

#1 FDR



Franklin Delano Roosevelt: Socialist. Prior to falling ill with polio, he ran as vice-president with James Cox as president in 1920. FDR made 26 speeches in support of world government at that time. People rejected the idea of giving up Constitutional government and having the states be abolished. In 1932, despite his handicap, he managed to become elected on the Democratic ticket as U.S. president at which time, he tried again to get the

states abolished and replaced by world government regions. His New World (Moral) Order, was called the "New Deal." He wanted to merge the nations of the Western Hemisphere into one government. By 1943 he had Ten Federal Regions operating in the United States, with named persons as chairmen. Ralph Carr, the Colorado governor blew the whistle on what FDR was doing. The Congress cut off the funding for Roosevelt's National Resources Planning Board and ordered it closed down. During his years in office, much of the basic documents and plans for today's socialist conversion were formed. Rockefeller funded, Chas. E. Merriam taught him to use 'democracy' as a stand-in word for communism and internationalism (world government). He tried to pack the Supreme Court to get his socialist goals approved.

Dualistic language (double meanings) came into great use to quell opposition. FDR took the nation off the gold standard which has debased our money. The only backing we now have for our dollars is under "the full faith and credit of the United States."

FDR is greatly venerated today by socialists in both the Democratic and Republican parties as being their great leader, their great hero. Helping the poor or enhancing the economy is one thing, but overthrowing the system of government is called treason. After Roosevelt altered the president's office, the socialist take-over of the United States has not stopped. Every president since has followed his lead. Roosevelt had hoped to be the first president of the world, and signing of the United Nations Charter could have advanced him to that status, but he died of a heart attack in 1945.

The people who cast the votes don't decide an election, the people who count the votes do.

Joseph Stalin

Global Gulag

The New Deal built the New World Order

The New Deal had its feet of clay mired "one in the Red mud of Soviet communism and the other in the stinking cesspool of pagan plutocracy."

Father Coughlin



Three Marxists plotting the NWO

When a nation fails to learn the true history of its past, the people are doomed to reside within a fairy tale of delusions. Once that deception becomes ingrained into the popular culture, the task of the tyrant simplifies. How soon the country is transformed into a civic ordeal and betrayal of principle and heritage. Then, the masses cling to the big lie as fact; the new gospel for the social order becomes transformed into a somber reality. Finally, only the very few question its veracity.

Most of us were born into a society that abandoned the essence of our founding country. The quiet revolution that destroyed America was conducted in full view and sanctified with government attainment. The past was buried without a solemn ceremony and the New Deal was born to reconstruct a fatherland upon the ashes of the American experience. The mother's milk of this overthrow in fundamental values was based upon the Marxism of patrician traitors. FDR was the supreme socialist. His ideal was the total destruction of the balanced "Federalism" that shared power, affirmed State's Rights and respected individual Liberty.

The blind and mentally deficient refuse to face the record of treachery that Roosevelt

imposed. The deformed dictator shared a collective identity with Stalin, a lust for power that approached Hitler and a deceit only surpassed by Churchill. All four were allies of Socialism. Only slender degrees of separation and fabricated nuances of emphasis disguise their mutual love for totalitarian control over their own country and global vision.

The New Deal is pure Socialism. Communists are proud of their involvement with FDR: "When the Great Depression of the 1930s created conditions that made working-class victories both possible and necessary, if reaction and fascism was to be defeated, Communists were at the center of building of the new unions of the CIO, and providing the grassroots force that propelled the New Deal government of Franklin Roosevelt, the most advanced government of non-socialist reform in U.S. history, to enact social security and unemployment insurance, minimum wages and the 40-hour week, and create the National Labor Relations Board to protect workers rights to form unions and other major reforms."

For citizens to look kindly upon Roosevelt and the mutated expansion patrimony of central planning, requires a total ignorance why the Revolution of 1776 was fought and the distrust and fears that founding patriots had towards an all powerful central government. When FDR's close advisor Douglas said: "The present pseudo-planned economy leads relentlessly into the complete autocracy and tyranny of the Collectivist State", it was one of the few honest statement made during the New Deal.

Examine the real historic record of the New Deal and ask if the prospects of liberty and the pursuit of happiness were fostered by the alphabet soup federal agencies that converted our free enterprise and voluntary association country into a system of federal despotic command and control?

The core hoax of the last century is that the government is a force for reform that leads to improvement in the condition of ordinary citizens. The New Deal was a *coup d'état* designed by plutocrats, for installing an oligarchy, to achieve an autocracy, administered by quisling bureaucrats. The Wilsonian internationalist hallucination was consummated by Roosevelt. FDR was a Commie soul mate - Liberal Democrat style - of Uncle Joe.

FDR defined Freedom of Speech as Stalin did, i.e. he used the Marxist formulation 'Freedom of Information' in his speeches.

FDR pressed a bill to eliminate the right to bear arms, the guarantee of all others.

FDR told Churchill that "an unwritten Constitution is better than a written one." When reminded there was the Constitution, FDR said after his 1936 inauguration "Yes, but it's the Constitution as I understand it - flexible enough (to do what he wanted)." He admiringly told Churchill that Stalin didn't have to worry about Congresses and Parliaments, "he's the whole works." In a letter to a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, FDR wrote- "I hope your committee will not permit doubt as to Constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation."

FDR did not believe in Constitutional checks and balances - he tried to destroy and was prepared to defy the Supreme Court and Congress. He did not believe in advise and consent or the rule of law - he waged war and made treaties without Congressional approval. He did not believe in representative democracy and often said that since Congress did not reflect the will of the people they should be ignored.

Probably the best exposition of FDR's procedures regarding the rule of law vs the rule of men was said by his top deputy, KGB agent Harry Hopkins, to his aides - "I want to assure you that we are not afraid of exploring anything within the law, and we have here a lawyer who will declare anything you want to do legal."

FDR defined democracy just as Joseph Stalin did - as the mere act of voting.

The current crop of brainwashed trolls that praise Social Security as an enlightened benefit and Medicaid as advanced social compassion are already countered among the walking dead. Youth are indoctrinated to accept a Marxist orientation by prodigy freaks for a Satanic State. Black roped oppressors enforce the mandates of the temple of doom and incarcerate anyone they deem a vigilante. The legacy of the New Deal conditioned the fools to accept the New World Order.

Most inhabitants of the United States relish their subservient status and enthusiastically embrace their captivity. The most common attitude is that the world has become a global village for housing the thralls in a benign gulag. Accept your role, enjoy your condition and praise your masters . . . As long as any vestige of the New Deal is considered legitimate, the prospects for restoring a true Republic are futile. The notion of social benefits is abhorrent to any self respecting person. Government management by bribes is insulting. Conformity and coercion are inevitable when people relinquish their natural rights to oppose seduction from the rapist.

The incremental transformation into a global union under the rule of master elites has switched into high gear. FDR was a devil dining on the carcasses of manipulated naive citizens. What's your excuse? Your parents and grandparents bought into the lie, so don't claim any pretext that the next evolution into the New World Order will be beneficial. All Communists are Statists, every Fascist is a Statist and every form of Socialism is Statism. Each are un-American, the New Deal set the stage for the NWO.

SARTRE - August 19, 2003

THE New World Order - AIN'T SO NEW! Re.1

TEN GROUPS INSTEAD OF THE 50 STATES

1935



1991

PRES. GEO. BUSH'S NEW WORLD ORDER IS A REHASH OF F.D.R.'S WORLD GOVT. PLANS

The diagram of the U. S. on the left is the plan set forth by the National Resources Planning Board in the 1930's during the administration of FDR with the stated purpose of abolishing the states. Read the attached article which accompanied the map as they ran in the New York Times in 1935. In the least, read the first paragraph and the last paragraph. Since the public outcry was so great, the Congress shut down the National Resources Planning Board in 1942; however the plans of the NRPB were shelved only temporarily.

The diagram on the right depicts the updated version of a "regionalized" United States. The dormant plans were activated in 1969 under Pres. Richard M. Nixon who partitioned the nation thusly in order to install the regional system. In 1935 "regionalists" were called "revisionists". The plans today are the same as they were then - to disintegrate the states and the counties and to substitute a socialist management system. The new management system is not only geographical in change - it is a totally different concept of government, socially and economically. It means complete control - a totally centralized government in Washington, D.C. It is both totalitarianism and dictatorship commanded under the United Nations system.

THE PLAN
TO ABOLISH
OUR STATES
AND OUR
CONSTITUTIONS

WHEN THE STATES ARE ABOLISHED ENTIRELY (WHICH IS VERY NEAR) OUR PALLADIUM OF FREEDOM & LIBERTY WILL SIMULTANEOUSLY BE ABOLISHED. THE REGIONAL SYSTEM IS MILITARY IN FULL OPERATION. THESE ACTIVITIES BEING CARRIED OUT BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE AGAINST THE LAW! PROTEST TO YOUR STATE REPRESENTATIVE.



NINE GROUPS INSTEAD OF THE 48 STATES

NINE GROUPS INSTEAD OF THE 48 STATES

BY DELEET CLARK

WASHINGTON.

THERE is a growing sentiment—it is still too inchoate to be termed a movement—among certain members of Congress with advanced social views and a willingness to break with tradition, in favor of drastic change in our form of government to facilitate nation-wide reforms frequently blocked by the very nature of our confederation. Since, obviously, there is political dynamite in any proposal to abolish States in so far as they provide a check upon the Federal Government, no one has yet dared to broach publicly the thesis that the abolition would be in the public interest and is, in fact, a distinct possibility in the somewhat distant future. Yet there are those who feel that the change should be made.

The reasons advanced for such a revolutionary step are on their face sound enough. A study of our recent legislative history, beginning with the imposition of a Federal income tax in the Wilson administration, reveals clearly that virtually every great national reform movement, economic or social, has brought up short against constitutional inhibitions against Federal regulation of interstate matters.

A Federal income tax could not be imposed until the long, tedious process of amending the Constitution had been carried through. A national prohibition law could not be obtained without amendment of the Constitution. Equal suffrage for women had to go the same route; there is pending a constitutional amendment to permit the abolition, on a national scale, of child labor. None of these measures, good or bad, could be adopted without altering our basic law, and, what is of almost equal importance, none of them could be nullified without going through the same process in reverse.

But even these are relatively minor difficulties. It may well be a good thing that important changes are confronted with so formidable

A Proposal for Rebuilding the Structure of Government In Order to Deal With Issues on a National Scale

a hurdle as a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and a three-fourths vote of the States. The really alarming feature, these men assert, is the fact that in times of genuine emergency, when traditional State sovereignty must be forgotten for the common welfare, emergency acts of the Federal Government can be effectively nullified by the fact that there exist State lines which cannot be crossed by that great national policeman.

The time has come, they say, when we should realize that the functions of the Federal Government have become much more than those of a peace officer, when the progressive welding of forty-eight States into one nation calls for recognition, through revision of what has become a cumbersome instrument of government.

This talk has arisen largely under the New Deal, which has brought to the fore urgent national problems that can be met only on a national scale; proposed remedies are often

virtually checkmated by the fact of State sovereignty. The industrial control features of the National Industrial Recovery Act have been repeatedly declared unconstitutional in the inferior Federal courts; the controverted Section 7a, governing labor relations, has only recently been held unconstitutional except in interstate commerce, and the term "interstate" so construed as virtually to nullify the operations of the section under any circumstances.

ATACKS on the constitutionality of the power development program of the Federal Government, on its regulation of national resources such as lumber and oil, on its efforts at slum clearance, have multiplied to such an extent that New Deal administrators go about these days with their fingers habitually crossed.

And it is not always the Federal foot that the shoe pinches. Only a few weeks ago a sovereign State—

New York—was told by the Supreme Court of the United States that it must not regulate the price of milk within its borders if that milk was produced in another State, since that would constitute an interference with interstate commerce.

While many of the more advanced school do not necessarily quarrel with these decisions on legal grounds, they are tremendously irked by the system which makes them possible. It takes a very great judge indeed, they admit, to fly in the face of tradition and establish an important precedent. Even those who would shy away from any suggestion of fundamental change in our instrument of government believe some action is necessary, or if not action then change of method, if all reform legislation of a national character is not to be hampered by literal-minded court opinions.

Among those who believe the courts should accept social and economic change as a controlling fac-

tor in approving or nullifying legislation, and who are profoundly dissatisfied with the (to them) artificial barriers provided by State lines, is Senator Wagner of New York.

Senator Wagner, himself a lawyer and former justice of a high State tribunal, and sponsor in his Senatorial career of much social reform legislation, believes that adherence to the letter of a document adopted nearly 150 years ago by thirteen seaboard States, with few of our present problems, tends to make of that document a dead thing, rather than the living organism it was intended to be. Such interpretation, he believes, is contrary to the best legal thought of our whole history, and he foresees what might amount to a blockade of "public welfare" legislation unless State frontiers cease to be barriers in the path of social advancement.

There are, he pointed out recently, two major considerations before the Supreme Court when it is called upon to determine the constitutionality of a given law. The first is: "Does the legislation violate due process of law or infringe liberty of contract?" This, he added, "involves determination of whether the force of government has overstepped the boundary that separates it from freedom of the individual under our constitutional system." The second consideration is: "Has the Federal Government acted within the limits of its delegated authority under the commerce clause, or has it overstepped the boundary that separates national action from State action?"

Neither of these boundaries, said Senator Wagner, should be fixed or inflexible, because "changing social and economic conditions transmute personal questions into social questions and State issues into national issues." As an example of what once was considered unconstitutional in that it infringed the rights of the individual, the Senator recalled a decision in 1904, when the



Courtesy National Park Service.

(Continued from Page 5)

Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a New York law prohibiting employment for more than ten hours a day in bakeries. The ground for the court's opinion was that the law constituted a "meddlesome interference" with individual liberty! Yet in 1917 Congress could decree an eight-hour day for all railway employees, and it occurred to no one that this infringed upon the liberties of the individual.

Senator Wagner's feeling is perhaps intensified by the fact that he is titular author of the National Industrial Recovery Act, an act which, whatever its purpose later became, was originally intended primarily as a measure of social and business reform. And it is this act which is subject to a more concerted attack than perhaps any other New Deal law. The Senator's own Labor Disputes Bill, now pending, may well face similar attack if it becomes law.

"The question of whether something affects interstate commerce and is therefore subject to national regulation," said the Senator, summing up his argument, "depends upon shifting and complex economic and social facts quite as much as the question of whether a matter is affected with a public interest to the extent necessary to justify State interference with 'freedom of contract.'"

HOWEVER, Senator Wagner is not yet ready to join the ranks of those who would change our governmental system to facilitate national reform. Going back over the history and development of the Supreme Court, he sees with rising hope a slow but steady progression toward a broader social attitude on the part of that final tribunal. It is his hope and belief that the court itself will solve the problem which he recognizes as so urgent.

Others are not so optimistic. Courts are notoriously slow at best, they point out, and much harmful delay can result through legal procedure before a case ever reaches the Supreme bench. Any one of the inferior Federal judges could, it is asserted, easily tie up matters for a long time through mistaken judgment or too literal interpretation of the Constitution.

NINE GROUPS IN THE PLACE OF OUR 48 STATES

A Proposal to Rebuild the Structure of the Federal Government in Order to Deal With Important Issues on a National Scale

The Revisionists, as they are being called for lack of a better term, believe the only genuine remedy is whatever constitutional change may be necessary to get rid of the troublesome commerce clause. This clause, they contend, is nothing less than a minor survival of the idea that States might levy tariffs. The levying of tariffs between States was specifically forbidden in the Constitution to which they consented, but the distinction between interstate and intrastate commerce was allowed to remain. This distinction now is little more than a quibble, the Revisionists contend, and should be obliterated.

BUT how bring about this greater cohesion, this enhancement of the Federal Government's power to cross State lines for the general good? The most common-sense answer is to abolish the so-called States' rights entirely, preserving State lines only for sentimental reasons, and reaper the United States into eight or ten great departments, to be locally self-governed but without the power to hamstring the national government in its legislative acts.

Such a plan would envisage a national House of Representatives of the same membership and on the same basis as at present. Each member would be chosen from a Congressional district as now. The Senate, on the other hand, would be made up of an equal number of members from each department, to be elected at large.

On this basis the membership of the Senate might be the same as now, or it might be slightly larger or smaller. For example, if there were eight departments there could be twelve Senators at large from each department. Or if there were ten departments, there could be 100 Senators, with ten from each department. Or with nine departments there could be ninety Senators. The Governor of each department would be chosen at large by popular vote.

...

