

# 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  
...ion camp in 1937.)

## ADVERTISMENT

On these pages ample-  
eloquent statement of  
h appeared in a series  
the CATHOLIC COU-  
of July. Publication of  
posed by some of the  
firms in the city of  
ve long been synonym-  
can business.

erity of American busi-  
ness phase of freedom  
se. To do freely is to  
is to be free. In pub-  
licist "The Four Free-  
COURIER is pleased to  
of the example of the

**Bausch & Lomb Opti-  
Machine Tool Corpora-  
y Company, Inc., DeLoe  
al Motors Corporation;  
The Filmer Graphics  
Company. The Metal  
educts Division, General  
Symington-Gould Corp-  
y Company, Newman &  
ay.**

ocracy has achieved is that  
is of worship, we never-  
y and peace. And so we  
cle, which is with us al-  
men attending many dis-  
same town meeting. the

atic conception of man  
the totalitarian concep-  
tend that they own all of  
cience. It was inevitable  
to deny the Christian  
y every respect its teach-  
the Nazi ideal of race  
abridgment of the indi-  
vidual to be an annoyance and  
power and his contempt

an's spirit is against new  
ay a new monstrosity has  
even days' wonder, a new  
cal religion in which the  
sex, himself, an object of  
d in which the individual  
blood of the community.  
This Nazi freak must fall,  
his clods, because the spirit  
is a new and better world,  
damental prop.  
d in war, among whom all  
resented, see a triumphant  
will continue the belief in  
ve and unchangeable spirit  
human life.

## FROM WANT

it be abolished from this  
or even ridiculous, were  
recent discoveries.  
it, beyond any doubt, mer-  
ability to produce in great  
of daily life—enough for  
stationary and quite unpre-  
th, which stimulates the  
the blood.

y (or rather the realiza-  
the planet indivisible, the  
other man's hunger. We  
must be looked at whole  
ants they are now able to

produce, and if the inhabitants of the globe are to  
survive 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 cer-  
tain periods in history, but local prosperity was  
usually achieved at the expense of some other region,  
which was being impoverished, and the spectre 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 to-  
tality, against men's wishes but with their full par-  
ticipation, our great resolve 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 conse-  
quence everywhere; and what is true of the mili-  
tary is true, also, of the economic. A hungry man  
in Cambodia is a threat to the welfare 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 abroad,  
agencies are at work making preliminary studies  
and designing machinery to stabilize the peacetime  
world which will follow the war. They are prepar-  
ing to reemploy the returning soldier, to maintain  
buying power at a high level, to stand behind in-  
dustry while it is changing back to peaceable prod-  
ucts, 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 tremendous in the present war emer-  
gency, and when the peace comes, the world will  
contain more skilled people than ever before in his-  
tory. Those who are at work planning broadly for  
a better human society propose to equip this enor-  
mous productive manpower with new ideas to fit  
new conditions.

The pattern is already beginning to become ap-  
parent. 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 meet social stand-  
ards 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 share, and for which all  
are responsible.

The great civilizations 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 living standard  
for all their members, even if that wealth had been



equally divided. In the short space of a few dec-  
ades we have changed scarcity to abundance and  
are now engaged in the experiment of trying to live  
with our new and as yet unmanageable riches. The  
problem becomes one not of production but of dis-  
tribution and of consumption, and since buying  
power must be earned, freedom from want becomes  
freedom from mass unemployment, plus freedom  
from poverty for those individuals unable to work.

In our United States the Federal Government, be-  
ing the common meeting ground of all interests and  
the focal agency of the people, assumes a certain  
responsibility for the solution of economic problems.  
This is not a new role for the Government, which  
has been engaged since the earliest days of our  
history in devising laws and machinery and tech-  
niques for promoting the well-being of the citizen,  
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 hus-  
bandry.

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 security.  
The right to live in an atmosphere of free enter-  
prise. We state these things as "rights"—not because  
man has any natural right to be nourished and  
sheltered, not because the world owes any man a liv-  
ing, but because unless man succeeds 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 por-  
tfolio in the shape of blueprints. 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 essen-  
tial of life to every living man and woman and child  
has been so good, or when the necessity has been  
so great.

It can be done. The wealth exists in the earth,  
the power exists in the hills, 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 personal greed.

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

The first step, obviously, will be to prevent the sort  
of slump which has usually followed a great war.  
War is tremendously costly, in terms of money.  
Billions 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  
organize itself to defeat one sort of enemy is cap-  
able of sustaining the effort through the days that  
follow. Work, in vast quantity and in infinite va-  
riety, will be waiting to be done. We will have the  
capacity to produce the highest national income  
ever known, and the jobs to keep men at work.

