

Einstein Letter. In the summer of 1939, a group of physicists, including several who had fled Hitler's Germany, met to discuss their fears of Germany developing a uranium-based weapon. It was decided that the best course of action was to immediately inform President Roosevelt of their concerns. Because Albert Einstein had a previous personal relationship with the Roosevelts and was internationally well-known for his expertise, a letter informing the President about the dangers of a nuclear chain reaction bomb was drafted for Einstein's signature. This August 2, 1939 letter was personally delivered to the President on October 11, 1939 (the outbreak of the war intervened) by Alexander Sachs, a longtime economic adviser to FDR. After learning the letter's contents, President Roosevelt told his military adviser General Edwin M. Watson, "This requires action." The action FDR required would evolve into the Manhattan Project. *From the President's Secretary's Files.*

Albert Einstein
Old Grove Rd.
Nassau Point
Peconic, Long Island

August 2nd, 1939

F.D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Some recent work by E. Fermi and L. Szilard, which has been communicated to me in manuscript, leads me to expect that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future. Certain aspects of the situation which has arisen seem to call for watchfulness and, if necessary, quick action on the part of the Administration. I believe therefore that it is my duty to bring to your attention the following facts and recommendations:

In the course of the last four months it has been made probable - through the work of Joliot in France as well as Fermi and Szilard in America - that it may become possible to set up a nuclear chain reaction in a large mass of uranium, by which vast amounts of power and large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. Now it appears almost certain that this could be achieved in the immediate future.

This new phenomenon would also lead to the construction of bombs, and it is conceivable - though much less certain - that extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed. A single bomb of this type, carried by boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory. However, such bombs might very well prove to be too heavy for transportation by air.

The United States has only very poor ores of uranium in moderate quantities. There is some good ore in Canada and the former Czechoslovakia, while the most important source of uranium is Belgian Congo.

In view of this situation you may think it desirable to have some permanent contact maintained between the Administration and the group of physicists working on chain reactions in America. One possible way of achieving this might be for you to entrust with this task a person who has your confidence and who could perhaps serve in an unofficial capacity. His task might comprise the following:

a) to approach Government Departments, keep them informed of the further development, and put forward recommendations for Government action, giving particular attention to the problem of securing a supply of uranium ore for the United States;

b) to speed up the experimental work, which is at present being carried on within the limits of the budgets of University laboratories, by providing funds, if such funds be required, through his contacts with private persons who are willing to make contributions for this cause, and perhaps also by obtaining the co-operation of industrial laboratories which have the necessary equipment.

I understand that Germany has actually stopped the sale of uranium from the Czechoslovakian mines which she has taken over. That she should have taken such early action might perhaps be understood on the ground that the son of the German Under-Secretary of State, von Weizsäcker, is attached to the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut in Berlin where some of the American work on uranium is now being repeated.

Yours very truly,

A. Einstein
(Albert Einstein)

Bedside Note. In the early morning hours of September 1, 1939, President Roosevelt was awakened in his bedroom at the White House by a telephone call from his Ambassador in Paris, William C. Bullitt, who advised the President that Germany had invaded Poland and that several Polish cities were being bombed. After FDR gave orders that all Army commands and Navy ships be notified at once, the President wrote this unique "bedside note" documenting for posterity how and when he had received the news of the outbreak of World War II. *From the President's Personal Files.*

The President received
word ^{at 2:50 a.m.} by telephone from
Ambassador Biddle through
Ambassador Bullitt that
Germany has invaded
Poland and that several
cities are being bombed.
The Pres. directed that
all Navy ships and Army
~~Army~~ commands be
notified by radio at
once
a

In bed
3:05 a.m.
Sept 1 39
708 108

Draft Pages from the Four Freedoms Speech. In his Annual Message to Congress (State of the Union Address) delivered on January 6, 1941, President Roosevelt warned the Congress and the nation of the peril faced by the United States and the world's democracies from aggression abroad. The ultimate defeat of aggressor nations, he believed, would constitute a victory for the underlying principles of the democratic system of government. In this Fifth Draft of the speech, we can see Roosevelt's own handwritten revision of the principles he defined as "four essential human freedoms": Freedom of Speech and Expression, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Fear, and Freedom from Want. Roosevelt's concept of the Four Freedoms would guide his leadership throughout the war. *From the President's Master Speech File.*

