

● PSF: Great Britain: Churchill , 1940-42

March 5, 1940.

PSF. Great Britain
Churchill

Conf Memo to "Naval Person" (American Embassy-London)

From the President

Attached is memo to President from Adolph Berle-March 5, 1940
Re: President's message to Naval Person

See: Berle---Drawer 1-1940

PSF: Churchill

London, May 10, 1940.

Dear Mr. President:

I enclose a letter and an advance copy
of a White Paper describing the Battle of the
River Plate, which have been sent to me by
Mr. Winston Churchill with the request that they
be forwarded to you.

Yours respectfully,

Enclosures:

as stated.

The President,

The White House,

Washington.

See: Great Britain folder - Drawer 4 - 1940
Letter to Winston Churchill from President - May 30, 1940

Copy

PSF: St Britain
Churchill J Britain

Hyde Park, N. Y.
August 19, 1940.

My dear Churchill:-

I think this will interest you. It was over two weeks on its way from Berlin and coming from an American, long a resident in Germany, it has especial value. The writer was, I think, inclined to be pro-Nazi up to the time of the Munich Conference.

We are getting excellent reports of the fine job your Air Force has done the past week.

As ever yours,

The Right Honorable Winston Churchill, P. C.,
Prime Minister,
London,
England.

(Enclosure) Copy of Alexander Kirk's letter of July 29, 1940.

See: Germany folder-for original of the above letter and Alexander Kirk's letter to the President and his reply.

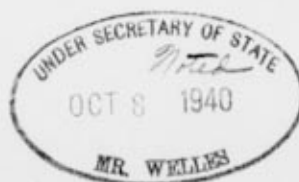
PSF: Churchill *5-3*
Jan-3

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1940

Respectfully referred to the
Under Secretary of State for his in-
formation.

Edwin M. Watson
EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President



C
O
P
Y

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 5, 1940

My dear Minturn:

Thank you for your letter of September twentieth and for the views contained in it. I have asked that the suggestions you made be communicated to the proper quarters.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

R. Minturn Sedgwick, Esq.,
10 Post Office Square,
Boston, Massachusetts.

September 23

950 High Street
Dedham
Massachusetts

Dear Missy,

I enclose a letter to the
President from Whittier
Ledgwick, an old friend who
married the daughter of the
Rector of Groton. As he
is a good loyal supporter, at a
time when it is very difficult to
be, I do feel that he
deserves some attention.

Give the President my love -
I don't want to bother him
with a personal line.

Thanks so much for
helping me out!

Affectionately
Catherine Delano Grant.

Sept. 23.

10 POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON

September 20, 1940

*and
10/5/40*

The President
Washington
D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is with some hesitation that I bring this matter to your attention but I believe it is of sufficient importance to Anglo-American relations to warrant imposing on your time. I have felt for months that British propaganda in this country would be enormously strengthened if Mr. Churchill were on the air more frequently. Of course, he is far too busy to make special broadcasts. However, he does report fortnightly, as a rule, to the Commons on the progress of the war. I know it is contrary to the rules of the Commons to broadcast from there but strengthening the ties of friendship with this country is more important than the rules of the Commons. Furthermore, a speech from the House of Commons would carry far greater weight with the American public than one simply made from a broadcasting station which might be labeled as propaganda.

If you believe this idea of mine is a sound one, I suggest that you mention it to the British Ambassador. A word from you would carry enormous weight as, besides being the country's chief magistrate, no one understands the American people as you do. I need hardly add that I realize perfectly the suggestion would have to be made with some delicacy. In order that this letter may come to your attention, I am taking the liberty of seeking the cooperation of my good friend and neighbor, Catherine Grant. In closing, I should say that I have only spoken of enlisting your aid for this plan to Helen, my father and Catherine Grant, and, naturally, I will not mention it further, as should the plan come to fruition it might be embarrassing both to you and the British if it were generally known that you had cooperated in this direction.

Need I add my delight at the Gallup poll this morning. In the language of sport, it is "in the bag", and allow me to offer my congratulations.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

R. Minton Sedgwick

RMS/G

PS# - Churchill

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 20
1941

Dear Churchill

Mindell White will give you
this - He is truly helping to keep
politics out over here.

I think this verse applies to you
people as it does to us:

"Sail on, Oh Ship of State!
Sail on Oh Union strong and great.
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

As ever yours
Franklin D. Roosevelt

TELEGRAM

The White House

39wuk1 10 Gov't Cable Washington

London, Jan. 29, 1941

THE PRESIDENT:

Many happy returns.

Winston Churchill.

7:25 p.m.

*File
Personal*

Mr. Churchill

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

██████████ AND
PERSONAL

16th February, 1951

[1741]

Dear Mr. President,

I enclose herein the text
of a message for you from the Prime
Minister which was telegraphed to
the Embassy last night.

Believe me,

Dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours

Harold

**REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED**

The Honourable,

Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President of the United States of America,

Washington, D.C.

[1941]

TEXT OF MESSAGE DATED FEBRUARY 15th FOR
THE PRESIDENT FROM MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Many drifting straws seem to indicate Japanese intention to make war on us or do something that would force us to make war on them in the next few weeks or months. I am not myself convinced that this is not a war of nerves designed to cover Japanese encroachments in Siam and Indo-China. However, I think I ought to let you know that the weight of the Japanese navy, if thrown against us, would confront us with situations beyond the scope of our naval resources. I do not myself think that the Japanese would be likely to send large military expedition necessary to lay siege to Singapore. The Japanese would no doubt occupy whatever strategic points and oilfields in Dutch East Indies and thereabouts that they covet and thus get into a far better position for a full-scale attack on Singapore later on. They would also raid Australian and New Zealand ports and coasts causing deep anxiety in those Dominions which have already sent all their best-trained fighting men to the Middle East. But the attack which I fear the most would be by raiders including possibly battle-cruiser upon our trade routes and communications across the Pacific and Indian Oceans. We could by courting disaster elsewhere send a few strong ships into these vast waters, but all trade would have to go into convoy and escorts would be few and far between.

Not/

Not only would this be a most grievous additional restriction and derangement of our whole war economy, but it would bring altogether to an end all reinforcements of the armies we had planned to build up in the Middle East from Australasian and Indian resources. Any threat of a major invasion of Australia or New Zealand would of course force us to withdraw our fleet from the Eastern Mediterranean with disastrous military possibilities there, the certainty that Turkey would have to make some accommodation, and reopen German trade and oil supplies from the Black Sea. You will therefore see, Mr. President, the awful enfeeblement of our war effort that would result merely from the sending out by Japan of her battle-cruiser and her twelve eight inch gun cruisers into the Eastern oceans, and still more from any serious invasion threat against the two Australasian democracies in the Southern Pacific.

Some believe that Japan in her present mood would not hesitate to court an attempt to wage war both against Great Britain and the United States. Personally, I think the odds are definitely against that, but no one can tell. Everything that you can do to inspire the Japanese with fear of a double war may avert the danger. If however they come in against us and we are alone, the grave character of the consequences cannot easily be over-stated.

not

75F - Churchill

**REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED**

KD

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC)

London

Dated June 8, 1941

Rec'd. 1:07 p. m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY.

2343, June 8, 4 p. m.

PERSONAL AND ~~REDACTED~~ FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM THE
FORMER NAVAL PERSON.

"One. At the end of last year we were on the point of holding a meeting of the representatives of the Dominions and allied governments in London. The meeting was to hear a statement from me on the war situation and was intended to be a symbol of our common determination to see the war through to a successful conclusion. The meeting was postponed as it proved impossible to persuade the Greek Government, who, at that time were not at war with Germany, to send a representative.

Two. We think this is a good moment to revive the proposal, and a meeting has indeed been suggested by two of our allies. At a time when the Germans are trying to declare peace in Europe, it will be useful to show that the inhabitants of the occupied

countries

-2- #2343, June 8, 4 p. m., from London.

countries are still alive and vigorous, and that their lawful governments are carrying on the war from overseas with all the resources at their command.

Three. The meeting will be on June 12. It will be quite brief. I shall make a statement and I have no doubt that the allied representatives will also speak. The meeting will be attended by the Dominion High Commissioners, and the Prime Ministers, Foreign Secretaries and other representatives of the allied governments. The Free French movement will be represented. The resolution, of which I am sending you a copy, has already been agreed with the Dominions and Allies.

Four. I hope the meeting will provide a convincing demonstration of our common tenacity of purpose, but I need hardly say, Mr. President, what an accession of strength it would be if the United States Government felt it possible to be associated in some form or another with the proceedings.

Five. For text of resolution see my immediately following telegram."

JOHNSON.

HTM

PsF - Churchill

**REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED**

DES

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SC)

LONDON

Dated June 8, 1941

Rec'd 2:20 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY.

2344, June 8, 5 p.m.

~~SECRET~~ AND PERSONAL FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM THE
FORMER NAVAL PERSON.

Embassy's 2343, June 8, 4 p.m.

"My immediately preceding telegram.

Following is text referred to:

'The Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, the Government of Belgium, the provisional Czechoslovak Government, the Governments of Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia, engaged together in the fight against aggression are resolved:

(One) That they will continue to struggle against German or Italian oppression until victory is won, and will mutually assist each other in this struggle to the utmost of their respective capacities;

(Two) That there can be no settled peace and
prosperity

-2- 2344, June 8, 1941 from London

prosperity so long as free peoples are coerced by violence into submission to domination by Germany or her associates, or live under the threat of such coercion;

(Three) That the only true basis of enduring peace is the willing cooperation of free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security; and that it is their intention to work together, and with other free peoples, both in war and in peace to this end.' "

JOHNSON

GW

Churchill Files

*file
personal*

July 13, 1941.

