

Chapter 1 : The Mad Monarchist: The Rocky Record of Anglo-American Relations (Part II)

When there is so much at which to despair Anglo-American friendship still gives hope of an hour less bleak; and it is the object of these pages to examine how from troubled beginnings it became an element of promise to all who cherish freedom and care deeply for the great and menaced heritage of Western society.

Part of the wording of the treaty was that: Whenever the summit of the mountains The lease was renewed until the end of Russian America. This lease was later brought up by the Province of British Columbia as bearing upon its own territorial interests in the region, but was ignored by Ottawa and London. In , British Columbia united with the new Canadian Confederation. The Canadian government requested a survey of the boundary, but the United States rejected it as too costly; the border area was very remote and sparsely settled, and without economic or strategic interest. In , the national governments agreed on a compromise, but the government of British Columbia rejected it. President McKinley proposed a permanent lease to Canada of a port near Haines , but Canada rejected that compromise. Klondike gold rush[edit] In 1898 the Klondike Gold Rush in Yukon , Canada, enormously increased the population of the general area, which reached 30,, composed largely of Americans. Some , fortune seekers moved through Alaska to the Klondike gold region. Canada wanted an all-Canadian route from the gold fields to a seaport. There are claims that Canadian citizens were harassed by the U. A massive influx of American stampedes through Skagway very quickly forced the Canadian police to retreat. They set up posts on the desolate summits of Chilkoot and White Passes, complete with a mounted Gatling gun at each post. To back up the police in their sovereignty claim, the Canadian government also sent the Yukon Field Force, a man Army unit, to the territory. The soldiers set up camp at Fort Selkirk so that they could be fairly quickly dispatched to deal with problems at either the coastal passes or the st meridian west. Arbitration[edit] The posts set up on the passes by the NWMP were effective in the short term, as the provisional boundary was accepted, if grudgingly. In September , serious negotiations began between the United States and Canada to settle the issue, but those meetings failed. The maps of George Vancouver , which were used as a fixing line by the commission of , showed a continuous line of mountains parallel to the coast however, the mountain range is neither parallel to the coast nor continuous. All sides respected Root, but he was a member of the U. Canadians ridiculed the choice of the obscure ex-Senator Turner and, especially, Lodge, a leading historian and diplomatic specialist whom they saw as unobjective. What "Portland Channel" meant, and how to draw the boundary line through it. Four islands were in dispute. The definition of the line from "the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island to Portland Channel", which depended on the answer to the previous question. The line from Portland Channel to the 56th parallel north. Whether mountain ranges existed in the area. The British member Lord Alverstone sided with the U. In Canadian scholar Hugh L. Keenlyside concluded, "The Americans, of course, did have the better case. Regarding the key issue of the islands in the Portland Channel, however, [8] there can be little doubt that the tribunal in this instance accepted a compromise, which, however justified by the political considerations involved, was a direct violation of the judicial character of the court. Instead of accepting either the American or the British claim in toto, the line was drawn through Tongas Passage, thus giving each country a portion of its claim, but entirely disregarding the real problem involved. The original negotiators might, logically, have intended the line to be drawn either as the British claimed or as the Americans claimed; certainly they had no intention of dividing the channel islands between the two In all but one case they seem justified by the facts, and yet that one case of political compromise tarnished the whole award. It was part of a general policy of ending the chill in BritainU. Had justices of the United States Supreme Court been appointed in the place of the two Senators, Canadian criticism of the award would not have been audible. Gibson concluded that Canadians vented their anger less upon the United States and "to a greater degree upon Great Britain for having offered such feeble resistance to American aggressiveness.

