

Franklin Delano Roosevelt: The Four Freedoms delivered 6 January, 1941

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, members of the 77th Congress:

I address you, the members of this new Congress, at a moment ^{前例の無い} unprecedented in the history of the union. I use the word “unprecedented” because at no previous time has American security been as seriously threatened ^{外部 から} from without as it is today.

Since the permanent formation of our government under the Constitution in 1789, most of the periods of crisis in our history have related to our ^{内政} domestic affairs. And, fortunately, only one of these -- the four-year ^{南北戦争} war between the States -- ever threatened our national unity. Today, thank God, 130,000,000 Americans in 48 States have forgotten points ^{それ} of the ^{それ 向かうべき方向} compass in our national unity.

It is true that prior to 1914 the United States often has been ^{邪魔する} disturbed by events in other continents. We have even engaged in two wars with European nations and in a number of undeclared wars in the West Indies, in the ^{地中海} Mediterranean and in the Pacific, for the maintenance of American rights and for the principles of peaceful commerce. But ^{どんな 場合も} in no ^{決して～ない} case had a serious threat been raised against our national safety or our continued independence.

What I seek to ^{伝える} convey is the historic truth that the United States as a nation has at all times maintained opposition -- clear, definite opposition -- to any attempt to lock us in behind an ancient ^{万里の長城} Chinese wall while the procession of civilization went past. Today, thinking of our children and of their children, we oppose enforced ^{孤立} isolation for ourselves or for any other part of the ^{南北アメリカ} Americas.

That determination of ours, extending over all these years, was proved, for example, in the early days during the ^{四半 世紀} quarter century of wars following the French Revolution. While the Napoleonic struggles did threaten interests of the United States because of the French ^{拠点} foothold in the West Indies and in Louisiana, and while we engaged in the War of 1812 to ^{正しいと証明する} vindicate our right to peaceful trade, it is nevertheless clear that neither France nor Great Britain nor any other nation was aiming at domination of the whole world.

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And in like fashion, from 1815 to 1914 -- ninety-nine years -- no single war in Europe or in Asia constituted a real threat against our future or against the future of any other American nation.

Except in the Maximilian ^{マキシミアン 帝政時代} interlude in Mexico, no foreign power sought to establish itself in this hemisphere. And the strength of the British ^{艦隊} fleet in the Atlantic has been a friendly strength; it is still a friendly strength.

Even when the World War broke out in 1914, it seemed to contain only small threat of danger to our own American future. But as time went on, as we remember, the American people began to ^{心に描く} visualize what the downfall of democratic nations might mean to our own democracy.

We need not overemphasize ^{不完全さ} imperfections in the peace of Versailles ^{ヴェルサイユ}. We need not ^{くどくどと} harp on ^{繰り返す} failure of the democracies to deal with problems of world reconstruction. We should remember that the peace of 1919 was far less unjust than the kind of ^{和平工作} pacification which began even before Munich ^{ミュンヘン}, and which is being carried on under the new order of tyranny that seeks to spread over every continent today. The American people have ^{一貫して} unalterably set their faces against that tyranny.

I suppose that every realist knows that the democratic way of life is at this moment being directly ^{襲撃する} assailed in every part of the world -- assailed either by arms or by secret spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy unity and promote ^{不和} discord in nations that are still at peace. During 16 long months this assault has ^{破壊する} blotted out the whole pattern of democratic life in an ^{驚くべき} appalling number of independent nations, great and small. And the assailants are still on the march, threatening other nations, great and small.

Therefore, as your President, performing my constitutional duty to "give to the Congress information of the state of the union," I find it unhappily necessary to report that the future and the safety of our country and of our democracy are overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders.

Armed defense of democratic existence is now being ^{勇敢に} gallantly waged in four continents. If that defense fails, all the population and all the resources of Europe and Asia, and Africa and Austral-Asia will be dominated by conquerors. And let us remember that the total of those populations in those four continents, the total of those populations and their

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resources greatly exceed the sum total of the population and the resources of the whole of the Western Hemisphere -- yes, many times over.