S. W.

O.K. - Send

F. D. R.

My dear Mr. President:

I am heartily in accord with the suggested message to Mr. Churchill enclosed with your memorandum of July 12. It seems to me highly desirable that you send this message without delay. If you have no further changes to make in it, please send it back to me and I will then have it cabled to the Embassy in London.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

Samuel H. Hays

Enc.

The President,
The White House.

C O P Y

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEGRAM

July 14, 1941.

FOR: WINSTON CHURCHILL

I know you will not mind my mentioning to you a matter which is not in any way serious at this time but which might cause unpleasant repercussions over here later on. I refer to rumors which of course are nothing more nor less than rumors regarding trades or deals which the British Government is alleged to be making with some of the occupied nations. As for example the stupid story that you have promised to set up Yugoslavia again as it formerly existed and the other story that you had promised Trieste to Yugoslavia.

In certain racial groups in this country there is of course enthusiastic approval for such promises in relation to post-war commitments, but on the other hand there is dissension and argument among other groups such as the Czechs and Slovaks and among the Walloons and Flemish.

You will of course remember that back in early 1919 there was serious trouble over actual and alleged promises to the Italians and to others.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

It seems to me that it is much too early for any of us to make any commitments for the very good reason that both Britain and the United States want assurance of future peace by disarming all trouble-makers and secondly by considering the possibility of reviving small states in the interest of harmony even if this has to be accomplished through plebiscite methods.

The plebiscite was on the whole one of the few successful outcomes of the Versailles Treaty and it may be possible for us to extend the idea by suggesting in some cases preliminary plebiscites to be followed a good deal later on by second or even third plebiscites.

For example none of us know at the present time whether it is advisable in the interest of quiet conditions to keep the Croats away from the throats of the Serbs and vice versa.

I am inclined to think that an overall statement on your part would be useful at this time, making it clear that no post-war peace commitments as to territories, populations or economies have been given. I could then back up your statement in very strong terms.

There is no hurry about this but you might think it over

ROOSEVELT

*PSF61001 Britain
Churchill*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1941.

[REDACTED]
MEMORANDUM FOR SUMNER WELLES:

What do you think about a
telegram something like the enclosed
for me to send to Winston on Monday?

F.D.R.

Enclosure.

REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

Churchill Folder

File Personal

July 11, 1941

TELEGRAM

FOR: WINSTON CHURCHILL

I know you will not mind my mentioning to you a matter which is not in any way serious at this time but which might cause unpleasant repercussions over here later on. I refer to rumors which of course are nothing more nor less than rumors regarding trades or deals which the British Government is alleged to be making with some of the occupied nations. As for example the crazy story that you have promised to set up Yugoslavia again as it formerly existed and the other story that you had promised Trieste to Yugoslavia.

In certain racial groups in this country there is of course enthusiastic approval for such promises in relation to post-war commitments, but on the other hand there is dissension and argument among other groups such as the Czechs and Slovaks and among the Walloons and Flemish.

You will of course remember that back in early 1919 there was serious trouble over actual and alleged promises to the Italians and to others.

It seems to me that it is much too early for any of us to make any commitments for the very good reason that both Britain and the United States want assurance of future peace by disarming all trouble makers and secondly by considering the possibility of

reviving small states in the interest of harmony even if this has to be accomplished through plebiscite methods.

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For example none of us know at the present time whether it is advisable in the interest of quiet conditions to keep the Croates away from the throats of the Serbs and vice versa.

I am inclined to think that an overall statement on your part would be useful at this time, making it clear that no post war peace commitments as to territories, populations or economies have been given. I could then back up your statement in very strong terms.

There is no hurry about this but you might think it over.

ROOSEVELT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

July 9, 1941

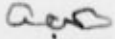
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

It is now evident that preliminary commitments for the post-war settlement of Europe are being made, chiefly in London. Perhaps you are being kept informed of these. I am not clear that the State Department is being kept informed of all of them by the parties. Some have been told to us by the British; others we hear about.

I propose sending you from time to time information as to the post-war commitments as we hear of them. You will recall that at Versailles President Wilson was seriously handicapped by commitments made to which he was not a party and of which he was not always informed.

I have suggested to Sumner that we enter a general caveat, indicating that we could not be bound by any commitments to which we had not definitely assented.

Attached, the first batch of these commitments as they appear.


Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

Attachment

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

July 8, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

Peace Commitments

1. An alleged British commitment to cede the Italian port of Trieste to a reconstituted Yugoslavia. (Reported by AP: statement of General Dusan Simovich, Premier of the Yugoslav government in exile.) General Simovich likewise said that both Britain and the United States had given a written declaration that all attempts to dismember Yugoslavia would be considered invalid, null and void.
2. Negotiations now pending in London between the Soviet Government and General Sikorski, representing the Polish Government, carried on through the medium of Anthony Eden. The Soviet Government proposes to constitute national committees for the three nations of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, these to be created from nationals now apparently on Russian soil. Boundaries are to be left for further consideration. The Russians propose that each of these

these shall constitute such type of government as it chooses, but that they shall be joined together in some sort of a federation.

General Sikorski, the President of Poland (in exile) seems to have replied that he would commence negotiations on the understanding that the Polish Government in exile was recognized as the Government of Poland. Some retrocession of territory from Russia to Poland is indicated. (Reported by cablegram from our Embassy in London.)

3. The Eden declaration promising independence to Syria. It is probable that additional discussions along this line have been conducted in the Near East, though we have no definite advice of this fact.

4. The Russian Government has undoubtedly insisted on recognition of Russian title to the Baltic republics of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. The Russian Ambassador was firm in his insistence on this point in a recent conversation with Mr. Henderson of the State Department. I surmise that a somewhat similar position has been taken by Russia in London; and from a conversation held by Lord Halifax with

Mr. Welles

Mr. Welles recently, I gather that the British Government may have indicated sympathy, if not agreement. At all events, Lord Halifax endeavored to secure Welles's acquiescence with this point of view, though he did not report an initiative from the Russian Government.

These are for information: I make no comment on the merits of the suggestions.

Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

July 9, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

Post-War Peace Commitments.

You may have noted a long cable from London, dated July 7th (No. 2887). Eden asks Winant to comment on a resolution by which the "Allied Governments" (namely, Britain, Greece, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia), agree: (1) that it is the common aim of these governments to see that food and raw materials shall be made available for the post-war needs of these countries when liberated; (2) that plans of each government are to be coordinated; (3) that they will collaborate in the preparatory measures already taken by Britain and will collaborate "to the fullest extent of the treaty power" in pursuing the action required; (4) that they will prepare estimates of food and raw materials and priority lists; (5) that the re-provisioning of Europe is to have prior claim on the shipping resources of each government and

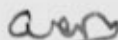
and on Allied shipping resources, to be worked out with the British Ministry of War Transport; and (6) that an Estimate Bureau shall be formed by Britain, headed by Leith-Ross.

The covering note from Eden indicates that a "Control Bureau" for these post-war settlements is to be set up in Britain.

We have been and are being consulted in respect of this; J. M. Keynes is talking to Acheson.

I do not comment on the merits. Much of the material and shipping will be, derivatively, American. A plan to regionalize the world (leaving us the Western Hemisphere) has already been turned down by our people.

The obvious intent is partly humanitarian, but ^{may be} still more to channelize the trade and economics of this area through London when the war is over.


A. A. Berle, Jr.

Churchill Folder
1-41

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

18th. August 1941.

Dear Mr President,

I am writing to thank
you very much indeed
for the great honour
you have done me by
sending me your
photograph.

I appreciate so much
that you should have
inscribed the photograph

for me, and I shall
treasure it all my
life as one of my most
proudly cherished
possessions.

Thank you again
for your great kindness.

Yours very sincerely,
Mary Churchill

Personal.

1862

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



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

*file
personal.*

In reply refer to
PR 811.001 Roosevelt-Photographs,
Churchill, Mary

August 29, 1931

My dear Miss Tully:

Reference is made to your memorandum of July 22, 1941 transmitting a photograph of the President which he had autographed for Miss Mary Churchill, the daughter of Winston Churchill.

The photograph was forwarded to the American Embassy at London for appropriate delivery, and the Department is now in receipt of a letter from the Embassy dated August 20, 1941 transmitting a sealed letter in reply addressed to the President by Miss Mary Churchill. The letter is enclosed herewith together with a copy of the Embassy's letter for your files.

Sincerely yours,

G. H. Hammer
Chief of Protocol

Enclosures:

From Embassy, London,
August 20, 1941, with
enclosure.

Miss Grace G. Tully,

The White House.

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

PR

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted 8-27-41

ADDRESSED TO

Miss Grace G. Tully

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

London, August 20, 1941.

Dear Ray:

The enclosed letter addressed to the President, which was sealed when received, came from 10 Downing Street with the statement that it was from Miss Mary Churchill and with the request that it be forwarded to Washington.

Yours sincerely,

(unsigned)

Enclosure:
as stated.

The Honorable Ray Atherton,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

state Dept. copy
Published in
Pearl Harbor
Hearings

PART 15 PAGES 1716-1718

Published, also, in Foreign Relations of the United States, 1941,
Vol. IV, the Far East, page 380.

PSF Churchill *Folder*
1-41

August 18, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

There is attached a draft telegram to the Embassy at London containing a proposed message from you to the British Prime Minister. If you approve of the draft I will arrange to have the message transmitted.

Franklin's notation
"O.V."
F.W.R.

FE:JWB:FRE FE

August 18, 1941

AMEMBASSY,

LONDON (ENGLAND).

