

# Roosevelt Assures Nation Supplies to Britain Will Be Delivered

## Diplomatic Representatives of Americas and High Officials Of US Surround President

### Full Text of Speech Goes Directly to Berlin and Tokyo; FDR Secretary Says Sea Patrols to Be Strengthened

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to give precedence to the products that the nation needs and "upon all our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rights of labor or of capital."

He referred to the labor problem in his speech as well. "This is no time," he said, "for ospital to make, or to be allowed to retain, excess profits. Articles of defense must have undisputed right of way in every industrial plant in the country."

"A nation-wide machinery for conciliation and mediation of industrial disputes has been set up. That machinery must be used promptly—and without stoppage of work. Collective bargaining will be retained, but the American people expect that impartial recommendations of our government services will be followed both by capital and by labor."

"The overwhelming majority of our citizens expect their government to see that the tools of defense are built; and for the very purpose of preserving the democratic safeguards of both labor and management this government is determined to use all of its power to express the will of its people, and to prevent interference with the production of materials essential to our nation's security."

His pledge that whatever may be necessary to get the goods to Britain would be undertaken—promptly construed in some quarters as a possible forerunner of a convoy system—was prefaced by a disclosure that the Germans were sinking merchant ships at a terrific pace—more than twice as fast as British and American ship yards can replace them.

He asked whether, in view of the world situation, the nation should "hesitate to take every single measure necessary to maintain our American liberty."

Envisioning the sort of peace terms which a triumphant Hitler would dictate, he said the fuhrer would "hoist the swastika itself over vast territories and populations," accompanied by assurances to the western hemisphere that he coveted none of its territory.

But, under such circumstances he thought it would be "incredibly simple and forgetful to accept those honeyed words," for following the past pattern of Nazi aggression, pressure would then be brought to bear upon us.

The Nazis would fasten "an economic stranglehold" upon us, with those Americans who desired profits arguing for a peace settlement. "Quislings" would be planted in America and "the Nazis would back up these fifth columns with invasion, if necessary." Meanwhile, they would have constructed a fleet that would make them

the master of both the Atlantic and Pacific.

Ancient American rights would crumble. Free speech, freedom of worship, freedom of trade all would vanish. America would be permanently pouring "our resources into armaments" and "standing a day and night which against the destruction of our cities."

Later, he turned to the opponents of his foreign policy:

"There are some timid ones among us," he said, "who say that we must preserve peace at any price—lest we lose our liberties forever. To them I say: Never in the history of the world has a nation lost its democracy by a successful struggle to defend its democracy. We must not be defeated by the fear of the very danger which we are preparing to resist. Our Freedom has shown its ability to survive war, but it would never survive surrender. The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

"There is of course, a small group of sincere, patriotic men and women whose real passion for peace has shut their eyes to the ugly realities of international banditry and to the need to resist it at all costs. I am sure they are embarrassed by the sinister support they are receiving from the enemies of democracy in our midst—the bundists, and fascists, and communists, and every group devoted to bigotry and racial and religious intolerance."

"It is no mere coincidence that all the arguments put forward by these enemies of democracy—all their attempts to confuse and divide our people and to destroy public confidence in our government—all their defeatist forebodings that Britain and democracy are already beaten—all their selfish promises that we can 'do business' with Hitler—all of these are but echoes of the words that have been poured out from the axis bureau of propaganda."

"Those same words have been used before in other countries—to scare them, to divide them, to soften them up. Invariably, those same words have formed the advance guard of physical attack."

"Your government has the right to expect of all citizens that they take loyal part in the common work of our common defense—take loyal part from this moment forward."

In speaking of the Hitlerian threat to the western hemisphere, he said:

"Our people and our government will not hesitate to meet that challenge."

"As the president of a united and determined people I say solemnly—"

"We reassert the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas."

"We reassert the solidarity of the 21 American republics and the Dominion of Canada in the preservation of the independence of the hemisphere."

"We in the Americas will decide whether and when and where our American interests are attacked or our security threatened."

"We are placing our armed forces in strategic military positions."

"We will not hesitate to use our armed forces to repel attack."

"We reassert our abiding faith in the vitality of our constitutional republic as a perpetual home of

freedom, of tolerance, and of devotion to the word of God."

"Heretofore, with profound consciousness of my responsibilities to my countrymen and to my country's cause, I have tonight issued a proclamation that an unlimited national emergency exists and requires the strengthening of our defense to the extreme limit of our national power and authority."

The president charged in so many words that it was the purpose of Adolf Hitler and the Nazis to dominate the world and "strangle the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada." This he said could not be accomplished until the axis powers gained control of the seas. Now, he said, Great Britain stood between the axis and such domination of the seas.

But he said the "blunt truth" was that the Germans were sinking merchant ships at a rate more than double the combined ability of British and American shipyards to replace them.

Then noting that the American navy was doing patrol duty in the North Atlantic and saying that the ships in that area were being constantly increased, he pledged "all additional measures necessary to deliver the goods."

