



THE PILGRIMS  
OF THE UNITED STATES

**SPEECHES AT A DINNER**

IN HONOR OF

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, C.H., Q.C., M.P.

Prime Minister of Australia

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

SATURDAY, FIFTH, MARCH

NINETEEN FIFTY-FIVE

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## *The Pilgrims*

A Dinner to honor The Right Honorable Robert G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, was given by The Pilgrims of the United States on Saturday evening, March 5, 1955, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, Mr. Hugh Bullock, Chairman of the Executive Committee of The Pilgrims of the United States, presiding. The Right Reverend the Bishop of New York gave the invocation.

CHAIRMAN BULLOCK: Ladies and Gentlemen, will you rise and drink with me The Pilgrims' loyal toast: To Her Majesty The Queen!

(The audience stood and toasted the health of Her Majesty the Queen, while the orchestra played the British National Anthem.)

PRIME MINISTER MENZIES: Sir, To The President!

(The audience toasted the health of The President of the United States, while the orchestra played the American National Anthem.)

CHAIRMAN BULLOCK: Mr. Prime Minister, Your Excellencies, Mr. Secretary, Governor Dewey, Very Distinguished Guests and Fellow Pilgrims:

For over half a century The Pilgrims Society has provided the most distinguished platform from which a speaker could discuss matters of common interest to citizens of the United

States and citizens of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

While most of our guests of honor have come from the United Kingdom, nevertheless, over the years, we have been privileged to entertain prime ministers of Canada, New Zealand and, on two previous occasions, prime ministers of Australia.

This evening, once again, we have as our honored guest another Prime Minister of Australia. I am just as disappointed as you are that our President, Mr. Davis, is not here to welcome him. No one could do so with equal eloquence. I only hope that our loss is Mr. Davis' gain and that he is benefitting from a warm South Carolina sun—although an Australian sun is more reliable this particular time of year. Not that I have ever been privileged to be in Australia, but there will succeed me shortly at this rostrum three gentlemen who have.

But first I want to read to you two messages. The first is from our sister society in Great Britain:

"THE PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES:

"The Pilgrims of Great Britain join with The Pilgrims of the United States in the welcome you extend tonight to one of the most distinguished citizens of the Commonwealth who has just been visiting these shores. Mr. Menzies with his wide knowledge of world affairs and his gift of expression is a welcome guest at every feast, and we will think of you and him on this happy Saturday evening.

"HALIFAX                CAMPBELL STUART  
                                 President                                Chairman                                "

{Applause}

I have a second message that I hope you will listen to carefully. It reads:

"Dear Mr. Bullock:

"Please extend my greetings to the Right Honorable Robert G. Menzies and to those who honor him at the March fifth dinner given by the Pilgrims of the United States.

"In two World Wars Australia contributed valiantly to the Allied cause. And recent years have given continuing demonstrations of the interest and effort which our two nations share in the preservation of freedom and security. I need only cite our mutual support of the United Nations in its efforts to repel aggression, our participation in the Colombo Plan, and our common membership in the ANZUS Treaty and the Manila Pact.

"I trust the visit of Prime Minister Menzies will re-enforce the close and friendly relationship which exists between our two countries.

"To all of you I send best wishes for a most enjoyable meeting."

That message comes from the Honorary President of The Pilgrims of the United States. The signature is "Dwight D. Eisenhower". [Applause]

Across the pages of history of every city and state and nation there comes, none too often, a brave and able crusading spirit whose touchstone is integrity and whose aim is clear for all to see — good government.

And even before his election as District Attorney of New York County in 1937 at the age of 35, and certainly after his elevation to Chief Executive of the greatest state of our Union, integrity and good government have been synonymous with the name of Thomas E. Dewey. [Applause] During his three terms as Governor he has given New York State a splendid administration.

Governor Dewey admires our guest of honor as much as I do. I have heard him evaluate Mr. Menzies in the highest terms as an administrator and statesman. Before this eminent Australian addresses us, however, it is my privilege to present to you an American administrator, an American statesman, who has made our city, our state, our country a better place to live in: The Honorable Thomas E. Dewey. [The audience rose and applauded.]

THE HONORABLE THOMAS E. DEWEY: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Prime Minister, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: "It is a little over five years ago that Mrs. Dewey and I were in Berlin, and I was somewhat surprised that the Mayor of Berlin had made a rather insistent request that I visit City Hall. We were not in Berlin for political purposes, nor were we there for the purpose of visiting City Hall. But the Army, which was in charge, "suggested" that we go, so, of course, I said, "Wherever I am, I do as I am told," and we went. [Laughter]

The Mayor, as you will remember, was Ernst Reuter, who was one of the extraordinary people of our time. He was imprisoned because he was a Communist, allegedly, and he was imprisoned because he was not a Communist. He was one of Hitler's victims who escaped from a concentration camp to Britain where an honest man with a free conscience has always been able to find asylum. Then he went to Turkey. He learned the language, and for six years taught economics in Turkish. After the war, he returned to Berlin, and, in due course, he became the first elected Mayor of West Berlin. He was one of the great souls of our time, and his recent death was one of the tragedies of our time, at the age of 70.

Having got to the City Hall, we sat down with the other six members of the City Government. Mayor Reuter said,

"Governor, I suppose you are a little curious as to why I urged you to come to City Hall."

I said, "Well, Mr. Mayor, I was interested in the reason."

He said, "Did you see the three thousand people who were on the steps of City Hall as you came in?"

I said, "Yes."

He said, "Do you know why they were there?"

I said, "No, Mr. Mayor. I don't and I was interested."

He said, "Do you realize that you are the only man they have even seen who ran for the highest office of his land, was defeated, and survived? [Laughter] You are the most important object lesson to the people of Germany that I ever saw." [Laughter]

I have cherished that lesson and I'm grateful for it, I might say. It is comforting to live in a country where you can disagree with 51 per cent of the people and still be allowed peaceably to practice your profession. [Laughter] It is nicer to have 51, but sometimes you have to settle for 49. [Laughter]

I remember back in the days when there was less, shall I say, intense personal partisanship at the Executive Mansion in Albany, when Al Smith was Governor. Al Smith was a Democrat, but he had retained a Republican as Conservation Commissioner. A member of the Assembly said to him at a reception one night, "Governor, I am interested in the fact that you have kept on all this time a Republican Commissioner of Conservation."