TRIPLE PRIORITY.

~~SECRET~~ FROM THE PRESIDENT FOR CHURCHILL.

QUOTE With reference to our discussions in regard to the situation in the Far East, upon my return to Washington I learned that the Japanese Ambassador had on August 16 approached the Secretary of State with a request for a resumption of the informal conversations which the Ambassador and the Secretary of State had been holding directed toward exploring the possibility of reaching a basis for negotiations in regard to a peaceful settlement in the Pacific area and that the Secretary of State had in reply confined himself to repeating what he had previously said in regard to the developments in Japan's course of conquest which had led to the cessation of those conversations.

On August 17 I sent for the Japanese Ambassador and the Secretary of State and I received him. I made to him a statement covering the position of this Government with respect to the taking by Japan of further steps in the

REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

direction of military domination by force along the lines of the proposed statement such as you and I had discussed. The statement I made to him was no less vigorous than and was substantially similar to the statement we had discussed.

The Ambassador renewed the request made by him to the Secretary of State in regard to the resumption of conversations. I replied by reviewing the Japanese Government's action in actively pursuing a course of conquest and in inspiring the Japanese press to attack this Government. I dwelt on the principles of peaceful, lawful and just international relations which this Government has emphasized and I suggested that if the Japanese Government is prepared to embark upon a peaceful program this Government would be prepared to resume the exploratory conversations and that before undertaking the resumption of those conversations we felt that it would be helpful to have a clear statement of the Japanese Government's attitude and plans.

The Japanese Ambassador said that he would communicate what I had told him to his Government. UNQUOTE

FE:JWB:FRE

FE

Churchill Folder
1-41

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 22, 1941.

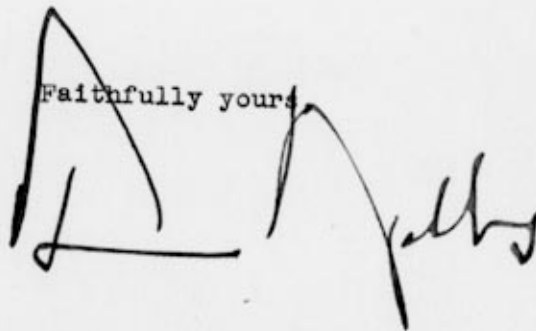
*File
personal*

My dear Mr. President:

The British Government has inquired, through the British Chargé d'Affaires here, whether you would see any objection to Mr. Churchill's making a broadcast to the American people--particularly to labor--on next Labor Day. Please let me know what reply you wish me to make.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,



The President,

The White House.

PSF; Churchill folder
Brought me by A. Harris
man from W.S.C. Oct 21 41

Extract from letter from General Auchinleck
to Prime Minister.

Three days ago I spent a morning in the Desert outside Cairo with the 4th Armoured Brigade and watched them training in their new American tanks and shooting from them. There is no doubt that they are excellent machines, very handy and really manoeuvrable and fast. Our officers are delighted with their reliability and endurance when compared with our own tanks, and are frankly amazed at the length of time they can be kept in work without having to go into the shops to be overhauled. We have had to make a good many minor alterations and adjustments to make these tanks battleworthy, such as fitting wireless sets, drinking water tanks, &c., but these have not caused any appreciable delay in their issue to the troops, as many of the alterations can be and are carried out in an hour or two by the unit itself.

The 8th Hussars were making excellent shooting when I was watching them, and we have been able to make them a good allotment of practice ammunition, I am glad to say. Confidence in their ability to hit the enemy tanks is more than half the battle I feel.

This Brigade will be moving forward very soon now and will continue their training in the Western Desert.

W
—
15. x

PSF: Churchill folder
Barf

**REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED**

TEM

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC)

London

Dated November 2, 1941

Rec'd 7:36 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY

5213, November 2, noon.

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED] TO THE PRESIDENT FROM
THE FORMER NAVAL PERSON

"As your Naval people have already been in-
formed, we are sending that big ship you inspected
into the Indian Ocean as part of the squadron we
are forming there. This ought to serve as a
deterrent on Japan. There is nothing like having
something that can catch and kill anything. I
am very glad we can spare her at this juncture
as it is more than we thought we could do some
time ago. The firmer your attitude and ours, the
less chance of their taking the plunge.

I am grieved at the loss of life you have
suffered with REUBEN JAMES. I salute the land
of unending challenge!"

WINANT

ALC

Pics

file "box" PST-Churchill

**REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED**

HSM
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased
before being communi-
cated to anyone. (SC)

London

Dated November 24, 1941

Rec'd 7:07 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY

5624, November 24, 11 a.m.

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED] FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM THE
FORMER NAVAL PERSON.

I have received a message in following sense from
General Auchinleck dated 10:20 a. m. 23/11 at Cairo.
He thinks that battle is moving to a climax. It now
appears that some at any rate of the German tanks
yesterday reported being attacked by our forces north
of Bir-el-Gubi succeeded in breaking out in a northeast-
erly direction. At Sidi Rezegh our troops were being
strongly pressed on 22 November from west and east by
reported forces of 100 enemy tanks. Our resistance,
as far as is known, is successful. Situation appears
to be that enemy having failed to break out towards
Bir-el-Gubi now attempts to go west through Sidi Rezegh
through narrow ravine which still exists between Tobruk
troops

-2- #5624, November 24, 11 a.m. from London

troops and 30 corps. At time of message battle is proceeding on Sidi Rezegh where 30 corps is concentrating troops. Evening of 22 November one brigade Australian division reported south of Gambat. Tobruk report more prisoners taken but no other news. One three two ND Italian armoured divisions reported to have moved west to Bir-Hacheim and is being watched.

WINANT

HSM

November 25, 1941.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR
LONDON

FOR FORMER NAVAL PERSON

In view of growing importance of operations Middle East and Libya, I am sending my old friend Bill Bullitt as my personal representative to visit that area, to report to me and to be of what assistance he can to you supply and similar problems. He leaves by clipper the southern route about December first.

I would be grateful if you personally would ask your civilian and military authorities out there to put at Bullitt's disposal such information as you and they think proper. If there is any person in the area whose opinions you would wish Bullitt to seek, or if there is any special problem you think Bullitt should devote special attention to, please let me know.

I am very happy at the progress of the^{Lybian} advance. Its repercussions over here are excellent.

As you know, the coal strike is off through agreement on arbitration and I hope to mediate the proposed railroad strike in the next week.

ROOSEVELT

(dupl. in box 9)

FOR AN
FBI
WEST CO
Grace:

Paraphrase this and shoot
it to Bullitt this morning.

F.D.R.

RECORDED
INDEXED

HRL

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SC)

London

Dated November 27, 1941

Rec'd 8:46 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY

5708, November 27, 2 p.m.

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED] FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM
THE FORMER NAVAL PERSON.

We shall be glad to see Bullitt in the Middle East and I hope matters will be tidied up there by the time he arrives. I am telling Oliver Lyttelton to see he has all facilities and to look after him.

WINANT

BB

**REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED**

Published in
Pearl Harbor
Hearings

PART 14 PAGES 1300

State Dept copy published, also, in Foreign Relations of U.S.,
1941, Vol. IV, the Far East, p. 665.

HM

This telegram must be
paraphrased before being
communicated to anyone (SC)

London

Dated November 26, 1941

Rec'd 12:55 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY.

5670, November 26, 6 a.m.

~~REDACTED~~ FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM THE FORMER
NAVAL PERSON.

"Your message about Japan received tonight. Also full accounts from Lord Halifax of discussions and your counter project to Japan on which Foreign Secretary has sent some comments. Of course, it is for you to handle this business and we certainly do not want an additional war. There is only one point that disquiets us. What about Chiang Kai Shek? Is he not having a very thin diet? Our anxiety is about China. If they collapse our joint dangers would enormously increase. We are sure that the regard of the United States for the Chinese cause will govern your action. We feel that the Japanese are most unsure of themselves."

WINANT

HM

**REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED**

Published in
Pearl Harbor
Hearings

PART 14 PAGES 1300

**REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED**

CJ

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC)

London

Dated November 30, 1941

Rec'd 1:28 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

5770, November 30, 4 p.m.

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED] FOR THE PRESIDENT FROM
FORMER NAVAL PERSON.

"It seems to me that one important method
remains unused in averting war between Japan
and our two countries, namely a plain declara-
tion, secret or public as may be thought best,
that any further act of aggression by Japan will
lead immediately to the gravest consequences.
I realize your constitutional difficulties but
it would be tragic if Japan drifted into war by
encroachment without having before her fairly
and squarely the dire character of a further
aggressive step. I beg you to consider whether,
at the moment which you judge right which may
be very near, you should not say that "any further
Japanese aggression would compel you to place the
gravest issues before Congress "or words to that
effect

-2- #5770, November 30, 4 p.m. , from London

effect. We would, of course, make a similar declaration or share in a joint declaration, and in any case arrangements are being made to synchronize our action with yours. Forgive me, my dear friend, **for** presuming to press such a course upon you, but I am convinced that it might make all the difference and prevent a melancholy extension of the war".

WINANT

EDA

Plain
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

797 Churchill
2/19/50 (2)
Sent to Embassy London
2:30 PM
12/20/51
S/10081

To Mrs. Churchill

Our very warm Christmas
Greetings. It is a joy
to have Winston with us,
~~but~~ he does very well
and I want you to know
how grateful I am to
you for letting him
come.

Franklin D. Roosevelt



PSF: Churchill - 1941

At the White House.

