the discussions are going on. At the conclusion of the military meeting, a press conference will be held for accredited representatives of Press, Radio and Picture agencies.

"The Dominion of Canada is able to provide accommodations for 50 United States Press, Radio and Picture representatives. Consequently, 50 such representatives will be selected on an impartial basis. The OWI, with the aid of the War and Navy Departments, will arrange for the military accrediting of these representatives who will be invited to go to the meeting in sufficient time to cover all news that may be available. In the city where the meeting is held, these representatives will be guests of the Canadian Government. Their military credentials will entitle them to attend any press conference that may be held."

3. That provision be made to transport the selected U. S. Press to the place of public conference.

4. That the Canadian Government agree to have a designated U. S. Censor act in an advisory capacity with the Chief Canadian Censor at the place of the meeting.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

5. That immediately upon approval of a publicity plan by the President, a U. S. Army plane transport the representatives of OWI, U. S. Censor, Army and Navy Public Relations, to Canada, to obtain agreement of Canadians and start operations.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~