Governor Smith responded, "Well, I will tell you about it, Pete. He is a nice guy and he is a good Conservation Commissioner. I told him that I had a collection of monkeys in the zoo back of the house and so long as he kept those monkeys in good health he could be Conservation Commissioner, and



they are the healthiest monkeys in America." [Laughter]

It must have been nice to have lived in the days when partisanship didn't exceed good taste. Maybe those times will come back again. I do not know any particular portion of the world where that pleasant and nostalgic condition prevails, but it may still be said that there are portions of the world, and particularly of the English-speaking world, where, when all the chips are down, there is no voice of authority who fails to put the welfare of his country and the peace of the world ahead of partisanship or the interest of his particular political party.

I am at a peculiar disadvantage tonight. For a great many years I have been Governor of New York, for so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. [Laughter] The difficulty is that you fall into slovenly habits if you are Governor of New York, perhaps even if you are a prime minister—I wouldn't know; I never have been one. The difficulty is that you get so that you come to dinners with an idea or two, but your real purpose is to scavenge on the people who speak before you, and so long as you are Governor, you have a right to speak last. [Laughter] Now that I have voluntarily surrendered that exclusive privilege, I am no longer a successful scavenger. [Laughter] I leave that to my betters on my left and on my right.

There are too few of us who have had the privilege of visiting the great nation whose Chief Executive Officer we honor tonight. I was horrified to find three and a half years ago when I visited Australia that no prime minister of Britain, no king or queen had even been there, no president or vice president of the United States—maybe some cabinet officer, but nobody remembered it. And there is a land mass larger than the United States of America. There is a nation with

the vigor that can only come from the peculiar liberties enjoyed by English-speaking people, and a variety of climate extending from the north, which is tropical, to the south, which compares with the northern part of the United States, where in March it is delightfully warm, I am told, and where in August, as it was when I was there, it can be fairly cold and miserable, just as it is here in New York right now. The central heating is not in accordance with our standards but I venture to say that it produces a much healthier people. I found very little central heating, but I didn't find very many people complaining about it. Moreover, they didn't seem to bother about whether the temperature was 65 or 72 degrees, as we do, and I heard nobody complain about it except the newspaper men who were traveling along with me—and me. [Laughter] I did have to dig out my winter underwear that I had shipped out, and I felt a little bit like a weakling because my Australian friends weren't wearing any. I thought perhaps they were producing a sturdier race. We had better look to our laurels.

I spent some time, I have forgotten quite how long, at a sheep station—in American that is a sheep "ranch," but in Australia it is a "station." It was the largest sheep station in Australia, and it is called Boonoke. They have produced the finest line of Merino sheep in Australia. If you don't think that is important, you ought to live in Australia and you would find out how important it is. I was cold from the minute I got there until the time I left, but I learned more about sheep shearing, how magnificently sheep shearers can work, and what an important thing it is to produce a fine line of sheep with the right kind of wool, than I had in my preceding 49 years of existence.

There are some remarkable differences as well as similarities between Australia and this country. They have now and have had for some years a shortage of manpower. As a result, you don't have to stay at your job if you don't like it. You can walk down one block and get a different one. The result is that in one shop which employs 500 people they had 2,000 people employed in that year, never more than 500 at a time. This must be wonderful for the people who work in it and terrible for the boss.

They have a tax system which is not unrelated to ours, and no more attractive than ours. They have a system of treating their guests which is rather different from ours, too. When I was there, the Prime Minister then and now, out of the generosity of his heart, made available an airplane which the government provided. In fact, in addition to that, there was a brilliant and charming young man named Arthur Allen who can eat orange juice, steak, potatoes and pie for breakfast, and I know very few Americans outside of Boston who can do that. When I got there, I found that my clothing had been lying in the airplane office for five weeks, and looked like it. My secretary, Paul Lockwood's clothes had been there the same length of time. He is 6 feet 4 and weighs 240 pounds. His looked even worse than mine. Allen apologetically said, "I am so sorry that I did not bring my iron. When we get to Canberra I will take care of it."

They really produce some remarkable civil servants in Australia. I never saw one in this country who would say that.

Well, anyway, in the time I was there, I had this delightful schedule: it simply called for visiting a large number of Australian cities, each of which is more charming than its predecessor, and we were always the guests of the Prime Minister. So that, unlike this country, I suspect that unless

he has a unique and special privilege, the State Department has assigned somebody to accompany him, and, beyond that, he is on his own, he has no military aide, no political aide, no presidential secretary, no cars, chauffeurs, no airplanes.

I enjoyed the hospitality of the Australian Government for the entire time, and the only counterbalancing factor was that each place I went, from Deniliquin, population 1,500, to Sydney, I found a radio in front of my face, a wonderfully cordial welcome, speeches of welcome, and I, who had gone on this trip never expecting to make but two speeches, made, I think to my embarrassment, four speeches a day minimum the entire time I was in Australia, and every one of them on the nationally owned radio service. If the people of Australia ever hear of me again, I am sure they will throw me out, but it was all beyond my control.

When the Prime Minister of Australia comes to this country, he receives the usual inadequate American welcome, but he doesn't have a radio and television set thrust before him every day. [Laughter and applause]

I am sure that all of you would be delighted if the Prime Minister were in a position to throw away the thoughts that he has gathered and tell you more about this fabulous land, larger than the United States, with a population of about 9 million, a great continent lying with the shadow of a long island above it, held in divided and disputed authority. From that island, the Japanese attack on Australia was in a position to be launched but was frustrated, partly because almost a million American troops went to Australia.

One of the extraordinary events of modern history was that invasion of almost a million young men from a nation as far away from home as they could be (you can't get any further away from New York than Australia). There they were,

lonesome and on the loose, full of vigor, many of them partially trained, dumped on Brisbane and the surrounding area. And the incredible thing is that the people of Brisbane and Australia were able to open not only their homes, their purses, but their hearts, and they took in this almost a million Americans, so that as a result there was not only a minimum of that dreadful friction which occurs when a community is inundated by the youth of a strange nation in uniform to fight a war, but there has been erected a monument to the Americans who came. I suggest, ladies and gentlemen, that the monument should have been to the people who welcomed them with all their hearts and souls and made them feel at home. [Applause]

It may be true that they saved Australia. It may be true that the vast naval engagements destroyed the power of the attacking force, but this was one of the most memorable of all invasions, which resulted in a grand total of good will which will last for a century.

