MY FELLOW AMERICANS

FIRST, I must express my gratitude to the radio and television networks of the nation for the opportunities they have given me, over the years, to bring special messages to our people.

My special thanks go to them for the opportunity of addressing you this evening.
first, I must express my gratitude to the radio and television networks. They have been a source of comfort and inspiration to me, and the years to bring special messages to people. My thanks go to them on the strength of and love from their service.

MY Fellow AMERICANS

THREE DAYS from now, after half a century in the service of our country, I shall lay down the responsibilities of office as, in traditional and solemn ceremony, the authority of the Presidency is vested in my successor.

THIS EVENING I come to you with a message of leave-taking and farewell, and to share a few final thoughts with you, my countrymen.
LIKE EVERY OTHER CITIZEN,
I wish the new President, and all who will
labor with him, Godspeed.

I pray that the coming years
will be blessed with peace and prosperity
for all.

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OUR PEOPLE expect their President
and the Congress to find essential agreement
on issues of great moment,
the wise resolution of which will better
shape the future of the Nation.
MY OWN RELATIONS

with the Congress, which began
on a remote and tenuous basis
when, long ago, a member of the
Senate appointed me to West Point,
have since ranged to the intimate
during the war and immediate post-war
period, and, finally,
to the mutually interdependent
during these past eight years.
IN THIS FINAL RELATIONSHIP, the Congress and the Administration have, on most vital issues, cooperated well to serve the national good rather than mere partisanship, and so have assured that the business of the Nation should go forward.

So, my official relationship with the Congress ends in a feeling, on my part, of gratitude that we have been able to do so much together.

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WE NOW STAND ten years past the midpoint of a century that has witnessed four major wars among great nations.
Three of these involved our own country.

Despite these holocausts America is today the strongest, the most influential and the most productive nation in the world.

Understandably proud of this pre-eminence, we yet realize that America's leadership and prestige depend, not merely upon our unmatched material progress, riches and military strength, but on how we use our power in the interests of world peace and human betterment.

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THROUGHOUT AMERICA'S ADVENTURE

in free government, our basic purposes
have been to keep the peace;
to foster progress in human
achievement, and to enhance liberty,
dignity and integrity among people
and among nations.

To strive for less would be unworthy
of a free and religious people.

Any failure traceable to arrogance,
or our lack of comprehension
or readiness to sacrifice
would inflict upon us grievous hurt
both at home and abroad.
PROGRESS TOWARD THESE noble goals is persistently threatened by the conflict now engulfing the world.

It commands our whole attention, absorbs our very beings.

We face a hostile ideology -- global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose, and insidious in method.

Unhappily, the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration.
To meet it successfully, there is called for, not so much the emotional and transitory sacrifices of crisis, but rather those which enable us to carry forward steadily, surely, and without complaint the burdens of a prolonged and complex struggle — with liberty the stake!!!

ONLY THUS SHALL we remain, despite every provocation, on our charted course toward permanent peace and human betterment.
CRISES there will continue to be.

In meeting them, whether foreign or domestic, great or small, there is a recurring temptation to feel that some spectacular and costly action could become the miraculous solution to all current difficulties.

A huge increase in newer elements of our defense; development of unrealistic programs to cure every ill in agriculture; a dramatic expansion in basic and applied research -- these and many other possibilities, (each possibly promising in itself,) may be suggested as the only way to the road we wish to travel.
BUT EACH PROPOSAL must be weighed in the light of a broader consideration: The need to maintain balance in and among national programs — balance between the private and the public economy; balance between cost and hoped for advantage; balance between the clearly necessary and the comfortably desirable; balance between our essential requirements as a nation and the duties imposed by the nation upon the individual; balance between actions of the moment and the national welfare of the future.
Good judgment seeks balance and progress; lack of it eventually finds imbalance and frustration.

THE RECORD of many decades stands as proof that our people and their government have, in the main, understood these truths and have responded to them well, in the face of stress and threat.