Chapter 2 : Alaska boundary dispute - Wikipedia

The Rise of Anglo-American Friendship: A Study in World Politics, by Lionel M. Gelber (review) Julius W. Pratt *The Canadian Historical Review*, Volume 20, Number 3, September

The American Colonies were expected to help repay debt that had accrued during the French and Indian War. Tensions escalated from to over issues of taxation without representation and control by King George III. Stemming from the Boston Massacre of when British Redcoats opened fire on civilians, rebellion consumed the outraged colonists. The British Parliament had imposed a series of taxes such as the Stamp Act of , and later the Tea Act of , against which an angry mob of colonists protested in the Boston Tea Party by dumping chests of tea into Boston Harbor. The British Parliament responded to the defiance of the colonists by passing what the colonials called the Intolerable Acts in This course of events ultimately triggered the first shots fired in the Battles of Lexington and Concord in and the beginning of the American War of Independence. While the goal of attaining independence was sought by a majority known as Patriots , a minority known as Loyalists wished to remain as British subjects indefinitely. When the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia in May , deliberations conducted by notable figures such as Benjamin Franklin , Thomas Jefferson , John Hancock , Samuel Adams , and John Adams eventually resulted in seeking full independence from the mother country. Thus, the Declaration of Independence , unanimously ratified on 4 July , was a radical and decisive break. The United States of America became the first colony in the world to successfully achieve independence in the modern era. The British returned in force in August , and captured New York City, which became their base until the war ended in After the Patriots captured a British invasion force moving down from Canada in the Saratoga campaign of , France entered the war as an ally of the US, and added the Netherlands and Spain as French allies. Britain lost naval superiority and had no major allies and few friends in Europe. The British strategy was then refocused on the South, where they expected large numbers of Loyalists would fight alongside the redcoats. Far fewer Loyalists took up arms than Britain needed; royal efforts to control the countryside in the South failed. When the British army tried to return to New York, its rescue fleet was turned back by the French fleet and its army was captured by combined French-American forces under General George Washington at the Siege of Yorktown in October That effectively ended the fighting. Peace treaty[edit] The Treaty of Paris ended the war in on terms quite favourable to the new nation. France was exhausted by the war, and everyone wanted peace except Spain, which insisted on continuing the war until it captured Gibraltar from the British. Vergennes came up with a deal that Spain would accept instead of Gibraltar. The United States would gain its independence but be confined to the area east of the Appalachian Mountains. Britain would take the area north of the Ohio River. In the area south of that would be set up an independent Indian state under Spanish control. It would be an Indian barrier state. The Americans realised that French friendship was worthless during these negotiations: John Jay promptly told the British that he was willing to negotiate directly with them, cutting off France and Spain. He was in full charge of the British negotiations and he now saw a chance to split the United States away from France and make the new country a valuable economic partner. The northern boundary would be almost the same as today. It was a highly favourable treaty for the United States, and deliberately so from the British point of view. Shelburne foresaw a highly profitable two-way trade between Britain and the rapidly growing United States, which indeed came to pass. The British evacuated their soldiers and civilians in New York, Charleston and Savannah in late Over 80 percent of the half-million Loyalists remained in the United States and became American citizens. The others mostly went to Canada, and referred to themselves as the United Empire Loyalists. Merchants and men of affairs often went to Britain to reestablish their business connections. The British also took away about free blacks, former slaves who fought the British army; they went to Nova Scotia. Many found it inhospitable and went to Sierra Leone , the British colony in Africa. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. The Native American tribes allied with Britain struggled in the aftermath; the British ignored them at the Peace conference, and most came under American control unless they moved to Canada or to Spanish territory. The British kept forts in the American Midwest especially in Michigan and Wisconsin ,