THE matter of local autonomy, the proponents of this scheme say, could be worked out as a detail in the larger plan. It could, perhaps, apply to police and fire protection within the department, and to public schools, sanitation and the like. But taxation, general social and economic regulation, in fact, anything for which there would be no valid reason for local differentiation, would be in the province of the Federal Government.

There would be a uniform system of marriage and divorce, a uniform system of social insurance and labor regulation, uniform national banking and uniform traffic regulations. And since the departmental governors, while elective, would be responsible to the President just as county Sheriffs are now responsible to the Governor of a State, sufficient uniformity could be had in primary education and other matters intimately affecting the national weal.

To provide for strictly local expenses, a pro rata share of the national revenue would be turned over to the departments. Elimination of party duplicating systems, it is held, would make possible vast economies.

To those who suggest that such a centralization of functions would make for a tremendous bureaucracy and unutterable confusion, its proponents blandly reply that things could not be much worse confounded than at present, and add that obviously such a system would have to be worked out in minute detail long in advance of execution. As for bureaucracy, they point to the already lengthening arm of the Federal Government, and hint that it might be less wasteful if it were extended a bit further.

To the argument that elimination of this particular set of checks and balances, making it possible to enact all sorts of vital legislation by a simple act of Congress, would invite the danger of large numbers of ill-considered laws being foisted on the citizenry, reply is made that, on the other hand, bad laws would be equally easy to get rid of.

There is no purpose to abolish the Constitution or deprive the Supreme Court of its self-assumed power to pass on legislation. There would still be that system of checks—the whole Federal process remaining the same, except that State governments as such would cease to exist.

Strange as it may seem, a mutuality of interest among the States follows roughly sectional lines. There are problem children, whose cases the revisionists would weigh before tossing a State into the appropriate basket. One proposed division would be approximately as follows:

- (1) Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—all New England.
- (2) New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia.
- (3) Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee.
- (4) Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.
- (5) Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Missouri.
- (6) Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.
- (7) Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.
- (8) Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah and Colorado.
- (9) Washington, Oregon and California.

...

Obviously many quarrels would arise before this grouping could be carried to a successful conclusion. For example, there is West Virginia, orphan child of the war between the States. Virginia might want to reclaim this lost province, but, on the other hand, its dominant industry would appear to place it with Pennsylvania.

Tennessee and Kentucky also present problems, particularly Kentucky. Are they North, East or South? Both would vehemently deny any affiliation, spiritual or otherwise, with the North, yet Northern Kentucky might well be affiliated with Ohio. And there is strong reason to suspect that neither would choose to amalgamate with the States along the lower Mississippi. The proponent of this particular line-up contends that their principal interest lies with the States to the east.

THE problem of designations for the proposed departments would be considerable. Certainly to avoid strife, any thought of designations suggesting present State names would have to be discarded.

The first group is simple enough—the Department of New England. But thereafter the difficulty starts. How devise a name to describe that great commercial group bounded by New York on the north and West Virginia on the south? "Department of Commerce" obviously would never do. Urbana has been suggested, or simply the Department of the Middle Atlantic.

Sloping southwest to the region of chronic Statehood, the third department could be called the Department of the Irreconcilables, or merely the Department of the South Atlantic.

Group 4 might well be named the Department of the Gulf, the Department of the Mississippi, or, to please Louisiana, the Côte d'Azur. Group 5 suggests the Department of the Southwest, or, more poetically, of the Frontier.

Group 6 would undoubtedly like to get away from "Middle West," and might be known as the Department of the Inland Seas, or, simply, of the Great Lakes. Group 7 suggests the Department of the Prairies, or perhaps the Department of Experimentation.

Yesterday's Plans -

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, Cont'd

Group 8 and Group 9 are relatively easy: the Department of the Rockies and the Department of Transmontane, or, if your prefer, the Department of the Pacific.

NO one seems to have worked out anything resembling a definite plan for so altering the Federal Constitution. The very nature and origin of our form of government are such that unforeseen questions arise. Could it be brought about by a simple constitutional amendment, and if so, would an amendment of so fundamental a nature require the affirmative vote of more than three-fourths of the States to validate it?

Aside from the strictly legal and mechanical problems involved, clearly the greatest difficulty in the path of such a profound reorganization of our political system is sheer pride of Statehood. While generally stronger in the East than in the West, this sentiment is a powerful force. There has appeared of late a remarkable resurgence of State consciousness, a self-assertiveness on the part of States some of which in the old pre-depression days hardly knew they had boundaries. Whether the issue will ever be raised is a moot question. The real visionists may never be heard from publicly—especially if the Federal courts soon experience a miraculous transformation and begin with unanimity interpreting law in the light of social change.

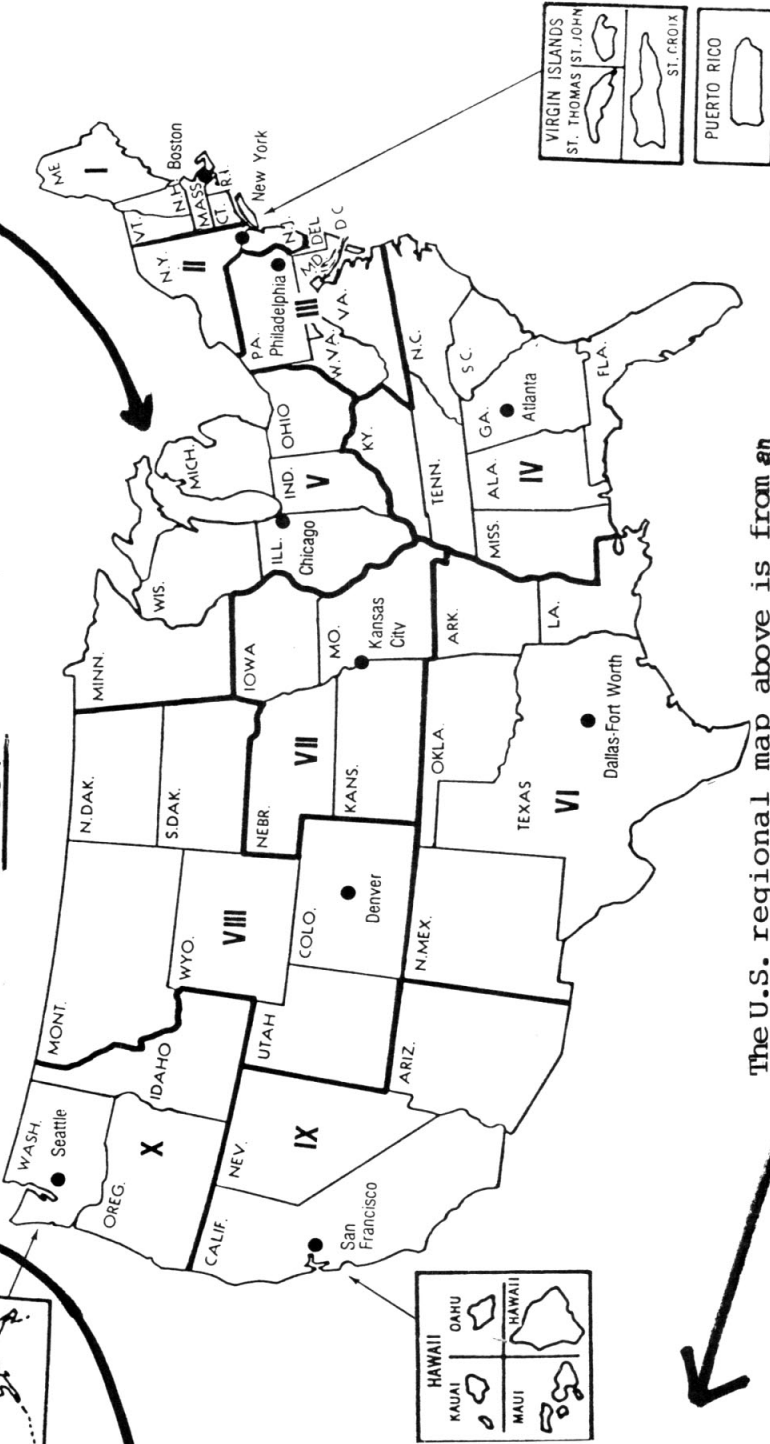
1935

In the 1930's when people rejected the idea of abolishing the states, the method by which the effort was to be continued is revealed in the very last two paragraphs in this article. Judges were selected who did "begin with unanimity to interpret law in the light of the changes" desired by the designers of the new world order. Geographical, physical, economic, and social changes were then engineered to accommodate and promote the transition with the Congress supplying continual legislation to advance the effort.

Today's Reality

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF UNITED NATIONS COMMAND

1991



The U.S. regional map above is from an official government publication.

BY KEEPING THE PEOPLE IN UTTER IGNORANCE, WHAT WAS ONCE A THEORY IN THE THIRTIES, THUS BECAME AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT. DUAL GOVERNMENTS HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION SINCE THE ABOVE UNITED NATIONS TEN REGIONS WERE INSTALLED. CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT HANGS ON A THIN THREAD. AS SOON AS OUR GUNS GET TAKEN AWAY, OUR CONSTITUTION AND INDIVIDUAL LAND OWNERSHIP WILL CEASE, WHICH IS A STATED GOAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS. YOUR STATE LEGISLATURE COULD STOP THIS AGAIN AS IN F.D.R.'S DAY.

BRAINWASHING AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE

Illustrated on the package of Kix cereal.

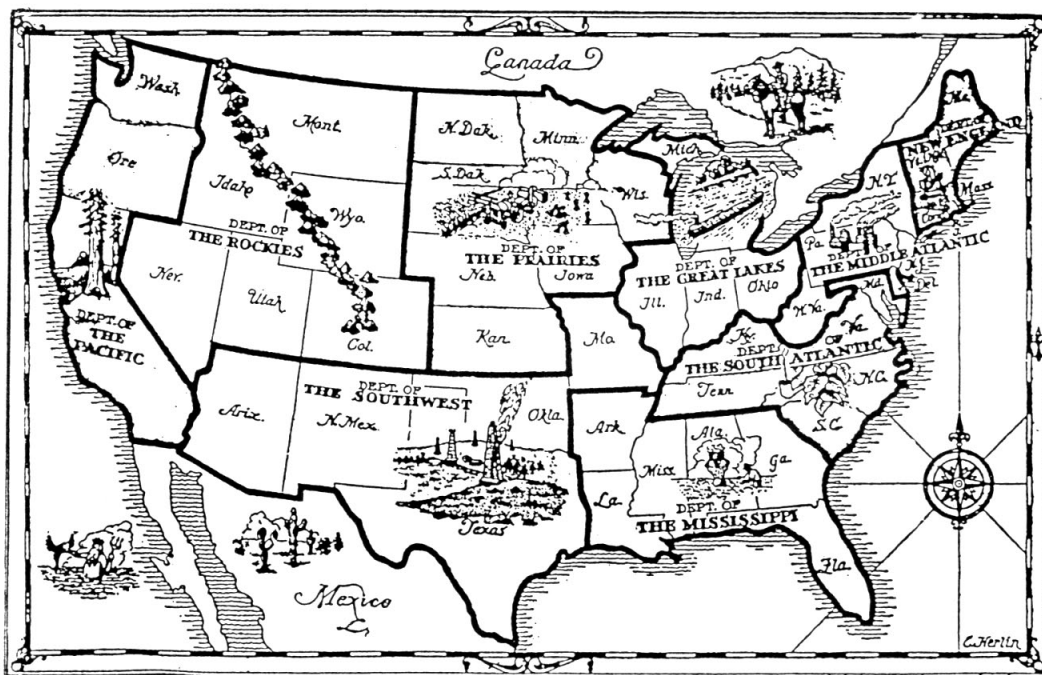


You will find the above map in color on the back of your children's breakfast cereal package ("Kix" - a General Mills product). It is labeled "AMERICA'S REGIONS! EXPLORE THIS GREAT LAND OF OURS". The purpose is to indoctrinate families around the breakfast table into accepting the partitioning of the United States into "regions". It is no secret! The purpose of dividing the United States into regions is explained in the article below entitled "Nine Groups Instead of the Forty-Eight States." These groups were also known as "departments" and they were assigned names. Alaska and Hawaii were not states until 1959.

The article below, which ran in the New York Times Magazine on April 21, 1935, disclosed the primary reason for the new "departments" (regions), which was to make a "drastic change in our form of government...and to abolish our states". However, the outgoing governor in the State of Colorado blew the whistle on this unlawful activity and exposed the plan which brought this 1935 effort to a temporary halt.

Everyone knows that if the states are abolished our Constitution will be abolished because the Constitution is a compact amongst the states(which protects the natural rights of the people). At the conclusion of the article it was admitted that there would be great resistance to this plan. Those who favored it were called "revisionists".

The New York Times Magazine, April 21, 1935



The Map of the United States as It Might Be Redrawn by the "Revisionists"—States' Rights Would Be Abolished and the Country Would Be Divided Into Nine Departments

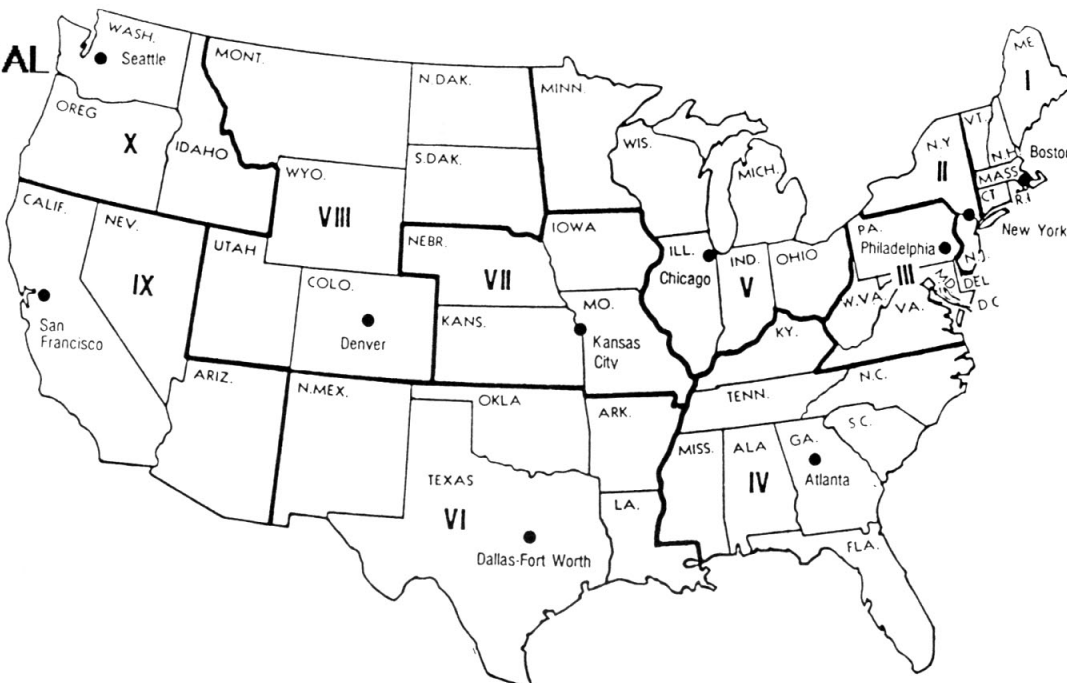
← This 1935 article concluded with this sentence: "The revisionists may never be heard from publicly, especially if the federal courts soon experience a miraculous transformation and begin with unanimity interpreting law in the light of social change." (This transformation was engineered by the appointment of judges: their education and placement. It also explains why the courts do not object to this illegal activity.)

For a copy of 1935 article send \$2.00 to Comm. for Const'l Treaties P.O. Box 1776 Hanford, Ca 93232

NINE GROUPS INSTEAD OF THE 48 STATES

THE INTERNATIONAL REGIONS WHICH CONTROL THE UNITED STATES TODAY

are
America's entry
into the world
of
reverse reality.



The 1930's term "revisionists" could still be used today. The above map shows the ten region delineations under which the United States has been operated since 1972. These are administrative units of United Nations control over our country. All of the people of the United States were placed into one of the above ten federal "regions" on February 14, 1972 and sold into internationalization simply by the issuance of an order coming from one man. The order is known as Executive Order No.11647 and it was issued by President Richard M. Nixon. The foreign powers who meet at the United Nations pass resolutions and these then get sent to the heads of state of every member country. The United States president also receives these resolutions and as the head of government he must get the resolution and its requirements enacted into law in the U.S. by any method possible. All the heads of state of the respective countries must each do the same. This is the reason for the strange changes in American government. It is not good. President George Bush calls the United Nations "the superior body". It is an unconstitutional outlook. Not only is it the purpose of the "regions" to abolish our states, cities, counties, and special districts, it is also working to move the people away from elected representation into a system controlled by a self-appointed elite. In the State of California the speaker of the Assembly, Willie Brown, has openly expressed a desire to abolish local governments (cities, counties, and special districts) which is part of the plan to abolish the states. The regional system is *unlimited* in its scope and powers. Thus, the regional system is actually taking us back into the OLD WORLD ORDER under kings and delivering us once again to "taxation without representation", one of the grievances which caused the War for Independence.

