

III.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND PEOPLESWITH WHOM WE ARE ALLIED IN FIGHTING.OUR BROTHERS-IN-ARMS.

Just as we must know our enemy, so we must know and understand our Allies. The American people are great at team work. They will be quick to realize that it is all-important that we and our Allies pull together to win the war.

1. Who are our Allies? We are not alone. The United States is one Nation among twenty-seven who are dedicated to fighting the Axis to a finish.

On January 1st, 1942, the governments of twenty-six nations signed a declaration which read in part:

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, Declare:

(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

These are the signers - our Allies --

United States of America	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
China	
Australia	Honduras
Belgium	India
Canada	Luxembourg
Coste Rica	Netherlands
Cuba	New Zealand
Czechoslovakia	Niceragua
Dominican Republic	Norway
El Salvador	Penama
Greece	Polend
Guatemala	Union of South Africa
Haiti	Yugoslavia

Since the signing of this document, Mexico and the Philipines have joined the United Nations. Today, twenty-eight nations, 1,300,000,000 people, are pledged to total victory.

The United Nations constitute an association of independent peoples of equal dignity and importance. The United Nations are dedicated to a common cause. We share equally and with equal zeal the anguish and awful sacrifices of war. In the partnership of our common enterprise, we must share in a unified plan in which all of us must play our several parts, each of us being equally indispensable and dependent one on the other.

—President Roosevelt, Radio Address,
February 23, 1942.

2. We must understand and know more about our Allies and they must understand and know more about us. Our hope for a decent future world lies in this understanding. This means we must fight the unity-destroying lies about England and Russia. We must overcome a traditional patronizing attitude toward China and recognize that China has become a world power, and that only through her cooperation can a decent peace be established.

We should emphasize the might and heroism of our Allies, all the victories of the Russians, the incredible feats of resistance of the Chinese, the stubborn resistance of the British after Dunkirk, the readiness and sea successes of the Dutch immediately after Pearl Harbor, the continued heroic resistance of the

Free French, of Norwegians and Yugoslavs and other peoples of occupied Europe.

We must know and understand our Latin-American neighbors. We must realize that a friendly and cooperative spirit between the United States and Latin America is vital to our victory and a decent peace.

In all the occupied countries there are men, women and even little children who have never stopped fighting, never stopped resisting, never stopped proving to the Nazis that their so-called "new order" can never be enforced upon free peoples.

--President Roosevelt, Radio Address,
April 28, 1942.

And when it comes to cleaning up this mess at the end of the war, we will have again an Hemispheric Council around here to see what we are going to do all over the world, because we will have a very great voice in preventing, in the future, an attack on our American civilization.

--President Roosevelt, Address to Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers,
Pan-American Day, April 14, 1942.

3. United We Stand. Ben Franklin said it: "We must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately." If we hang together the United Nations are potentially stronger than the Axis in population, armed forces, raw materials, production capacity, and wealth. If we work together after the war as we have fought

together during the war, the United Nations will have it within their power to establish "for all peoples" and "for future generations" a world in which there will be freedom of speech and freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear.

If this war is in fact a war for the liberation of peoples it must assure the sovereign equality of peoples throughout the world as well as in the world of the Americas. Our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed, or color must be abolished.

--Sumner Welles, Memorial Day Address,
May 31, 1942.

As shown below, public opinion polls indicate that the American public is in urgent need of facts about our Allies. Here are some specific suggestions which, if dramatized, would increase our understanding of our Allies and the United Nations Front.

A) Recent public opinion polls show that while most Americans have a warm feeling of sympathy toward China, there is little comprehension of the fact that China is an important world power and an important Ally. China has been fighting our war since 1933.

China is a great nation, cultured and liberal, with whom, inevitably, we will be closely bound in the world that is to come.

We remember that the Chinese people were the first to stand up and fight against the aggressors in this war; and in the future a still unconquerable China will play its proper role in maintaining peace and prosperity not only in Eastern Asia but in the whole world.

--President Roosevelt, Radio Address,
April 28, 1942.

B) Public opinion polls show that even among staunch supporters of the United Nations, there is a tendency to be critical of the British, their past Imperialistic policies, and the purposes of certain elements in Britain.

But, the British people are putting up a magnificent battle. Where would we be today if Britain had not continued to resist in the critical year when she stood alone, unprepared, and with-

out allies, against the Axis?

It was the fortitude of the common people of Britain under fire which enabled that island to stand and prevented Hitler from winning the war in 1940. The ruins of London and Coventry and other cities are today the proudest monuments to British heroism.

-- President Roosevelt, Radio Address, April 28, 1942.

C) Yes, we Americans reject Communism. But we do not reject our Russian ally. Where would we be today if the Russians had not withstood heroically the savage Nazi invasion of their land? Would we have the same confidence in eventual victory if we were not sure that the Russians would continue their stubborn struggle?

On the European front the most important development of the past year has been, without question, the crushing counter-offensive on the part of the great armies of Russia against the powerful German Army. These Russian forces have destroyed and are destroying more armed power of our enemies--troops, planes, tanks and guns--than all the other United Nations put together.

-- President Roosevelt, Radio Address, April 28, 1942.

D) The war production and war resources of the United Nations are now one gigantic pool, under a single strategic control. They are being organized on every front in ways which most effectively utilize available men, materials and ships in accordance with

plans formulated by the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United Nations.

Lend-Lease is a reciprocal agreement. We profit by it along with our Allies, for a large part of our Lend-Lease assistance is cancelled by aid returned to us in kind. Our armies abroad are equipped and fed, our ships are repaired, our factories supplied with special tools and the technical knowledge needed to make munitions. Furthermore, Lend-Lease sets the way clearly toward peacetime collaboration between all nations and all peoples, toward the goal of cooperative effort instead of destructive trade wars.

We've been carrying on a policy called Lend-Lease. It's supposed to be a source of aid and comfort to our Allies. We hope and think it has been. But it has been an immense help to us too. First and foremost it has kept the war away from our soil. And in many other ways in this business of helping our friends we have necessarily been helping ourselves.

—William L. Batt, Director of Materials,
WPB, address, Foreign Policy Association,
February 28, 1942.

E) We have been informed, by the radio and the press, of the magnificent courage and sacrifices of these, our Allies. But our information is still confined to generalities. An attack was repulsed, an "inhabited area" recaptured, an enemy battalion wiped out by guerrillas, fifty hostages killed in reprisal for the

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slaying of a German officer. But these are abstractions; they must be translated into human terms.

We have not seen the Russian farmer destroying his fields and his home before the enemy advance. We have not seen the Chinese peasant fighting with an outdated rifle against Jap tanks and airplanes. We have not seen the Yugoslav guerilla who sacrifices his family rather than "come to terms" with the tyrant. But we can see them, dramatically and heroically, through the medium of pictures. We can see them as people, as one of us. We can see into their lives, their homes. We can suffer with them in their hardships and gain strength from their strength. This is a war for the anonymous individual and his inalienable rights. We want to know this anonymous individual, because he and we are one and the same.

We must not forget the sublime heroism of the oppressed in Europe and Asia, whether it be in the mountains of Yugoslavia, the factories of Czechoslovakia and France, the farms of Poland, Denmark, Holland and Belgium, among the seamen of Norway, or in the occupied areas of China and the Dutch East Indies. Everywhere the soul of man is letting the tyrant know that slavery of the body does not end resistance.

--Vice President Wallace, Radio Address,
(Free World Association), May 8, 1942.