THE ANSWERS ARE HISTORIC



re fighting to banish the injustices so eloquently testified to by ormation about the picture: These men are identified as prisoners tion camp in 1937.)

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on these pages amplieloquent statement of the appeared in a series the CATHOLIC COUof July. Publication of misored by some of the tirms in the city of we long been synonymican business.

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an's spirit is against new ay a new monstrosity has even days' wonder, a new cal religion in which the sea, himself, an object of a in which the individual blood of the community. This Nazi frenk must fail, at clods, because the spirit a new and better world, damental prop.

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t be abolished from this, or even ridiculous, were seent discoveries, it, beyond any doubt, men

st, beyond any doubt, mer ability to produce in great of daily life enough for tilonary and quite unput th, which at mulates the the blood.

y for rather the realizate planet indivisible that other man's hunger. We must be looked at whole with they are now able to produce, and if the inhabitants of the globe are to aurylve and prosper.

Freedom from want, everywhere in the world, is within the grasp of men. It has never been quite within their grasp before. Prosperous times have been enjoyed in certain regions of the world at certain periods in history, but local prosperity was usually achieved at the expense of some other region, which was being impoverished, and the spectro of impending war hung over all. Now, the industrial changes of the last 1500 years and the new prospect implicit in the words United States have given meaning to the phrase "freedom from want" and rendered it not only possible but necessary.

It was in the year 1492 that the earth became round in the minds of men—although it had been privately globular for many centuries. Now in the year 1942, by a coincidence which should fortify astrologers, the earth's rotundity again opens new vistas, this time not of fabulous continents ready to be ransacked, but of a fabulous world ready to be unified and restored. War having achieved totality, against men's wishes but with their full participation, our great resolva as we go to battle must now be that the peace shall be total also. The world is all one today. No military gesture anywhere on earth, however trivial, has been without consequence everywhere; and what is true of the military is true, also, of the economic. A hungry man in Cambodia is a threat to the wellfed of Duluth,

People are worried about the period which will follow this war. Some fear the peace more than they fear the war. But the picture is neither hopeless nor is it black. Already, in this country and shroad, agencies are at work making preliminary studies and designing machinery to stabilise the peacetime world which will follow the war. They are preparing to reemploy the returning soldier, to maintain buying power at a high level, to stand behind industry while it is changing back to peaceable products, to guarantee a certain security to the groups which need such guarantees. The fact that these plans are being drawn is itself encouraging, for when trouble is anticipated and fairly faced, it is less likely to ensue.

The tools of production and the skills which men possess are tramendous in the present war emergency, and when the peace comes, the world will contain more skilled people than ever before in history. Those who are at work planning broadly for a better human society propose to equip this enormous productive manpower with new ideas to fit new conditions.

The pattern is already beginning to become apparent. Once, the soil was regarded as something to use and get the most from and then abandon. Now it is something to conserve and replenish. Once it was enough that a man compete freely in business, for the greatest possible personal gain; now his enterprise, still free, must mest social standards and must not tend toward concentration of power unfavorable to the general well-being of the community. Once, an idle man was presumed to be a loafer; now it is realized he may be a victim of circumstances in which all shame, and for which all are responsible.

The great civilisations of the past were never free from widespread poverty. Very few of them, and these only during short periods, produced enough wealth to make possible a decent liwing standard for all their members, even if that wealth had been



equally striked. In the short space of a few decades we have changed startily is abundance and are now engaged in the experiment of trying to hive with our new and as yet unmanageable rivines. The problem becomes one not of production but of distribution and of consumption, and since beging power must be expect freedom from want becomes freedom from mass uncoupleyment, plus freedom from princip for those individuals unable to work.

from princip for those individuals unable to work. In our United States the Federal Government, being the common meeting ground of all interests and the State agency of the people, assumes a certain respectability for the solution of economic problems. This is not a new rule for the Government, which has been engaged slace the earliest days of our history in devaing laws and machinery and techniques for presenting the well-being of the crimen, whether he was a soldier returning from a war, or a new settler heading west to seek his fortune, or a manufacturer looking for a market for his goods, or a farmer puzzled over a problem in animal husbandry.