In the Declaration of Independence there is a principle and a requirement which does not allow our form of government to be changed WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED. The people have NOT given their consent to this obvious overthrow of our lawful 1789 Constitutional government and they never will! Most people are not even aware that such activities under regional government are going on! Worse yet, many do not consider the value of the 1789 Constitution and the important reasons why we should not allow it to be taken away from us. The 1789 Constitution is a control on power. It limits the power that man can exercise over his fellow man and it safeguards the natural rights given to the people by the Creator. It does not deal with economics. It is a necessary fortress against tyranny, usurpation and abuse. If for just these reasons alone, we should be objecting to the indoctrination and the brainwashing being fostered over our children at the breakfast table!

The regional system is a military system. This fact will become more apparent as the federal program for General and Complete Disarmament (Public Law 87-297) advances and is fully integrated on the regional basis. There is very little difference in the version of the regions printed by General Mills and the F.D.R. version. Why has this version been updated and brought forth? It begs the question: Are we switching to honor F.D.R. who worked so hard to put our country under foreign control under the United Nations? Were the numbered regions (I to X) only intended from the onset to be transitional regions? These are unanswered questions.

Joseph Stalin, a favored friend of F.D.R., in his book, "Marxism and the National Question" which was published in 1942 outlined the following: "Divide the world into regional groups as a transitional stage to total world government. Later, the regional groups can be brought all the way into single world dictatorship." (Source of Stalin quote: Valley Times, 3-22-73 Central Valley, Calif.)

TEN FEDERAL REGIONS IN 1943

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Region 5—Dallas, Texas Earl O. Mills, <i>Counselor</i>	Region 10—Juneau, Alaska James C. Rettie, <i>Act. Couns.</i>

The Designer of the Transformation

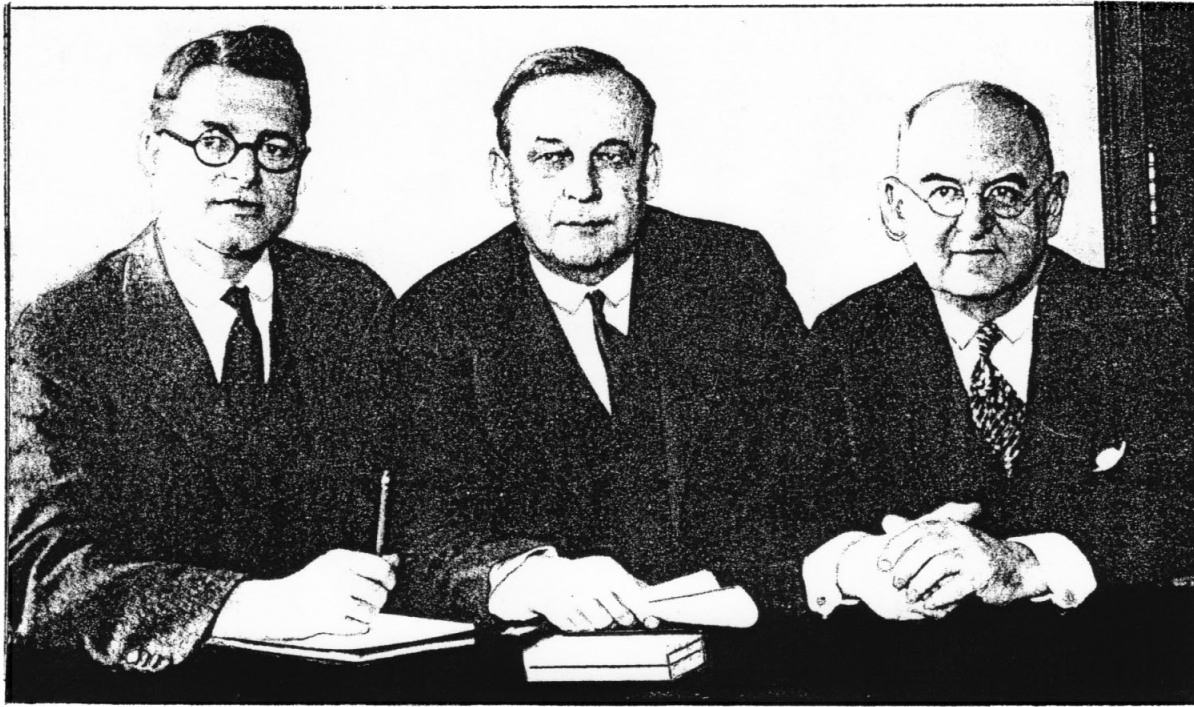


CHARLES E. MERRIAM, 1874-1953

From 1900 to 1920 he was a professor at the University of Chicago. He built a "school" on political science. He had a master in politics --he wrote several books on power -- and he understood human behavior. People, power and politics all in one internationalist's brain made him the choice to lead in the transformation of the nation from a constitutional republic to a component of the world government geo-political and economic entity. Rockefeller-Spelman fund donated 8 million to him to set up the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago, Ill. where he could direct the thinking of our public officials. Later, Rockefeller donated the land and 8 million dollars to get the United Nations planted in New York City, which provided the interlock needed for them to restructure the whole world into regionalism for their internationalist purposes. Merriam died in 1953, but he lived to see the United in 10 federal "regions" during World War II. FDR and Merriam wanted the regional development take priority over the war effort.

Merriam was generally acknowledged to be the father of the behavioral approach to political science--a movement that between 1920 and 1940 transformed American political science from a historical field studying theory to a research field examining the psychology of all forms of political activity.

THE TWILIGHT OF THE STATES



THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT, 1936-37

Left to right: Luther H. Gulick; Charles E. Merriam; Louis Brownlow

Hired by F.D.R., these three men were the central figures in the early day planning for the overthrow of the American government. One of their intentions was to abolish the states and replace them with "regions". They conceived the methodologies and techniques now being used in the gradual step-by-step transformation of the United States from a republic into a link in a socialist world order. They used the word "democracy" as a *stand-in* word for communist/socialist practices and principles that were to come.

Luther Gulick expressed his feelings for the states in this way:

"Is the *state* the appropriate instrumentality for the discharge of important functions? The answer is not a matter of conjecture, or delicate appraisal. It's a matter of brutal record: *The American state is finished!* I do not *predict* that the states *will go!* I *affirm* that they have *gone!*"

Charles E. Merriam who was the go-between for the Rockefeller family and Franklin D. Roosevelt stated:

"Fortunately, our Constitution is broad enough in its terms, flexible enough in its spirit, and capable of liberal enough interpretation by the judiciary to permit the adaptation of *democracy* to changing conditions without serious difficulty."

In his book, entitled: "*On the Agenda of Democracy*," Merriam revealed what is meant by *democracy*. It means the adoption of communist/socialist principles and goals. Many gradual step-by-step alterations were introduced leading toward the decline and eventual elimination of the state as an entity.

Second Amendment Committee P.O. Box 1776 Hanford, Ca. 93232

It started 'way back' and the intent is still there!

N.Y. TIMES

Do We Need the States?

6-2-71

By PIERS VON SIMSON

LONDON—With characteristic insight, de Tocqueville claimed that he had never "been more struck by the good sense and practical judgment of the American people than in the manner in which they elude the numberless difficulties resulting from their Federal Constitution."

This particular national talent was stretched to the full by the spectacular intellectual sleight of hand with which the Supreme Court finally upheld the constitutionality of New Deal legislation vastly expanding the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Almost thirty years have passed. The states have long grown accustomed to having merely vestigial powers. Perhaps the time has come to consider whether we really need the states at all.

The states as presently constituted are inefficient and corrupt, have long outlived their original purpose, do not correspond to any actual economic or social interests and no longer inspire either public involvement or public confidence. The continued validity of the states as units of organization and representation is open to serious challenge.

The states suffer from weak executives, fragmented and obsolete fiscal procedures, badly staffed and malapportioned legislatures, poorly administered and politically selected judiciaries, and constitutions which severely restrict their ability to meet or respond to the demands made on modern government. One writer has gone so far as to complain that the states have rarely been able to carry through administrative tasks more complicated than mulling out license plates.

It may have made sense to enshrine a Federal system in the Constitution when the precarious union of thirteen territories was at stake. But it is now hard to justify the same system if it means that the states of Nevada and California are equally represented in the Senate, though California has thirty times the population of its tiny neighbor.

The argument is not merely demographic: of all fifty states, only New York and California have greater fiscal revenues than New York City. The city with the next largest revenue, Los Angeles, surpasses fifteen states and comes within \$100-million of another three. One must add to this evidence of over-representation the fact that the smaller states are invariably the most secure in terms of Senate seats, and thus the seniority system ensures Senators from smaller states yet more disproportionate influence on Senate committees.

The attitude of modern Americans towards their state governments is quite rightly one of indifference. People are likely to think of themselves in local terms as living in a city or rural area, and in regional terms such as living in the South or the West or the Northeast, rather than to pride themselves on their citizenship of Utah or New Jersey.

State government is either distrusted or ignored or both, yet some account must be taken in any new proposal of the benefits of federalism: the element of local control without which there is excessive centralization of power. A possible solution to the problem lies in regionalization, in abolishing the states, strengthening the self-governing powers of the cities and establishing regional governments of roughly equal size with areas of jurisdiction more closely corresponding to modern economic and social realities.

The creation of such regional authorities would enable planning to be undertaken for whole parts of the country which are now cut up by arbitrary state lines. It would alleviate the chaos of fifty separate jurisdictions while leaving each region sufficient opportunity to decide its own affairs. The

regions would be areas in which the facts of geography, economic organization, social custom and political ideals have established a sense of cohesiveness and community of interest. Abolition would revitalize the Federal system by providing the central government with responsible and rational regional counterparts. Doing away with the states would make it possible to bring government back to the people again.

Piers von Simson is a British barrister who recently completed a year at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, Calif.

The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at the University at Santa Barbara, Calif. has written a "Constitution for the World" and an interim Constitution for the United States. Some public officials who have attended meetings at the C.S.D.I. are ex-U.S. atty-general Ramsay Clark; Supreme Court Justices: William O. Douglas and Warren Burger; presidents Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan.

OUR BRITISH ADVISORS

Piers Von Simson

PALM BEACH *Post Times*, JUNE 9, 1971

The States Should Be Abolished

LONDON — With characteristic insight, De Tocqueville claimed that he had never "been more struck by the good sense and practical judgment of the American people than in the manner in which they elude the numberless difficulties resulting from their federal Constitution."

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Abolition would revitalize the federal system by providing the central government with responsible and rational regional counterparts.

Doing away with the states would make it possible to bring government back to the people again.

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-two

RESOLUTIONS MEMORIALIZING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
TO INITIATE THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURES TO ENABLE THE
UNITED STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN A REPRESENTATIVE
WORLD FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

WHEREAS, GLOBAL TRANQUILITY REQUIRES AN INTERNATIONAL BODY ELECTED ON A REPRESENTATIVE BASIS FROM AMONG WORLD GOVERNMENTS; AND

WHEREAS, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH A BODY MAY REQUIRE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS; AND

WHEREAS, ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES EMPOWERS THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROPOSE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION; NOW THEREFORE BE IT

RESOLVED, THAT THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE CALLS UPON THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO PROPOSE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH WILL ENABLE PARTICIPATION IN A REPRESENTATIVE WORLD FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; AND BE IT FURTHER

RESOLVED, THAT A COPY OF THESE RESOLUTIONS BE TRANSMITTED FORTHWITH BY THE CLERK OF THE SENATE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THE PRESIDING OFFICER OF EACH BRANCH OF CONGRESS AND THE MEMBERS THEREOF FROM THE COMMONWEALTH.



SENATE, ADOPTED, MAY 13, 1992.

William M. Bulger
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

Edward B. O'Neill
CLERK OF THE SENATE

OFFERED BY:

Frederick E. Berry
SENATOR FREDERICK E. BERRY

War Against The States?

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. - Tension between the federal and state governments is neither a new phenomenon nor an issue that can compete with the major-league pennant races in terms of popular appeal.

But the subject demands public attention because relations between the nation's governors and state legislators and their counterparts in Washington have reached a level of hostility unprecedented in recent decades.

"It's gotten to the ridiculous point. The national government is just barreling out of control," Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander, a Republican, lamented here at the mid-September annual meeting of the Southern Governors' Association.

Less than six weeks earlier, at the annual meeting of the National Governors' Association in Denver, Georgia Gov. George D. Busbee, a Democrat, warned that "the federal umbilical cord is beginning to strangle us."

And one month before that meeting, leaders of the National Conference of State Legislatures concluded their annual convention in New York by decrying "a growing and disturbing trend in the federal government to run roughshod over the states."

The issue of allocating power and responsibility between the states and the national government dates back to the founding of the republic, inspiring much of the public debate that preceded the drafting of the Constitution.

One product of that debate was the 10th Amendment, which states that all powers not specifically delegated to the federal government by the Constitution "are reserved to the states ... or to the people."

But Arizona Gov. Bruce E. Babbitt, a Democrat, complained at the Denver meeting that the 10th Amendment has become "a hollow shell" because "the federal system is in complete disarray."

At the same conference, Indiana Gov. Otis R. Bowen, a Republican, called for "a new response from the states, a response that is more aggressive, more independent, more skeptical of federal power."

Among the states' specific complaints: — The federal government increasingly is bypassing state governments by distributing financial assistance directly to cities, counties and other local government units.

— In other cases, federal aid is funneled directly to the various states' welfare, education, highway and other departments, thus depriving governors and state legislators of their right to exercise effective control over state budgets.

— Abolition of state participation in the general revenue-sharing program has eliminated most of the unrestricted federal-state grants, while the federal government persists in perpetuating hundreds of inflexible categorical grant programs whose rules, regulations and red

tape make them an administrative nightmare.

NCSL officials estimate that as much as 20 percent to 30 percent of most states' annual expenditures are in the form of funds transmitted from Washington directly to individual state departments and agencies without ever being subjected to the scrutiny of the budgeting and appropriations processes supposedly administered by the governors and legislators.

Similarly, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations recently reported that the federal government increasingly is channeling billions of dollars worth of direct grants to local municipalities, bypassing the states that created those jurisdictions.

"These federal policies ... could escalate into a new kind of civil war — a war against the states," warn Florida House Speaker Pro Tem Richard S. Hodes and New Hampshire House Speaker George B. Roberts Jr., the NCSL's incoming and outgoing presidents.

While some of the recent rhetoric suffers from hyperbole, too many responsible governors and state legislators are truly distressed by the disturbing trend toward the accumulation of power and money in Washington.

If prompt redress is not forthcoming, there could indeed be a major rebellion developing in the state capitals.

Newspaper Enterprise Association

MAYOR WILLIE BROWN IS AT IT AGAIN!

The Hanford Sentinel/Friday, March 22, 1996

Ex-governors, speaker talk on state's problems

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Jerry Brown called for mandatory voting and an attack on corporate power. Leo McCarthy stressed education reform. Willie Brown talked about overhauling local government, and George Deukmejian suggested more long-range planning.

It was an unprecedented 2 1/2 hours in the state Senate on Thursday as the two former governors and two former Assembly speakers discussed California's problems.

Topics ranged from how to deal with the state's growing and highly diverse population and the potential for an explosion in crime to whether the state school superintendent should be elected or appointed by the governor.

Jerry Brown, a Democrat who was governor from 1975 to 1983, recommended bold steps to deal with a population that is increasingly diverse and feels increasingly powerless and alienated.

He suggested, among other things, proportional representation in the Legislature to give minor political parties a voice, a Progressive Era-type attack on growing corporate power and New Deal-style jobs programs for the unemployed.

"Things are changing so rapidly there is very little people feel they can hold onto," he said. "In the face of that, people are looking to government to provide some kind of answer."

"Half of the people are not voting because they cannot find expression in the two-party system," he added.

Willie Brown, a Democrat who was speaker from 1980 to mid-1995 and now is mayor of San Francisco, suggested voting over weekends, voting by mail and permanently lo-

cated polling places to boost voter turnout.

He also said the state needs to overhaul its system of local governments, making greater use of regionalization and redrawing counties.

"There clearly needs to be a reconfiguration and a look from a different perspective as to how local government can be financed and can finance themselves," he said.

"There is zero justification for the continuation of counties as we know them," he added. "Some are too small, some too isolated and some have almost no function at all."