In times like these it is ^{未成熟な}immature, and, incidentally, untrue, for anybody to ^{誇張する}brag that an ^{心構えができていない}unprepared America, single-handed and with one ^{片手間で}hand tied behind its back, can ^{敵を撃退する}hold off the whole world.

No realistic American can expect from a dictator's peace international generosity, or return of true independence, or world ^{軍備削減}disarmament, or freedom of expression, or freedom of religion -- or even good ^{好景気}business. Such a peace would bring no security for us or for our neighbors. Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety ^{値する}deserve neither liberty nor safety.

As a nation we may take pride in the fact that we are soft-^{情け深い}hearted; but we cannot afford to be soft-headed. We must always be ^{警戒する}wary of those who with sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal ^{説く}preach the "ism" of ^{融和という主義}appeasement. We must especially beware of that small group of selfish men who would clip the wings of the American eagle in order to ^{羽毛でくるむ}feather their own nests.

I have recently pointed out how quickly the tempo of modern warfare could bring into ^{~という}our very midst the ^{実体的な}physical attack which we must eventually expect if the dictator nations win this war.

There is much loose talk of our ^{免れること}immunity from immediate and direct invasion from across the seas. Obviously, as long as the British Navy ^{保持する}retains its power, no such danger exists. Even if there were no British Navy, it is not probable that any enemy would be stupid enough to attack us by landing troops in the United States from across thousands of miles of ocean, until it had acquired strategic bases from which to ^{作戦をする}operate.

But we learn much from the lessons of the past years in Europe -- particularly the lesson of Norway, whose essential seaports were captured by ^{背信行為}treachery and ^{軍備 拡張}surprise built up over a series of years. The first phase of the invasion of this hemisphere would not be the landing of regular troops. The necessary strategic points would be occupied by secret agents and by their ^{手先}dupes -- and great numbers of them are already here and in Latin America. As long as the aggressor nations maintain the offensive they, not we, will choose the time and the place and the method of their attack.

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And that is why the future of all the American Republics is today in serious danger. That is why this annual message to the Congress is unique in our history. That is why every member of the executive branch^{行政府} of the government and every member of the Congress face great responsibility, great accountability^{説明責任}. The need of the moment is that our actions and our policy should be devoted primarily -- almost exclusively -- to meeting this foreign peril. For all our domestic problems are now a part of the great emergency.

Just as our national policy in internal affairs has been based upon a decent^{適正な} respect for the rights and the dignity of all our fellow men within our gates^{国内}, so our national policy in foreign affairs has been based on a decent respect for the rights and the dignity of all nations, large and small. And the justice of morality must and will win in the end.

Our national policy is this:

First, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard^{～に関係なく} to partisanship^{党派}, we are committed to all-inclusive^{包括的な} national defense.

Secondly, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to full support of all those resolute^{決然とした} people everywhere who are resisting aggression and are thereby keeping war away from our hemisphere. By this support we express our determination that the democratic cause^{大義} shall prevail, and we strengthen the defense and the security of our own nation.

Third, by an impressive expression of the public will and without regard to partisanship, we are committed to the proposition^{計画} that principles of morality and considerations for our own security will never permit us to acquiesce^{黙従する} in a peace dictated^{命令する} by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers. We know that enduring peace cannot be bought at the cost of other people's freedom.

In the recent national election there was no substantial difference between the two great parties in respect^{～という点} to that national policy. No issue was fought out on this line before the American electorate^{有権者}. And today it is abundantly^{非常に} evident that American citizens everywhere are demanding and supporting speedy and complete action in recognition of obvious danger.

Therefore, the immediate need is a swift^{敏速な} and driving^{猛烈な} increase in our armament

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production. Leaders of industry and labor have responded to our summons^{召命}. Goals of speed have been set. In some cases these goals are being reached ahead of time. In some cases we are on schedule; in other cases there are slight but not serious delays. And in some cases -- and, I am sorry to say, very important cases -- we are all concerned by the slowness of the accomplishment^{達成度} of our plans.