But threats, new in kind or degree, constantly arise.

I mention two only.
A VITAL ELEMENT in keeping the peace is our military establishment.

Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction.

OUR MILITARY ORGANIZATION today bears little relation to that known by any of my predecessors in peacetime, or indeed by the fighting men of World War II or Korea.

UNTIL THE LATEST of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry.
AMERICAN MAKERS of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well.

But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions.

Added to this, three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment.

WE ANNUALLY spend on military security more than the net income of all United States Corporations.
THIS CONJUNCTION of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience.

The total influence -- economic, political, even spiritual -- is felt in every city, every State house, every office of the Federal government.

We recognize the imperative need for this development.

Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications.

Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.
IN THE COUNCILS of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex.

The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

WE MUST NEVER let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes.

We should take nothing for granted.
Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.

AKIN TO, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades.

IN THIS REVOLUTION, research has become central; it also becomes more formalized, complex, and costly.
A steadily increasing share
is conducted for, by, or at the direction of,
the Federal government.

TODAY, the solitary inventor,
tinkering in his shop,
has been overshadowed by task forces
of scientists in laboratories
and testing fields.

In the same fashion, the free
university, historically the fountainhead
of free ideas and scientific discovery,
has experienced a revolution
in the conduct of research.

Partly because of the huge costs
involved, a government contract
becomes, virtually, a substitute
for intellectual curiosity.
For every old blackboard
there are now hundreds of new electronic computers.

THE PROSPECT of domination
of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations,
and the power of money is ever present --
and is gravely to be regarded.

YET, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should,
we must also be alert to the equal
and opposite danger that public policy
could itself become the captive
of a scientific-technological elite.
IT IS THE TASK of statesmanship
to mold, to balance, and to integrate
these and other forces,
new and old, within the principles
of our democratic system --
ever aiming toward
the supreme goals of our free society.

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ANOTHER FACTOR in maintaining
balance involves the element of time.

As we peer into society's future,
we -- you and I, and our government --
must avoid the impulse to live
only for today, plundering,
for our own ease and convenience,
the precious resources of tomorrow.
We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage.

We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow.

* * * *

DOWN THE LONG LANE of the history yet to be written America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect.
SUCH A CONFEDERATION must be one of equals.

The weakest must come to the conference table with the same confidence as do we, protected as we are by our moral, economic, and military strength.

That table, though scarred by many past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of the battlefield.

DISARMAMENT, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative.
Together we must learn how to compose differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose.

Because this need is so sharp and apparent I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment.

As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war -- as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years -- I wish I could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight.
HAPPLY, I can say that war has been avoided.

Steady progress toward our ultimate goal has been made.

But, so much remains to be done!

As a private citizen, I shall never cease to do what little I can to help the world advance along that road.

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SO -- in this, my last good night to you as your President -- I thank you for the many opportunities you have given me for public service in war and peace.
I trust that in that service you will find some things worthy; as for the rest of it, I know you will find ways to improve performance in the future.

YOU AND I -- my fellow citizens -- need to be strong in our faith that all nations, under God, will reach the goal of peace with justice.

May we be ever unswerving in devotion to principle, confident but humble with power, diligent in pursuit of the Nation's great goals.
TO ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD,

I once more give expression
to America's prayerful and continuing aspiration:

We pray that peoples of all faiths,
all races, all nations, may have
their great human needs satisfied;
that those now denied opportunity
shall come to enjoy it to the full;
that all who yearn for freedom
may experience its spiritual blessings;
that those who have freedom will understand
also, its heavy responsibilities;
that all who are insensitive to the needs
of others will learn charity;
that the scourges of poverty, disease and ignorance will be made to disappear from the earth, and that, in the goodness of time, all peoples will come to live together in a peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love.

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How—on Tuesday noon I am to become a United States citizen. I am proud to do so. I thank you and goodnight.