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

MISS TULLEY

Could you please transmit to the
President and Mrs. Roosevelt the following message
received from London:

"President and Mrs. Roosevelt. My sincere
thanks to you and Mrs. Roosevelt for your
very kind message which gave me so much
pleasure and comfort. Winston has told me
how good you both have been to him and I am
most grateful. I send you my warmest
greetings. You are constantly in my
thoughts and prayers. Clementine Churchill."

27th December, 1941

J. W. Martin

Miss Tull

IME MINISTER.

P3F Churchill folder
1-42

TRIP OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND
THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
T O
OTTAWA, CANADA

Sunday, December 28, 1941

Depart Washington, D. C. -----	2:15 P.M.
Pass Baltimore, Maryland -----	2:57 P.M.
Pass 30th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. -----	4:28 P.M.
Arrive Pennsylvania Station, New York City -----	6:10 P.M.
Depart Pennsylvania Station, New York City -----	6:25 P.M.
Arrive Springfield, Mass. -----	9:40 P.M.
Depart Springfield, Mass. -----	9:55 P.M.

Monday, December 29, 1941

Arrive White River Junction, Vermont -----	1:10 A.M.
Depart White River Junction, Vermont -----	1:20 A.M.
Arrive Ottawa, Canada -----	9:00 A.M.

* * * *

Wednesday, December 31, 1941

Depart Ottawa, Canada -----	2:20 P.M.
Arrive White River Junction, Vermont -----	10:00 P.M.
Depart White River Junction, Vermont -----	10:15 P.M.

Thursday, January 1, 1942

Arrive Springfield, Mass. -----	1:30 A.M.
Leave Springfield, Mass. -----	1:45 A.M.
Arrive Pennsylvania Station, New York City -----	5:00 A.M.
Depart Pennsylvania Station, New York City -----	5:15 P.M.
Pass 30th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. -----	6:50 A.M.
Pass Baltimore, Maryland -----	8:15 A.M.
Arrive Washington, D. C. -----	9:00 A.M.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MR. PRESIDENT.

BSF Churchill
File
Per.
1-42

1-14-42

May I leave with you this reminder about your promise to make some statement confirming that there is to be no question of the transfer to the United States of the British West Indian Colonies either under the Bases Agreement or otherwise.

I stated in the House of Commons on August 20, 1940, "There is of course no question of any transference of sovereignty - that has never been suggested - or of any action being taken without the consent of or against the wishes of the various Colonies concerned." Anxiety is however still felt on the subject in many Islands, and it has been suggested that, as this is likely to be revived by the publication of the proposed communique' about the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, that announcement would be a suitable occasion for your statement, possibly in reply to an inspired question at a Press Conference, subsequent to the Press release.

W
-

14.1.42.

(Churchill)

file *Churchill Folder*

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 30th, 1942.

Dear Mr. President,

I enclose herein the text of
a telegram for you from the Prime Minister
which has just been received at the
Embassy.

I hope you will allow me to take
this opportunity of adding my own good
wishes. *from J. L. Halifax*

Believe me,

Dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

Halifax

The Honourable

Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President of the United States

of America,

Washington, D. C.

PSF Churchill

Telegram for the President from the
Prime Minister dated January 30th, 1942.

Many happy returns of the day,
and may your next birthday see us a long
lap forward on our road. Please give my
kindest regards to Mrs. Roosevelt.

~~SECRET~~
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Former Naval Person -

I really think it better for
our friends to go straight to
London and not go to resort
for a couple of days. They
ought to orient themselves first
before any general meeting.

I know you will understand.
Also I hope secrecy in regard their
can be maintained. *Roosevelt* ^{visit}

REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

January the 31st 1942. Churchill - 1942

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt
I write to thank
you and the President for
the delightful photograph which
I shall always treasure.
Winston has spoken to me
about you both & of your good-
ness to him, so that in a
sense I feel I know you al-
ready. But how I do look
forward to the day when I

shall see you both with my
own eyes. This will not be
the least of the joys which
peace will bring in its

train. Your box of delicious
foods (& feminine accessories!)
was hauled with delight by
me & my daughter Mary &
last but not least by my
Cook. Yours very sincerely

Clementine S. Churchill

John.

Mrs. Roosevelt
The White House

C.S.C.

By AIR POUCH

PSF Churchill

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

[Jan 1942]

Dear Mr. Roosevelt,

I was so sorry that the mode of our departure defeated my desire to take leave of you personally & denied me the opportunity to try to thank you for your great kindness here during my stay in Washington. I do not think, though, that I could have expressed in words, any more than in writing, my great gratitude for the honor you bestows on me by extending here the hospitality of the White House.

This and the pleasant memories of the most happy Christmas, the thoughtful attention of everyone in the White House and the gracious reception by The President and yourself will always remain one of my most cherished thoughts.

May I ask you to offer to The President,

As well, my sincere thanks.

You will know, excuse any delay there may be before you receive this letter but it was in no way possible to despatch it before my return to England.

We all had most fruitful journeys home.

Again please accept my best thanks.

Yours sincerely

Ralph Thompson
Z

[C. R. Thompson]

Jul 5. 1901

John

Mr. Roosevelt.

The White House

Washington.

By AIR Pouch

DC

U.S.A.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS THOMPSON:

There are transmitted herewith two sealed letters addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt which have been received in the Department by air pouch from the American Embassy at London.

G. T. Summerlin
George T. Summerlin.

Enclosures:
Two sealed letters.

*PSF: Churchill
from
people*

Churchill Folder
1-42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 3, 1942

MEMORANDUM

File
Review.

Mr. President:

Your memorandum of February 2nd
requesting copy of the message from
Churchill dated January 23rd, 1942 from
the British Embassy.

Attached is a carbon copy, as
requested.

Adolf Berle
Adolf Berle

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 2, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

ADOLF BERLE:

Regarding your memorandum of
January 27 - St. Pierre and Miquelon -
will you be good enough to get a copy
of the message from Churchill dated
Jan. 23, 1942 from the British Embassy,
as we do not seem to have a copy.

F.D.R.

COPY

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 24th, 1942.

Dear Mr. President:

On my return from a week's holiday in Florida after influenza, I found the enclosed message just received from the Prime Minister on the subject of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Please let me know if you would like me to send any answer to the Prime Minister. I shall, of course, always be at your disposal if you would like to speak to me about this question.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Halifax.

The Honourable

Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

COPY

Message from the Prime Minister to the
President, dated January 23rd, 1942.

Personal and [REDACTED]

I saw General de Gaulle yesterday and after a severe conversation he agreed to the communique which I left with you being published by United States, British and Canadian Governments without any acceptance by us of his proposed secret conditions. He feels it necessary to consult Admiral Muselier who is a member of the National Committee but I understand that I am to receive final assent of Free French tomorrow when I will immediately telegraph confirmation to you.

2. Assuming the above, what procedure do you want followed? Will Mr. Hull put it to Vichy or will you simply issue communiqué straight away? I think the latter course would be better and these two tiny islands can then relapse into the obscurity from which they have more than once emerged since the Treaty of Utrecht.

3. Meanwhile we are also informing Canada and asking them to communicate through appropriate channels with you. It is important that no statement should be made till the Canadians' definite agreement has been received.

4. I do hope the solution for which I have worked here will be satisfactory to Mr. Hull and the State Department. I understood fully the difficulty in which they were placed. Public opinion here was of course delighted at the Vichyites being overthrown by an overwhelming popular vote and (1 word undecypherable) of de Gaulle would have been very popular.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED by British
Govt., State Dept. tel., 3-29-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 5 1972



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

PSF: Churchill Letter

File
Pers

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Herewith the latest draft of the message from you to Mr. Churchill referring to his message to you of January 23.

The signs of a possible or probable movement in the Mediterranean by Germany, gathering its full momentum by next spring, make it very important that this be kept in mind when we appraise the present threatening Vichy attitude towards this Government--more threatening than heretofore.

C. H.

DRAFT

February 5, 1942

SUGGESTED DRAFT FROM THE PRESIDENT TO MR. CHURCHILL

Since you left with me the draft communiqué regarding the islands of St. Pierre-Miquelon, and since your message of January 23, there are increasing signs that a further German movement in the Mediterranean is seriously threatening, that German pressure on France is increasing, and that dangerous developments in that area may occur in the near future. This situation has become so menacing, particularly in the face of certain definite information which has come to us, that we have informed our military and naval people that it is more than likely that we shall not be able to remain much longer in North Africa. They tell us they have also informed your military and naval staffs here.

In the face of this situation, in which St. Pierre-Miquelon played its part for whatever importance it may have had, I feel that our common purpose would not best be served now by presenting the proposed formula or by further elaborating a new formula of which there would be little or no likelihood of acceptance by Vichy in the present state of

affairs, and which might be seized on as justifying action against our interest. Your Government, the Canadians, and ourselves could, however, announce independently that the islands are French and will remain French. The solution of any other problems or details relating to the islands might then be left in suspense for the duration of the war.

In the new situation created with regard to the Mediterranean and the Vichy Government, which Mr. Hull has explained at length to Lord Halifax, we are giving all possible study and consideration to our relations with Vichy to see if anything can be salvaged in the furtherance of our general united military effort. I shall, of course, keep you fully informed of our deliberations in this respect.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

Memorandum for the President.

I am sending you the attached draft to be substituted for the one you now have dated Feb. 5, 1942.

CH

DRAFT

2-6-42

Lila

SUGGESTED DRAFT FROM THE PRESIDENT TO MR. CHURCHILL

Perra

Since you left with me the draft communiqué regarding the islands of St. Pierre-Miquelon, and since your message of January 23, there are increasing signs that a further German movement in the Mediterranean is seriously threatening, that German pressure on France is increasing, and that dangerous developments in that area may occur in the near future. This situation has become so menacing, particularly in the face of certain definite information which has come to us, that we have informed our military and naval people that it is more than likely that we shall not be able to remain much longer in North Africa. They tell us they have also informed your military and naval staffs here.