The Army and Navy, however, have made substantial progress during the past year. Actual experience is improving and speeding up our methods of production with every passing day. And today's best is not good enough for tomorrow.

I am not satisfied with the progress^{これ まで} thus far made. The men in charge^{~担当の} of the program represent the best in training, in ability, and in patriotism. They are not satisfied with the progress thus far made. None of us will be satisfied until the job is done.

No matter whether the original goal was set too high or too low, our objective is quicker and better results.

To give you two illustrations:

We are behind schedule in turning^{生産する} out^{完成した} finished airplanes. We are working day and night to solve the innumerable^{無数の} problems and to catch up.

We are ahead of schedule in building warships, but we are working to get even further ahead of that schedule.

To change a whole nation from a basis of peacetime production of implements of peace to a basis of wartime production of implements of war is no small task. And the greatest difficulty comes at the beginning of the program, when new tools, new plant facilities, new assembly^{組み立てライン} lines, new shipways^{造船台} must first be constructed before the actual^{製造品} material begins to flow steadily and speedily from them.

The Congress of course, must rightly keep itself informed at all times of the progress of the program. However, there is certain information, as the Congress itself will readily recognize, which, in the interests of our own security and those of the nations that we are supporting, must of needs be kept in confidence^{内密にする}.

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New circumstances are constantly ^{引き起こす} begetting new needs for our safety. I shall ask this Congress for greatly increased new ^{予算割り当て} appropriations and authorizations to carry on what we have begun.

I also ask this Congress for authority and for funds sufficient to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds, to be ^{引き渡す} turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations. Our most useful and immediate role is to act as an arsenal for them as well as for ourselves. They do not need manpower, but they do need billions of dollars' worth of the weapons of defense.

The time is near when they will not be able to pay for them all in ready cash. We cannot, and we will not, tell them that they must surrender merely because of present inability to pay for the weapons which, we know, they must have.

I do not recommend that we make them a loan of dollars with which to pay for these weapons -- a loan to be repaid in dollars. I recommend that we make it possible for those nations to continue to obtain war materials in the United States, fitting their orders into our own program. And nearly all of their material would, if the time ever came, be useful in our own defense.

Taking counsel of expert military and naval authorities, considering what is best for our own security, we are free to decide how much should be kept here and how much should be sent abroad to our friends who, by their determined and heroic resistance, are giving us time in which to make ready our own defense.

For what we send abroad we shall be repaid, repaid within a reasonable time following the ^{敵意が迫るに 伴う} close of hostilities, repaid in similar materials, or at our ^{我々が 選択するままに} option in other goods of many kinds which they can produce and which we need.

Let us say to the democracies: "We Americans are vitally concerned in your defense of freedom. We are ^{供出する} putting forth our energies, our resources, and our organizing powers to give you the strength to ^{取り戻す} regain and maintain a free world. We shall send you in ever-increasing numbers, ships, planes, tanks, guns. That is our purpose and our pledge."

In ^{成就} fulfillment of this purpose, we will not be ^{脅かす} intimidated by the threats of dictators that they will ^{～を～とみなす} regard as a ^{侵害} breach of international law or as an act of war our aid to the

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democracies which dare to resist their aggression. Such aid, such aid is not an act of war, even if a dictator should ^{一方的に} unilaterally proclaim it so to be.

And when the dictators -- if the dictators -- are ready to make war upon us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part.

They did not wait for Norway or Belgium or the Netherlands to commit an act of war. Their only interest is in a new one-way international law, which lacks mutuality ^{互い} in ^{に法を} its observance and therefore becomes an ^{道具} instrument of oppression. The happiness of future generations of Americans may well depend on how effective and how immediate we can make our aid felt. No one can tell the exact character of the emergency situations that we may be called upon to meet. The nation's hands must not be tied when the nation's life is in danger.