The beginning has been made. The right to work. The right to fair pay. The right to adequate food, clothing shelter, medical care. The right to accurity. The right to hive in an atmosphere of free enterprise. We state those things as "rights"—not because man has any natural right to be neurished and sheltered, not because the world owes any man a living, but because unless man faceceds in filling these primary needs his only development is backward and downward, his only growth malignant, and his last resource war.

All of these opportunities are not in the American record yet and they are not yet in the world's portfelle in the shape of alueprints. Much of America and most of the world are not properly fed, clothed, housed. But there has never been a time, since the world-began, when the hope of providing the essential of life to every living man and woman and child has been so good, or when the necessity has been so good, or when the necessity has been

as great.

It can be dose. The wealth exists in the earth, the power exists in the bills, man have the tools and the training. What remains to be seen is whether they have the wit and the moral character to work together and to lay aside their porsonal greed.

We and our allies are fighting today not merely to defend an heacrable past and old slogans and faiths, but to construct a still more honorable and rewarding future. Fighting men, coming back from the war, will not be actished with a mere guarantee of dul security—they will expect to find useful work and a vigorous life. Already moves are being made to meet this insacapable challenge.

to meet this inescapable challenge.

The first step, obviously, will be to prevent the sort of slump which has usually followed's great war. War is tremondously costly, in terms of mosey. Elilions are being spent in order that we may win. The peace, too, will be costly, and nothing is gained by evading the fact. But a democracy which can organise itself to defeat one sort of enemy is capable of sustaining the effort through the days that follow. Work, is wast quentity and in infinite resisty, will be waiting to be done. We will have the capacity to produce the highest sational income ever known, and the jobs to keep men at work.

Freedom from west is neither a conjurer's trick

nor a madman's draum. The earth has never known it, nor anything approaching it. But free men do not accept the defeatest noting that it never will. The freeing of all people from want is a continuing experiment, the oldest and most absorbing one in the laboratory, the one that has produced the strangest gases and the loudiest explosions. It is a people's own experiment and goes on through the courtesy of chemists and physicists and poets and technicisms and men of strong faith and unabaltable resolve.

FREEDOM FROM FEAR.

Fear is the inhesitance of every animal, and man is no exception. Our children fear the tangible dark, and we give them what reassurance we can, so that they will expow and develop normally, their minds free from imaginary terrors. This reassurance, this sense of protection and security, is an important factor in their lives.

The new dark which has settled on the earth with the coming of might and force and evil has terrified grown men and wimen. They fear the dark, fear fire and the sword; they are tormented by the dread of evils which are only too-real. They fear the conqueror who places his shackles on the mind. Above all else they are tortured by that basic political fear: fear of domination of themselves by others—others who are stronger, others who are advancing, others who have the weapons and are destroying and burning and pillaging. This is the fear which haunts millions of men and women everywhere in the world. It is the fear of being awakened in the night, with the rapping on the door.

No structure of peace, no design for a good world, will have any solidity or strength or even any meaning unless it disperses the shadow of this fear and brings reassurance to men and women, not only for themselves but for their children and their children's children. Aggressive war, sudden armost attack, secret police, these must be forever circumvented. The use of force, historically the means of settling disputes, must be made less and less feasible on earth, until it finally becomes impossible. Even though the underlying causes which foment wars may not be immediately cradicated from the earth, the physical act of war can be prevented when people, by their ingenuity, their intelligence, their memory, and their moral nature, choose to do so. Force can be eliminated as a means of political action only if it be opposed with an equal or greater force—which is economic and moral and which is backed by collective police power, so that in a community of nations no one nation or group of nations will have the opportunity to commit acts of aggression against any neighbor, anywhere in the world.

The machinery for enforcing peace is important and indispensable, but even more important is that there be established a moral situation, which will support and operate this machinery. As the last war

ended, an affirmpl was made to construct all princips would acciety aspishin of mil-constrol. It was an identific and revolutionary plan. But like the first automobile, it moved belingly and man name of a novely than a success. For a while many supposement focused on the plan; but it was novely supposemble accepted. The faith was not there, are the communi-

Fortag many nations any treating together with unbelievable energy and with harmony at further and interest. They are mained at the massest of the desire to win butties, but they are also saving the control of principles and by a convertient that these people ultimately want the same files from the freedom, peace, security, the chance to five as bedrictionals.