Deukmejian, a Republican who was governor from 1983 to 1991, said the state should put more emphasis on long-range planning and examine spending limitations and mandates that restrict budget-writing.

"The COLAs (cost-of-living adjustments), Proposition 98 — all of these types of programs that limit you should be put on the table and thorough consideration given to how this state is going to be able to address changing conditions when we have these kinds of restrictions," he said.

McCarthy, a Democrat who was speaker from 1974 to 1980 and lieutenant governor from 1983 to 1995, stressed the need to overhaul the education system to help students deal with an increasingly uncertain job market.

"The applicant (with only a high school education) obviously needs to be able to find training programs within companies, programs significantly funded by the federal and state governments but training programs run by companies," he added.

The safety of the state is the highest law.
"Salus populi suprema lex esto." Cicero

Brown blasts counties as outmoded idea

Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — "Counties should be abolished," says Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, indicting those political subdivisions as wasteful and inefficient.

Speaking to a group of supporters Friday, Brown acknowledged that his theory on counties "would be almost impossible" to carry out, but that he thought it was a good idea anyhow.

Brown labeled the counties "historical accidents" that duplicate each other's services, such as jails, airports, port and transit systems — agencies he said could be better administered by regional authorities.

Brown made his comments at a time when California's 58 counties are heavily lobbying Sacramento for additional funds, including proposals to turn over more of state tax revenues directly to local governments. Brown is against it.

Rather, said Brown, local government should be revamped after a study by a commission appointed by the governor.

Los Angeles Times
Sunday, Oct 25, 1987

Los Angeles Times Brown Seeks to Abolish Local Governments

SACRAMENTO (AP) — Assembly Speaker Willie Brown (D-San Francisco) said Saturday he has asked the Assembly Office of Research to study his proposal to abolish city and county governments.

Not being told is the fact that the movement includes eventual abolishment of the states.

Streamlined regional government Study group suggests election to abolish city, county system

BY CAITLIN ROTHEN
Staff Writer

There are too many layers of government in San Diego County. The result: Gridlock, overlap, duplication and redundancy.

The solution: Get rid of the county Board of Supervisors and city councils.

So concludes a report by a commission established by the voters to find ways to restructure local government and make it more efficient.

The more government we create, the more people feel distant and alienated from it," the commission wrote. "Not surprisingly, the public has become louder and more strident in its calls for government reform."

Tomorrow the Board of Supervisors will discuss the report, which was submitted after 20 months of work by the San Diego Region Citizens' Commission on Local Government Efficiency and Restructuring.

The committee would like the board to approve a ballot measure that would ask voters to abolish county and city governments to create a streamlined regional government.

"I do not support one regional government," said Dianne Jacob, head of the Board of Supervisors. "Big is not better, and we have evidence of that when we look at Los Angeles."

But commission chairman Barry Newman said: "If there was ever a time one might think it was time to present these kinds of recommendations, this is it. We're offering an alternative to the people of San Diego County."

The report recommends that restructuring be done one step at a time.

First, a regional board would be created to replace the county Board of Supervisors, the San Diego Association of Governments and the Local Agency Formation Commission. It would be responsible for planning, policy-making, delivery of services and evaluation of performance.

Second, community councils would replace city councils and would handle issues such as land-use permits, park policies and com-

munity policing.

County supervisors established the government efficiency commission under provisions of Proposition A, overwhelmingly approved by voters in 1993. The board appointed 21 residents, 20 of whom endorsed the recommendations. The dissenter was John Marmar, former city manager of Carlsbad.

Among the group's findings:

■ The San Diego region is governed by more than 865 elected officials.

■ The region's trash system is, at best, not a system — and at worst, is a shambles.

■ No single flood-control agency exists, nor is there much coordination, cooperation or planning among the agencies that do operate.

■ There is no comprehensive regional planning effort with regard to the homeless.

WELD SIGNS LAW ENDING ALL COUNTY GOVERNMENT

By Maggie Mulvihill
Boston Herald 7/12/97

Gov. William F. Weld yesterday signed into law a historic bill to abolish county government in Massachusetts, adding his own measure to ensure its elimination by 1999.

"Over the last three centuries, counties have become obsolete, inward-looking bureaucracies, with dozens of departments and department heads that serve themselves, and not the taxpayer," Weld said. "The legislation that we are signing today is a good first step in eliminating a vestige of Massachusetts colonial government."

Weld's action means bankrupt Middlesex County will be immediately eliminated and the state will assume all its debts. Earlier this year Middlesex County defaulted on \$4.5 million in bonds. Worcester and Hampden counties would be eliminated within one year under the bill, or sooner if they default on payments.

However, Weld vetoed sections approved by the Legislature which would have allowed 10 other counties to establish local commissions to rewrite their charters or face elimination.

Weld said that provision only preserved the "bloated" status quo and would allow counties to continue to unnecessarily soak up taxpayer funds.

Weld said the current inefficiency of the county government system, laden with patronage and poor fiscal management, has accumulated approximately \$45 million in debt statewide.

"County government has been around Massachusetts as long as the Weld family, but while great-great-grandfather Weld's hunting jacket has not yet lost its usefulness, counties, I'm sorry to say have," he said.

Breaking ground for other states.

New Orange County Plan Would Eliminate Supervisors

Cities, state
would take over
most services

Associated Press

Santa Ana
Marian Bergeson, a member of the Orange County Board of Supervisors and a former state senator, is working out plans for a minimalist government that would eliminate supervisors in her bankrupt county.

Cities would take over county functions such as running libraries, and the state would administer money for education, investments, elections, courts and the like.

"It's all extremely controversial, but controversy in its best sense because it encourages dis-

logue, dialogue that could go a long way to what needs to be done," she said.
"We need to reform government to be accountable and responsive."

An opinion survey taken in February by Field Research Corp. found that voters place the biggest share of blame for Orange County's bankruptcy on its five elected supervisors. Eighty-two percent feel they bear a "great deal" of responsibility, the results show.

The county last December made the nation's biggest government bankruptcy filing ever after discovering it had lost \$1.7 billion on bad securities investments by the treasurer. The loss forced cutbacks in schools and almost every other public service.

Interim Treasurer Tom Daxon, who spent three months helping

organize the recovery effort, suggested consolidating the county and its 31 cities along the lines of Indianapolis and Marion County, Ind., Jacksonville and Duval County, Fla., or San Francisco city and county.

Bergeson, one of two supervisors to join the board just as the financial mess surfaced, said Wednesday that her plan is still in the early stage.

Alde David Kirt said it would allow general spending to be cut by about half the \$275 million now proposed. The county would save \$1.9 million by eliminating the Board of Supervisors, but the biggest reductions would be \$27 million for trial courts and \$23.2 million for the marshal's office.

Representatives of cities and other agencies would sit on a regional services authority to handle

public, sanitation, water, social services, public protection and other local government jobs. A "mayor" would oversee it all.

Agencies such as the county's 54 water districts would consolidate. Unincorporated areas would have to join a city or make one.

Bergeson has not offered the plan officially. It would likely require amending the state constitution.

"It's probably a 10-year process if we go in this direction, but at any step of the way I think we would find a better system," Bergeson said.

Dennis Aigner, dean of the Graduate School of Management at the University of California at Irvine, called the idea "good news."

"This is the first time I've heard

anything that suggests it wasn't going to be county government as usual, except for shifting more (power) to the chief administrative officer, which was an improvement," he said. "I'm pleased to hear she's open to more."

"I may not agree with all the details, but I'm supportive of the approach," said Allan Roeder, Coe's Mesa city manager.

Bergeson's colleagues are generally cool to the plan.

"It sounds like there are some good ideas, but the general concept of taking government away from the people — as with a joint powers authority — is cause for concern," said Supervisor Roger Stanton.

Board Chairman Gaddi Vasquez said he worried the process would create new bureaucracies.

Why not shake up politics with a brand new nation?

By Roscoe Drummond

WASHINGTON — One of the causes of today's problems is that while physical scientists are living in the future, political scientists are living in the past.

The physical scientists are readying vast changes but the political scientists — and the politicians — are doing little to prepare for the changes in government needed to cope with what is coming.

What we are experiencing is the lethargy of political thinking and the dynamism of breatching scientific inventiveness.

Herman Kahn and Anthony Winer in their book, "The Year 2000," cite a hundred staggering technical innovations, most of which will be with us in the next 30 years. The spin-off from these will lead to hundreds of other innovations.

Alvin Toffler in what may be recognized as the most important book in the 1970s, "Future Shock," notes that "in every conceivable field and some that are almost inconceivable, we face an inundation of innovation."

But in the field of governing ourselves to meet this onrushing future, we face a dearth of innovation.

The need is to fashion instruments of government equal to the size of the problems we must deal with.

We haven't done so.

Crucial problems sweep over national

If boundaries create problems, get rid of the boundaries

boundaries. They are global in magnitude and can be handled only on a global basis.

There is need to establish new and stable worldwide trading relations.

Mounting pollution is worldwide and can be handled successfully only on a worldwide basis.

There is need to create a better international monetary system as today's floating currencies reveal.

War is cruel and stupid but peace is in constant peril.

All of this is simply to say that no nation, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union nor any other great power, can keep the peace by itself, can right its monetary system and its trading relations with the rest of the world or rescue its own environment from suffocating degradation.

The physical scientists alone cannot lead the way into the future. Political inventiveness must soon catch up with technical inventiveness or we are in serious trouble.

What can be done? The prospect of getting some kind of world government is slim because the nations are so divided ideologically.

But why not start? A tangible, practical first step would be for the United States to convoke a NATO-wide convention to explore ways to transform the alliance into an eventual federal union. This action is supported by 116 members of the House from 30 states. When President Nixon was a senator he advocated it in these words:

"The Atlantic union resolution is a forward-looking proposal which acknowledges the depth and breadth of incredible change going on in the world around us. I urge its adoption."

Clarence Streit, its originator, and its other advocates like Sens. Hubert Humphrey and Barry Goldwater, Eugene McCarthy and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, former President Eisenhower and Sen. Robert Kennedy were not ahead of their time; it is those who have too long resisted it who are behind the times.

President Nixon has already taken two bold initiatives in economics and diplomacy. Why not another?

Opinion

and



Background

SEPT 2, 1974

No More Heroes

The longterm effort to eradicate from history the great heroes of past generations of Americans, has resulted in attempts to "create" heroes to fill the void. The recent 100th anniversary of the birth of Herbert Clark Hoover has caused another such effort. While it may be true that the nature of man insistently urges recognition of figures "larger than life" as examples of conduct above and beyond the petty challenges of the workaday world, the heroes of the past attained their place in history through some great deed. It wasn't necessary to "build an image" as is now being done in the case of the former president.

As with Richard Nixon, Herbert Hoover has been the subject of dastardly, non-relevant attacks, which deservedly cause regret. As with Nixon, those attacks did not aim at substantial targets, but were personal abuse, and unwarranted. Like Nixon, however, Hoover gave lip service to the principles which are best described as "Americanism", thus shielding from view acts which served another cause. In accepting hero-figures, Constitutionalists must determine that the object of their admiration carried the same torch which lights THEIR path.

Some time ago, this scribe attempted to demonstrate the steps taken through the years which have brought the United States to their present precarious position. Some of the facts about Hoover's part in the destruction of the forms of basic American concepts are thus on record. This

what had been done during the Hoover administration along those lines. That administration had first utilized the concept of commissions not only to study issues, but for the purpose of SETTING POLICY. Franklin Delano Roosevelt scored Hoover for his radical departures from traditional governmental procedures, which had been so skillfully implemented that most citizens today are still not aware of what was done.

In addition to giving "respectability" to appointees as an instrument of policy-making, Herbert Hoover initiated a technique of executive action which is at the heart of many of our problems today, since it has probably done more to destroy citizen control of the government than any other single act of any single person.

It is this technique which is at the base of a great many of our problems today. When the citizens of California took the question of the legality of the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (among other complaints about the PPBS) to the Attorney General of the State, the opinion from him stated that "in the absence of denial by the Legislature, the PPBS is being LEGALLY implemented." What did that decision have to do with Herbert Clark Hoover? Simply this: It was Hoover who conceived the plan which has been described as "putting inertia and indecision on the side of change". When the Congress, on 30 June, 1932 passed the Legislative Appropriations Act of that year,

legislation, a Constitutional duty of the LEGISLATIVE branch. If the President's proposals, as inserted in the Federal Register, were not VETOED by the Congress in a stipulated time, they assumed the force of law. This is the base of the non-laws known today as "Executive Orders".

While Executive Orders have existed since the Constitution became the law of the land, NEVER BEFORE HERBERT HOOVER WERE THEY ANY MORE THAN "HOUSEKEEPING" DIRECTIVES. This single act should preclude forever the acceptance of Herbert Clark Hoover as an American "hero".

Apparently the States have accepted this as policy, too. since the California Attorney General based the legality of the PPBS on it. As this procedure flies in the face of the Constitutional provision in Article I, Section I.1 of the Federal Constitution, it is not PURSUANT to that document, and its legal standing is questionable.

It should also be noted that it was the Hoover Commission, appointed by Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, which recommended the "budgeting and accounting" system known today as Planning, Programming and Budgeting. Some of the heroes for tomorrows generations of Americanists will certainly be found among the elected officials who courageously lead the way in dismantling this unAmerican program, not among the ranks of its proponents.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

K. Maureen Heaton was a direct descendant of John Hart who signed the Declaration of Independence. In this article she explains how "executive orders" got started. Executive Orders has been turned into an unconstitutional process by which the president appoints himself as the imperial lawmaker of the nation.

Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1945)

Disposition of Executive orders signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt:

- 1933 - E.O. 6071 - E.O. 6545 (573 Executive orders signed)
- 1934 - E.O. 6546 - E.O. 6935 (474 Executive orders signed)
- 1935 - E.O. 6936 - E.O. 7261 (394 Executive orders signed)
- 1936 - E.O. 7262 - E.O. 7531 (274 Executive orders signed)
- 1937 - E.O. 7532 - E.O. 7784 (253 Executive orders signed)
- 1938 - E.O. 7784-A - E.O. 8030 (247 Executive orders signed)
- 1939 - E.O. 8031 - E.O. 8316 (287 Executive orders signed)
- 1940 - E.O. 8317 - E.O. 8624 (309 Executive orders signed)
- 1941 - E.O. 8625 - E.O. 9005 (383 Executive orders signed)
- 1942 - E.O. 9006 - E.O. 9292 (289 Executive orders signed)
- 1943 - E.O. 9293 - E.O. 9412 (122 Executive orders signed)
- 1944 - E.O. 9413 - E.O. 9508 (100 Executive orders signed)
- 1945 - E.O. 9509 - E.O. 9537 (29 Executive orders signed)

RE: EXECUTIVE ORDERS

(A VIOLATION OF THE SEPARATION OF POWERS)

EOs have been with us for a long time. Originally, they were commands by the president to his cabinet -- how he wanted the business of his officers conducted. Cleveland, for instance, issued 71 of them. McKinley signed 51 EOs. They did not deal with the public, or legislation.

Then came Teddy. The first of the Roosevelt dynasty issued 1,006 Executive Orders! He felt that any power not specifically denied the executive was his to claim, and claim he did.

Ted said, "I decline to adopt the view that what was imperatively necessary for the Nation could not be done by the President unless he could find some specific authorization to do it. My belief was that it was not only his right, but his duty to do anything that the needs of the Nation demanded unless such action was forbidden by the Constitution or by Law. Under this interpretation of Executive power I did and caused to be done many things not previously done by the President and the heads of the Departments. I did not usurp powers, but I did greatly broaden the use of Executive power."

In WWI, Wilson used this "implied authority" to create all sorts of law, including the Food Administration and the War Trade Board.

It wasn't until the reign of cousin Franklin in the dynasty of Roosevelts that Congress got nervous. There was so much "new law" in the Raw Deal that Congress passed the Federal Register Act. At that point, all EOs had to be published and numbered. Since the fed are less than stringent in their application of law, it is estimated that between 20,000 and 50,000 EOs have merely "slipped between the cracks." They are still recognized by the powers that be; it's just that no one can actually put a finger on them ...

Clinton has issued 125 numbered EOs since January 20, 1993. Are there more? Your guess is as good as anyone's. Remember: the damned things are still regarded as law, even if you can not find them or refer to them.

OUR CITIES

THEIR ROLE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

JUNE

1937



NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

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Secretary of the Interior
HARRY H. WOODRING.
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NATIONAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

INTERIOR BUILDING

WASHINGTON

August 9, 1937

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

We have the honor to transmit herewith a report on "Our Cities—Their Role in the National Economy." In the foreword of this report we have reviewed the extensive materials gathered by our Urbanism Committee and selected from their recommendations those suggestions for action which we approve in principle.