FIFTH DRAFT

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~~We should widen the opportunities for adequate medical care in many parts of the country. With it we must make better provision for the care of those who are handicapped in life by physical or mental causes or by personal conditions which make them exceptions to the normal.~~

~~We must go further than ever before in planning a nationwide system by which all persons desiring gainful employment may obtain it in private or in government work.~~

I have called for personal sacrifice. I am assured of the willingness of almost all Americans to respond to that call. ~~A part of the response involves harder work and the giving up of certain things in life which are not essentials.~~

A part of the sacrifice means the payment of more money in taxes. In my budget message I recommend that a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying today. No person should try, or be allowed, to get rich out of this program. The principle of tax payments in accordance with ability to pay should be constantly before our eyes to guide our legislation. *ATA*

→ That is the kind of system which we have been seeking to build. That is the kind of system which we shall continue to build for the future. *The days which we seek to make secure*
In ~~that~~ future, we look forward to a world founded fundamentally upon four essential human freedoms.

-17- 18 178

The first is freedom of speech and expression everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want — which translated into world ~~international~~ terms means economic understandings which will secure to every nation ~~everywhere~~ a healthy peace time life for its inhabitants. — *everywhere in the world*

The fourth is freedom from fear — which translated into world ~~international~~ terms means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation ~~anywhere~~ will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor. — *anywhere in the world.*

A-17A. That kind of a world is the very antithesis of the so-called "new order" which the dictators seek to create *with the crash of a* ~~at the point of a gun~~ *branch* in Europe and in Asia.

To that "new order" we oppose the greater conception, ~~the~~ the moral order. A good society is able to face schemes of world domination and foreign revolutions alike without fear. It has no need either for the one or for the other.

Draft of December 8, 1941 Message to Congress. President Roosevelt was having lunch in his White House study on December 7, 1941 when he received word of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and other Pacific installations. A few hours later, the President dictated a short address to be delivered to a Joint Session of Congress the following day. His handwritten revisions—visible in this December 7 draft of the speech—made the “Day of Infamy” speech one of the most memorable in American history. *From the President’s Master Speech File.*

DRAFT No. 1

December 7, 1941.

PROPOSED MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

Yesterday, December 7, 1941, a date which will live in ~~world history~~ ^{infamy}
the United States of America was ~~suddenly~~ ^{suddenly} and deliberately attacked
by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan ~~with great surprise~~.

The United States was at the moment at peace with that nation and was
~~continuing the~~ ^{still in} conversations with its Government and its Emperor looking
toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after
Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in ~~Hawaii and the Philippines~~ ^{Dahu}.

the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered
to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a ~~former~~ ^{recent American} message, ~~from the~~

~~secretary~~ ^{While}: This reply ~~contained a statement~~ ^{stated} that diplomatic negotiations
must be considered at an end, ~~but~~ ^{it} contained no threat ~~and no~~ ^{or} hint of ~~an~~ ^{war or}
armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance ~~of Manila, especially~~ ^{of Hawaii} of
Hawaii, from Japan ~~make~~ ^{was} it obvious that the attack ~~was~~ ^{was} deliberately
planned many days ago. ^{or 7000 weeks} During the intervening time the Japanese Govern-
ment has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false
statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

at the substitution of Japan

The attack ~~yesterday on Manila and on the Island of Oahu~~ ^{the Hawaiian Islands} ~~has~~ ^{has}

caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition American ~~ships~~ ships have been torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya.

~~Japan has, therefore, undertaken a "surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications ~~of these attacks~~ ^{of these attacks} ~~on~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{very} safety of our nation.~~ ^{Japan has, therefore, undertaken a "surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications of these attacks on the safety of our nation.} ^{the Philippines Islands}

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy I have, ~~directed~~ directed that all measures be taken for our defense.

Long will we remember the character of the onslaught against us.