where they supplied weapons to Indian tribes. Role of Jay Treaty[edit] Privately printed pamphlet containing the text of the Jay Treaty Trade resumed between the two nations when the war ended. The British allowed all exports to America but forbade some American food exports to its colonies in the West Indies. The imbalance caused a shortage of gold in the US. King George III received him graciously. Tensions were subdued when the Jay Treaty was signed in , which established a decade of peace and prosperous trade relations. In his view, the treaty worked for ten years to secure peace between Britain and America: Two controversies with France€ pushed the English-speaking powers even more closely together. It bet, in effect, on England rather than France as the hegemonic European power of the future, which proved prophetic. It recognised the massive dependence of the American economy on trade with England. In a sense it was a precocious preview of the Monroe Doctrine , for it linked American security and economic development to the British fleet, which provided a protective shield of incalculable value throughout the nineteenth century. Mostly, it postponed war with England until America was economically and politically more capable of fighting one. Thomas Jefferson had bitterly opposed the Jay Treaty because he feared it would strengthen anti- republican political enemies. When Jefferson became president in , he did not repudiate the treaty. He kept the Federalist minister, Rufus King in London to negotiate a successful resolution to outstanding issues regarding cash payments and boundaries. The amity broke down in , as relations turned increasingly hostile as a prelude to the War of Jefferson rejected a renewal of the Jay Treaty in the Monroe€ Pinkney Treaty of as negotiated by his diplomats and agreed to by London; he never sent it to the Senate. The legal international slave trade was largely suppressed after Great Britain passed the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act in War of [edit] See also: The approaching conflict was about violations of American rights, but it was also vindication of American identity. The American strategy called for a war against British shipping and especially cutting off food shipments to the British sugar plantations in the West Indies. Conquest of the northern colonies that later became Canada was a tactic designed to give the Americans a strong bargaining position. To enlist allies among the Indians, led by Tecumseh , the British promised an independent Indian state would be created in American territory. Repeated American invasions of Canada were fiascoes, because of inadequate preparations, very poor generals, and the refusal of militia units to leave their home grounds. The Americans took control of Lake Erie in and destroyed the power of the Indian allies of the British in the Northwest and Southeast. The British invasion of the Chesapeake Bay in culminated in the " Burning of Washington ", but the subsequent British attack on Baltimore was repelled. The British invasion of New York state in was defeated at the Battle of Plattsburgh, and the invasion of Louisiana that launched before word of a ceasefire had reached General Andrew Jackson was decisively defeated at the Battle of New Orleans in Negotiations began in and produced the Treaty of Ghent , which restored the status quo ante bellum. No territorial gains were made by either side, and the British plan to create an Indian nation was abandoned. The United Kingdom retained the theoretical right of impressment, but stopped impressing any sailors, while the United States dropped the issue for good. Tensions between the US and Canada were resolved through diplomacy. The War of marked the end of a long period of conflict € and ushered in a new era of peace between the two nations. Disputes €60[edit] The Monroe Doctrine , a unilateral response in to a British suggestion of a joint declaration, expressed American hostility to further European encroachment in the Western hemisphere. Nevertheless, the United States benefited from the common outlook in British policy and its enforcement by the Royal Navy. In the s several states defaulted on bonds owned by British investors. London bankers avoided state bonds afterwards, but invested heavily in American railroad bonds. Rebels from British North America now Ontario fled to New York and used a small American ship called the Caroline to smuggle supplies into Canada after their rebellion was suppressed. In late , Canadian militia crossed the border into the US and burned the ship, leading to diplomatic protests, a flare-up of Anglophobia , and other incidents. The most heavily disputed portion is highlighted Tensions on the vague Maine€ New Brunswick boundary involved rival teams of lumberjacks in the bloodless Aroostook War of There was no shooting but both sides tried to uphold national honor and gain a few more miles of timber land. Each side had an old secret map that apparently showed the other side had the better legal case, so compromise was easily reached in the Webster€ Ashburton Treaty of , which settled the border in Maine and Minnesota. However British

middle-class public opinion sensed a " special relationship " between the two peoples based on language, migration, evangelical Protestantism, liberal traditions, and extensive trade. This constituency rejected war, forcing London to appease the Americans. During the Trent affair of late , London drew the line and Washington retreated. The area was largely unsettled, making it easy to end the crisis in by a compromise that split the region evenly, with British Columbia to Great Britain, and Washington, Idaho, and Oregon to America. The US then turned its attention to Mexico, which threatened war over the annexation of Texas. Britain tried without success to moderate the Mexicans, but when the war began it remained neutral. The US gained California, in which the British had shown only passing interest. The result was a vast American expansion. The discovery of gold in California in brought a heavy demand for passage to the gold fields, with the main routes crossing Panama to avoid a very long slow sailing voyage around all of South America. A railroad was built that carried , despite the dangerous environment in Panama. A canal in Nicaragua was a much more healthier and attractive possibility, and American businessmen gained the necessary permissions, along with a U. However the British were determined to block an American canal, and seized key locations on the mosquito coast on the Atlantic that blocked it. The Whigs were in charge in Washington and unlike the bellicose Democrats wanted a business-like peaceful solution. The Whigs took a lesson from the British experience monopolizing the chokepoint of Gibraltar, which produced no end of conflicts, wars, and military and naval expenses for the British. Tensions escalated locally, with small-scale physical confrontations in the field. Washington and London found a diplomatic solution. Each agreed not to colonize Central America. However, disagreements arose and no Nicaragua canal was ever started. By , the London government dropped its opposition to American territorial expansion. Americans lost interest in canals and focused their attention on building long-distance railways.