It is good to know that there are such wonderful people as far away from this country as they can be, with the kind of leadership that every American admires, with the kind of purpose that we admire. It is especially valuable that in these difficult times where there is the sharpest disagreement as to policy, not only among the English-speaking peoples but among others, as to the degrees and gradations of our defense of existing free areas, that we have not only stout friendship but also the brilliant intellectual companionship of the people of Australia, and I should also add of New Zealand and Malaya and Singapore, who are their near neighbors, in dealing with the most delicate and explosive problems of the free world at this moment. They are the finest of allies that the free world has ever known. I should like to say to you to-

night that of all the leaders of the free world whom I have known over the last 20 years, and I have known practically all of them, none has ever stood higher, and there is none today with more powerful intellectual capacity, a purer flame of patriotism, a more brilliant capacity to serve the cause of human freedom, than the gentleman we have the honor to be with tonight.

[Applause]

CHAIRMAN BULLOCK: About a month ago Governor Dewey and I were at a small luncheon together, and he talked somewhat along these lines about Australia and about our guest of honor. I said, "Governor, you are elected." When he looked a bit puzzled, I said, "I urge you to speak at The Pilgrims dinner which we are giving early in March in honor of Prime Minister Menzies." And, Governor, whether you speak first or last, you speak superbly, as always! [Applause]

Earlier this century a President of the United States wrote a book entitled "Have Faith in Massachusetts." This country does have faith because of the kind of men Massachusetts produces — three Presidents, a host of Cabinet members, a legion of fine public servants.

You know I am sure that Weeks is an honored name in Massachusetts. Secretary Weeks' father before him was United States Representative, United States Senator, and a member of two Presidential Cabinets. Secretary Weeks himself typifies the best of Massachusetts traditions. He was Harvard, 1914 — it couldn't have been any other college, could it? [Laughter] He is an Overseer today. In World War I he commanded a Battery attached to the Rainbow Division and saw his full share of action. His son commanded the same Battery in World War II.

He has been banker as well as manufacturer, with many years of public service. He has been United States Senator from Massachusetts. He worked diligently to put a great President in the White House. And since January, 1953, he has been our very able Secretary of Commerce.

I present to you a Massachusetts man and an outstanding American public servant: The Honorable Sinclair Weeks. [The audience rose and applauded.]

SECRETARY WEEKS: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Prime Minister, your Excellencies, Governor Dewey and Pilgrim guests; I am very happy to be with you this evening. I appreciate very much the friendly introduction I have received. When they lay it on quite as thick as that, I think of a dear old lady from my part of the country in New England who passed away and on her tombstone — she was one of the great characters of her small community — she had done every good work and been a wonderful citizen — on her tombstone they put this epitaph, "She averaged well for these parts." [Laughter] Mr. Chairman, that is all I ever hope to do — to average well for what I may say is the best part of the United States, New England.

I may also correct you, Mr. Chairman. I hesitate to do this because I would hardly want to be ungrateful for your reference, but I cannot have myself allied with the Rainbow Division. My division was the best division, the Twenty-Sixth Division. [Laughter]

It is indeed a pleasure to join with you in welcoming your distinguished guest, the Right Honorable Robert Gordon Menzies, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia. I am glad to have the opportunity of talking to the Pilgrims. Your Society, which for over fifty years has been

strengthening the bonds between the United Kingdom and the United States, together with your sister organization in the British Isles, have fostered a better appreciation on both sides of the Atlantic of our common heritage, in such fundamentals as language, literature, law and government, and have facilitated a two-way exchange of ideas and cultural achievement which has brought a better understanding between the two oldest English-speaking peoples of the community of nations.

With better understanding has come unity of purpose, strengthening our common devotion to freedom and our determination to help each other preserve it. So I congratulate you, The Pilgrims of the United States and of Great Britain on this great achievement.

It seems to all of us highly appropriate that from time to time you welcome the representatives of the other English-speaking nations, and when such a representative is from the Commonwealth of Australia, which in war and peace has made contributions to international freedom and progress out of all proportion to its population and wealth, we do honor to ourselves as we honor him. [Applause]

I think it is rather interesting that the two who have been asked to talk to you this evening with the Prime Minister have both had some experience with Australia. My first experience was in 1917 when I had a good look at the soldiers of Australia and New Zealand, and I can say to you without any throwing off on the soldiers of our own or any other nation, that we all thought that the men of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps were about as fine fighting men as there were on the Western Front. [Applause]

Somewhat later, the business with which I was associated in my previous existence till 1953, set up a subsidiary in Australia, in Adelaide, and it has been very successful, if I



may say so — apologetically. I won't mention names, so there will be no danger of a plug here, but between '29 and the opening of the second World War, we multiplied the business four times as far as volume of sales, and since that date, in '39, we have multiplied it ten times, and it is going along all right. We like it. I say "we" — you understand I have dissociated myself from the business. We like it, and we think it is the kind of an operation — at least we hope it is the kind of an operation that our friends in Australia like.

I went out there some time before the second World War. Tom has stolen some of my thunder as far as Australia is concerned. I could talk on it for hours. I went out on a ship — they didn't fly in those days, and I read everything in the world I could about Australia — and, ladies and gentlemen, the next trip you take, go to Australia. It is a great country. You see things there that other places in the world you only see in fossil form. I am speaking of the vegetable life. [Laughter] The animals — and I'll see how many of you can follow me now — the animals are all marsupials. Is that correct, Mr. Prime Minister? But a little more seriously, go out there and if you don't do anything else go and see the koala bear — and if you want to see the worst part of Australia go to one of those sheep stations that Tom was talking about, and experience Australian flies.

The tea is marvellous. Seven times a day I had it. I cannot say as much for the coffee. At least I could not in those days. I guess it is a lot better now.

Australia is a country that always steps up and meets its responsibilities. It is doing so again today. It has realized the danger to the free world of Communist aggression in Asia, and is doing something about it. The recent meeting at Bangkok of the Council of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization

reminds us of our joint interest in the Far East. There the Foreign Ministers of Australia and the United Kingdom and the United States, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, a representative of France, have just forged closer the ties of defense. In particular they recognize the insidious threat of Communist subversion and infiltration to the peace and security of the area, and henceforth we think that the eight governments will carry on continuing consultations and mutual assistance, each drawing upon the experience of the others in dealing with this danger.