Yes, and we must prepare, all of us prepare, to make the sacrifices that the emergency, almost as serious as war itself, demands. Whatever stands in the way of speed and efficiency in defense, in defense preparations of any kind, must give way to the national need.

A free nation has the right to expect full cooperation from all groups. A free nation has the right to ^{～に期待} look ^{する} to the leaders of business, of labor, and of agriculture to take the lead in stimulating effort, not among other groups but within their own group.

The best way of dealing with the few ^{怠け者} slackers or trouble-makers in our midst is, first, to shame them by patriotic example, and if that fails, to use the ^{主権} sovereignty of government to save government.

As men do not live by bread alone, they do not fight by armaments alone. Those who ^{受け持つ} man our defenses and those behind them who build our defenses must have the stamina and the courage which come from unshakable belief in the manner of life which they are defending. The mighty action that we are calling for cannot be based on a ^{軽視} disregard of all the things worth fighting for.

The nation takes great satisfaction and much strength from the things which have been done to make its people conscious of their individual ^{利害関係} stake in the preservation of democratic life in America. Those things have ^{強化する} toughened the fiber of our people, have renewed their faith and strengthened their devotion to the institutions we make ready to

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protect.

Certainly this is no time for any of us to stop thinking about the social and economic problems which are the root cause of the social revolution which is today a supreme factor in the world. For there is nothing mysterious about the foundations of a healthy and strong democracy.

The basic things expected by our people of their political and economic systems are simple. They are:

Equality of opportunity for youth and for others.

Jobs for those who can work.

Security for those who need it.

The ending of special privilege for the few.

The preservation of civil liberties for all.

The enjoyment, the enjoyment of the fruits of scientific progress in a wider and constantly rising standard of living.

These are the simple, the basic things that must never be lost sight of in the ^{騒擾} turmoil and unbelievable complexity of our modern world. The inner and ^{長続きする} abiding strength of our economic and political systems is dependent upon the degree to which they fulfill these expectations.

Many subjects connected with our social economy call for immediate improvement. As examples:

We should bring more citizens under the ^{保障の対象者にする} coverage of old-age ^{老齢年金} pensions and unemployment ^{失業保険} insurance.

We should widen the opportunities for adequate medical care.

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We should plan a better system by which persons deserving or needing ^{有給の} gainful employment may obtain it.

I have called for personal sacrifice, and I am ^{～を確信する} assured of the willingness of almost all Americans to respond to that call. A part of the sacrifice means the payment of more money in taxes. In my ^{予算教書} budget message I will recommend that a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying for today. No person should try, or be allowed to get rich out of the program, and the ^{納税の原理} principle of tax payments in accordance ^{～に応じて} with ability to pay should be ^{絶えず公衆の面前に} constantly ^{さらす} before our eyes to guide our legislation.

If the Congress maintains these principles, the voters, putting patriotism ahead ^{お財布} pocketbooks, will give ^{議員諸君} you their applause.

In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

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 ^{欠乏} want, which, translated into ^{世界的な} world ^{観点} terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its ^{住人} inhabitants, everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear, which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide ^{世界的軍備削減} reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough ^{形式} fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor, anywhere in the world.

That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world ^{達成可能な} attainable in our own time and generation. That kind of world is the very antithesis of the so-called “new order” of tyranny which the dictators seek to create with the crash of a bomb.

To that new order we oppose the greater conception, the moral order. A good society is able

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to face ^{陰謀}schemes of world domination and foreign revolutions alike without fear.

Since the beginning of our American history we have been ^{～に携わる}engaged in change, in a ^{永続的な}perpetual, peaceful revolution, a revolution which goes on steadily, quietly, adjusting itself to changing conditions without the ^{強制収容所}concentration camp or the quicklime in the ditch. The world order which we seek is the cooperation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society.

This nation has placed its destiny in the hands and heads and hearts of its millions of free men and women, and its faith in freedom under the guidance of God. Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights and keep them. Our strength is our unity of purpose.

To that high concept there can be no end save victory.