Chapter 3 : Occupation: Historian

*The Rise of Anglo American Friendship [lionel gelber] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: More distinctive of the life of "Western" is the absence, during its originating years, of controversy, and the leadership given by broad-minded men who created a civic interest on behalf of the struggling institution, and secured substantial local help as well as aid from the provincial government; with the result that the city of London now possesses a university with imposing buildings on a beautiful site, and draws to itself a large attendance of students from some of the richest districts of Ontario, who have good reason to be proud of the academic standing of their alma mater. A Study in World Politics, Only printed sources appear in his bibliography and foot-notes, and he has not explored public opinion in either country. But his study in diplomacy is nevertheless valuable since it places well-known events in a new configuration, stressing throughout the steadily improving relations of the British Empire and the United States. At odds with France and Russia, and with Germany threatening to become dominant and ambitious for control of the seas, England could not, at the close of the century, safely adhere to her policy of isolation. Her departure from that policy resulted eventually in the alliance with Japan and the entente with France and Russia, but in the meantime Great Britain had deliberately and consistently sought the friendship of the United States. Gelber places the turning-point in Anglo-American relations in ; it might better be placed in with the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Thenceforward, whether the foreign office was occupied by Salisbury, Lansdowne, or Grey, the wooing of the United States went steadily forward. In return she asked and eventually received support from the United States for her policy in the far east--her opposition to Russian and German aggressions in China--though the purely verbal nature of that support necessitated a quest for an ally who would do more than write notes. The ally was found in Japan, but as Mr. Gelber shows, the conclusion of this alliance by no means diminished the British desire for cordial relations with the United States. In the revision of the alliance in , the United States was the only outside power consulted, and great care was taken to adapt the terms of the treaty to American susceptibilities. Meanwhile the chief causes of Anglo-American friction--the isthmian question and the Alaskan boundary dispute--were being amicably adjusted. Here there was a suitable basis for compromise. For British concessions on the isthmian canal, where the United States had no legal case, that country might well have traded concessions on the boundary, where her legal case was strong. The British and Canadian governments sought thus to connect the two controversies, but the United States would not consent. Roosevelt in his treatment of this episode, Mr. Gelber feels that "somehow good" resulted, since on the one hand the episode contributed to the movement toward the British Commonwealth of Nations while on the other it helped assure American support for England and the empire in The settlement of these disputes and the acceptance by Great Britain of the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Venezuelan affair enabled her to withdraw her naval contingents from the western hemisphere for concentration in home waters. The Monroe doctrine and its support by the growing navy of the United States now actually became a shield for British imperial interests. The remaining chapters of the book follow the course of Anglo-American relations through the perplexing days of the Russo-Japanese War and the Moroccan crisis, a period during which the efforts of Kaiser William II to break up the new friendship reached the peak of their intensity only to fail ignominiously. In the Moroccan affair Mr. Gelber is, if anything, too kind to Rooseveltian diplomacy. Recent writers in the United States have emphasized the degree to which in these years American policy was moulded to conform to British interests and have been at least sceptical about the value to the United States of her embarkation upon the sea of far eastern politics. Gelber, naturally enough, emphasizes British concessions, which were by no means negligible; his chief criticism of American policy is that traditional isolationism and senatorial obstructionism prevented more complete co-operation with Great Britain in a world theatre. His ideal, for that day and this, is a collaboration of the English-speaking peoples "for their own welfare and for that more universal welfare from which it is You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 4 : Friends across the ocean | The History of Emotions Blog

The Rise of Anglo-American Friendship: A Study in World Politics, By Gelber Lionel M.. By Gelber Lionel M.. London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press,