No less important in preserving the integrity and authority of the freely constituted governments of Southeast Asia are their economic strength and the social well-being of their citizens. At Bangkok the member states inaugurated steps to increase economic cooperation and to promote economic progress. Of course, the Bangkok meeting is merely the latest of many successful steps free governments have taken in the past few years to deter aggression and preserve peace. I need not recite for this audience the long list of accomplishments in mutual help and firm solidarity. You and I know that today free nations are collectively stronger than at any time in recent years, and perhaps we may pray that this be so, that the utter futility of modern warfare may become more evident as time goes on. But in any event, whatever happens, the United States and Australia not only will but must continue to stand shoulder to shoulder. [Applause]

With respect to business relations, and this is my particular field, of course, the relations that we have in this country with Australia have been excellent. 475 business establishments in the United States have placed their investments in Australia in the form of companies that they have established there, and they find a ready welcome on the mat. Companies

that you know all about — the Standard of New Jersey, Ford, Chrysler, General Motors, Goodyear, General Electric, Swift— I could go on indefinitely — our investments in Australia have just doubled in total dollar value in the last four years. In connection with the investment of American capital in Australia, it is interesting to me to recall the words of Acting Prime Minister Sir Arthur Fadden at the opening of the new Philip Morris plant in Melbourne in January this year when he referred to Australia's policy of welcoming foreign capital from abroad in these words, "The policy of the present Commonwealth Government is therefore to welcome overseas capital to Australia, particularly if it is intended for permanent investments, and if it is likely to contribute to the desirable development of Australian resources." And I say our experience in 25 years has demonstrated that all of that is true, in trade back and forth. We are accustomed up there to think of wool as one of the leading exports to this country, and we need it and use it in our woolen and worsted industry. But many people do not realize what a change has come of recent years. Back in '37, when I went to Australia, 2 per cent of our imports from that country were in metals and minerals, and today they are 33 per cent of what we take from Australia, and we think that our trade with Australia can be and will be increased in both directions, and we hope that that is what will happen.

They are the economic counterpart of that mutual cooperation between the English-speaking peoples of the world which your organization has fostered so successfully over these many years.

The importance of this common interest cannot be overstressed. With it goes the interchange of not only goods but of our people and our cultures, and what better way on earth

is there to develop friendship and peace between the nations for the common good of all.

Personally, I think that there is a bright economic future in store for Australia and the United States if we do some things which will promote economic growth. And here I want to make a point. Because of some conversations that have been indulged in recently, there are many steps we can take to attain prosperity, and what I say here applies to Australia as it does to this country.

One of them is to encourage the advancement of technology. The industrial revolution's machinery released man from muscular slavery and is supplying him with a wealth of new goods and new jobs. Today is the dawning age of truly automatic machines, which we describe by a new word "automation." Automation is providing man with mechanical senses of feeling and hearing and sight, in some cases even with electronic brains. The result of this fresh surge in productivity must be a higher standard of living for everyone. Yet, my friends, there are some Doubting Thomases that have arisen in both countries who seem afraid to take a full advantage of the new technology with its self-regulating machinery, its automatic memories and other labor-saving innovations.

Some apprehension stems from a lack of knowledge, some from misleading propaganda.

Recently a new rash of opposition to and fear of new technological progress has been voiced in some circles in this country, and some unscrupulous demagogues and economic illiterates are trying to scare people into the belief that this automation is a vicious frankenstein devouring their jobs. I am certain that this is the most stupid and the most cruel misguidance that can be given to the free workers of the free world.

Such a dread of progress, however, is not new in history. Years ago a mob invaded Hargreaves' home and smashed his spinning jennies. Quill penmen rose in anger against the introduction of the printing press. Paris workers rioted against the sewing machine. English hand knitters used sledgehammers to smash Cartwright's power loom. Supposing these people had been able to stop progress. Millions of new jobs would never have been created. Untold numbers of new products would never have been manufactured for the pleasure and well-being of mankind.

Karl Marx, whose false doctrines have brought limitless misery to his dupes, bitterly condemned the machine as the soul of capitalist exploitation.

Now, let us not permit those doctrines to prevail. It is my job as Secretary of Commerce to study the economy and to determine what is happening in this field, and the jobs that have been increased over the years have been something beyond belief.

I will just give you one example. In the automobile field, where some scaremongers at the moment are attempting in particular to frighten workers with the bogey man of automation, the record shows that the industry, a pacemaker in technological advancement, employed a million workers in 1953 as against just half that number in 1939.

The late Philip Murray, the American labor leader, said, when president of the CIO, "I do not know of a single solitary instance where a great technological gain has taken place in the United States of America that it has ultimately thrown people out of work. I do not know of it. I am not aware of it, because the industrial revolution that has taken place in the United States in the past 25 years has brought into the employment field an additional 20 million people."

Automation is the modern term for what is known as labor-saving machinery, but it is labor-saving not from the standpoint of throwing people out of jobs but from the standpoint of taking the backbreaking work off of the backs of the people of the world.

Now, I would like in conclusion to reaffirm my trust in the partnership of Australia and the United States. We have in common a colonial background from which have grown two proud, great nations, united by fond memories and ties of warm friendship amongst ourselves and the United Kingdom, and nothing can ever sever that bond. We cherish similar ideals and spiritual values, and twice as allies we have mingled the blood of our sons in battle. Our mutual desire is only for good will among the peoples of the earth, but in any grave emergency, in the Pacific or elsewhere, the United States and Australia not only will but must stand resolutely side by side, and we shall not shrink in fear from encouraging further industrialization and technological progress, because we know that on the expanding economic strength of the free world is based mankind's best assurance of freedom and the deepest hope of a just and a lasting peace. Thank you.

[Applause]

CHAIRMAN BULLOCK: Thank you, Mr. Secretary. I am sure you will agree with this: automation can perform material miracles, but it never can produce the greatest miracle of all — a leader of men.

And that brings us to our guest of honor, from a continent in the South Pacific — as Governor Dewey said, a land mass larger than the United States — from a British community whose Queen is the same as England's Queen, from a Pacific power to which Asia is not the Far East but the Near

North, from our gallant ally in two world wars and in Korea, our partner in the ANZUS Treaty and the Manila Pact, that sunny, friendly, admirable nation whose inspirational national motto is "Advance Australia"! [Applause]

And Australia's first citizen is a sterling product of his stalwart country. Born in Victoria, with degrees from Grenville and Wesley Colleges and Melbourne University, a brilliant scholar, a barrister at law, called to the High Court of Australia in 1918, made a King's Counsel in 1929, a Privy Counsellor in 1937, he holds a host of Honorary Degrees. He has the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh, the City of Oxford, the City of London. He has addressed both our Houses of Congress. He has been awarded our Legion of Merit. He was made a Companion of Honor in 1951.