In previous reports of the National Resources Committee, much attention has been given to the problems of rural America. The report of the Urbanism Committee is the first major national study of cities in the United States where over half of our people live and where a large proportion of the Nation's wealth and the Nation's problems are concentrated. The Urbanism Committee is headed by Clarence Dykstra, formerly City Manager of Cincinnati, and includes Louis Brownlow, of the Public Administration Clearing House, Arthur C. Comey, of Harvard University, Charles W. Eliot, 2d, Harold D. Smith, of the Michigan Municipal League, Dr. M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of Agriculture, and Louis Wirth, of the University of Chicago. Mr. L. Segoe served as Director for the study.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior, Chairman.

HARRY H. WOODRING,
Secretary of War.
HENRY A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.
DANIEL C. ROPER,
Secretary of Commerce.
FRANCES PERKINS,
Secretary of Labor.

HARRY L. HOPKINS,
Works Progress Administrator.
FREDERIC A. DELANO.
CHARLES E. MERRIAM.
•
HENRY S. DENNISON.
BEARDSLEY RUMI.

In 1943 there were some congressmen and a governor who repudiated the plan of Franklin D. Roosevelt's National Resources Planning Board, and yet today all that FDR was trying to get installed is now almost completely operative. The United States is almost totally within the clutches of the New Deal! This explains what the New Deal was all about. Below are some comments made when Congress was asked to approve FDR's overall economic planning presented to them in 1943. What they foresaw, has come true!

Congressman Frederick C. Smith:

"To me, it is truly alarming that such a destructive force as this could grow to its present size and power, without the Congress and the country becoming more aware of its dangers than it apparently has... There is not the remotest possibility of reading into that law (the Economic Stabilization Act of 1931, used as the authority for this program) any authority whatsoever for performance of the whole range of functions that are now being carried out.... There is nothing in the Act which gives this federal agency any authority to plan a new economic, and social order, as its activities clearly indicate it is undertaking to do..."

Congressman John Rankin:

"If this program, proposed by our so-called National Resources Planning Board, were put into effect, it would wreck this republic, wipe out the Constitution, destroy our form of government, set up a totalitarian regime, eliminate private enterprise, regiment our people, and pile on our backs a burden of expenditures that no nation on earth could bear...."

Congressman Clare Hoffman:

"That horde of bureaucrats which promulgates the multiplicity of orders, rules, regulations, and directives.... have presumed to take solely unto themselves the prerogative of interpreting the intentions of the Congress, of reading into its enactments meanings never even thought of by the Congress...."

Congressman Gerald W. Landis:

"....It is a sugar-coated proposal, to be directed by bureaucrats in Washington. The social planners propose to build this program on a foundation of debt..."

Congressman Noah M. Mason:

"....It is a scheme to give the federal government control of every activity of the Nation, with the States pushed back into a position of impotence, if not entirely obliterated.... any State that does not cooperate with the program is to be policed from Washington until it sees the light...."

Ralph Carr, Governor of Colorado said:

"(This plan) to commence the remodeling of the lives of American freemen (is) on a basis so dictatorial, so monarchistic, so bureaucratic, that its very exposition proves its hostility to our American form of government.... when we mix the lives and hopes and dreams of human beings with physical resources, and attempt to measure and modify and restrict men and their intangibles, then we should proceed slowly..."

K.M. HEATON
CALNEWS

Governor Carr's Warning

by K.M. Heaton

In 1943, outgoing Governor of Colorado, Ralph Carr, made a "farewell address" to the State Legislature, which was featured in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* under the by-line of Jack Tait. "CARR'S WARNING ON DICTATORSHIP Baffles Capitol" read the headline. Colorado Senator Eugene Milliken told Tait he had no knowledge of any such plan as the Governor described, and said he had sent for a copy of the text of the address. "If anyone here knew anything about it," the Senator said, "I would, and I don't know anything."

Senator Harry Byrd, of Virginia, said he had heard nothing of such a plan. Congressional leader Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, denied any knowledge of it. Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, said he wasn't familiar with such a plan, but, if one was contemplated, the Congress should be on the alert, because "we have enough regimentation now."

These comments are especially intriguing, because Governor Carr's address was presented seven days after Congress received a Report by the National Resources Planning Board from Franklin Roosevelt — a report intended to transform this Constitutional Republic into a socialist autocracy. Heed what Governor Carr said:

"There exists in this country today, a plan to commence the remodeling of the lives of American freemen, on a basis so dictatorial, so monarchistic, so bureaucratic, that its very exposition proves its hostility to our American form of government. I predict that, unless something intervenes to stop them, within six months the details will be made public of schemes which will first shock, and then absolutely astonish the

householders, the taxpayers, the entire American citizenry."

Well, something *did* intervene, to stop them. Congress intervened. Was it Carr's warning which prompted some of the Members to really look at this Plan? Perhaps. Perhaps we shall never know. One thing is sure, it was the intervention of Congress which prevented the rest of the Governor's prediction from being realized.

If Congress had, as they had done in the past, approved the funding for the NRPB, despite a lonely voice or two crying "Wolff!", the public wouldn't have had time to resist, and learning of being placed into involuntary slavery by the government they thought was in alout mobilization against an external enemy, would have indeed shocked and astounded the citizenry. Their bonds were already forged, and everything prepared to lock them in place. There would have been no recourse.

From the record, one thing is very clear. That is, that the only fear the perpetrators of this treasonous plot seem to have is premature recognition by their intended victims of its nature, and its substance. That is why, from the beginning, they have used every imaginable deceit and subterfuge, have lied, when necessary, dissembled, where possible, used every legalistic trick available, and stopped at no ethical bound, to get the Plan implemented. They have disguised their goal, denied their purpose, and betrayed the government under which they had the freedom to do these things.

It would appear, from Governor Carr's remarks, that his knowledge of the Plan stemmed from a federal attempt to modify were "other programs" with the

the Arkansas River. He must have looked beyond that, though, for he reached the heart of the whole scheme. For him to have deduced from that effort that there were "other programs" with the potential he described, which would "mix the rights and lives and hopes and dreams of human beings with physical resources, and...measure and modify and restrict men and their intangibles..." is scarcely credible.

It is a tragedy that, despite recognition by Members of Congress of the clear and present danger existing in this Plan, once they had, as they thought, rejected it, they then turned to other matters. They never seemed to realize that what sifted down to the public through a subservient press was not a "crisis diverted". It was simply a laughable presentation of an impossible, crackpot idea.

For this was the "cradle-to-the-grave" program, butt of comedians' jokes. It didn't shock the public, since it hadn't seriously been considered by their representatives, and, therefore, posed no threat. But the threat was real, and it didn't subside with Congressional denial of the tonds for it. Alternative strategies had been prepared, and the agents to implement it were already in place. It would have been easier, had Congress approved the Plan, as hoped, but now the action moved from a centralized core in Washington, to a decentralized massive movement, from border to border and coast to coast: states, counties, towns and cities became the battlefield, as the revolutionaries mounted the new offensive. (To be continued)

*For copies of the speech send a SASE (legal size) and ten cents to: The Pennsylvania Crier, P.O. Box 16042, Philadelphia, Pa. 19114.

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**This is
an
EXAMPLE
OF HOW
POWERFUL
THE
IMPACT
OF
PUBLIC
EXPOSURE
CAN TURN THE TIDE
AGAINST OPPRESSION**

**COMMENTARY BY BERNADINE SMITH
ON THE ADDRESS OF
THE HONORABLE RALPH L. CARR
GOVERNOR OF COLORADO**

**Delivered before the Joint Session of the
COLORADO LEGISLATURE
THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION
JANUARY 8, 1943
AT DENVER**

Commentary

by Bernadine Smith on the Address given by the Honorable Ralph L. Carr, Governor of Colorado

Presented here for your review is the 1943 *Farewell Address** by Governor Ralph L. Carr, the out-going governor of the State of Colorado, which demonstrates the impact that *one person alone* can initiate to stem the rising tide of tyranny and subversion. Even though the effects of this effort lasted only a few years, and the subversion resumed with the re-entry of the same group into government under a *new front*, the importance of what it takes to arrest evil is demonstrated in the Carr effort: *wide spread exposure of the impact to be had upon each individual's life!*

When the news reached the Congress in Washington, D.C. that the states were going to be abolished, the congressmen knew that they could not handle the outrage of the public who was learning (because of this speech) that regionalization meant abolishing the states.

The result of Governor Carr's disclosures was the closing down of the federal board responsible for the subversive plan to abolish our states. The funds allocated to the National Resources Planning Board were ordered to be cut off immediately. The order was given by the Congress** to shut down the *National Resources Planning Board* and within six months all paper work for its termination was to be finished. The order was *over and out* !!

History records that in the years following, under the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, the *Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations* was established and it took over the work of "planning" and continuance of the effort to eliminate the states. Every administration since F.D.R. has worked covertly to advance this subversive idea of installing a world government system in America. Attached is updated information dealing with the condition of the regional effort today (see *Brainwashing at the Breakfast Table*).

Also attached you will find a map outlining the *Post-War New World Moral Order* which was drawn up prior to the bombing of Pearl Harbor. (Note the completion date of October 1941.) The 8-1/2" X 11" size you find here was condensed for more easy distribution. It was reduced from a large 35-1/2" X 24" size draftsman's blueprint. The blueprint was done in shades of blue to indicate consolidations. The words *United States of North America* was spread over the countries of Central America, Mexico, Greenland, Canada, and the United States. Governor Carr could have told much more than was listed in his address to the Colorado legislature but as it was, he generated the necessary publicity to bring the effort to a halt -- at least temporarily! He demonstrated that *one man's courage* to make *one speech* had the power to abort the massive evil activity of his day. The right thing said at the right time can alter the course of history! His battle and our battle are over the same issues.

Now it is up to us to follow his lead, but in so doing, we must bear in mind that without constant monitoring *by* the people of *their* government, *their* freedom is lost. May the courage of Governor Ralph L. Carr serve as a beacon along the way for the sheriffs of the nation to whom we now depend upon to bring the attention of the general public to the real reason for the gun take-away!

*Distributing this *Farewell Address* was a valuable contribution by the Pennsylvania Crier organization who reproduced it. The address has changed.**Congressman John Rankin said of the program: "If this program, proposed by our so-called National Resources Planning Board, were put into effect, it would wreck this Republic, wipe out the Constitution, destroy our form of government, set up a totalitarian regime, eliminate private enterprise, regiment our people, and pile on our backs a burden of expenditures that no nation on earth could bear..."



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The Pennsylvania Crier

"The closer you keep the government to the people, the more efficient and economical the government will be."

—Thomas Jefferson

VOL. 7 NO. 1

JANUARY – FEBRUARY, 1978

Editor:

In June, 1973 we featured a copy of the Regional Map proposed for the United States in 1935.

It was our committee's find and was sent around the country.

Now we have another find, that warned Coloradoans of the threat of Regional Government in 1943. We believe it to be, (along with the map) the two most important finds yet on the issue of Regionalism.

Our initial find on the Colorado item covered an article of Sunday, January 10, 1943 in the N.Y. Herald Tribune which featured a speech by retiring Governor Carr. We reprint the Tribune article as well as the portion of Governor Carr's speech before the Colorado Legislature that covers his warning on Regional Government — (Emphasis Ours)

SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1943 N.Y.H.T.

Carr's Warning On Dictatorship Baffles Capital

Legislators and Agencies in Dark on Coloradoan's Talk of Regional Set-Up

By Jack Tait

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The capital was mystified today over the charges made yesterday by the retiring Governor of Colorado, Ralph L. Carr, who declared that he had uncovered a government plan to saddle the American people with "regional dictatorships" within six months.

Some quarters here voiced skepticism and wonder about the genesis of Mr. Carr's bombshell. The War Man-Power Commission and the National Resources Planning Board, along with several Representatives, when queried for details of the "dictatorship" plan, said they had heard of nothing like it.

Mr. Carr made the charge before a joint session of the Colorado Legislature. He said: "The danger is real. Regional dictatorships are planned." He went on to say that surveys are being made with this end in view, and that the details "will first shock, then astonish, the entire American citizenry, and will develop the bitterest issue which the American people have encountered since slavery."

Senator Eugene D. Milliken, Republican, of Colorado, said he had read reports of Mr. Carr's address

and had sent immediately for the full text. He was asked where Mr. Carr might have obtained his information, and replied, "If any one knew anything about it here, I would, and I don't know anything."

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, said the details of the plan "would be very interesting" if obtainable. He added that he had heard nothing at all of such a program. Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Republican, of Massachusetts, said he also knew nothing of the plan.

After reading sections of the published reports, Senator Styles

Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, said he was not familiar with any such steps. "But if any such plan is under contemplation," he said, "Congress should be on the alert, because we have enough regimentation like that in this country right now."

In his address Mr. Carr said that the regional authorities will be set up first "ostensibly to regulate physical resources." At the National Resources Planning Board it was pointed out that in 1935 the board had made studies along the line of physical resources and regional factors in national development. The gist of the report,

it was said, was that it is impossible to have regions with hard-and-fast boundaries.

Both the board and the War Man-Power Commission, it was said, had no surveys under way such as those described by Mr. Carr, who asserted: "Surveys are now being made over great sections of the country involving people who have little in common beyond the fact that they all breathe the same air and are American citizens."

VOL. 2, NO. 6

JUNE 1973

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, APRIL 21, 1935.

5



The Map of the United States as it Might Be Redrawn by the "Revisionists"—States' Rights Would Be Abolished and the Country Would Be Divided Into Nine Departments. YESTERDAY'S PLAN—TODAY'S REALITY

ADDRESS

of

THE HONORABLE RALPH L. CARR
GOVERNOR OF COLORADO*Delivered before the Joint Session of the*

COLORADO LEGISLATURE

Thirty-fourth Session

AT DENVER JANUARY 8, 1943

... No single question has been given as much attention and study as the preservation and protection of Colorado's interests in the waters of the streams which are born in our high-tops and which flow down through our valleys and outward across our state lines to bless and to enrich the people of our sister states. For the first time in Colorado's history, a Water Conservation Board, fully aware of the dangers and the needs of Colorado's position, is performing a splendid service. In the name of everything which our irrigation policy has done in the development of agriculture, let us see to it that this work is continued.

- *Two years ago there was introduced into the Congress a bill which was designed to place the Arkansas Valley of Colorado under the absolute control of three men appointed by the President and responsible only to him. In its final analysis, the plan threatened the future of the irrigation interests and the property rights of the farmers of almost one-fourth of the state.*

The bill was written by men who did not take the trouble to learn that the Arkansas River, throughout its course in Colorado and for about a hundred miles in Kansas, was an irrigation stream. It promised the impairment of the state's whole economic setup and would have removed some of the foundation stones of Colorado's first industry.

At that time, a warning of the danger was sounded and plans were undertaken to enlist the support of the other states of the reclamation West in opposition to this proposed legislation.

Through a meeting of seventeen Governors or their representatives at Denver, followed by a series of conferences and addresses throughout the Northwest, along the Pacific Coast and through the South, sufficient strength was recruited to force the amendment of the bill so as to preclude the operation of its provisions in Colorado.

- The basic theory underlying the proposed measure is so inimical to what we recognize and accept as constitutional government, that Colorado must continue to oppose the enactment of the measure and similar authority bills until the idea is forever buried.

The Arkansas Valley Authority idea is not dead yet, however, because we are now threatened by plans which would not only involve riverflows, but would attempt the control and modification not only of natural resources, but also of human lives, hopes and plans. The dangers attending the passage of the Arkansas Valley Authority Bill are insignificant in comparison with the certain effects of the other programs now under consideration.

- *There exists in this country today a plan to commence the remodeling of the lives of American freemen on a basis so dictatorial, so monarchistic, so bureaucratic that its very exposition proves its hostility to our American form of*

government. I predict that unless something intervenes to stop them, within six months, the details will be made public of schemes which will first shock and then absolutely astonish the householders, the taxpayers, the entire American citizenry.

- ✓ In the Four Freedoms which were exalted in the Atlantic Charter, when our President met with the Prime Minister of England on the high seas a year and a half ago, we were given an outline of human relationships on which it was suggested that all who share ideals of democratic government may join in the task of winning the war and living in harmony thereafter.

But there is another Freedom which was not included in the Atlantic Charter. It is the Freedom on which our United States has been built. It is the Freedom which has enabled the common man to rise to the heights economically, socially and politically.

- It is that Freedom, without which the other four would be unattainable. And it is the one which is threatened by the regional planning of a new school of thought in American life. It is Freedom of Enterprise.