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Such collaboration has its arigin be the dissecratic spirit, which infects men regardiess of hittoric or longitude, and it has been fed by the chair association between nations which are geographically near noighbor—as, for example, the initr-American powers. Camada has been a rood weighbor to the United States for many years, and the Camadian hirder, never facilities, stands today as a symbol of what the world will be when men's faith his consists grant enough and their heads by come hard enough.

enough and their heads become hard enough.
Still another answer to four to found in the concept of the United Nations. For the first time is history, M nations have been acting to sentine, in the very inidet of a mortal struggle to set four the specifications of a peace action to the distribution of war and past-war action. Their representations, meeting in Washington on New Years Day, 1962, atgree a historic Declaration by United Railians.

The Governments signatory hereis.

Having subscribed to a company program of payposes and principles embodied in the Joini Declaration of the Procedure of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingson of Great Britain and Northern Treased dates. Aug. 14, 19th, known as the Atlantic Charter.

"Mainter convinced that complete violety were these

The first court as the Atlantic Charles.

The property of the complete victory over these enemies is assential to defend life. Herety independence and religious fraedom, and to preserve where within and justice in their own leads as well as to other lands, and that they are new engaged in a common struggle against savage and brief forces earling to subjuggle the wards.

(1) Back Government placess that is sequent to full resources, military or recomment against these members of the Tripartite Prop and he scherents with which such government is at war.

"(2) Each Covernment plodges itself to respects
with the Government signatory benefit and to the
make's acquirate armistion or peace with the seconds.
"The foregoing dodaration may be adhered to be
ether nations which are or which may
ing material assistance and contributions to the
structure for victory over Hitteries."

The nations signing the Paciaration by United Nations are: The United Kingdom of Over Scriege and Northern Ireland the Union of Series Scriege Republics, Cains, Australia, Religious Caonaia, Costa Rica, Caba, Osschoelevakia, the Dominious Republic El Salvador, Greece, Gustemata, Maitt, Reschoelevakia, Inc. Dominious Republic El Salvador, Greece, Gustemata, Maitt, Reschoele India, Lucambour, the Netherlands, Park Resident Monagua, Norway, Printing, Polisad, Scott India, Nigaraya, and the United Stales of Assessment to the Declaration by United Nations.



Can anyone be deal to the sound of hope in this assemblage? Men have not achieved their goal but at least they have collectively appred to it, and have accepted a responsibility for it which is continuing and not merely fitful. The work is to go on The new building will indeed be built, whatever its shape whatever its appointments, whatever its defects. Those are the goals of the peace and the hope of

Those are the roats of the peace and the hope of the world. But the specific and immediate problem, the first move to free people fro mises, is to achieve a peaceable world which has been degriced of its power to destroy itself. This can only be accomplished by disarming the aggressors and seeping them disarmed. Last time they were disarmed, but they were not prevented from rearming. This time they will be disarmed in truth.

It will be remembered that the inquisitive Ben
Franklin, insting the lightning with his kite found
in the storm's noisy violence the glummerings of a
secret which later illuminated the world. His exsmall suggests that good news is sometimes hidden
in bad weather. Today, in the storm which receacross the whole earth, men are sending up their
kites to the new lightning, to try its possibilities
and to prepare for charins skies.

and to prepare for clearing spice.

The Four Freedoms guide them on Freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear—these belong to all the sarih and in all them everywhere. Our own country, with its bisses of equality, is an experiment which has been conducted against odds and with much pollence and best of all with some success for met people. It has prospered and brought fresh hope to minious and see good to humanity. Even in the thick of said the experiment goes sired with old values and see ferms. Life is change. The certs shrinke in the side of the first of the truth as we know at confident that is now as the love of freedom shows in the eyes of side, will show also in their decise.