In the face of this situation, in which St. Pierre-Miquelon played its part for whatever importance it may have had, I feel that our common purpose would not best be served now by presenting the proposed formula or by further elaborating a new formula of which there would be little or no

likelihood of acceptance by Vichy in the present state of affairs, and which might be seized on as justifying action against our interest. Your Government, the Canadians, and ourselves could, however, announce independently that the islands are French and will remain French. The solution of any other problems or details relating to the islands might then be left in suspense for the duration of the war.

In the new situation created with regard to the Mediterranean and the Vichy Government, which Mr. Hull has explained at length to Lord Halifax, on February 4, and in the face of the speed of the disintegration of this situation more especially as regards North Africa and the Far East, I feel that in order that the initiative may not be taken away from us by some German tactical move, it may be necessary at any minute now to order Ambassador Leahy home on consultation.

CH

PSF: Churchill Folder
1-42

February 11, 1942.

Dear Winston:-

These people who go around under assumed names render themselves open to all kinds of indignity and suspicion. The enclosed correspondence, which I have arranged in chronological order will amuse you. Ned Bruce is an old friend of mine and a really grand person -- but is completely unorthodox. While you were here he sent a letter to a man named "Marin" in my care.

The British Embassy was asked for verification and I suppose the matter has been to Scotland Yard and back again.

Some day I want to see a painting by this alias fellow -- and some day I hope you will get enough time to resume the painting and that I will be able to return to making ship models and collecting stamps!

As ever yours,

The Honorable
Winston S. Churchill,
Prime Minister of Great Britain,
London,
England.

(Enclosures)

Grace:

Take up with British Embassy.

Pass it on to them.

F.D.R.

THE SECTION OF FINE ARTS

WASHINGTON D.C.

December 23, 1941

The President

The White House

My dear Mr. President:

We have always had a very high regard in the Section for an English painter named Charles Marin who we understand is otherwise known as Winston Churchill. If I am correct in assuming that this is the same person who is your great visitor now in the White House, would you be kind enough to hand him the enclosed note as we would like very much to have him come to lunch.

Devotedly yours,

s/ EDWARD BRUCE

THE SECTION OF FINE ARTS

WASHINGTON D.C.

DECEMBER 23, 1941

Mr. Charles Marin

The White House

My dear Marin:

I just heard you were staying in Washington and as you are on our list of the artists we like to entertain at the Section of Fine Arts, I hope very much you will drop in and have lunch with us. We are not very hot on entertainment these days but we serve coffee, which is provided by a friend of ours, between 12:00 and 2:00 o'clock and have a table where the guests of the Section can eat the lunch which they bring with them.

If you could fix a date, I think I could get one or two of our better artists to drop in because I know they would like to meet you.

Very sincerely yours,

s/ EDWARD BRUCE
Chief of the Section of Fine Arts

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1942.

PA:

Ask Lord Halifax in confidence whether
Winston Churchill's painter name is Charles Marin
because I have a note from my head man Ned Bruce
for him under that name.

F.D.R.

Correct name is Charles Morin, not Marin.

A.McD.

3/2/42

January 7, 1942

MEMO FOR GRACE TULLY:

To give to the President upon his return.

S.T.E.

British Embassy

Washington

February 4th, 1942.

By Hand

Dear Pa,

I enclose the papers you handed to me last week. I am sorry for the delay in returning them but it took us some time to check the Prime Minister's painting alias.

I understand the latest information is that K.G. will not be coming to this country anyway for some time.

All the best.

Yours ever,

s/ Angus McD.

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

The White House

Washington

2-10-42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The attached from my friend Angus McDonnell states that --

1. Winston Churchill's painter name is Charles Morin, not Marin.
2. The King of Greece will not be coming to this country for some time. In other words, his coming has been indefinitely postponed.

E.M.W.

PSF: Churchill Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1942.

DICTATED BY THE PRESIDENT

This memo in the handwriting of Winston Churchill was handed to me about January 1, 1942. I got He Saw, We Saw, U Saw on to the plane, in accordance with above request, and they were arrested by the British in the Near East before they got back to Burma. U Saw had been communicating with the Japs.

F. D. R.

Can President get
 U.S.A.W + his
 companion TIN TUT
 on first available
 plane going to
 West Africa?

BF Churchill

file
personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

This is the extract from Churchill's
speech that I think some day soon Wheeler
and some of his crowd may pick up.

HARRY L. HOPKINS

The statement about which
I talked with you over the
telephone.

J. F. B.

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH BY PRIME MINISTER
CHURCHILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
JANUARY 27, 1942

PSF
Churchill Files

"On the other hand, the probability since the Atlantic conference, at which I discussed these matters with President Roosevelt, that the United States even if not herself attacked would come into the war in the Far East and thus make the final victory assured, seemed to allay some of these anxieties; and that expectation has not been falsified by the events.

"It fortified our British decision to use our limited resources on the actual fighting front. As time went on we had the greater assurance that if Japan ran amok in the Pacific we would not find ourselves alone. * * *"

file

PSF Churchill Folder 1-42

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

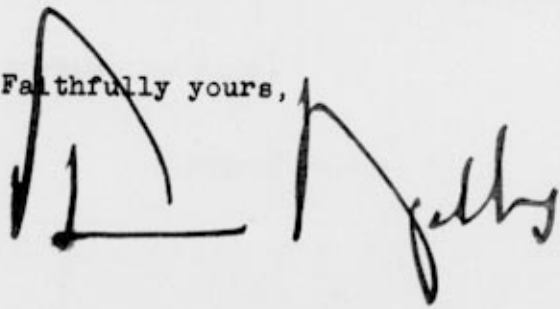
March 18. 1942

My dear Mr. President:

The Embassy at London has telegraphed under date of March 16 that your letter to Mr. Churchill, which was enclosed with the Department's instruction of February 16, had been delivered to him and that he wished you to know that he had read it with great interest.

The letter came to the Department from the White House sealed and merely with instructions that it be forwarded to the Prime Minister so I do not know the subject.

Faithfully yours,



The President,
The White House.

PSF: Churchill *Folder*
1-42

April 16, 1942.

Dear Winston:-

I do not want to add to our troubles but we know each other so well that I think you ought to see the enclosed copy of a letter from one of our best newspaper men in regard to the Burma situation.

I have never liked Burma or the Burmese! and you people must have had a terrible time with them for the last fifty years. Thank the Lord you have HE-SAW, WE-SAW, YOU-SAW under lock and key. I wish you could put the whole bunch of them into a frying pan with a wall around it and let them stew in their own juice.

As ever yours,

The Honorable
Winston S. Churchill,
Prime Minister of England,
London,
England.

(Enclosure)

April 14, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Captain McCrea has told me of your desire to send a copy of Leland Stowe's confidential letter from Burma to Mr. Churchill.

I am enclosing a copy herewith which does not disclose the source from which it came, although the text of the letter itself is a clear indication that the writer is an employee of mine and in the Daily News foreign service. I don't think there is any objection to this, however.

Attachment

2
Frank Knox

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

DECLASSIFIED

100 BIR. 5200.9 (2/27/68)

Date- 5-3-66

Signature

Carl L. Spicer

PSF Churchill Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 7, 1942. .

MEMORANDUM FOR
WINSTON CHURCHILL

I found this envelope among my things yesterday. Even if you prefer the trade of bricklaying to the great science of philately, you may have a descendant who collects stamps. I think this was postmarked on the AUGUSTA at the moment you stepped over the side.

F. D. R.

PSF:

Churchill Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

A reminder to write the Prime
Minister to thank him for the set of
his books.

G. G. T.

Thanked by cable —

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 2nd, 1942.

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing with reference
to the Prime Minister's telegram to you
of May 27th to inform you that the
collection of his books which he is
presenting to you has now reached the
Embassy by bag from the Foreign Office.
I am sending these books to the White
House today under separate cover.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

Halifax

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



10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

14 June, 1942.

My dear Mr. President,

For a long time I have watched with grateful admiration the vast stream of gifts which from the first days of the War has been flowing from America to Great Britain for the relief of suffering and the succour of distress, and in a volume which has barely lessened as a result of the advent of war to America, though a considerable diminution of it was well to be expected. The generosity of these gifts, each one of which represents a personal sacrifice by an individual, is overwhelming and without precedent. I am therefore anxious in the first place to express to you, Mr. President, the profound gratitude of the British people, and shall be glad if there is some way in which you may see fit to pass my feelings along to the American public.

My second purpose in addressing you today is unhappily one of informing you that we now feel under



10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

the necessity of asking that this brotherly flow of material shall be diminished. It is not that the gifts are not desired - indeed they have constantly been ingeniously devised to meet our real needs and the parcels from America have become a familiar and welcome feature in all the misfortunes which have overtaken our civilian population. The request which I am now compelled to make is due to additional demands on shipping resulting from the enormously increased flow of war materials for which ocean transport has to be provided. We shall have therefore to assign to goods of a more warlike character the shipping space which has hitherto been available for the relief of our people - a sacrifice which we will make here without complaint, but not without very great regret.

As to the method of procedure, we have a Committee here - the American Gifts Committee - which hitherto has endeavoured to ensure that gifts from America shall only be of a character that shall meet some real need. The Committee will now have to extend its



10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

activities and try to control the actual volume of gifts.
A statement will shortly be issued to the press
indicating the lines along which it is hoped to proceed.