Surveys are being made over great sections of the country involving people who have little in common beyond the fact that they all breathe the same air and are American citizens. These plans seek to establish an average educationally, economically and socially over a series of sections which offer no common basis on which to draw comparisons.

While I am unable to furnish specific details, I know whereof I speak and it is my purpose in this last official message to you and the people of Colorado to warn you so that you may prepare. The danger is real. You must do your duty.

Let it be understood that Colorado and her people have proved their patriotism and their single mindedness on the problem of winning the war. If this social planning had for its basis any needed war effort, we should bow and fall into line.

- *But such is not the case. This is a social planning which cannot become effective until peace comes. Since that is true, we claim the right to participate in those plans.*

True, there are many worthwhile enterprises which are suggested and which can be carried on by these regional authorities. We know them and we favor them. Nor is there any disposition on our part to prevent the production of cheap hydro-electric power or the development of any and every industry which the manpower and the natural resources of any section may justify.

Regional planning is not, in and of itself alone, an evil or a useless thing. So long as it seeks to divide a purely physical resource, or to impound water for flood control or the development of hydro-electric power, provided that other physical property rights are recognized and protected, much good can come from it.

- *But when we mix the rights and lives and hopes and dreams of human beings with physical resources and attempt to measure and modify and restrict men and their intangibles, then we should proceed slowly.*

Then again regional planning should come only when the people whose property and personal rights and privileges are to be involved, institute the proceedings for a change. to be involved, institute the proceedings for a change.

- *When any outside agency sets itself up to remodel the lives and property of American citizens without their approval and against their wishes, then there is trouble ahead.*

And that, be it said, is what threatens Colorado on at least one of its great rivers today.

You must be made aware of all the facts available now so that you may be prepared to meet the question when it actually appears.

Even if Colorado's irrigation development were to be excluded from the regional plannings which are going forward, that still would not furnish the answer to the things against which we protest. It isn't the fact that they may destroy our agricultural development along one or two or half a dozen rivers. It isn't that they may appropriate many millions of dollars with which to condemn lands and to purchase water rights. It is not that Colorado is so jealous of her position that she would selfishly stand in the way of the betterment of other American people who possess agricultural, industrial and economic possibilities.

- The basic complaint against these proposals is that they are against the theory of life which has built this country. The individual would be submerged utterly to bring him down to the plane of every unfortunate human, regardless of his capacities and his potentialities. Freeman would no longer be permitted to function and to grow and to build and to produce for the improvement of themselves and their children, and for the everlasting benefit of mankind.

The Allied armies are battling today, carrying all the force of civilization against a plan which would control the lives of all other people and determine their courses. A plan which would move into any state and say to its farmers, to its industrialists, to its housewives and to its business men that they must change their chosen ways of life, is not very different from that other.

Our Constitution was framed on the idea that the individual should be permitted to live his life according to the dictates of his own conscience and that he should be permitted to go as far as his own ability and willingness to work might permit, provided he did not injure others.

- Has any good reason appeared to change this plan of living? Have we come to the point in this country where it is necessary, in order for us to live, that we must modify and control the attitudes and thoughts and actions of every human being in America according to a chart developed by some group which would make us conform to a national scheme?

If, in any section, persons are trying to live on farms which are too small or too unproductive to support their families and dependents adequately, then the conditions peculiar to that section should be studied and met and solved with an eye to the betterment of those particular persons and their peculiar conditions. The fact that two areas are located on tributaries of a great stream, probably hundreds of miles apart, does not justify an effort to establish an average of the peoples, their educational standards, their industrial, agricultural and economic positions, their social structure, so as to revamp their lives regardless.

No scheme of government has ever succeeded in making all men equal economically, socially and educationally. The individual equation must be considered. Climate, geography, social and racial backgrounds, the natural resources of the various sections of the country—all these exert great influences upon their lives as individuals and in the mass which

mere laws cannot change or modify. Such social planning fails to take into account the fact that, while all men are born politically equal under our system of government, energy and brain power, inventive genius and untold personal factors, as well as rainfall, heat and cold, altitude and other outside conditions combine to defeat any plan such as is now suggested.

- Once a regional authority is established, it will furnish the basis for a system which will control our industries, our farming, our education, our lives.

But certain we are that surveys have been made and reports are being prepared which affect every property owner in Colorado most vitally:

If they are carried out, it is certain that in some instances great irrigated areas of our state will be converted into grass lands. Irrigation ditches, which were dug three quarters of a century ago by the pioneers who reclaimed the Great American Desert and transformed it into one of the foremost agricultural sections of the world, will soon be overgrown with willows and choked with silt deposits. The children and great-grandchildren of those home builders are to be denied the right to cultivate and to irrigate those lands under the existing theory of freedom of enterprise. Fruits, which top the nation's market; onions, the like of which no farmer ever grew before, sugar beets and all our other agricultural crops so sorely needed in the development and sustenance of life and the winning of the war, will no longer bring great incomes to thousands of now prosperous Colorado families.

It is true that in the states watered by the same rivers which flow in Colorado or their tributaries, there are persons who are less fortunate than our people. There are poverty-stricken homes which deserve to enjoy more of the good things of life through a more intelligent direction of their activities and utilization of natural resources, by the development of electric power through the impounding of flood waters.

- But the fact that one man is unfortunate does not justify the crippling of his brother in an attempt to make them financially equal.

The Mississippi River near its source in Minnesota runs through a country as different from that of the delta below New Orleans as one can image. But who would attempt to average the wheat raising, industrial, snow-bound northland, with its Scandinavian people and their hard working habits, with the swampy, cotton lands of the lower river where extremes of heat and constant flood threats and an utterly different type of people have fashioned a wholly different civilization.

I am not preaching narrowminded sectionalism. These statements are neither impelled nor tainted by partisanship. The issue is broader than the question of states' rights. Regional planning, if it continues and is in any measure successful, will confront every part of the United States. True, it encroaches upon the rights of the states. And those who are responsible for the suggestion are to be credited for their ingenuity in trying to accomplish what they plan by an attack which is not directed at the states as such. By dividing the country into regions, which include parts of several states, they have avoided direct Constitutional conflicts and may accomplish their objective by indirection.

The real question is whether any group of men may determine what is best for four or five or even 130 million

freemen by forcing their ideas upon the people in such a manner as to nullify many of the rights and privileges guaranteed to the individual under the Constitution.

No, the protest which I am making is on behalf of the individual. The right of the state, while important, is incidental. The rights of individuals must be protected. It is that individual who must be maintained above every other consideration if the American theory of government is to continue and freemen are to be permitted to live their lives as they may determine, to profit from the sweat of their brows, to enjoy the fruits of their own labors.

The whole argument here is that each section should be considered by and for itself and that human beings, under God and the Constitution should be permitted to work out their own salvation and live their lives in their own way. That was the thing which first brought colonists to the Western Hemisphere and it forms the basis on which the greatest government that history records has been builded.

- This regional authority constitutes the most violent attack upon the American Constitutional way of life that has ever been made and as it will grow, if unchecked, it will develop the bitterest issue which the American people have encountered since slavery.

There are those who charge that we are narrow minded when we do not accept a so-called national viewpoint. The answer is that our country is so large, its climatic differences, its geographical conditions, the nature of local resources and the make-up and the mental attitudes and customs of our people are such that no man can sit at Washington and draw a pattern to which the lives of all must be made to conform with any degree of success.

- Men of the Colorado General Assembly, it is your duty as the representatives of the people of this great state to be watchful—to be vigilant. You must protect our natural resources, the most valuable of which are our water rights.

At the same time, you must see to it that no effort to infringe either upon our industrial, our social, our economic or our educational prerogatives gain a foothold.

- The federalization of education in our public schools would sound the death knell to democracy. Let us keep our public schools free from partisanship. Let's keep that institution in a position where it may train the men and women of tomorrow in the American way. Let us hold out the hope to each that only under such a government he can attain any height.

While we have moved into finer and more expensive schools with the growth of cities and our industrial and financial development, Praise God, the ideals of the little red school-house still continue to guide our educational systems. The people of counties like Weld and Otero and Larimer and all the others have established school systems in Colorado second to none in the country. Those people live in homes which even royalty never dreamed of a hundred years ago. They benefit from the accomplishments of science and invention. Surely they are not to be dragged down to the level of those who are less fortunate or who live in less favored parts of the country.

We can never improve the condition of the unfortunate by reducing the circumstances of the prosperous. Let us look to the individual who needs aid and help him even by taxing his more favored brother, if necessary. But let us not drag down the others so as to establish a lower average.

In closing—aye in farewell—may I say that the people of Colorado have full confidence in your ability to meet the problems of wartime. Into the hands of a man who is fitted by education, by long years at the bar and four years service as the Lieutenant Governor of Colorado and the presiding officer of your upper House, I will deliver the reins of state government next week.

To you and to him and the others selected by the people to conduct Colorado's business in the next two years falls a task at once a privilege and an honor. To serve your people in positions such as you occupy in the greatest crisis in history is something of which you may well be proud.

- You owe a duty to those sons of Colorado who have already made the supreme sacrifice. To those who have joined the armed services and to those others who will follow in the months and mayhap in the years to come, you must lend every aid and comfort and support.

So long as an enemy gun stands ready to be fired; so long as those philosophies continue which would spell destruction and defeat to the Allied cause, you must plan and toil and legislate for the good of civilization.

- You have proved yourselves. Colorado and America know that our loyalty is as constant as the colors in the Stars and Stripes. To that emblem and to the things for which it stands your lives, your energies, your thoughts, have been—they must be—dedicated.

Gentlemen, on behalf of the people of Colorado, I salute you as Americans and patriots.

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Vital Speeches of the Day

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Vol. I

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1935

No. 21

The Re-Making of Human Society

By GEORGE W. MAXEY, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania*

Delivered before the Pennsylvania Bankers Association, Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1935.

MR. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is an old saying that if one is not a "red" at twenty, there is something wrong with his heart, but if he is a "red" at forty, there is something wrong with his head. This saying is rich in meaning. If any man reaches the age of twenty without being so impressed with the tragedy of life—the poverty, the injustice, the blighted hopes—that he is not eager to smash the existing order and make it over, he has an unresponsive heart. A philosopher once said that sympathy is the root of both benevolence and justice. Every person clothed with power should have a passion for justice. This passion is born of human sympathy. Poets have sympathy and most of them dislike the established order. Did not Omar say:

"Ah, love! could you and I with Him conspire
To grasp this sorry scheme of Things entire,
We'd shatter it to bits—and then
Remold it nearer to our Heart's desire."

The difficulty is, "this sorry scheme of things entire" cannot with safety be "shattered to bits", nor can men remold it as their hearts desire. Every statesman should have a sensitive understanding of human problems and a sympathetic approach to them, but he must also be aware of those realities of life which set definite limits to the efficient activities of government. By the time a man has reached the age of forty, if he has not lost confidence in his ability to re-make human society, i. e., if he is still a "red", or even a "pink", it indicates that he has not read history understandingly and has not acquired the art of thinking straight; in

other words, there is then something wrong with his head.

Four hundred years B. C., Plato wrote a book called "The Republic", in which he described an ideal human society of peace, prosperity, and contentment. In this society all the statesmen were philosophers and all the citizens possessed moral excellence. The menial work was performed by slaves. How the slaves liked this society Plato does not tell us. Four centuries ago Tom More wrote "Utopia". In his ideal state, cities were limited to 6,000 families. There were four conveniently located market places. Each family brought to the market place what it produced in the surrounding fields, and from the market place took whatever was needed. More naively says: "There is no reason for denying any person, since there is plenty of everything." That there would be plenty he took for granted. Re-makers of society always take "plenty" for granted. More says: "It is the fear of want that makes any of the race greedy and ravenous and there is also in man a pride that makes him fancy it a glory to excel others in pomp and excess. By the laws of Utopia this is not allowed." Their repasts were in great halls accommodating thirty families. Meals were prefaced by lectures on morality. No person could travel throughout Utopia until he obtained permission from the magistrates. Travelers took no provisions with them, for everywhere they were treated with liberality. A married man could travel anywhere he liked in his own city provided he secured his wife's consent. More declares that in Utopia "there are no taverns, no ale houses, or stews". Apparently they were able to enforce the 18th Amendment. "The Utopians never corrupt one another,"

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VITAL SPEECHES OF THE DAY is published fortnightly by the City
News Publishing Co. (Inc. 1911), 33 W. 42nd St., New York City, N. Y.
Telephone LONGacre 5-4040

THOMAS F. DALY, *President and Treasurer*
GEORGE W. LAHEY, *Vice President and Secretary*

THOMAS F. DALY, *Editor* F. V. LINDLEY, *Associate Editor*

Subscription Rate: \$3.00 a year.

Entered as Second Class matter December 24, 1934, at the Post Office at
New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

says More. In that respect they were like Americans. He also says: "All are obliged to perform the tasks allotted to them and to employ themselves well in their spare hours. They live in great abundance and all things produced being equally distributed among the people, no one wants or is obliged to beg." The word "Utopia" was well chosen by More: it means "nowhere."

Three and a half centuries ago Francis Bacon told the world about "New Atlantis". There reigned over it a king, who was described as having "a large heart, inscrutable for good; and who was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy". About 100 years after Tom More, Campanella, the Italian, described his ideal state. He called it "The City of the Sun." This was located on one of the peaks of the Andes. In The City of the Sun, the governing was done by very learned men and they did not place ignorant persons in authority and did not consider a man suitable for high office merely because he was popular with a powerful faction. In The City of the Sun no one wanted for anything. All things were managed for the common good, and the rulers were always obeyed. The education of the children was committed to public officials. Campanella says: "They distribute male and female breeders of the best natures according to scientific rules. If any woman dyes her face, so that it may become beautiful, or uses high-heeled boots so that she may appear tall, she is condemned to capital punishment". In The City of the Sun "no one has to work more than four hours every day. The remaining hours are spent in learning joyously, in debating, in reading, in reciting, in writing, in walking, in exercising the mind and body, and with play. They allow no game which is played while sitting." (In other words, poker and bridge are taboo.) They say that "poverty renders men worthless, cunning, sulky and thievish, and that wealth makes them insolent, proud, and ignorant. But in The City of the Sun all the rich and the poor together make up the community. They are rich because they want nothing, poor because they possess nothing; and consequently they are not slaves to circumstances, but circumstances serve them."

Early in the last century Robert Owen, a brilliant Englishman, wrote a book called, "New View of Society." Its genesis was the misery and stagnation of trade consequent on the termination of the Napoleonic Wars. Owen's thesis was that the cause of distress was the competition of machinery with human labor, and the only effective remedy was the cooperative action of men in working and in owning the machinery. He recommended that communities of about 1,200 persons each should be settled on quantities of land, all living in one large building, with public kitchen and messrooms. Each family should have its own private apartments. After children reached the age of three, they should be brought up by the community. Work and the enjoyment of its results should be in common. It was his plan that communities of from 500 to 3,000, mainly agricultural but possessing the best machinery, and being self-contained "should increase in number, unions of them federatively united shall be formed in circles of tens, hundreds, and thousands," until they should embrace the whole world in a common interest. Owen, unlike most re-makers of society was willing to gamble his own money on his plan. He dedicated to it his private fortune. In 1825, he tried his experiment, with carefully selected men and women, on 30,000 acres of

land in Indiana, which he himself bought and paid for. He named his community "New Harmony." It lasted exactly three years. In its failure, Owen lost \$200,000, or four-fifths of his fortune.

All these plans (and there have been hundreds of them) abolished private property and human competition. All provided for collective ownership and rigid state control. All these schemes when tried, fail for this reason: their sires beget ideal institutions for mankind but they have never been able to beget an ideal mankind for their institutions. With human beings constituted as they are, it has been found that these cooperative, state-managed communities offer a temptation to the lazy to live upon the industrious. The plan to reward incompetence equally with skill, to make idleness profitable, and to convert theories instead of work into wealth simply cannot be "put over." Unselfish producers and equitable distributors and just administrators have never yet been found in sufficient numbers to insure the success of any Utopian scheme of government. Like other well known "noble experiments," these schemes, these cycles of wave-like human mass emotions, break and roll back when they encounter the rock of human nature. "The Ideal is wrecked on the shores of the Real."