Freedom from want is neither a conjurer's trick  
nor a madman's dream. The earth has never known  
it, nor anything approaching it. But free men do  
not accept the defeatist notion 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 loudest explosions. It is a peo-  
ple's own experiment and goes on through the cour-  
tesy of chemists and physicists and poets and tech-  
nicians and men of strong faith and unshakable  
resolve.

## FREEDOM FROM FEAR

Fear is the inheritance 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 grow 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 night and force and evil has terrified  
grown men and women. 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 con-  
queror 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 burn-  
ing 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 mean-  
ing unless it dispenses the shadow of this fear and  
brings reassurance to men and women, not only for  
themselves but for their children and their chil-  
dren's children. Aggressive war, sudden armed at-  
tack, secret police, these must be forever circum-  
vented. The use of force, historically the means of  
settling disputes, must be made less and less feasi-  
ble on earth, until it finally becomes impossible.  
Even though the underlying causes which foment  
war may not be immediately eradicated 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 po-  
litical action only if it is 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 attempt was made to construct an orderly  
world society capable of self-control. It was an  
idealistic and revolutionary plan. But like the new  
automobile, it moved haltingly and was more of a  
novelty than a success. For a while men's hopes  
focused on the plan, but it was never enthusiastically  
accepted. The faith was not there, nor the courage.

Today many nations are working together with  
unbelievable energy and with harmony of feeling  
and interest. They are united by the moment for the  
desire to win battles, but they are also united by  
common principles and by a conviction that their  
people ultimately want the same thing from life—  
freedom, peace, security, the chance to live as in-  
dividuals.

Such collaboration has its origin in the democratic  
spirit, which infects men regardless of latitude or  
longitude, and it has been fed by the close associa-  
tion between nations which are geographically near  
neighbors—as, for example, the inter-American pow-  
ers. Canada has been a good neighbor to the United  
States for many years, and the Canadian border,  
never fortified, stands today as a symbol of what  
the world will be when men's faith becomes great  
enough and their heads become hard enough.

Still another answer to fear is found in the con-  
cept of the United Nations. For the first time in  
history, 51 nations have been acting together, in  
the very midst of a mortal struggle to set down the  
specifications of a peace settlement and the ideas  
of war and post-war action. Their representatives,  
meeting in Washington on New Year's Day, 1942,  
signed a historic Declaration by United Nations, saying:

"The Governments signatory hereto,  
"Having subscribed to a common program of pur-  
poses and principles embodied in the Joint Declara-  
tion of the President of the United States of Amer-  
ica and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom  
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated Aug.  
14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter,

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

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

"(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate  
with the Governments signatory hereto and not to  
make a separate armistice or peace with the enemy.  
"The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by  
other nations which are or which may be render-  
ing material assistance and contributions in the  
struggle for victory over Hitlerism."

The nations signing the Declaration by United  
Nations are: The United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist  
Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa  
Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic,  
El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras,  
India, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand,  
Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa,  
Yugoslavia, and the United States of America. On  
June 24, Mexico and the Philippines declared their  
adherence to the Declaration by United Nations.



Can anyone be deaf to the sound of hope in this  
assembly? Men have not achieved their goal, but  
at least they have collectively aspired 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.

These are the goals of the peace and the hope of  
the world. But the specific and immediate problem;  
the first move to free people from fear, is to achieve  
a peaceable world which has been deprived of its  
power to destroy itself. This can only be accom-  
plished by disarming the aggressors and keeping  
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, feeling the lightning with his kite, found in  
the storm's noisy violence the glimmerings of a  
secret which later illuminated the world. His ex-  
ample suggests that good news is sometimes hidden  
in bad weather. Today, in the storm which rage  
across the whole earth, men are sending up their  
kites to the new lightning, to try its possibilities  
and to prepare for clearing skies.

The Four Freedoms guide them on. Freedom of  
speech and religion, freedom from want and from  
fear—these belong to all the earth and to all men  
everywhere. Our own country, with its ideas of  
equality, is an experiment which has been conducted  
against odds and with much patience and heat of  
all with some success for most people. It has pro-  
ceeded and brought fresh hope to millions and new  
good to humanity. Even in the thick of war the ex-  
periment goes ahead with old values and new terms.  
Life is change. The earth shrinks in upon itself and  
we adjust to a world in motion. Nothing feels to  
the truth as we know it, confident that as long as the  
love of freedom abides in the eyes of men, it will  
show also in their deeds.