I cannot conclude this letter, Mr. President,
without affirming once again our gratitude for the
comfort in days of suffering and of trial that was
brought to us by the people of America, and our desire
to make known our thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Winston Churchill

The President
of the United States of America.

MAYFAIR 5975.

filed
personal

1751 Churchill Folder
1 71 P. 74-53(32)
102

3, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.

July 1st

[1942?]

Dear Mr. President,
Thank you so much for the
photograph that you sent me,
I am terribly pleased
with it.

I have it by the side
of my father-in-law's, and
as my son is not yet
old enough to distinguish

between you and Winston
I am afraid that he
calls both photographs
Grandpapa!

Thank you for
sending Winston home
looking so well.

Yours Sincerely

Vanessa S. Churchill.

7DP to W.S.C. Memo
July 9 '42

PSF Churchill folder

neg. NPx 59-150

*Originals of this memo and letter to
Hon. Winston Churchill in envelope
addressed to Mr. Churchill, sent to Hon.
Sumner Wells
for delivery.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

W. S. C.

The enclosed official reply on my part to your official communication of June fourteenth is, I suppose, for the benefit of the records or archives of both our Governments for the delectation of historians.

The point of it is that I hate like blazes cutting off or diminishing the flow of "Bundles for Britain" -- but it has to be done.

However, if you personally long for a seven-to-one Martini, I will send it across pronto.

"F.D.R."
As ever yours,

P.S. Tell Tommy and John Martin they may have two apiece.

"F.D.R."
F. D. R.

(over)

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

A-L/S

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted 7/3/1942

ADDRESSED TO

White House

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 7. 1942

My dear Mr. President:

There is enclosed a letter from Prime Minister Churchill expressing appreciation for the gifts for relief of suffering which have been sent from America to Great Britain and stating that the volume of this material must be diminished because of increased demands on shipping.

I enclose for your consideration and, if you approve, your signature, a suggested reply to Mr. Churchill.

Faithfully yours,

Enclosures:

From Prime Minister;
To Prime Minister.

The President,

The White House.

July 9, 1942

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have received your letter of June 14, 1942 in which you express the gratitude of the British people for the vast stream of gifts which from the first days of the war has been flowing from America to Great Britain for the relief of suffering. You ask that this expression be conveyed to the American public.

You say also that this flow of material must be diminished due to additional demands on shipping and that it will be necessary to assign to goods of a more warlike character the shipping space which has hitherto been available for the relief of the British people. You state further that the American Gifts Committee in Great Britain, which hitherto has endeavored to ensure that gifts from America shall meet some real need, will now try to control the actual volume of gifts.

I am gratified by your statement that the relief sent from this country has given comfort to the British people during their days of great trial, and I shall give to the American people your expression of appreciation for the gifts they have provided. I am convinced that their action is indicative of the profound admiration felt in this country for the heroic stand of the British people against a barbarous foe.

You may be assured that we shall cooperate in every feasible way with the American Gifts Committee in order to meet the situation brought about by the increased demand for shipping.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Right Honorable
Winston S. Churchill, M.P.,
Prime Minister,
London.

*file
personal*

P.S.F.

Churchill Folder

1 Grosvenor Square,
London, W. 1.

July 28, 1942.

Dear Mr. President:

I forwarded to the Prime Minister a package which I received from the State Department and which they told me contained a cartoon of the United Nations Day program held at the White House on June 14th. I have just received a letter from the Prime Minister asking me to convey to you his warm thanks for your thoughtfulness and to tell you that he was very glad to have this amusing cartoon.

Sincerely,

John S. Winant

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

1251F Churchill Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HARRY HOPKINS:

Will you speak to me about
this today?

F.D.R.

Most Secret telegram received at British
Embassy July 31 from the Foreign Office
containing a message for the Pres. from
Prime Minister Churchill.

Churchill folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 12, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HARRY HOPKINS:

Will you speak to me about
this today?

F.D.R.

August 19, 1942

THIS CAN BE FILED.

H.I.H.

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 31st, 1942.

Dear Mr. President,

I enclose herein a copy of a
telegram received at the Embassy this
morning from the Foreign Office containing
a message for you from the Prime Minister.

Believe me,

Dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

R. I. Campbell.

DECLASSIFIED

By Authority of *British*

Govt. telegram 1/12/72

By *RAZ* Date *MAY 5 1972*

The Honourable

Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President of the United States

of America.

Washington, D. C.

Message from the Prime Minister for the
President dated July 31st, 1942.

~~Absolute Secret~~

I should be grateful for a decision about command of "BOLERO", "SLEDGEHAMMER", "ROUND-UP" and "TORCH". It would be agreeable to us if General Marshall were designated for supreme command of "ROUND-UP" and that in the meantime General Eisenhower should act as his deputy here. We would appoint General Alexander as task force commander in the first instance to work with and under General Eisenhower. Both these men would work at "TORCH" and General Eisenhower would also for the time being supervise the "BOLERO"- "SLEDGEHAMMER" business. He will thus be able to draw up for "TORCH" the necessary forces with least injury to "BOLERO" and "ROUND-UP". As soon as "TORCH" has taken shape he would command it, with Alexander and an American commander as task force commanders of two forces starting from United Kingdom and United States. When this party starts out to do the job we should be glad if you would nominate either General Marshall or another locum tenens to carry forward the work of "BOLERO", "SLEDGEHAMMER" and "ROUND-UP". We will supply him also with a deputy.

2. It seems important to act quickly, as committees are too numerous and too slow. If you prefer other arrangements pray let me know your wishes.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED by British
Govt., State Dept. tel., 3-28-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 5 1972

Message from Mr. Churchill to M. Stalin dated
August 1st 1942.

~~Declassified~~

I will certainly come to Moscow
to meet you and will fix date from Cairo.

Churchill.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED by British
Govt., State Dept. tel. 3-29-72
By R. H. Parks Date MAY 5 1972

Message from M. Stalin to Mr. Churchill dated
July 31st 1942.

~~Absolutely Secret~~

I received both your messages July 31st.

On behalf of Soviet Government I invite you to U.S.S.R. to meet members of Government. I would be very grateful if you could come to U.S.S.R. to consider jointly urgent questions of war against Hitler as menace from these quarters to Great Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. just now reached a special degree of intensity.

I think most suitable meeting place would be Moscow as neither I nor members of Government and leading men of general staff could leave the capital at moment of such an intense struggle against Germans.

The presence of Chief of Imperial General Staff would be extremely desirable.

Date of meeting please fix yourself in accordance with time necessary to complete your business at Cairo. You may be sure beforehand that any date would suit me. Let me express my gratitude for your consent to send next convoy with war materials for U.S.S.R. at beginning of September. In spite of extreme difficulty to divert aircraft from battlefield we will take all possible measures to increase aerial protection of convoy.

Stalin.

REGRADED
UNCLASSIFIED

PSF Churchill folder
1-42

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 12, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. HARRY L. HOPKINS

Will you and the Joint
Board prepare a reply to the
enclosed?

F. D. R.

Enclosure

Let to the President from the Prime
Minister of England - Most Secret
dated 10/31/42

PSD Churchill folder
file
this morning

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nov. 16, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE PRESIDENT

A reminder to write to
Mrs. Churchill when Mrs.
Roosevelt gets back.

G. G. T.

PSE Churchill

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 7th, 1942.

Dear Mr. President,

I enclose herein a letter for
you from Mrs. Churchill which reached me
this morning by air from London.

Believe me,

Dear Mr. President,

Yours very sincerely,

Haifax

The Honourable

Franklin D. Roosevelt,

President of the United States

of America,

Washington, D. C.

November 2 . 1942

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

My Dear Mr. President,
It is now ten days
since Mrs. Roosevelt's arrival
in this country. Although her visit
was generally expected, the exact
date was not known beforehand;
when it was announced that she
was really here amongst us,
there was universal pleasure &
satisfaction. I have been fortunate in
accompanying Mrs. Roosevelt on
several occasions, & I wish I

2

could describe the effect she has
on our women & girls - When
she appears their faces light up
with gladness & welcome -
One expedition was to see the
civilian women pilots who fly the
planes from factory to airfield; &
later in the day to inspect two
camps; the first where the A. T. S.
are undergoing preliminary training,
& the second where they are being
trained as motor drivers for the
Army - On another day, when she
was staying with us at Cheques,
I took Mrs. Roosevelt to see a

10, Downing Street,

Whitehall.

Maternity Hospital for the ^{wives,} ~~three~~ fighting
of officers in the ~~three~~ fighting
Services. She talked to each of

The young mothers - & one of them
said her visit would be a res-
- letter day in their lives.

Then last Friday I accom-
- pained Mrs. Roosevelt to Canter-
- bury, & on to Dover - and
front Dover step. We could just
see the French coast line; it
was a calm soft afternoon,
& there was no enemy acti-
- vity. Yet the very next day,

4)

Canterbury was viciously bombed
by daylight & it may well
be that among the casualties
were some of the smiling ex-
-cited women & children who
pressed round her. It is
indeed fortunate that her
visit was twenty-four hours
before the raid.

I have heard Mrs. Roose-
-velt speak four times, on
each occasion to groups of
young women in the Services.
Each time she said something

10, Downing Street,

Whitehall.

significant, fresh & true, & she gave all who heard her a sense of being in the presence of a remarkable & benevolent personality.

Coming back on the train from Dover, Mrs. Roosevelt held a Press Conference, at which I was allowed to be present. I was struck by the ease, friendliness & dignity with which she talked with the reporters & by the sober &

6)

affection with which they evidently
regard her. I feel her whole visit is
of great consequence to us
& will do much good, besides
arousing intense interest &
giving untold pleasure.