No law ever killed a human instinct, and the desire for private possession and the love of freedom of action and enterprise are inborn in mankind and have furnished the motive power which has carried the human race to its present heights. Aristotle revealed the corroding element in the cult of collectivism, in his observation that "When everybody takes care of everything, nobody takes care of anything." That straight thinking Labor leader Samuel Gompers exhibited his soundness of judgment when he said to the Socialists, "I have studied you and your doctrines. I have found them socially wrong, economically unsound, and industrially impossible." The urge to better one's own condition has been the force that has driven mankind forward. It was the motive that led your ancestors and mine to leave the Old World and establish themselves and their households here. That motive led to the discovery of this hemisphere and to the colonization of this continent. It was the beavers' and the bison's pelts and then the nuggets of gold washed from the Sierra's sands and later the quartz torn by the miners' picks from the reluctant fissures of the rocks, that led men forward across the hot, dry expanse of western deserts and through the defiles or over the peaks of snow-capped mountains. By the incentive of personal gain, individual initiative and enterprise have been stimulated, inventions have leaped from human brains, natural forces have been harnessed, and harvests have multiplied. Man in order to advance himself has cleared forests, built cities, bridged rivers, and tunneled mountains, and whenever men or the vast majority of them advance themselves, they advance the race. When all the individual soldiers, or even all except the ever-present "stragglers," move forward, the army is on the march.

The three fallacies underlying all plans to re-make human society are:

(1) That human beings can be found wise enough and great enough to manage successfully the affairs of others. This simply cannot be done. In fact, whenever and wherever any government has attempted to regulate the daily lives of men and women, it has not only failed in its object

but it has degenerated into intolerable tyranny. It requires years of experience to learn to manage successfully any business. Certainly no man or group of men can manage another's business as well as a normal man can manage his own. Furthermore, you cannot make expertness out of mediocrity by putting it on the public payroll. You cannot transform a small town failure into a national superman by giving him a high office in Washington.

(2) The belief is erroneous that under any system of governing, human beings will faithfully obey all the commands of those who seek to manage the manifold activities of men. Individuals have a passion to be free. They will submit to only limited governmental dictation. It has been demonstrated that Americans will not even let the government tell them what they can or cannot drink. They will permit the state to tell them they must educate their children but they will not permit the state to select the schools for them. They will not permit the state to dictate their religious beliefs or their church-going habits. They will cheerfully comply with the requirement that they take out a license when they get ready to marry but they will not let the state select the girl. The more you civilize a man the more freedom of action he demands, consistent with the like freedom of others. A liberated mind will not long submit to having its body enslaved. A free mind ultimately means a free being.

(3) The third fallacy in the doctrine of the totalitarian state is that a man will hoe the other fellow's row as carefully as he will hoe his own, that he will cultivate the common field as diligently as he will cultivate his own. This fallacy runs counter to man's inborn desire for private possession. This instinct is an inheritance from countless generations of ancestors who were intense individualists and who had to rely on their own endeavors for food, clothing, and shelter. Our ancestors never leaned on the state; the state always leaned on them. In war they supported it with their lives; in peace, with the fruits of their toil.

In Russia a few autocrats have sought to weld 160,000,000 people into a centrally controlled organism. They have established not a social democracy but a social treadmill whose propellants are the bayonet and the machine gun. The sound of the firing squad is heard with almost as much regularity as the sound of the morning whistle summoning men to work. The dictatorship of the proletariat is attempting to smother by force the instinct to possess private property. Where Americans toil so that they can possess something for themselves and their children, Russians now toil because they have a bayonet at their backs. As every act in life takes its character from the consequences, let us look at the Russian consequences. The results of 17 years' experience with the Russian totalitarian state are these: the only anti-capitalistic government in the world is seeking loans from capitalistic nations. I have in my hand a circular in which the communistic Soviets are now offering 7% interest for loans of American money, i. e., money earned and accumulated under capitalism. Stalin is soliciting these capitalistic loans to prevent the collapse of his anti-capitalistic experiment. The 20th century attempt to re-make human society in Russia has taken a staggering human toll. Without counting the murders of the Czar, his wife and children, and thousands of old nobility, the following have, up to the year 1931, been executed in the course of Russia's "experi-

ment": 28 bishops, 1,219 priests, 6,000 teachers, 9,000 doctors, 54,000 officers, 200,000 soldiers, 70,000 policemen, 12,950 land-owners, 355,250 intellectuals and professional men (including bankers), 193,290 workers, and 815,000 peasants. A total of at least 1,750,000 have been executed or massacred in the process of re-making Russian society. In the same period 18,000,000 Russians died of starvation and one or two million Russians are still dying annually from hunger and cold. The following are a few more recent statistics: 117 so-called conspirators were executed last winter for protesting against a government of cruelty and incompetence. Not long ago two thousand peasant farmers were shot in one day because they sought to hold back from the government grain collectors enough of their own grain to keep themselves and their families from starvation. In the name of order, obedience, and regimentation, Russian firing squads lined up in one recent hour 14 head men of peasant villages and shot them to death simply because these men and their humble village folk wished to possess the fruits of their own toil. Political opponents of the existing order are exiled or executed. Siberian prison camps are overflowing. Free speech as we know it in this capitalistic country is non-existent. When Lenin assumed power and began his "experiment," he made the following announcement: "The dictatorship of the proletariat is nothing else than power based upon force and limited by nothing—by no law and no rule." The Russian revolutionists inaugurated their program with the avowed purpose of seizing all land and other forms of wealth, and holding it in common for all the people. Their confiscation scheme has been carried out, but instead of everyone having more than he had before, everyone has less. The "planned economy" of dictatorially decreeing everyone something is resulting in no one having anything. Instead of common wealth, there is common poverty. For a people while hungering for industrial activity to destroy their nation's reservoirs of capital is a species of folly equalled only by that of a thirsty population destroying their reservoirs of water. Capital may be destroyed by expropriation, or by confiscation disguised as taxation. Even when not destroyed, it may be paralyzed into utter inertness by legislative strait-jacketing, governmental competition, or administrative menaces.

Let me present a picture of another kind of government. It was established in this country 146 years ago. The men who established it may have ridden in "ox-carts" instead of Rolls-Royces but I am inclined to believe that riding in ox-carts at five miles an hour may be more conducive to clear thinking than riding in limousines at 75 miles an hour, or in airplanes at twice the latter speed. A man may ride in an old-fashioned buggy behind a horse and while so riding, acquire "horse sense," while he who rides in a modern "gasoline buggy" may acquire only a "gas" complex, or at least a "gaseous" mind. It was a rather distinguished group of thirty-nine men who framed our structure of government. George Washington presided over that gathering. He is generally credited with character and wisdom. Emerson says: "Washington not only had talents, he had something vastly more important and that was the character that made his talents trusted." I will read the names of ten delegates to that convention and if any of you can think of anyone now in power in Washington who sur-

passes any of them, I wish you would rise in your place and name him as I call this illustrious roll:

George Washington, of Virginia
Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania
Alexander Hamilton, of New York
James Madison, of Virginia
Roger Sherman, of Connecticut
Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania
James Wilson, of Pennsylvania
Rufus King, of Massachusetts
John Rutledge, of South Carolina
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina.

In the science and art of government and in common sense, these men were never surpassed in the annals of the world. They knew the human race and its tragic history. They knew the dangers of arbitrary power, of bureaucracy, of a highly centralized government. They knew that too much power entrusted to any individual breeds arrogance and that arrogance corrupts the understanding heart. They knew of the tyrannical reigns of Henry VIII, of Charles I, and of James II. They had lived only a few years before under a king whom in the Declaration of Independence they had indicted at the bar of history. One of the counts in this indictment was: "He has created a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance." Another count in the indictment of George III was: "He has attempted to alter fundamentally the form of our government." Another count was: "He has declared himself invested with power to legislate for us." With no Supreme Court to curb such extravagance and usurpation, the colonists curbed them by force.

These constitution-makers knew that mankind had suffered far more from too much government than from too little, that countless human lives had been sacrificed in the attempts of governments to regulate religious beliefs and private lives, to fix prices and wages, to dictate men's trades and places of abode, and to regulate industry. They knew that Old World sovereigns always tried to make their subjects believe that they would starve and perish if not guided like infants. No tyrant in all history ever sacrificed human lives by wholesale or appropriated to himself private property by the millions without offering the excuse that in so doing he was acting in the interest of the people. These constitution-makers of ours repudiated the philosophy of paternalism and declared that, with rare exceptions, individuals are their own best guardians, that property is most secure and the public welfare most advanced when property is privately owned and individually cared for, and that too much government is a curse. These nation builders believed that industrial enterprises should be undertaken and carried on by the voluntary association of individuals, not by the government and that competing with private business is not one of government's legitimate functions. They knew that the source of wealth is not legislative enactments, but the industry and enterprise of human beings. The development of this continent was in itself proof of that fact. The men and women who came here to conquer the wilderness and to wrest their living from the soil had left autocrats 3,000 miles behind them. The signers of the Declaration of Independence and, a little later, of the Constitution were either hardy immigrants or the descendants of hardy immigrants. None

of them were born idlers and all of them were contemptuous of a leisure class. Like all Anglo-Saxons, ever intolerant of governmental strait-jackets, they renounced the rule of George III because that rule went beyond legitimate bounds in curbing their individual and economic freedom. They asked little of the government except to mind its own business as long as they lawfully minded theirs. They established a Republic where to every man there was opened the rough path to fame and fortune if he had the courage and vigor to tread it, and where above the humblest cradle there ever shone the star of hope. They swept away the aristocracy of idleness and established the nobility of labor. They found their chieftain in a frontier surveyor and pathfinder. His formal education was limited; the halls of higher learning never echoed to his footfalls. But from honest, hardy ancestors who "feared God and nothing else" there came to him the best of all inheritances, *character*; and in a youth and an early manhood replete with arduous toil and dangerous tasks, he proved himself dependable and steadfast, and developed what Tennyson calls "the wrestling thews that throw the world." The stanchest timber is ever found in oaks that have defied and survived the storms. This leader came from humble life, as do practically all men whom History takes into her keeping. The greatest men, like the greatest governments, are "of the people, by the people and for the people." Neither Washington nor any of his associates had any illusions about establishing a government able to create either wealth or happiness. What they fought for and won was the right of men and women to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They made no extravagant promises and raised no vain hopes.

In establishing a government, what they feared most was that it might become an instrument of despotism. There was not then a government in the Old World which was not such an instrument. Louis XIV had already given utterance to his famous line: "The State? It is I." A single letter in France, a "lettre de cachet," signed by the king would consign its recipient to death or to the dungeon. An imperial ukase served the same purpose in Russia. The finances, the treasuries of most European countries, were subject to the arbitrary orders of government. They were "politically controlled." The constitution-makers of this country knew the effect of unlimited powers on human character. Many rulers who had begun their careers as smiling, amiable gentlemen, had under the intoxication of power, become arrogant autocrats. A great Roman once said that absolute power would convert any man into a tyrant no matter what the original benevolence of his nature. Robespierre, who shortly before the time of the American Constitutional Convention resigned a country judgeship in France because he was too tender hearted to pronounce sentences of death on convicted criminals, was a few years after 1789, sending every day scores of men and women to the guillotine in Paris because he fancied they opposed or might oppose his arbitrary will. Hitler, the former house painter but now Germany's ruler, far surpassed on June 30, 1934, Robespierre's best killing record for a single day. In a year Robespierre himself was in the tumbrel procession to the guillotine and his severed head rolled in the gory sawdust of the Place de la Revolution. The founders of this Republic had every reason based on history and human nature to limit the power of government. They also had sense enough to know that no

central government could wisely rule the destinies of a people scattered over a wide territory and of different practices and modes of life. When I met the Prime Minister of Great Britain at 10 Downing Street in 1922, he took me into the cabinet room and said: "Here is where the American colonists taught Great Britain how to rule an empire." Enlarging upon the subject, he explained that George III and Lord North, his Prime Minister, thought that millions of people scattered over wide areas but owing allegiance to the same flag could be ruled in all the varied activities of their lives from one central focus of authority. The folly of that belief, he said, cost Great Britain her thirteen American colonies, and from that time onward it had been the policy of Great Britain to accord to every unit of the Empire the largest practicable measure of self-government.

In 1789, there was created here a government of the people, whose officers are public servants. The creators intended to bid a long farewell to that kind of government in which masters impose their will upon the people. One government is a government of liberty; the other, a tyranny. The latter is based upon the idea that man is incapable of achieving happiness through freedom; that he must be guided and controlled as parents guide and control young children. That is paternalism. It is utterly alien to American soil. Our Constitution was framed in the midst of a great post-war depression. If there were any paternalistic or legislative panaceas for a depression, we may be certain that the able men who drafted the Constitution would have incorporated them in our organic law.

Some people seem to think that improvement in government, i. e., advancing government from what they call the "ox-cart stage" to the "automobile stage," means further extension of the powers of government into the fields of human affairs. History proves exactly the contrary. The greatest single improvement in the art of government was the Constitution of the United States, and that Constitution was like the Decalogue in this respect: the "Thou shalt not's" were more numerous than the "Thou shalt's." In despotic ages governments told the people what they could not do. In the American Constitution, the people told the government very emphatically what it, the government, could not do. The most important sections of Federal and State Constitutions are those which definitely place beyond the reach of government certain fundamental rights, essential to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. No one can enter into public office anywhere in this land until he or she takes a solemn oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. Not only that, but the framers of our government set up an independent judiciary free of all political control, so that Constitutional rights might be safeguarded by more than mere words.

Occasionally voices are heard feebly challenging the right of courts to set aside the unconstitutional acts of executives and legislatures. The men who constructed our federal union never had any doubt about that right. As early as 1786, Thomas Jefferson, referring to State laws repugnant to a State Constitution then existing, said: "The judges would consider any law as void which was contrary to the Constitution." Alexander Hamilton, expounding the new Constitution, in the "Federalist" wrote: "No legislative act contrary to the Constitution can be valid. To deny this would be to affirm that the servant is above

his master, that men acting by virtue of powers conferred upon them may do what is forbidden them to do." In his great opinion in *Marbury v. Madison*, delivered in 1803, Chief Justice Marshall expressed the nation's sovereign will and settled for all time the question of the right and duty of the Supreme Court to set aside an unconstitutional act of Congress. He said: "The powers of the legislature are limited and that these limits may not be misunderstood the Constitution is written. The Constitution is paramount and a legislative act contrary to the Constitution is not law. It is emphatically the duty of the judiciary to say what the law is. If a law be in opposition to the Constitution, it is the very essence of judicial duty to say which shall govern. Those who controvert the principle that the Constitution is to be considered in court as paramount would reduce to nothing the greatest improvement ever made on political institutions, that is, a written Constitution. How immoral it is," he said, "to impose on the judges an oath to support the Constitution if they are only to be used as instruments for violating what they swore to uphold. If the Constitution forms no rule for the government, the oath to support it is worse than a solemn mockery." Marshall's powerful judicial voice has come unchallenged down the years saying: "All laws repugnant to the Constitution are void and courts are bound to say so."

Another thing Marshall said which those in authority in Washington should now remember is this (uttered in *McCullough v. Maryland*): "No political dreamer was ever wild enough to think of breaking down the lines which separate the states and of compounding the American people into one common mass." The "political dreamers" of this day have attained a degree of wildness totally unknown to John Marshall and his contemporaries.

Under the government of limited powers created by Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, and Madison in 1789, and ordained and established by the votes of the people of the thirteen colonies, and after the blight of human bondage was washed away in the blood of civil war, the heavens bent above at least one land on this globe without a serf, a subject, or a slave. Under that Constitution, the United States has grown to be the mightiest nation on earth, a nation in which individual well-being and personal security have reached a height never before attained in the long history of the human race. No document since Moses heard and recorded the commands of God amid the thunders of Mt. Sinai has so promoted the happiness of man, woman, and child as this Constitution of ours, which in its very first words proclaimed its purpose, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

For the past two years the American people have been ruled under an Act of Congress which the nine justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have now unanimously declared to be repugnant to the Constitution and therefore void. How any person versed in law or statecraft could expect that this now formally invalidated act would be permitted to co-exist with the Constitution is incomprehensible. This legislation was not only clearly repugnant to the letter of our organic laws; it was repugnant to its very spirit, that is, to the genius of America. Either a military dictatorship, a financial dictatorship, or an economic dictator-

ship is insufferable in this country. What have been the fruits of our government's two years' wandering in the wilderness outside the barriers of the Constitution? As a distinguished Governor of New York used to say: "Let us look at the record."