(A) No matter how long it may take us to overcome this permitted invasion the American people will in their righteous might win through to absolute victory.

I speak the will of the Congress and of the people ~~of this~~
~~country~~ when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to
the uttermost but will see to it that this form of treachery shall
never endanger us again. Hostilities exist. There is no mincing
the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in
grave danger.

I, therefore, ask that the Congress declare that since the
unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December
seventh, a state of war exists ^{has} ^{god} between the United States and the
Japanese Empire.

~~Our people in
full confidence in our might~~

Draft Joint Declaration of the United Nations. In December 1941, shortly after America entered World War II, Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited President Roosevelt in Washington D.C. The two leaders drafted a joint declaration of principles to be signed by all the Allied nations fighting against the Axis Powers. This declaration became the foundation for the modern United Nations Organization. Roosevelt and Churchill engaged in lengthy discussions about which nations should be included in the declaration and the order in which they should appear. Roosevelt prevailed, and the British colonies were listed as separate nations for purposes of the declaration. The formal joint declaration was signed at the White House on January 1, 1942. *From the President's Secretary's Files.*

JOINT DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, COSTA RICA,
CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR,
GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, NETHERLANDS,
NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, POLAND,
SOUTH AFRICA, AND YUGOSLAVIA.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter,

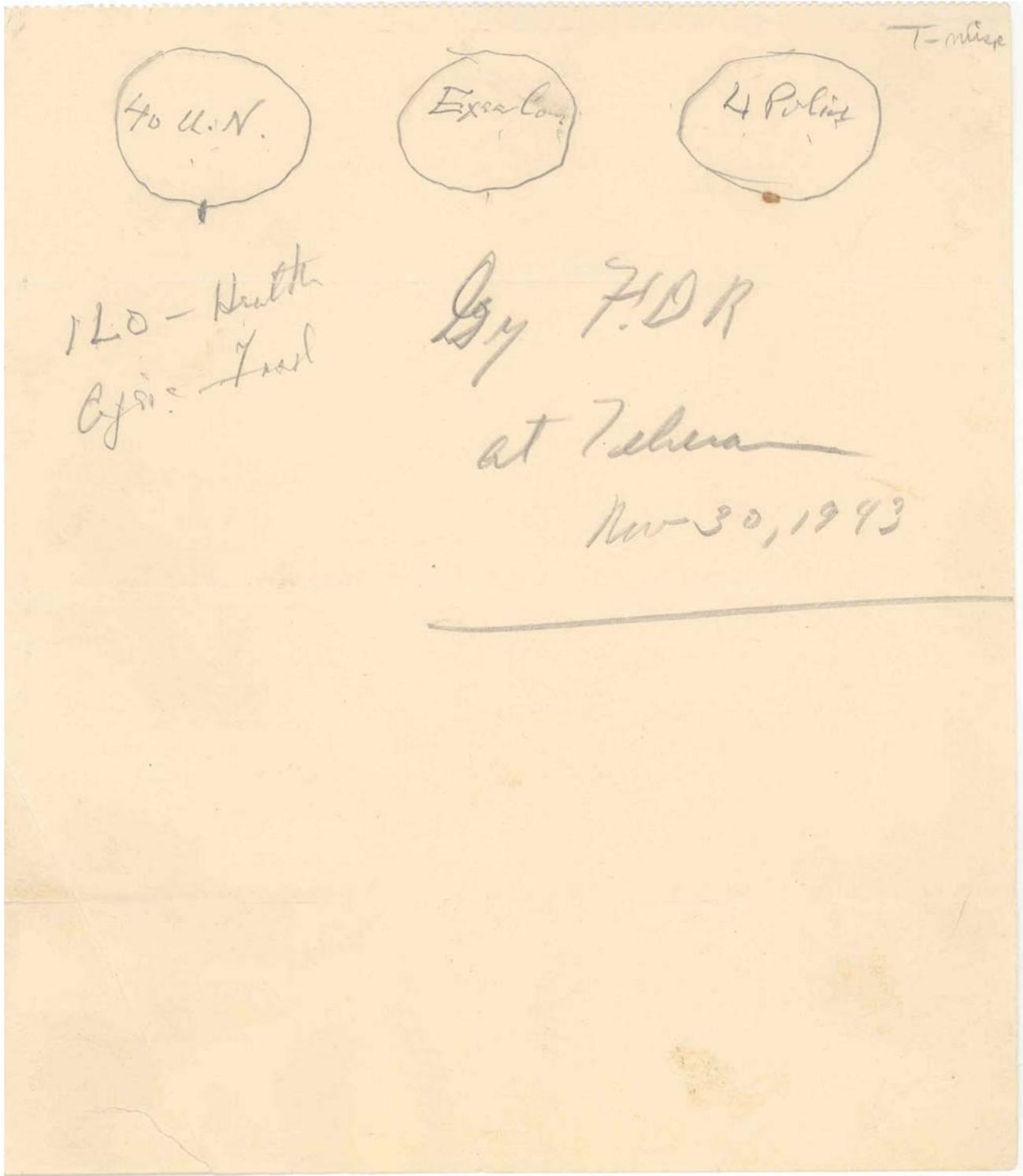
Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice ^(not only, in their own lands as well as in other lands) not only in their own lands but everywhere, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, DECLARE:

~~(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the other Governments signatory hereto; and to continue war against, and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the common enemies or any of them.~~
(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite ^{Part} and its adherents with which such government is at war.

(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the ^{Each Government pledges itself to cooperate} other Governments signatory hereto; and to continue war against, and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the common enemies or any of them.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to
by other nations which are, or which may be,
rendering material assistance and contributions
in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism
towards the defeat of members or adherents of
the Tripartite Pact.

United Nations Organization sketch by FDR. By late 1943, FDR was formulating ideas for the postwar peace. Critical to his thinking was a new United Nations Organization. This sketch, made by the President in November 1943 during the Teheran Conference, reflects his early concept of how such an organization might be structured. It includes a main body consisting of the forty United Nations in the Allied coalition, a smaller Executive Committee, and what FDR termed the "4 Policemen"— the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China. *From the Harry L. Hopkins Papers.*



Early Report from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on the Progress of the D-Day Invasion, June 6, 1944. The Normandy invasion began during the predawn hours of June 6. Back in Washington, President Roosevelt and his advisers, including Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, waited anxiously for early news about the operation. At 8:00 a.m. London time, on June 6, Gen. Eisenhower cabled this top secret preliminary progress report. *From the President's Map Room Papers.*

~~SECRET~~
WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING MESSAGE
~~SECRET~~
URGENT
GENERAL MARSHALL'S EYES ONLY

EYES ONLY

From: Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces,
London, England

To: War Department

Nr: 90016, 6 June 1944

90016 from SHAEP CP to AGWAR personal from Eisenhower to General Marshall for his eyes only.

Local time is now eight in the morning. I have as yet no information concerning the actual landings nor of our progress through beach obstacles. Communique will not be issued until we have word that leading ground troops are actually ashore.

All preliminary reports are satisfactory. Airborne formations apparently landed in good order with losses out of approximately 1250 airplanes participating about 30. Preliminary bombings by air went off as scheduled. Navy reports sweeping some mines but so far as is known channels are clear and operation proceeding as planned. In early morning hours reaction from shore batteries was sufficiently light that some of the Naval spotting planes have returned awaiting call.

The weather yesterday which was original date selected was impossible all along the target coast. Today conditions are vastly improved both by sea and air and we have the prospect of at least reasonably favorable weather for the next several days.

Yesterday I visited British troops about to embark

CM-IN-4441 (6 Jun 44)

DECLASSIFIED
E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 8, 1972
By DBS Date APR 17 1973
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~~SECRET~~

COPY No.

300 France

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THE MAKING OF AN EXACT COPY OF THIS MESSAGE IS FORBIDDEN

~~SECRET~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

~~SECRET~~
URGENT

GENERAL MARSHALL'S EYES ONLY

EYES ONLY

Page 2

From: Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces,
London, England
Nr: 90016, 6 June 1944

and last night saw a great portion of a U.S. Airborne
Division just prior to its takeoff. The enthusiasm, tough-
ness and obvious fitness of every single man were high and
the light of battle was in their eyes.

