

aggrandizement, with economic advantage and material gain. But in this most desperate of wars they are concerned with a much more sinister intent, and that is to destroy the free spirit and the free souls of free men. This is a menace not perceived in those countries whose soil has not been invaded, or whose citizens have not been put to death with unexampled cruelty. But it is the most insidious menace confronting our civilization today. It is a menace against which the war effort of our own country is directed, and it is a menace against which we must continue to fight with every sinew of our strength. Only if we do fight against it, as a people and as a nation, shall we be able to preserve the freedom and free institutions which are a precious part of our heritage. For in the course of this war we have come to realize that when we speak of freedom we speak of something which is not ours to claim as an exclusive possession. That freedom is something which we share with resolute peoples now fighting for their very existence; and the more we realize that their battle against the enemy has been a means of vouchsafing freedom to us for yet a space of time, the more we must resolve to make their freedom secure and strong, once it has been restored through the defeat of our common enemy.

I pass on to say a word concerning our own war effort after *more than* three years of war. The war effort which we speak of today may be considered as an impressive demonstration of the mobilized resources of a united people. We should not have been content if it had been any less; and for both today, next week,