From the time he entered public life in 1928, he has had a remarkably distinguished career. He has held the same legislative seat since 1934. He was Attorney General from '34 to '39, Prime Minister from '39 to '41, and, from 1949 on, Prime Minister again. I ask you to rise and drink to the health of the man who has been Prime Minister of Australia longer than any other man in Australia's history, one of the most eloquent speakers you will ever hear, one of the ablest statesmen in the world today, a very great Australian: The Right Honorable Robert G. Menzies.

To the Prime Minister of Australia!

[The audience rose, applauded, and drank the health of the Prime Minister of Australia.]

THE RIGHT HONORABLE ROBERT GORDON MENZIES: Sir, the only undenied remark you made was at the very end when you said that I was an eloquent speaker. And having said that, you introduced me to a rostrum which so far as I

can see represents the new technological age about which Secretary Weeks spoke. How can I make a speech to you when there is a red light in front of me which says, "Time," and another one saying — in which there is no light at all, and another formidable looking gadget which says, "Set for length of speech," [Laughter] and another one which, so far as I can tell, merely tells you what day of the week it is. [Laughter] And then something down here where you might lean in the middle of a speech, not realizing that you might press the button marked, "Raise", or the button marked "Lower," or a much more mysterious button marked "Angle." [Laughter]

I think I ought to begin by saying to you that I am not an "Angle." I lost my angles long since. [Laughter] Nor am I a Saxon. In fact, I am pure Celt, born in Australia. Now, Sir, I have listened with all proper embarrassment to the speech made by you, to the speech made by my young friend, who is still an old friend, Thomas Dewey, who has a curious sense of humor about me, and, of course, to the speech made by the Secretary from the highbrow state of the United States. [Laughter]

If I had to rely on all these things I confess that I would stand up, shut up, and sit down. [Laughter] But two delightful things happened when I came here tonight. One was that the orchestra played "Waltzing Matilda," which is unquestionably Australia's national song, with a nice lilt in it, and the words which describe the activities of a sheep stealer, [Laughter] but on all counts I like "Waltzing Matilda."

Only a few days ago I was in Paris and to the intense astonishment of the denizens of Paris, who still haven't discovered whether it was Haile Selassie or the President of Nicaragua who was visiting them, [Laughter] the red carpet



was laid down and there was a guard of honor and a band, and the band played with all the verve in the world, "God Save the Queen," and then it played the Marseillaise, and then, as I walked along, it played "Waltzing Matilda." [Laughter] I liked that enormously because it reminded me that a few years ago when I had been attending a conference in London and was not very well, the medical men said to me, "You must leave London, where the sun has not shone in the memory of man, and you must have a week in the sun before you go home." [Laughter] As we went down to the hotel, my wife and I and my daughter, a hotel that was so exclusive and so expensive that when I looked over the cash register, I found that only film stars had stayed there in the last year or two. [Laughter] They had a small orchestra in the best French manner, and the leader played the violin, and somebody had said to him, "This is an Australian." He therefore conducted some researches, and he got the score of "Waltzing Matilda," and each night as we sat there in almost solitary state because it was out of season, he came along and he played "Waltzing Matilda," with so many roulades, so many crescendos, that it sounded like love song. [Laughter] I have never forgotten it. So when I came in here tonight, I felt completely at home — and then of course, for good measure, you have placed on the tables, wattle; and I must say that that is a touch which every Australian here tonight appreciates to the full, because though we are broadminded and had to be when your Army occupied us during the War [Laughter], we are at the same time bigoted. We are bigoted in favor of some of our own emblems.

Sir, there is one other preliminary thing that I ought to say and it is this: that I had lunch yesterday in Rome and then I committed myself to the tender care of an American airline

which I must say seemed to me to be highly efficient. We proceeded via Madrid and Lisbon to the Azores, which I discovered from my American friends should be called the A-zores — I am not going to argue about that at all. [Laughter]

As we left the Azores the skipper made a rather cryptic remark to me about the weather. He said, "Head winds might be indicated," and at once, with long and bitter experience (I wanted to raise no inter-Commonwealth argument over this matter) [Laughter] I said, "Yes, I know what that means, we are going to Gander."

He said, "Well, I hope not," but you won't be surprised when I tell you that, at some unearthly hour that morning at about 3 o'clock, the engines began to slow down. It obviously was many, many hundreds of miles from New York. I had read a little booklet that they put in the planes for our encouragement, "Prepare to Ditch without a Hitch," and I felt instinctively for my life belt, and the air hostess said to me, "We are landing at Gander." [Laughter] Gander — I must not quarrel with the authorities in Newfoundland — but Gander lacks charm. [Laughter] I thought, "Well, I am getting out of this plane. I must have a look at old Gander." [Laughter] I don't think I ever crossed the Atlantic without visiting Gander. Gander wouldn't feel the same without me. And as I stepped out (it was, I think they said, 2 degrees below zero) I met a distinguished Australian civil servant inside the as usual overheated waiting room, and I said to him, with all that air of gaiety that a man fobs up at 3 o'clock in the morning [Laughter], "My dear fellow, how delightful to see you. Let's have a touch of brandy." I hope no teetotalers society will take exception to this, but I have my answer, because he said very brightly, "I'd love one, thank you very much." And we went along to the bar, but the gentleman in

charge was otherwise occupied and, just as he was about to arrive to give us our brandy, they said, "Your plane is ready to depart," and I left my friend from Australia without his brandy and without even a dollar to pay for one himself. [Laughter] So I don't care for Gander.

Now, Sir, there is one other thing I ought to say about my friend, Governor Dewey's remarks. He said something about the celebrated Reuter of Berlin, whom I had the great pleasure of meeting myself in 1948, and who was indeed a very remarkable man; but remarkable as I thought him to be, I had never thought or said anything as bad about him as I heard tonight. To accuse a man of lecturing on economics is, I think, serious, but to accuse a man of lecturing on economics in Turkish seems to me to be about as uncivil a remark as you could make about any human being. [Laughter] Then, Sir, references have been made, and very properly made to the comradeship which exists between the United States and Australia, and it is a very profound one.

References have been made to this great comradeship. I very well remember before the war being here. I was then an eminently respectable Attorney General of Australia, and talking with the late President Roosevelt about Australia, and from time to time on the East Coast and the West Coast talking to ordinary private citizens, and there is no doubt about it that at that time this country was all compact of good will, as it always has been. Australia was a very remote speck in the world, and this last war seems to me to have changed all that. Too many hundreds of thousands of young Americans were in Australia, received into Australian homes, seen in their uniforms, heard of in their joint battles with Australian troops, for our countries — my country and the United States of America — to remain as merely distant communities. I

venture to believe that those experiences brought about an intimacy, a sense of neighborhood, a sense of closeness, which could not have happened under any other circumstances.