I will keep you informed.

End

ACTION: General Handy

INFO : CCS
General Arnold
General Bissell
Admiral King
Colonel Park
Field Marshal Dill
LOG

DECLASSIFIED

E. O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 8, 1972

By DBS Date APR 17 1973

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COPY No.

Reading Copy, D-Day Prayer, June 6, 1944. On the night of June 6, 1944, President Roosevelt went on national radio to address the American people about the Normandy invasion. His speech took the form of a prayer. This is the copy of the speech from which the President read during that historic broadcast. The date and time of the Normandy invasion had been top secret. During a radio broadcast on June 5 about the Allied liberation of Rome, FDR had made no mention of the Normandy operation, already underway at that time. When he spoke to the country on June 6, the President had felt the need to explain his earlier silence. Shortly before he went on the air to read his prayer, he added several handwritten lines to the opening of the speech that addressed this point. *From the President's Master Speech File.*

PRAYER READ BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE RADIO
THE WHITE HOUSE
JUNE 6, 1944

MY FELLOW AMERICANS:

Last night when I spoke with you about the fall of Rome, I know that within at that moment troops of the US & our allies were crossing

In this poignant hour, I ask you to join me in

prayer:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness to their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. The enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace,

The Normandy invasion is a matter of pride & liberation. It has come to pass with success. Thank You.

and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest -- till the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

These are men lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and good will among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home -- fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters and brothers of brave men overseas --

whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them -- help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too -- strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us Faith. Give us Faith in Thee; Faith in our sons; Faith in each other; Faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment -- let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogancies. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace -- a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God.

AMEN

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Tube Alloys Aide-Memoire. Following the Second Quebec Conference in 1944, President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met at FDR's home in Hyde Park to discuss the further development of an atomic weapon, which the British code-named "Tube Alloys." The result of their meeting is this September 18, 1944 aide-memoire that defines the Anglo-American agreement as to the weapon's first use, post-war collaboration between the two powers on atomic research, and the importance of keeping the new technology a secret from the Soviet Union—a foreshadowing of the post-war tensions to come. *From the President's Map Room Papers.*

*Map Room Papers
Naval Aide's
File
Box 172
UR.*

 *S*
~~Franklin D. Roosevelt Library~~
DECLASSIFIED
AEC to Director FDR
2-12-70

~~TOP SECRET~~
10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

TUBE ALLOYS

Aide-memoire of conversation between the President and the Prime Minister at Hyde Park, September 18, 1944.

1. The suggestion that the world should be informed regarding Tube Alloys, with a view to an international agreement regarding its control and use, is not accepted. The matter should continue to be regarded as of the utmost secrecy; but when a "bomb" is finally available, it might perhaps, after mature consideration, be used against the Japanese, who should be warned that this bombardment will be repeated until they surrender.
2. Full collaboration between the United States and the British Government in developing Tube Alloys for military and commercial purposes should continue after the defeat of Japan unless and until terminated by joint agreement.
3. Enquiries should be made regarding the activities of Professor Bohr and steps taken to ensure that he is responsible for no leakage of information, particularly to the Russians.

FDR *18.9*

Undelivered Jefferson Day Address, April 13, 1945. President Roosevelt was scheduled to deliver by radio a speech to the annual Jefferson Day Dinner, a major event on the Democratic Party calendar. On April 11th, the President read through the initial draft of his speech that set forth his vision for a peaceful post-war world. As was his custom, he made handwritten revisions, re-arranged paragraphs, and inserted new language. At the end of the speech, he added the simple but powerful phrase "Let us move forward with strong and active faith." They were the last words that Franklin Roosevelt wrote for public utterance. He would die the next day, and the speech would remain undelivered. *From the President's Master Speech File.*

FDR Speech
File # 1577

April 13

My friends:

Knowing that you are gathered tonight in cities, in towns, from one end of the country to the other, to give expression to your loyalty, I wish that I had the power, just for an evening, of being in a thousand places at once.

I, too, feel the old need of a homecoming, the old urge to show up among the folks, and to take pride with you in the fact that we are Democrats.

