

made the United States powerful. Actually, the U.S. poured more resources into the war than Germany, Russia, and Great Britain put together. The war weakened, rather than strengthened, America. But it made apparent the great amount of strength that had been latent here. This strength had been developed as a result of the system of free enterprise, which stimulated the abilities of our people and caused that those of industrial and economic ability and leadership should come to the front, not simply because someone liked them and appointed them or because they were able to persuade somebody to vote for them, but because they proved their abilities in the turbulence of active and free competition.

The failure of the socialistic principle has frequently been demonstrated in the history of Soviet Russia. Thus, in the 1920s it was necessary to introduce the so-called "New Economic Policy", by which a large measure of free enterprise was permitted in Moscow marketing. By this temporary return to free enterprise, the economy was pulled out of the morass into which it had fallen.

Another interesting instance occurred about 1930, when Stalin desired to secure more gold to use in purchasing machinery and goods from western nations. The best experts were sent out, equipped with modern devices, to hunt for gold in the wastes of Siberia. Comparatively little was accomplished, and only a small fraction of the gold desired was found. It was decided that in order to have success, a certain type of activity must be encouraged, which they had been attempting to suppress. Word was given out that men would be permitted freely to go and prospect for gold, and would be well paid for what they found, even being allowed to spend their money at special stores, where they could buy western goods that were not available to