I would not like you to think that there was uniform satisfaction in Australia. Of course there was not. Whenever an Australian went into a restaurant and said he would like a grilled steak, he was as likely as not in those days to be told, "I am sorry, sir, but the Americans were here this morning." [Laughter] When an Australian of sufficient youth and romantic spirit looked around to see what had become of his girl friend, he was as likely as not to be told, "I am sorry but the Marines arrived this afternoon." [Laughter] But putting all these trifling inconveniences aside, there can be no doubt about it that no two nations, one very great and one very small, could ever have come closer together with more mutual respect and more profound affection than the United States and Australia in those crucial years. [Applause]

One other what I am fond of calling preliminary remark — and I will then say something else — but I did hear a reference this evening to the great problems of tea and coffee. [Laughter] I think it was the Secretary of Commerce who referred to this problem, and if so, I must say to him now, "Infidel, I have you on the hip," because we complained very bitterly in Australia about the rapidly rising price of tea, and when we inquired as to why tea costs so much now, the answer is, "Well, there is a much greater demand for tea in the Ceylon auction sales, or wherever they may be." And when we say, "How does that come about?" the answer is, "The Americans are drinking tea." [Laughter] That is a pretty solemn thought, because whatever you say — and very properly — about the quality of the coffee that one may get in this country, there is not one good word to be said for the quality

of the tea one gets in this country. [Laughter] And yet you have decided, perversely, to drink less coffee and to drink more tea, and the result is that on many an honest sheep station in Australia, the honest workingman has to wash his boiled mutton down with only 3 cups of tea, instead of 4, because he cannot afford the fourth. [Laughter] And all due to American perverse activity in the tea market! [Laughter] I could not resist telling you that, because it is a matter no doubt to which you will desire to pay some attention. But do let me say this, because this, after all, is the Pilgrims.

This is a Society devoted for many years to the cultivation of good relations, of mutual understanding between first of all, the United Kingdom and the United States, and in the broad sense, between the English-speaking people all over the world; and because I am the spokesman of one section of the English-speaking people of the world, and because I am fresh from a conference in London in which all the people of the British Commonwealth have been represented by the leaders of their governments, I just would like to say a word or two about that kind of problem.

The first thing, Sir, that I would like to say is this: In the nineteenth century Great Britain was the dominating power in the world, and Great Britain had about her all her colonies, her own dominions, as they grew to be; and in the twentieth century Great Britain has about her countries like my own, British, as British as they could be — no question of severance, no question of lack of unity, still believing as I do, and as I have said time after time, that we are one people. But in the twentieth century, in the inexorable course of history, the United States of America, once not only a colony but a series of colonies itself, the perfect product of what colonies can grow to be, has become the great and dominating power in

the world. And that process, as men of imagination and sense looked at it, posed a great problem. Would the United States of America become a great power withdrawn from the affairs of the world, or would it become a great power accepting the price of power, which is responsibility and understanding of other people in the world? And to me the great revolution in the world in the last quarter of a century has been that this marvelous country has not only taken its power and made its power, but has accepted its responsibility with a humanity and a generosity and a warmth of understanding which I believe are not to be surpassed in human history. [Applause]

Every now and then, you, who are American citizens will be told, and there will always be some scribbler who will be at pains to write it for you, that there is resentment about this development in the United Kingdom itself, or somewhere or other in the British world. I beg of you to forget about it. Battered Britain — and Britain is still of all countries who took the shock of war, the most battered in the sense that it still has the toughest problems — in battered Britain I never failed to find in the highest places and in the humblest a warm appreciation of the position of the United States and of the spirit of the American people. [Applause] And therefore I say to you, if I may arrogate to myself the right to speak for the people of the entire British Commonwealth, that your position, your spirit, your record, all these things, are perfectly understood and deeply appreciated by us, all Communist propaganda and neo-Communist propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding. [Applause]

The second thing, Sir, that I want to say, which I may need to elaborate a little more on, is this: we need not pretend to ourselves the world is not today sharply divided — not divided by our will, but by the will of others—sharply divided

between those who, like ourselves, believe in the free life of the individual, and those who, like the other great group in the world, believe in the disciplined service of masses of people to whom freedom is denied. And this presents mankind with its greatest problem, the most terrible problem, in a sense, that the world has ever seen, and it presents problems to us, some of which, occasionally, we fail to perceive.

We assume, don't we, the unity of the Communist world. We assume a unity of opinion and of force in the Soviet Union. We assume some close community between the Soviet Union and Communist China. We assume this unity of the Communist world wherever it is, because wherever it is, it follows the Communist line. It does not speak with twenty voices. It speaks with one. The one voice may be the voice of a man or of ten men or of a hundred men, because whenever you get a multitude of voices, you can get them only by having a multitude of free people, and therefore there is one voice, the Communist line.

We of the Democratic world try to follow the Democratic line, but the Democratic line is not one line but three hundred, and that is something we need to have in mind, because the whole object of an aggressive, genuinely imperialistic force like world Communism is to divide and conquer. It says, if we speak with one voice and we can get the other people to speak with two, or twenty, or forty, we may then get them to disagree with each other, and if we can get them to disagree with each other, we will have divided them, and if we divide them, we conquer them.

In a sense, we play that game for them. In a sense we lend ourselves around the world to this kind of misunderstanding. So that one may encounter a perfectly normal, intelligent citizen of the United States who will say, "I don't like

what's going on in England," and in London one may hear somebody say, "You know, the Americans are behaving very badly over so-and-so," and so it gets whipped up. And what is the material on which all this whipping up of differences occurs? It is material selected by people, not as a majority opinion, but as an opinion loud enough to be heard. And the result is that I constantly find myself being told that because Jones or Brown or Robinson or the "A" Blunderbuss, or the "B" Free Times, or the "C" Messenger, in the newspaper world has said so-and-so, that this represents the opinion of the people of the United States.

What I am saying to you is simple enough. The whole glory of Democracy is that each man may speak his piece, and every newspaper may write what it cares to write. That is the glory of a Democracy. But we must always remember that this lends itself to the grossest misunderstanding in other Democratic countries.