George Berkeley envisioned the westward translation of the English empire and the arts when he attempted to found a college in Bermuda. For Berkeley and his early-eighteenth-century contemporaries, poetry was still, as it had been in the Renaissance, the privileged literary genre and epic was the privileged form. Yet the epic era of European colonization was fast waning, and the demographic changes occurring in the colonies brought a wider readership that would find prose works, from almanacs to travel journals and fictional vignettes to novels, more appealing and accessible. Even as the colonies engaged in the Revolution that would break down hierarchic social and political structures, the epic impulse remained. That both promise and progress would require less privilege and a more democratic ideology seems to have escaped most of these writers who sought for Americans a place in epic literature like the places held by ancient Greeks and Romans. Poetry was a signal literary genre of the dominant class, and the dominant poetic voice was public and male. This is not to suggest that men wrote poems only on public issues and that women wrote only on private ones. Thus poems on topics of political, social, or literary importance were usually written and published by men through the first half of the century. Writers generally used the same neoclassical poetic models and methods as their English contemporaries. English neoclassicism had reached its height with the works of Dryden, Pope, and Swift. The marked regularities of eighteenth-century poetic lines were thought to model for readers the regular and harmonious attitudes that writers sought to inculcate in society. Literature, they argued, should be didactic; it should teach those less informed about manners and morals in a refined society. What emerged in the neoclassic era was a highly public and social poetry, where satire flourished and the lyric nearly disappeared. Like the Anglo-American the poetry of the seventeenth century, then, eighteenth-century poetry is marked by its use and transformation of poetic styles common in eighteenth-century England. The writers thus proved to their European counterparts their familiarity with the accepted modes of the elite groups that held, as they did during the Renaissance, that poetry was the highest form of written art. Two of the most common forms of early-eighteenth-century English poetry are satire and pastoral, both of which had roots in classical Greek and Roman writing. In fact, the classicism of early-eighteenth-century England is often called Augustan, so named after Augustus Caesar, the first Roman emperor. English writers, seeking ways to address contemporary cultural transformations, took refuge in classical forms. Writers, living in a world of change, not only in England but in the colonies, found these English models useful. Although the dominant form was public in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, there remained a distinct tradition of pietistic writing, both public and private. Christian epic poetry had reached its height during the Renaissance, and ministers had long been accustomed to writing devotional poems, as the work of Edward Taylor amply demonstrates. At this time of social and political shifts, more and more young men and women required guidance. Education was on the rise, and many more women than ever before were able to read. Some women were trained in writing as well. Often, their writing, like their reading, addressed public concerns. Yet most women who published their writings confined themselves to those matters that society considered within their province, issues domestic and devotional. It is not clear whether women freely chose to publish on these subjects or merely acquiesced in public expectation. Hundreds of poems by colonial women have been preserved over the centuries in print and manuscript, yet few have been readily available. Most remain in manuscript or have been out of print for many decades. Colonial women poets shared the concerns of their male contemporaries: And they wrote in the many poetic forms available to the literate populace of their day: But these women frequently brought a new perspective to familiar themes and forms. They wrote of conflicts between internalized gender roles and competing aspirations. They wrote of child bearing and rearing, the deaths of children, loving and not-so-loving husbands, parents, domestic duties, and home life. In the process, they adapted a range of image and metaphor less available to their male contemporaries. Hampered by rigid role definitions and social expectations, most colonial women were neither expected nor encouraged to develop artistic or literary talents.

The toll of gender-defined work roles and of continuous childbearing was incalculable. If lack of leisure did not prevent women writers from developing their skills, the social stigma attached to stepping outside of conventional gender roles may have. In , Thomas Parker, minister of Newbury, Massachusetts, forcefully clarified colonial attitudes in an open letter to his sister, Elizabeth Avery, in England: Though colonial society seldom supported their work, colonial women poets encouraged one another. In addition, many colonial women poets knew one another personally, corresponded and exchanged their poems. Abigail Dennie almost certainly read the verse of her sister Jane Turell, and her only extant piece is a verse letter to Turell. Other occasions for intellectual and literary contact were fostered when Fergusson followed the tradition of the European salon by initiating regular gatherings of talented women and men at Graeme Park, north of Philadelphia. Annis Stockton held similar salons at Morven, the Stockton estate. Further evidence of this direct contact among women poets lies in their frequent verses to one another. Susanna Wright wrote poetry to and corresponded with a circle of female friends. Even those women who did not seek publication of their verse circulated their manuscripts among friends. Such networks allowed women to encourage one another in an activity generally unsupported by society at large. An examination of the poems by Nathaniel Evans and Thomas Godfrey will show that men, just as much as women, versified their thoughts on friendly associations.