I have spoken to my doctor about my inability to be in more than one spot at a time, but he tells me the condition is chronic. There is nothing he can do about it.

But I am with you in heart. And in these times of trial, this greatest of all tests of men and the leaders of men, of nations and the community of nations -- up to this decisive hour I know that you have stood, and you stand now, most loyally side by side with me.

Let me tell you that I am strengthened by that knowledge. ~~Let me~~

~~tell you that I am strengthened by that knowledge.~~ Let me assure you that my hand is the steadier for the work that is to be done, that I move more firmly into the task, knowing that you -- millions and millions of you -- are joined with me in the resolve to make this work endure.

The work, my friends, is peace. More than an end of this war -- an end to the beginnings of all wars. Yes, an end, forever, to this impractical, unrealistic settlement of the differences between governments by the mass killing of peoples.

Even as I speak these words, I can hear, in my mind's ear, an old, old chorus. You have heard it too. You will hear more of it as we go forward with the work at hand.

It is the chorus coming from the defeatists, the cynics, the perfectionists -- all the world's sad aggregation of timid souls who tell us, for one reason or another, it can't be done.

They have been afraid to come along with us as we approached this task of destiny. And they will shrink, they will pull back and try to pull us back with them, as we get further into it.

Oh yes, they will agree, war is horrible. War is hell.

And yet, in their pale, anaemic minds there is a kind of worship

of this same horror of war. They tell us there can be no end to it. They endow it with immortality. They certify it to us as the ultimate fate of mankind on earth.

Now, you and I don't stand in such awe and adoration. We don't think war deserves it.

You and I are not willing to concede that we were put here on earth for no better purpose. And from here on, the wars that would come if we let them would leave precious few of us to argue to the contrary!

You and I call war stupidity -- not plain stupidity, but enormous, brutal stupidity, ~~but enormous, brutal stupidity~~, a crime that makes no more sense to its perpetrator than it does to its victim.

Well, today that cult of the faint-hearted, the credo of those cringing adorers of a criminal precedent, is on its way out. And in a span of time as far back as history goes, that is something new under the sun.

To me there is no greater hope for humanity, there is no better sign in the world of our time, than the fact that this abject worship of war has become -- for the first time -- a minority belief. We have struck

boldly forward in the inner world of our thinking, in the world that we project for our kind, and we have discovered that that world is not flat.

True, if there are new corporals who will want to become rulers of the earth, we cannot legislate wild fancies out of their minds. And if there are other impractical dreamers who must indulge themselves in their private nightmares -- the pipedream that war is inevitable -- we cannot pass laws abridging the freedom to dream.

But we can and we will stop these murderous hallucinations from reaching us. We can and we will keep them confined to the dream-world of would-be conquerors and of the defeatists who are their accessories before the fact. We can stop them from wrecking the lives of sane, sound, peace-loving, practical humanity. This we can do. And this we will do.

I say "we", for I know that I am only one in many millions who share this belief and are so resolved. We have had it proved abundantly to us in America that our people, whether Democrats or Republicans, want to strike boldly against the threat of war. They have demanded a sane, practical end to it. And they have their feet on the ground.

To this I can add -- for I have seen it just as abundantly in my

recent travels -- that the other peoples of the world will be with us every step of the way. The thin-blooded timid souls who are now in a minority in our country are also in a minority in the world.

I remember saying, once upon a time in the long, long ago when I was a freshman, that the only thing our people had to fear was fear itself. We were in fear then of economic collapse. We struck back boldly against that fear, and we overcame it.

Today, as we move against ^{the} ~~an even more~~ ^{of war} terrible scourge, and as we go forward towards the greatest contribution that any generation of human beings can make in this world -- the contribution of lasting peace, ~~that little admonition of thirteen years ago comes back to me.~~

I ask you to keep up your faith. I measure the sound, solid achievement that can be made at this time by the straight-edge of your own confidence and your resolve. And to you, and to all Americans who dedicate themselves with us to the making of an abiding peace, I say:

The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our ~~doubt~~ ~~of today.~~ *doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith.*