Winston & I are both con-
-cerned that presently Mrs.
Roosevelt may become very
tired, but she assures us
(& so does Miss Thompson) that

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

this will not be so, & we must
hope that they are right.
On each occasion that
Winston has been to America
he has told me of your
great goodness & hospitality
to him & I only wish that
I could do something adequate
to show you how I feel about
this. I hope one day to meet
you in person & tell you.
Meanwhile I send you

8)

my greetings across the skies

& ocean ^{and} sincerely

Leontine S. Churchill

I had nearly forgotten to thank
you for the most lovely ham
you sent us. (also honey) We
are beginning it this eve-
ning! I so love Virginia hams.

Private & Personal

The President of the United States

The White House

Washington

D. C.

C.C.

THIS OVERSIZE ITEM HAS BEEN
MICROFILMED IN SECTIONS.

PARALLEL ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL PARTY PROGRAMS

Sets in the House of Commons after last General Election (1935) and at Present Time (December 1942)
showing changes resulting from by-elections, and total poll in 1935 Election.

	1935		1942		1935-42
	Seats	Total poll	Seats	Loss	Gain
Conservatives	387	10,498,310	355	32	
Labour	154	8,326,131	165		11
Liberal National	33	866,624	28	5	
Liberal	17	1,377,962	19		2
All Others*	24	932,810	48		28

* Including National Labour, Independents etc. (Two seats now vacant).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Sources: * Speeches of Party leaders, various resolutions/proposed, and two reports issued by post-war reconstruction sub-committee - but not yet adopted: "Educational Aims", and "A Plan for Youth".

LABOUR PARTY

Sources: All policies mentioned below were adopted at the 41st Annual Conference, May 1942 (and quoted from Report of Conference) except No.1 which is taken from "The Old World and the New Society" recently issued by the National Executive Committee; and No.8 which was adopted at the 1933 Conference.

LIBERAL PARTY

Source: Report of The Liberal Assembly 1942.

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY.

Sources: "A Basis for Britain's Post War Policy", adopted at a Conference of the Party held September 1941.

1. GENERAL AIMS. Mr. Churchill as leader of the Conservative Party, said at the meeting of the Central Council (March 1942) that the instant task must be concentration for victory. And after that to build a better future by "blending new impulses with great traditions".

GENERAL AIMS. "There can be no return to the pre-war system .. We have to provide full employment; .. rebuild Britain to standards worthy of the men and women who have preserved it; .. organize social services at a level which secures adequate health, nutrition, and care in old age; .. provide educational opportunities for all which ensure that our cultural heritage is denied to none".

GENERAL AIMS. "The Liberal Party stands for the abolition of class barriers and of hereditary rights in the legislature and for a Social Order in which there shall be neither poverty nor privilege. .. While opposed to bureaucratic regimentation, it advances vigorous State action in order to equalise opportunity, to prevent exploitation, and to ensure the full use of the nation's resources, and it seeks the widest possible diffusion of property and power".

GENERAL AIMS. "If a better-ordered world is to follow the present struggle, the policies designed to achieve that object must not only be conceived in a liberal spirit, but must also be shaped and administered by men and women of liberal mind and outlook".

2. EDUCATION. Reports of Sub-Committees on Education (not yet endorsed), stress the need for "national loyalty" and service to state as opposed to "the fullest development of the individual". More religious instruction in schools and daily compulsory worship. Retention of church schools and "Public Schools" (i.e. private boarding schools). "Training of character must be 'tough' as well as 'good' .. Disease .. misfortune, unhappiness, and the sense of guilt or sin, - all these are a necessary part of every man's life." Therefore the child must be educated "to face and overcome trial and hardship". Compulsory membership of a Federation of Youth for all boys and girls 14 to 18.

EDUCATION. (a) School-leaving age to be raised to 15 without exemption, and within three years to 16, with part-time education continued to 18; (b) sports requisites and transport to be provided for all children; (c) all schools for children over 11 to be brought under common regulations and standards; (d) fees to be abolished; (e) acceptance of democratic principle that all children should attend schools provided by the state; (f) school canteens and midday meal free; (g) nursery schools for ages 2 to 5; (h) compulsory medical inspection; (i) free compulsory medical dental and eye treatment; (j) greater equality in allocation of grants to local authorities; (k) universities and technical colleges to be accessible

EDUCATION. (a) School-leaving age should be raised "to 16 without exemption or exception"; (b) nursery schools should be brought within the reach of all; (c) "a common form of education for children of all classes up to the end of primary stage .. as the best remedy for the class consciousness which is the special characteristic of this country"; (d) elimination of inefficient church schools and grafting of "Public Schools" on to the general system; (e) continuation schools to the age of 18; expansion of technical schools "associated with the industrial needs of the community"; (f) more equal distribution of university scholarships and better opportunities for adult education; (g) some kind of religious education; (h) "efficient

EDUCATION. (a) "It is in the highest interests of the community that for every child there should be available the widest facilities possible for the development of his spiritual and intellectual capacity and natural aptitude; and (b) it should be the aim of State policy to provide educational and cultural facilities not only during the statutory period of compulsory schooling, but throughout the active life of every citizen and to encourage him to take advantage of such facilities".

membership of a Federation of Youth for all boys and girls 14 to 18.

3. FREEDOM OF OPINION AND PRESS. Mr. Churchill said: "We have succeeded in preserving our traditional free institutions, of free speech .. free press."

4. HEALTH. Central Council (1942) referred to Executive Committee resolution for "linking up of medical services of the country".

5. SOCIAL SECURITY. Central Council (1942): "In view of high cost of living.. pensions of old people should be kept constantly under review". Resolutions down for discussion at 1938 Conference wanted (besides more consideration for owners of property involved in slum clearance) family allowances, increase in old-age pensions contingent on retirement from work, and national rather than local payment of public assistance.

6. PLANNED DEMOCRACY. Mr. Churchill said he was perpetually being bidden to devote more time and attention to the rebuilding of the post-war world ... Measures have been taken to study and plan for that most important and longed for period. "But we must above all things be careful that nothing diverts our thoughts or our fullest energies from the task of national preservation and inter-allied duty".

equality in allocation of grants to local authorities; (k) universities and technical colleges to be accessible to all.

FREEDOM OF OPINION AND PRESS. Resolution passed demanding that "Daily Worker", suppressed some time ago, should be allowed to resume publication. (Ban has since been lifted by Government).

HEALTH. "There should be the right to all forms of medical attention and treatment through a National Health Service". (Part of Social Security resolution).

SOCIAL SECURITY. (a) One comprehensive scheme; (b) adequate cash payments to provide security whatever the contingency; (c) family allowances; (d) see 4 above; (e) adequate pensions for dependents of those killed or disabled in war; (f) carefully planned transference from war to peace conditions.

PLANNED DEMOCRACY. "There must be no return to an unplanned competitive society .. Government control of industry, central planning of nation's economic life, and the subordination of many private interests to the common good", necessitated by war, must be maintained after victory. Preparations now for these vital changes is urgent. A national planning authority, and the establishment of a National Industry Board to direct location of industry agreed upon in principle.

scholarships and better opportunities for adult education; (g) some kind of religious education; (h) "efficient medical care".

FREEDOM OF OPINION AND PRESS. "The Liberal Party notes with alarm successive encroachments on the liberty of the press and speech, and reaffirms its conviction that wholehearted effort to win the war must rest on public education, assent and enthusiasm, based on knowledge".

HEALTH. Among the measures to achieve social and economic security there must be "adequate Medical, Optical and Dental Services for all". Generous provision of community centres and playing fields for healthy recreation.

SOCIAL SECURITY. (a) National statutory minimum wage; (b) Family Allowances; (c) Comprehensive social insurance with contributions from all workers; (d) wholesome housing at rents people can afford; (e) Careful plans for demobilization at end of war to prevent unemployment, with a survey to be undertaken forthwith, by a Minister with an Economic General Staff, of economic resources and manpower.

PLANNED DEMOCRACY. A social programme must provide "for the abolition of mass unemployment and lead to a higher standard of life". Both these objects can be achieved (a) "if the policy of the Atlantic Charter.. is sincerely pursued" with "a return to the policy of Free Trade"; (b) countries with high standards assist others to increase production and consumption; (c) "currency and taxation policies are directed to the adjustment of purchasing power so as to eliminate slumps.. Planning must be for the general good not for sectional profit or convenience, and the mandate .. (must be) 'Plan for the People'".

FREEDOM OF OPINION AND PRESS. "At the conclusion of the War, this Council will press for the full restoration by Parliament at the earliest possible moment of all civil liberties suspended or restricted during war time".

HEALTH. "The maintenance and improvement (of Social Services) will depend upon the pursuit of an expansive and liberal economic policy. The general health of the community will be improved with a larger number of citizens working on the land and enjoying up-to-date housing and adequate sanitary amenities".

SOCIAL SECURITY. "A solution of this problem (unemployment) so as to give all able-bodied citizens the best opportunity to work, must be regarded as one of the essential aims of the Government .. generous treatment of those who are too young, too old, or too infirm (to work) with special emphasis on good nutrition and good education for the young".

PLANNED DEMOCRACY. The Liberal National Council takes "the view that it is impossible to envisage the conditions which will exist after the termination of the war clearly enough to warrant the drawing up at the present time (September 1941) of detailed proposals for dealing with post-war problems".