Chapter 5 : United Kingdomâ€™United States relations - Wikipedia

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Chapter 6 : Lionel M. Gelber

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The intent to broadcast peace and create friendship between nations was of its time. In the years following the First World War, the hope in international affairs was for more friendship and less enmity. It was there in the formation of the League of Nations, in , and, later, in the United Nations. Institutionalised friendship between peoples through diplomacy and politics was seen by progressives as the antidote to war. Of all relationships between nations in the twentieth century, claims to friendship have perhaps been made most consistently – especially after – by the Americans and the British. They even have a term for it: Figuring out what has been special about the Anglo-American relationship has preoccupied commentators and historians since Churchill first coined the phrase in Friendship is certainly an element, but taking its measure is far from easy. If friendship can be defined as action without self-interest, then it does not apply. No nation speaks peace unto another nation without wanting something in return. If friendship is based on common interest, then it certainly did and does apply and, moreover, it became a political tool used to affirm and reaffirm a relationship which was of value to both sides, for similar and different reasons. It has also been used rhetorically, both to ceremonialise a strategic alliance and to camouflage differences. At different levels in the hierarchies of international affairs between the two nations, it has undeniably produced the kinds of genuine personal bonds that we associate with friendships between individuals. It had, of course, not always been that way. Struggles for independence, such as that of , do not often produce immediate friendships. And the feeling was mutual. An poster promoting British-American rapprochement, showing Columbia and Britannia in the background holding flags, and Uncle Sam and John Bull in the foreground shaking hands. The cultural ties which would breed friendships outside, and inside, governments began in the nineteenth century. Such was the interchange between elites, especially through Ivy League and Oxbridge scholarly exchanges, and between peoples as literature and science, trade and finance, drew the two nations closer. Organisations whose purpose it was to promote Anglo-American friendship grew. Hopes for fraternity in the first half of the twentieth century were not always held in the corridors of power. Being half American did not seem to incline Churchill towards the United States at the end of the twenties. Any friendship he felt for America or Americans was outweighed by international rivalry and lack of common interest in international affairs. Yet in less than twenty years, all that changed. Claims to Anglo-American friendship were the result. Neither the sure prevention of war, nor the continuous rise of world organisation will be gained without what I have called the fraternal association of the English-speaking peoples. This means a special relationship between the British and the Commonwealth and Empire and the United States. His personal relationship with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt remains the most special of all presidential-prime ministerial friendships. Roosevelt and Churchill – the most special of special relationships It held within it the elements that would go on to build friendships between others and between the two nations: On becoming prime minister, he attempted to claim the natural friendship of the American people to engage Roosevelt alongside Britain in its darkest hour. Personal ties, however, did not convince Roosevelt to take America to war. Had it not been for Pearl Harbor, camaraderie would not have matured into military and strategic alliance. Without national interest in international affairs, friendship means little. Nevertheless, it played its part in the protocols of statesmen and women. In her speech, she invoked the purpose of the friendship between English speaking peoples as upholding freedom throughout the world. Eleanor Roosevelt in London. The rhetoric of Anglo-American friendship may now be as, or more, significant than the strategic partnership that joins the two nations. After all, Britain no longer wields the power that it once did and other friends have more. Yet an old and tested friendship, and the story that can be told about it, can still be reaffirming and have greater purpose. A special relationship today? To get a sense of that, consider how President Obama evoked the history of Anglo-American friendship as a political tool for today in his speech to the Houses of Parliament on 25 May It has been the values that we must never waver in defending around the world – the idea that all beings are

endowed by our Creator with certain rights that cannot be denied. That is what forged our bond in the fire of war — a bond made manifest by the friendship between two of our greatest leaders. Churchill and Roosevelt — what joined the fates of these two men at that particular moment in history was not simply a shared interest in victory on the battlefield. It was a shared belief in the ultimate triumph of human freedom and human dignity — a conviction that we have a say in how this story ends.