If I may take the simplest example: England has been playing Australia cricket with, I regret to say, the most devastating success. [Laughter] We have had a first-class thrashing. But whenever a cricket tour of an English team in Australia begins, you don't suppose that we in Australia read in the cabled news what the nice things are that are being written by the visiting team, or about the Australian or about the Australian public. Not at all. You are given a carefully compiled selection of all the rather rude remarks that are being written by two or three people out of twenty or thirty. And the effect of this, of course, on people who do not know, is devastating. They say, "Don't you think the English press is behaving very badly?" "Don't you think the English people are being rather tiresome about these matches?" And in the same way they are being persuaded that, out in Australia, we



are just a miserable lot of howlers and squealers, [Laughter] though we are not, because I can assure you that when your magnificent Davis Cup team so superbly defeated us for the Davis Cup in Sydney, on its merits, with no equivocation, I don't think any team ever had a greater reception from the people of Australia who watched all the play. [Applause]

We must never abandon Democracy in order to preserve it. But by misunderstanding in each other's countries the effect of what is being said — I therefore take it as a great opportunity to tell you that I believe that both in Great Britain and in Australia, and I am sure in all the other British countries in the world, there is a supremely clear and warm understanding of the view in the United States. I am perfectly certain that I may hope that in the United States it is well understood that on all great things that matter in the world at this moment we are united as any two groups of people could have been in the entire history of mankind. [Applause]

Could I, Sir, just trespass on your time for a minute or two longer to say this. References have been made to mechanical matters. It would not be a bad study some day for somebody to work out the effect of mechanical matters on public opinion and on the history of nations. For example, I happen to be one of those people who believe that if, in the Republic of France, it were possible for a prime minister who thought he commanded public support and who was about to be defeated on a vote in the Assembly, if it were possible for him to say, "I ask you to dissolve the Assembly; let us go to the people," that the history of France would have been one of immeasurably more political stability than we have seen. [Applause]

I must say, speaking as a prime minister, an ex-prime minister and opposition leader, and a prime minister who

will undoubtedly some day be an ex-prime minister again, [Laughter] that there is much to be said in a time of difficulty when you are doing something that you believe in and that you think you could get the people to agree with you about, to be able to say, "Very well, let's have an election. Let the people decide this matter." The absence of any genuine power to dissolve in France is, I believe, one of the things that has affected the history of that country. I don't say that merely for myself, for I have discussed it with half a dozen distinguished French political leaders, all of whom have agreed with that view.

Similarly, we in the British communities are in the habit of discussing policy, international policy matters of this kind, in such secrecy as can be got in a Cabinet meeting. You know what I mean by that. [Laughter] At any rate, we do close the door and we discuss these matters. Sometimes, of course, there is speculation, and sometimes there is not, but on the whole, nobody can ever say that is the policy of the government until it is announced by the head of the government. That is important, because in the long run governments of any country ought to be judged not by speculations, but by their deeds. It is international deeds that give effect to international policy.

Here in the United States, if I may say so, you are much more addicted to the hammering out of public policies by public discussion. It may be a very good thing to do. I admit that I have sometimes shuddered to think what I would do if I were in charge of foreign policy and had to go before a committee and be cross-examined. The committee would no doubt get great benefit from it. [Laughter] But this happens to be your method. Just as we have a parliamentary executive called the Cabinet, so in the United States there is the divi-

sion of power, and what I would call the nonparliamentary executive.

I don't sit down and argue about these things and want to tell the United States it is wrong, or want to have the United States tell us that we are wrong. All I am saying is, do let us understand that there are these enormous technical differences in the system of government, but the effect, of course, is that while some policy is being heatedly debated in public, the citizen of Minneapolis may be perfectly certain that he will be told that the voice of some opposition member at Westminster is the voice of England, just as certainly as that the citizen of Colchester or Whitstable — I picked two oyster places in England [Laughter] — is pretty sure to be told that what has happened in some newspaper in Chicago represents the considered public opinion of the people of the United States.

Now, please, I say to you, do not let us fall for these things. The oldest truth since men achieved some right of self-expression, the oldest truth since men achieved some capacity for converting the affairs of the spirit into the affairs of expression is this: that amongst decent people around the world the elements of unity are immeasurably greater than the elements of disunity. Does anybody in his five wits suppose that if, in the wisdom of God, another great disaster came on the world, the people of the United States and the British people of the world would not be together, side by side, slugging it out? [Applause] It is not to be contemplated. All I want to say is that when people know that if disaster comes, they are beside each other, with no arguments, [Applause] they need to be at some pains not to be misled by the devices of those who would divide and conquer. They need to remember that it takes a lot of work to maintain understanding. It takes a lot of prudence, a lot of shrewd judgment, a lot of dry intelligence

to get rid of the nonsense that will be put up by those who want to separate us. Look in all these matters that have been going on in the last few months. Haven't we all seen how anxious the enemy, whether he is abroad or at home, is to exacerbate whatever differences he may think he sees between the British view and the American view? Let us beware of this thing.

I have just come from London, from a Prime Ministers' Conference, and a Prime Ministers' Conference is an odd sort of thing according to the onlooker, because we don't take decisions and we don't have votes, and many of our discussions, if you like, are inconclusive. But I do say this to you, that it is one of the most marvelous things in the world for seven or eight or nine men from all around the seven seas to sit down together with different backgrounds, with peoples of different colors, with peoples of different remote historical cultures, for them to sit down together all under the leadership of Her Majesty, the Queen, and to meet as heads of governments and to talk to each other, to argue with each other, if you like, but always as friends, exposing their differences, seeking their unities, but always refreshing their common faith in the great things that move men and women all over the world. If only we could extend this, if only we could feel that every now and then all these Prime Ministers could sit down with their American counterparts, what a good thing it would be; not reading a newspaper, not listening to a mob orator, not listening to somebody who seeks to create dissension, but sitting down as men and as brothers with the greatest responsibility among them for the peace and good living of mankind that any group of people have ever had since the world began. [The audience rose and there was prolonged applause.]

CHAIRMAN BULLOCK: When you return to your wonderful country, Mr. Prime Minister, I hope you will remind your countrymen how much we like and admire them. They will be familiar with the tremendous admiration of every citizen of the United States for their great Prime Minister. Thank you for honoring The Pilgrims by being our guest this evening.  
[Prolonged applause]

[The dinner ended at ten fifty-five o'clock.]