The deadly facts of war compel nations, for simple self-preservation, to make stern choices, he said.

"It does not make sense, for instance, to say 'I believe in the defense of all the western hemisphere,' and in the next breath to say, 'I will not fight for that defense until the enemy has landed on our shores.'"

"And if we believe in the independence and integrity of the Americas, we must be willing to fight to defend them just as we would fight for the safety of our homes."

Mr. Roosevelt enunciated two articles on national policy

"First, we shall actively resist wherever necessary, and with all our resources, every attempt by Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the western hemisphere, or to threaten it. We shall actively resist his every attempt to gain control of the seas. We insist upon the vital importance of keeping Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used and would be used as a base of attack against the Americas."

"Second, from the point of view of strict naval and military necessity, we shall give every possible assistance to Britain and to all who, with Britain are resisting Hitlerism or its equivalent with force of arms. Our patrols are helping now to insure delivery of the needed supplies to Britain. All additional measures necessary to deliver the goods will be taken. Any and all further methods or combinations of methods, which can or should be utilized, are being devised by our military and naval technicians. We, with me, will work out and put into effect such new and additional safeguards as may be needed."

In his proclamation, Mr. Roosevelt said that the objectives of the axis powers included "overthrow throughout the world of existing democratic order, and a world-wide domination of peoples and economies through the destruction of all resistance on land and sea and in the air."

The chief executive made an urgent appeal to workmen and employers to put aside their minor differences in "the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the right of labor or of capital."

"I call upon loyal state and local leaders and officials," he said, "to cooperate with the civilian defense agencies of the United States to assure our internal security against foreign directed subversion and to put every community in order for maximum productive effort

## Text of FDR Proclamation Puts Nation on War Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

NOW, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, do proclaim that an unlimited national emergency confronts this country, which requires that its military, naval, air and civilian defenses be put on the basis of readiness to repel any and all acts or threats of aggression directed toward any part of the western hemisphere.

I CALL upon all the loyal citizens engaged in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the nation to the end that a system of government that makes private enterprise possible may survive.

I CALL upon our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rights of labor or of capital.

I CALL upon loyal state and local leaders and officials to cooperate with the civilian defense agencies of the United States to assure our internal security against foreign directed subversion and to put every community in order for maximum productive effort and minimum of waste and unnecessary frictions.

I CALL upon all loyal citizens to place the nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the material resources of this nation.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the president:  
Cordell Hull,  
Secretary of State.

and minimum of waste and unnecessary frictions.

"I call upon all loyal citizens to place the nation's needs first in mind and action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the material resources of this nation."

He summoned all loyal citizens engaged in defense production to give precedence to the needs of the nation with the objective of preserving a system of government that makes private enterprise possible.

Indifference on the part of the United States to the increasing menace from the axis would be perilous, the president said. Common prudence, he added, requires the change over to a basis which will enable the country "to cope instantly and decisively with any attempt at hostile encirclement of this hemisphere, or the establishment of any base for aggression against it, as well as to repel the threat of predatory intrusion by foreign agents into our territory and society."

WASHINGTON, May 27—(AP)—While President Roosevelt Tuesday night was "chatting" to the nation and to the world he was surrounded by a distinguished gathering of the diplomatic representatives of all the American nations. The speech went by short wave to distant lands, in English and half a dozen translations.

It went directly, too, and in full text to both Berlin and Tokyo. Newspapers representing the German and Japanese news agencies were waiting in the White House lobby when, two hours before its delivery, the text of the address was given to the press.

The president, seated beneath an arc of the flags of the 21 American republics, spoke in his customary deliberate, word-spaced manner. But his voice rose and his pace grew more rapid as he

solemnity of the occasion was broken at one point by a lady who dropped her hand bag to the floor with a loud bang just as Mr. Roosevelt reached his climactic point to announcing an unlimited national emergency.

Secretary Hull, chin in hand, sat almost immediately in front of the president with Mrs. Roosevelt across an aisle from him. The chief executive, in a white dinner jacket, sat in a red velvet chair before a small mahogany desk littered with microphones, a bottle of water and a glass, and the leather-bound loose-leaf notebook from which he always reads his prepared speeches.

A glass, goose-necked table lamp that looked as if it could have been bought for a dollar at the corner drug store was at his elbow, but the glare of floodlights brought in by cameramen made it superfluous.

Secretary Stephen Early, in explanation of Roosevelt's words that "all additional measures" necessary to deliver war supplies to Britain would be taken, said they did not mean conveying "in the old sense of the word."

"It probably means," Early said, "a strengthening, a better and more efficient patrol, with more ships patrolling."

To told reporters he had not discussed with his chief what powers might be exercised at once under the proclamation of a full national emergency. He said he did not know, either, whether any executive orders might be issued immediately.

With emphasis, Mr. Roosevelt warned that Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia could, under Nazi domination, become "stepping stones" for an attack upon the United States itself. In the same way, he said, the Azores and Cape Verde islands could become a "springboard" for an attack on South America.

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