Under the law recently declared void, 17,000 rules and regulations to control the conduct of the American people had been promulgated by the Executive Department of the government and 5,000 "laws" had been promulgated by the same department, violation of any one of which would constitute a crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. Over 500 persons were awaiting trials for violating these executive ukases when their promulgation was declared to be unconstitutional. One of the most odious of Roman tyrants was he who inscribed penal laws so high on columns that no one could see to read them and yet the violation of which meant scourging, imprisonment, or death. The laws and rules promulgated under the "N. R. A." cover 10,000 pages of printed material. How many have read these pages and how many could understand them if they had? To enforce these 22,000 laws, rules and regulations, 146,490 additional employees were put on the public payroll at a cost of a million dollars a day, and in addition thereto, the courts would soon be congested with the cases of those charged with violations of these codes, all to the further harassment of citizens and to the additional burdening of the American taxpayer, the real "forgotten man." There should be applied to any legislative proposal before it is enacted into a law this test: "Is it workable?" Spengler said that Bismarck was a statesman of the first rank because like all realistic statesmen he practiced in his statesmanship only "the art of the possible." In other words, Bismarck understood the functions and limitations of law. The discovery of the natural laws under which social and economic forces operate is a part of the science of statesmanship; accommodation to these laws is its supreme art. Wisdom always regards realities.

Senator Borah recently well said: "Before we make up our minds to govern permanently 130,000,000 people from Washington in all the affairs of daily life from the farmer's wife marketing her chickens to the discretion of the husbandman in his planting and sowing, let us bear in mind that it is not humanly possible that these things can be overseen by the President. They are done by thousands of bureaucratic ascaridae who glory in the display of arbitrary power. In such delegated powers are hatched those ravenous insects as fatal to the liberty of the citizen as the locusts to the field of the toiler."

Let us look at the record further. The national government has spent more money during the past three years than was spent by the government in the entire first 124 years of our history, during which we financed four wars, including the Civil War. In peace times we have projected our national debt far beyond the peak it attained in war times. The government has ploughed under cotton fields, fallowed wheat, oat, and corn fields, and at public expense supplemented the destructive work of the boll-weevils, the corn-borers and the grasshoppers. We used to supply 60% of the world's requirement of cotton. We now supply only 40%. While our cotton crop, in response to governmental decree, has diminished, the cotton crop of the rest of the world has increased by two and a half million

bales. A few days ago the newspapers announced that a certain American manufacturer of cotton fabrics was moving his whole plant to Brazil, that it would take six freighters to bring his tons of machinery to the new location, that he was going to employ 150 Americans as officials and technicians, and his other 2,300 employees would be Brazilians, and that he was going to use Brazilian cotton exclusively. The reason for his going to Brazil is that cheaper cotton is available there. Our exports of cotton for the current year will be the lowest in 40 years, with the exception of the war years, 1917-1918, when we needed all our cotton at home. The processing tax with its resulting increased cost of production, has opened the door to importation by curtailing domestic production of cotton goods. Imports of bleached cotton cloth from Japan for the first four months of the current year were at the rate of 51 times that of the corresponding period of 1933, the figures being: first third of 1933, 257,000 yards; first third of 1934, 6,044,000 yards; first third of 1935, 13,154,000 yards. The importation of stable grains has increased during the past two years as follows:

	Imports for 1933	Imports for 1935 (Estimated on the basis of actual imports for Jan., Feb., Mar., & Apr.)
Corn _____	160,000 bus.	25,389,000 bus.
Wheat _____	10,318,000 bus.	26,472,000 bus.
Oats _____	132,000 bus.	25,575,000 bus.

	Imports for 1934	Imports for 1935 (Est. as above on actual imports for four months)
Butter _____	217,000 lbs.	52,194,000 lbs.
Meat _____	16,326,000 lbs.	114,123,000 lbs.

Lard exports decreased from 166,952,000 pounds during the first four months of 1934 to 51,386,000 pounds during the first four months of the current year. There are many other corresponding economic "returns" coming in from the administration's pig pen pogroms.

No man and no group of men have ever been created with sufficient wisdom to plan and with sufficient strength to carry out an industrial program for 130,000,000 people. The economic activities of a dynamic people cannot be forced into grooves fashioned by bureaucrats. No men who float around during most of their lives like eyeless fish in academic caves, will ever long be accepted as leaders by the keen-visioned, experienced, and practical-minded American people. American genius can exist only in an atmosphere of liberty. Under the constitutionally protected liberty of the United States our forefathers marched industrially across the continent. They were

"Men who matched the mountains,
Men who matched the plains
Men with empires in their purposes
And new eras in their brains."

They had courage worthy of their hopes and energies worthy of their ambitions. They knew the difference between dreams and ambition. They knew that those who merely dream wait for the dream to come true, and that they usually wait in vain, while those who have ambition work to attain it. They knew that the filament of dreams can be spun by those reclining on their backs but that no field was ever tilled and no harvest was ever reaped by one in that

position. Theodore Roosevelt aptly said: "No education, no refinements of civilization, can ever compensate a people for the loss of their hardy virtues." These virtues are essential to survival and success, for life always has been and always will be under any social order a trial and a struggle; "on Greatheart's armor forever ring the clanging blows."

Let us look at the record further. Our national debt reached its war peak on August 31, 1919. It was then \$26,596,701,684. On June 30, 1930, it had been reduced to \$16,185,308,299. By the end of 1935, it will be more than double that amount. This nation went through the five-year depression of 1873 under Presidents Grant and Hayes, successively, with an average annual governmental expenditure of less than \$275,000,000. At the end of that five-year period, in 1878, the national debt had increased by only \$8,207,970. This nation went through the four-year depression of 1893 under President Cleveland with an average annual expenditure of less than \$365,000,000, and at the end of that four-year period, in 1897, the nation's debt had been increased by only \$215,845,246. It is going through the current depression with an annual governmental expenditure of from six to eight billion dollars, and with the national debt now increasing at the rate of ten million dollars a day. All this colossal and daily mounting debt must with interest added to it be eventually paid by the labor and sacrifice of human beings.

Some members of the present administration seek to find justification for extravagance, in the fact that Great Britain has a larger national debt than we have. Her larger debt is not surprising, for she was in the World War 51 months while we were officially in that war for only 20 months, and we had our soldiers on the actual battle front in large numbers for only six months. Furthermore, England's public debt is nearly all national, with local indebtedness comparatively negligible, while the American taxpayers have to carry not only the national debt but the debts of the 48 states and of thousands of county and municipal subdivisions. The debt of New York City alone is nearly as much as the debt of the United States government was at the close of the Civil War. More significant even than these figures is the fact that though England has a population only one-third as great as ours, though she supports 742 people to the square mile, while we support only 41 to the square mile, and though she has had to face a depression period far longer than ours, she put her budget in balance three years ago and has since kept it there. Philip Snowden, then the Chancellor of the Exchequer, met a deficit of \$750,000,000 by reducing governmental expenditures \$350,000,000, and by adding \$400,000,000 to the tax bill of the British people. Leaning on two canes, this physically infirm but mentally and morally strong man voiced the indomitable spirit of his countrymen when he exclaimed after presenting a balanced budget:

"All our past proclaims our future,
Shakespeare's voice and Nelson's hand
Bear us witness—come the world against her—
England yet shall stand."

To increase our national debt in times of war from three billions to twenty-six billions of dollars, including loans to allies which it was expected would be repaid, to increase the debt to this extent when the nation's industrial power was at its highest peak of production was one thing. To

increase our national debt in times of peace from sixteen billions to thirty-five billions of dollars, with the nation's productive power at its lowest ebb, is quite another thing. When we converted our wealth into force in time of war we knew by the light of all history and all our past experience in other wars that it was the only way to protect ourselves against a foe. When we attempt to squander ourselves into prosperity we are running counter to the admonitions of experience and refusing to follow the safe and sane paths of governmental economy and individual frugality which led us safely out of at least five previous major depressions.

Let us continue to look at the record. In spite of the huge expenditure of governmental money, the unemployment problem is not solved either in whole or in part. The recently expressed verdict of the impartial Brookings Institution of Washington, D. C., on the National Recovery Administration is: "The N. R. A. on the whole has substantially retarded recovery. * * * So far as inducing recovery is concerned—interpreting recovery to mean increased production, increased consumption, increased employment, and increased real wages—it must also be concluded that the trade practice provisions of codes have been a hindrance rather than a stimulus." In June of 1933, when the Recovery Act went into effect, the volume of industrial production, as measured by the index of the Federal Reserve Board, was 92, i. e., it was 92 per cent. as great as the average of production during the three years, 1923, 1924, and 1925. The preliminary figure for May of this year is 84, or a net decline during the two years of eight per cent. The statistical reports of the League of Nations carry indices of industrial production for all the great nations. These indices show that from June of 1933 to the spring of this year, the industrial production of Great Britain increased 20%, that of Germany 26%, that of Italy 31%, and that of Canada 17%, while industrial production of the United States during the same period decreased 8%.

Not only has the American Constitution been subverted with no corresponding benefit to industry, not only has the national debt been doubled, but worst of all, the American people have in large numbers been induced by false prophets to accept and absorb a fatal economic and political philosophy. When Fletcher of Saltoun said centuries ago: "Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws," he made a profound observation. In those days a people's songs were their only literature and expressed their philosophy of life. When they sang of war, they made war. When they sang of peace, they were at peace. The revolutionary song, the "Marseillaise," was first sung in Paris in August, 1792. Millions of Frenchmen then spontaneously began to sing it in fields, streets, and factories, and in six months the Reign of Terror had begun. The king and queen were guillotined in 1793. When the song, "John Brown's Body Lies A-mouldering In the Grave But His Soul Goes Marching On," swept from ocean to ocean, and was sung by blue-coated soldiers tramping down the avenues and onto fields of battle, the end of slavery was at hand. The greatest of social forces is mass emotion.

For the past twenty-seven months the minds of millions of Americans have been impregnated with the lethal delusions that the government is something to live on, not something to live under, that it owes everyone a living, that

Uncle Sam is a three hundred and sixty-five days in the year Santa Claus, and that individual initiative and self-reliance are only vestigial virtues, now completely outmoded. Policies based upon such delusions meet the condemnation of sound statesmanship everywhere. They sap national vigor, enfeeble the will to work, put a premium on lethargy, anaesthetize energy, atrophy enterprise, retard sure-footed progress, and like floating blithely down the Niagara river in a canoe, attentive only to the alluring prospect on the shore, lead to certain catastrophe. The Lorelei are not all on the banks of the Rhine—there are some also on the banks of the Potomac. Adults, as well as children, should beware of the Pied Piper and his flute.

In spite of our huge governmental expenditures,
 "The [Depression] Raven, never flitting, still is sitting,
 still is sitting
 On the pallid bust of Pallas just above our chamber
 door,
 And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon that is
 dreaming
 And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his
 shadow on the floor
 And [if the present policies continue] our souls from
 out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
 Shall be lifted—nevermore."

The greatest political philosopher of the last century was Herbert Spencer. He wrote something seventy-five years ago which ought to be lodged in the mind of every legislator, of every governor, and of the nation's chief executive. It is this: "It is a gross and dangerous delusion to believe in the sovereign power of political machinery. Give a child exaggerated notions of its parent's power, and it will by-and-by cry for the moon. Let a people believe in government-omnipotence, and they will be pretty certain to get up revolutions to achieve impossibilities. Between their exorbitant ideas of what the state ought to do for them on the one side, and its miserable performances on the other, there will surely be generated feelings extremely inimical to social order—feelings which, by adding to the dissatisfaction otherwise produced may occasion outbreaks that would not else have occurred."

During the past few years producers of "exorbitant ideas" of what the state can and ought to do for the people have been most prolific. Demagogic panaceas have come in quintuples. The radio has greatly multiplied the range of influence of those who are particularly adept in the art of arousing ignorance. We had the "Townsend Plan." It would have been merely a comical curiosity if so many had not been misled by its patent absurdities. We still have Huey Long and his "Share the Wealth" program. At the close of the Civil War, southern demagogues attempted to attract the colored voter by promising him "40 acres and a mule." Now another southern demagogue promises: "Every man a king and \$5,000 in his pocket." John Stuart Mill pointed out years ago that it was the art of the demagogue "to tempt the people into idleness by promising them a share in a fictitious hoard lying in an imaginary government strong box supposed to contain all national wealth." Wealth always perishes where the energies of men are diminished, and nothing so saps human energies as a false economic philosophy. According to the doctrines of contemporary demagogues, the crew of the "Normandie" should, to achieve personal hap-

piness, throw overboard the captain and every skilful navigator, then refuse to work; then gorge themselves on the contents of the ship's larder and drink to their heart's content of the ship's liquor. No plan more effective than that could possibly be devised to convert the "Normandie" from a ship into a ship-wreck. Wealth results from work intelligently directed and energetically carried on. It must also be prudently conserved. There is no wealth of individuals or of nations so secure that it cannot be disintegrated and destroyed by folly. It does not take long for ignorance, indolence, and waste to dissipate the fruits of wisdom, work, and frugality. Neither national nor individual success can be maintained except by faithful adherence to the habits that produce it. "Easy is the descent into Hell," wrote the foremost poet of the ancient Roman world.

Neither the debasing of our currency, the impairing of our credit nor the repudiation of our financial promises will bring us prosperity. Grover Cleveland said on April 13, 1895: "This nation can promise the American people safety and protection only as long as its solvency is unsuspected, its honor unsullied, and the soundness of its money unquestioned." The way of wisdom is to maintain *unimpaired* our credit and *undebased* our currency, to banish fear, to remove the shackles from business, and to give to capital now shrinking back from investment, the spur of possible profit. Then private and public confidence will be restored, money will come out of hidden recesses and go to work, and through the commercial arteries of America there will flow in ever-strengthening tides, trade, which Cardinal Richelieu aptly called, "the calm health of nations." In all ages and in all countries idle money has meant idle men. What the body economic needs is not more money but more business—not "fiat transfusions" of diluted money but the restoration of "normal circulation." For recovery, confidence is needed, but no one was ever scared into confidence, nor can confidence be officially commanded—it comes only when inspired. Generals proficient in the science of war and adept in its art always inspire the confidence of their soldiery; heads of government who are proficient in the science of statesmanship and adept in its art always inspire the confidence of the people.

What this country wants is more lifters and fewer leaners, less governmental interference and more freedom for initiative and enterprise, not more handcuffs on business but the striking off of the newfangled shackles recently imposed. I heard in this room two days ago an administration spokesman (Marriner S. Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board) say that banks ought to accept cheerfully more governmental control now because they sought governmental aid in March, 1933. I cannot accept that logic. I cannot subscribe to the proposition that just because the fire department comes to my home to extinguish a blaze, it gives firemen an excuse to make my home their future permanent place of abode and the authority to regulate forever-after the daily lives of my family.

The ideals of ease and indolence held out by present-day demagogues are not the ideals that animated America's forefathers. Most of them were farmers and frontiersmen. They lived without adequate food, clothing, or shelter. They fought savage beasts and savage men. For years they faced the armies of an empire. They went into battle with outworn guns and limited ammunition. They were beaten in

battle, but they came back to fight again. They plumbed the depths of human suffering in winter camps, but their spirits were unconquerable. They carried the American eagle on the staffs of their battle-flags; like him, they reveled in conflict and storm. They chose the king of the air as their symbol because he was daring and vital and strong and because God created him to be free. Athwart the most rugged heights there fell the shadow of his wings.

Human society cannot be re-made in the twinkling of a change of national administration. No man has ever been great enough to close today the book of a nation's history and to begin tomorrow that nation's social and economic life entirely anew. With nations as with individuals, what they are today depends on what they were yesterday. There is a continuity of life which no dictator and no "New Deal" can break. The French executed their Bourbon king and tried radically to re-make their society but they soon got a Bonaparte emperor and their lives went on about as before.

No matter how iridescently social reformers may dream, they, like Jacob on his journey, ultimately find that the dream of a ladder reaching to heaven has departed with the mists of the morning, and that they are pillowed on a stone of reality. No matter what vagaries superficial thinkers pursue through the clouds of fancy, mortal feet cannot long forsake the earth. No matter how much demagogues stir up the seething caldron of any national segment of human

society, when that caldron ceases to boil—as it always does—there emerge political institutions and an industrial order exactly in keeping with the history, habits, and traditions of the people. With nations as with individuals, there are no sudden changes in the chemistry of character. When the fog of real revolution or the haze of pseudo-revolution disappears, all individuals discover that they are still living in the same world they were born in, a world in which the old copy-book maxims are still valid, a world in which honesty is, for both nations and individuals, not only right but the "best policy," a world in which indolence is unremunerative, wastefulness wicked, work the way to wealth, and well doing the key to well being—a world in which virtue, prosperity, and happiness are not governmental gifts but personal achievements.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I prefer democracy to autocracy; in place of totalitarian state governed from the District of Columbia, I am for the old federalized Union of 48 States; in place of paternalism, my voice and vote are for individualism; in place of wasteful and useless governmental experiments, I advocate fidelity to time-tested principles; in place of the king brand of Russian communism masquerading here as the "New Deal," I appeal for the Americanism of our forefathers; and, in place of the 22,000 rules and regulations of the N. R. A., I give you the Constitution of the United States.