PARALLEL ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL PARTY PROGRAMS

Page 2.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

7. CONTROL OF INDUSTRY. (a) Mines. No comment. (b) Transport. Central Council (1939) "calls upon the Government to introduce legislation amending the London Passenger Transport Act of 1933 by curtailing its monopolistic powers. (c) Manufacturing. Resolution down for discussion (1938) demanded that "efforts be made to reduce the Imports of Foreign Textiles and to increase the Export Trade. (d) Agriculture. Central Council (1942) urged Government to "promote and encourage the small farmer.. and every form of individual enterprise." Resolutions down for discussion (1938) asked Government to "fortify price level of Agricultural Commodities" in order to arrest drift from the land, and advocated greater control of Overseas supplies. "Marketing Boards are a hindrance to open competition which is essential to the Public Purse".

LABOUR PARTY.

CONTROL OF INDUSTRY. "The socialisation of the basic industries and services of the country and the planning of production for community consumption, (is) ... the only lasting foundation for a just and prosperous economic order". (a) Mines. To be requisitioned by Government for duration of war, and run by National Board appointed by Government. National ownership and control of mines is best solution of problem, but this wider scheme will not be pressed until end of war. (b) Transport. Coordination of "all forms of transport - road, rail, inland waterways - under national ownership". (c) Manufacturing. "Root cause of bottle-necks, idle machinery, under-production and wasted labour in war factories arises from the conflict between private interest and public welfare, ... whole economy of war production should be put, progressively, on a socialistic basis". (d) Agriculture (i) "National ownership of agricultural land to enable .. planned system of .. production"; (ii) unification in single Ministry of Ministries of Food and Agriculture; (iii) development of national plan to ensure "adequate and varied diet... control of prices .. higher standard of living for rural population".

FINANCE AND TAXATION. National control of Bank of England and joint Stock banks and a National Investment Board to direct the flow of investment into industry and prevent Stock Exchange Speculation. Abolition of present purchase tax agreed to in principle.

INTERNATIONAL. (a) The Conference rejoiced in fellowship with the great American nations, the U.S.S.R. and China, and sent greetings of friendship to all United Nations and to nations suffering under Nazi oppression; (b) deplored persecution of Jews; (c) United Nations have responsibility for post-war reconstruction in all nations.

LIBERAL PARTY.

CONTROL OF INDUSTRY. "Emphasis must be placed on the maximum quantity of .. goods and services rather than upon 'making money' .. Industry must be democratized so that the workers shall no longer be regarded as 'hands' but as partners, with an effective voice in determining the conditions under which they work, a share in the profits their labour helps to create and with full opportunity of entry to managerial positions". (a) Mines. (b) Transport. and (c) Manufacturing; no comment. (d) Agriculture. should be planned with a view to maintaining soil fertility, growing foods most needed for nutrition and most suited to soil and climate, guaranteeing prices for efficient farming, and maintaining as high a standard of rural living as enjoyed elsewhere.

FINANCE AND TAXATION. See (c) under 6. "To this end the State should be prepared .. to incur internal debt both in maintaining the Social Services and in financing enterprise and improvements which add to the welfare and wealth of the community".

INTERNATIONAL. Five primary tasks should be undertaken, and plans agreed by the United Nations should be ready for immediate application. (a) Preservation of peace by International Police Force which would be strengthened by a union or federation of English-speaking peoples; (b) effective organisation of international justice; (c) all Colonies

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY.

CONTROL OF INDUSTRY. "The liberation of commerce and the maximum exchange of goods and services in national and international trade, subject only to such regulations as may be found necessary for the economic security of the inhabitants of any country or for better ordering of international trade generally. The maximum development of the potentialities of production, accompanied by such a distribution of purchasing power as will ensure a corresponding increase in consumption .. by the encouragement of individual .. initiative .. adequate wages, high efficiency, good conditions of work and sufficient leisure. The preservation and encouragement of private enterprise". (a) Mines. (b) Transport and (c) Manufacturing - no comment. (d) Agriculture. Larger production of home-grown foodstuffs, improved security of tenure for tenant-farmer and smallholder, higher efficiency in farming methods as corollary to state help, reasonable profit to the farmer so he can pay adequate living wage to his labourers, and greater co-operation between urban and rural populations.

FINANCE AND TAXATION. "A system of taxation which, while distributing the burden according to ability to pay, is so designed as to fall fairly on all and not to discourage either private thrift or the provision by business undertakings of adequate sums for maintaining and improving their capital equipment".

INTERNATIONAL. "The Conference.. recognises in the fact that it (the Atlantic Charter) was a joint declaration .. a pledge .. of co-operation in the tasks of post-war world reconstruction .. which are of vast importance for the future of mankind .. welcomes in particular two principles laid down.. (a) that nations which threaten.. aggression.. must be effectively deterred ..

8. FINANCE AND TAXATION. Resolutions down for discussion 1938 urged the easing of Death Duties; the restriction of national expenditure and the reduction of "taxation wherever possible" and that "further increase in respect of Local Government (expenditure) be discouraged".

9. INTERNATIONAL. Resolutions down for discussion 1938 urged "A resumption of migration so that by a redistribution of our people the Imperial heritage of our race may be developed". Mr. Churchill in a recent speech said "I have not become the King's First Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire."

Minister to provide over the liquidation of the British Empire. We mean to hold our own."

United Nations have responsibility for post-war reconstruction in all nations; (d) enduring association of United Nations must continue after war; (e) Labour Party Executive instructed to urge Government to implement the provisions of Atlantic Charter now in Great Britain and Empire; (f) reaffirmed right of Indian people to settle own destiny and urged Government to make further effort to reach settlement; (g) Status of "Colony" should be abolished in favour of equal status within Commonwealth, democratic government within colonies, natural resources to be developed as public property, establishment of Commonwealth Council of Colonial Peoples.

peoples; (b) effective organisation of international justice; (c) all Colonial possessions throughout the world should come under the general supervision and protection of an international body charged to ensure the well-being of Colonial peoples, the "open door", and the education of natives in self-government; (d) an international economic organisation to adjust rates of exchange so as to maintain trade equilibrium and rate of investment and full employment at high level; (e) manufacture and distribution of all armaments must be subject to complete state control.

that nations which threaten aggression.. be effectively disarmed, while the peace-loving nations will remain suitably protected, and (b) that all nations are entitled to have access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world". The surest foundation for freedom and peace is co-operation between British Commonwealth and U.S., developing in wider areas embracing other nations.

10. WAR SERVICES. (a) Servicemen's Pay and Dependent's Allowances. No comment. (b) Pensions. In 1938 resolutions were down for discussion urging a wider interpretation of the Royal Warrant dealing with death or disablement from causes which might be thought to be attributable to war service. (c) Personal Injuries (Civil Defence) Central Council (1942) passed resolution demanding "equal compensation for gainfully occupied men and women injured in air raids".

WAR SERVICES. (a) Servicemen's Pay and Dependent's Allowances should be raised to rate approximating earnings of industrial workers and "means test" should be abolished: (b) Pensions should be paid to men admitted to Armed Forces and afterwards discharged as unfit, and such men marrying subsequently should be entitled to pension of married men. (c) Personal Injuries (Civil Defence) Parliament should provide adequate sickness and injury pay, pensions commensurate with present day needs, compensation for all injured without sex discrimination; same recognition of rights of unmarried wives and their children as operate in fighting services.

WAR SERVICES. (a) Servicemen's Pay and Dependent's Allowances. The Liberal Party strongly urges an immediate and practical increase in the pay of Servicemen and dependent's allowances and the more generous application of the War Service Grants scheme". (b) Pensions and (c) Personal Injuries (Civil Defence). No comment.

WAR SERVICES. (a) Servicemen's Pay and Dependent's Allowances, (b) Pensions and (c) Personal Injuries (Civil Defence). No comment.

11. POLITICAL AIMS AND METHODS. Total victory must be won. Central Council (1942) while recognizing need for observing Party Truce, urges constituency organisations to meet and discuss post-war problems.

POLITICAL AIMS AND METHODS. Total victory must be achieved. Part played by Labour Party in present Government approved. Participation carries with it maintenance of Electoral Truce and general co-operation with other Parties.

POLITICAL AIMS AND METHODS. Total victory, and continued adherence to the Party Truce (though this is deplored). "In order to procure a more democratic working of the Party system, the Liberal Party calls for an early Speaker's Conference to recommend reforms in the cost, methods and conduct of elections and in the distribution of Parliamentary seats". Proportional representation is advocated.

POLITICAL AIMS AND METHODS. Party pledges itself to achieving victory. The machinery of Government, both legislative and administrative needs revision. Council would welcome appointment of All-Party Conference of Members of Parliament to consider changes in electoral system to ensure that Parliament shall be representative of whole nation.

* It is difficult to define exactly Conservative Party Policy since it is not derived from resolutions debated and adopted at a delegate conference as is the case with the other parties. An Annual Conference is normally held but resolutions adopted serve only as a guide to the Party Leader, and are not binding. No national conference has been held since 1937, the 1938 meeting having been postponed at the last moment because of the Munich crisis. A Central Council consisting of Members of Parliament and Parliamentary candidates together with representatives of the various constituencies meets annually; the Council may adopt resolutions, but these again, are not binding. A "Party Meeting" (not the whole Conservative Party but only Conservative Members of Parliament and the House of Lords) is held only when a new Leader has to be chosen or some vital point of policy has to be decided. Otherwise, party policy is laid down by the Leader (who since 1935 has also been the Prime Minister). The above outline must, therefore, be taken only as an expression of general view of the Conservative Party as derived from speeches of the Leader, Mr. Churchill, or other prominent members, and discussions at meetings. It is expected that a National Conference will be held in 1943. A number of Committees are at work upon reports dealing with post-war problems. Only the Education Committee has reported, but their reports have not yet been adopted.