DAIS

MR. FLOYD G. BLAIR,  
President, American Australian Association

THE HONORABLE ARTHUR S. LALL,  
Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations

LIEUTENANT GENERAL THOMAS W. HERREN, USA,  
Commanding General First Army

VICE ADMIRAL LAURANCE T. DUBOSE, USN,  
Commander Eastern Sea Frontier

THE HONORABLE JOHN F. SIMMONS,  
Chief of Protocol of the United States

HIS EXCELLENCY MOHAMMAD MIR KHAN, C.B.E.,  
Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations

FLEET ADMIRAL WILLIAM F. HALSEY, K.B.E., USN (RET.),  
Executive Committee, The Pilgrims of the United States

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROGER MAKINS, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the United States

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PERCY C. SPENDER, K.B.E., Q.C.,  
Her Majesty's Australian Ambassador to the United States

THE HONORABLE THOMAS E. DEWEY

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT GORDON MENZIES, C.H., Q.C., M.P.,  
Prime Minister of Australia

MR. HUGH BULLOCK, O.B.E.,  
Chairman, Executive Committee, The Pilgrims of the United States

THE HONORABLE SINCLAIR WEEKS,  
The Secretary of Commerce

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP OF NEW YORK,  
Executive Committee, The Pilgrims of the United States

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR LESLIE MUNRO, K.C.M.G.,  
Ambassador of New Zealand to the United States

THE HONORABLE A. G. TOWNLEY,  
Australian Minister for Air and Civil Aviation

HIS EXCELLENCY DAVID M. JOHNSON,  
Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PIERSON DIXON, K.C.M.G., C.B.,  
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the  
United Nations

VICE ADMIRAL ARTHUR D. STRUBLE, USN,  
Chairman, United States Delegation, United Nations  
Military Staff Committee

LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEON W. JOHNSON, USAF,  
Commander, Continental Air Command

THE HONORABLE W. D. FORSYTH,  
Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations

THE HONORABLE H. S. BARNETT,  
Acting Consul General of Australia at New York

# Attendance

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## A

Ansley, M. L.  
Ansley, Mrs. M. L.  
Appleby, Sir Robert, K.B.E.  
Aulph, C. T.  
Aulph, Mrs. C. T.

## B

Bagby, George  
Baker, Richard  
Bancroft, Frederic W., M.D.  
Bancroft, Mrs. Frederic W.  
Barnett, The Honorable H.S.,  
Acting Australian Consul General  
at New York  
Barnett, Mrs. H. S.  
Beale, Sir Louis, K.C.M.G.,  
C.B.E., LLD.  
Lady Beale  
Beck, Edward Lancelot  
Bingham, Charles C.  
Binns, Joseph P.  
Birks, Herbert A.  
Blair, Floyd G., President,  
American Australian Association  
Blair, Henry T.  
Blair, Paxton  
Blair, Mrs. Paxton  
Blyde, L. J. N.  
Boardman, A. G., Jr.  
Boardman, Mrs. A. G., Jr.  
Booth, Willis H.  
Booth, Mrs. Willis H.  
Braden, The Hon. Spruille  
Braden, Mrs. Spruille  
Bradford, Lindsay  
Bradford, Mrs. Lindsay  
Bradford, Lindsay, Jr.  
Bradley, Philip H.

Bradley, Mrs. Philip H.  
Brown, H. Clifford  
Brown, Mrs. H. Clifford  
Brown, Gen. Julian P.  
Brown, Mrs. Julian P.  
Brown, Mrs. Wylie  
Bullock, Hugh, O.B.E., Chairman  
of the Executive Committee,  
The Pilgrims of the U. S.  
Bullock, Mrs. Hugh  
Bunkley, Admiral J. W.  
Bunkley, Mrs. J. W.  
Burbank, Dr. Reginald  
Burbank, Mrs. Reginald  
Burdick, Winfield N.  
Burdick, Mrs. Winfield N.  
Burgevin, Frederick H.  
Burgevin, Mrs. Frederick H.  
Burke, Miss Martha  
Bury, L. H. E.  
Bury, Mrs. L. H. E.

## C

Carroll, Mitchell B.  
Carroll, Mrs. Mitchell B.  
Casey, Major Gen. Hugh J.  
Casey, Mrs. Hugh J.  
Cates, Dudley F.  
Cates, Mrs. Dudley F.  
Cecil, William Amherst Vanderbilt  
Clark, Robert E.  
Clark, Mrs. Robert E.  
Clarke, Gilmore D., N.A.  
Clarke, Mrs. Gilmore D.  
Clarke, Lewis Latham  
Clarke, Mrs. Lewis Latham  
Colbern, Brig. Gen. William H.  
Colbern, Mrs. William H.  
Colwell, Kent G.  
Colwell, Mrs. Kent G.

Cooper, A. E.  
Cooper, Mrs. A. E.  
Craig, Miss L. H.  
Crawford, David M.  
Crawford, Mrs. David M.  
Crittenberger, Lt. Gen.  
Willis D., C.B.  
Crittenberger, Mrs. Willis D.

D

Darlington, The Rev. Dr. Henry  
Darlington, Mrs. Henry  
Dash, Hugh, Press Secretary  
to Australian Prime Minister  
Daubek, George  
Daubek, Mrs. George  
Davies, J. B., Australian  
Consolidated Press  
Davis, Shelby Cullom  
Davis, Mrs. Shelby Cullom  
Deering, Henri  
Dewey, The Hon. Thomas E.  
Dewey, Mrs. Thomas E.  
Disston, Col. Harry  
Dixon, H.E. Sir Pierson, K.C.M.G.,  
C.B., Permanent Representative  
of the United Kingdom to the  
United Nations  
Lady Dixon  
Dixon, Piers  
Dodge, Col. John B., D.S.O.,  
D.S.C., M.C.  
Donegan, The Rt. Rev. H. W. B.,  
The Bishop of N.Y., Executive  
Committee of the Pilgrims of  
the United States  
DuBose, Vice Admiral L. T., N.C.,  
USN, Commander Eastern Sea  
Frontier  
DuBose, Mrs. L. T.

E

Eastman, Norman F.  
Eastman, Mrs. Norman F.  
Edwards, R. P.  
Edwards, Mrs. R. P.

Edmonds, Dean S.  
Eells, Richard, S.F.  
Emmet, Christopher

F

Forgie, James  
Forgie, Mrs. James  
Forsyth, The Honorable W. D.,  
Permanent Representative of  
Australia to the United Nations  
Forsyth, Mrs. W. D.  
Foye, Arthur B.  
Foye, Mrs. Arthur  
French, J. H.  
French, Mrs. J. H.

G

Godwin, Harold  
Godwin, Mrs. Harold  
Grant, Clinton F.  
Grant, Mrs. Clinton F.  
Grewcock, Derek, M.B.E.  
Grewcock, Mrs. Derek  
Grimm, Peter  
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