

## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

### Section 6, Pages 151 - 180

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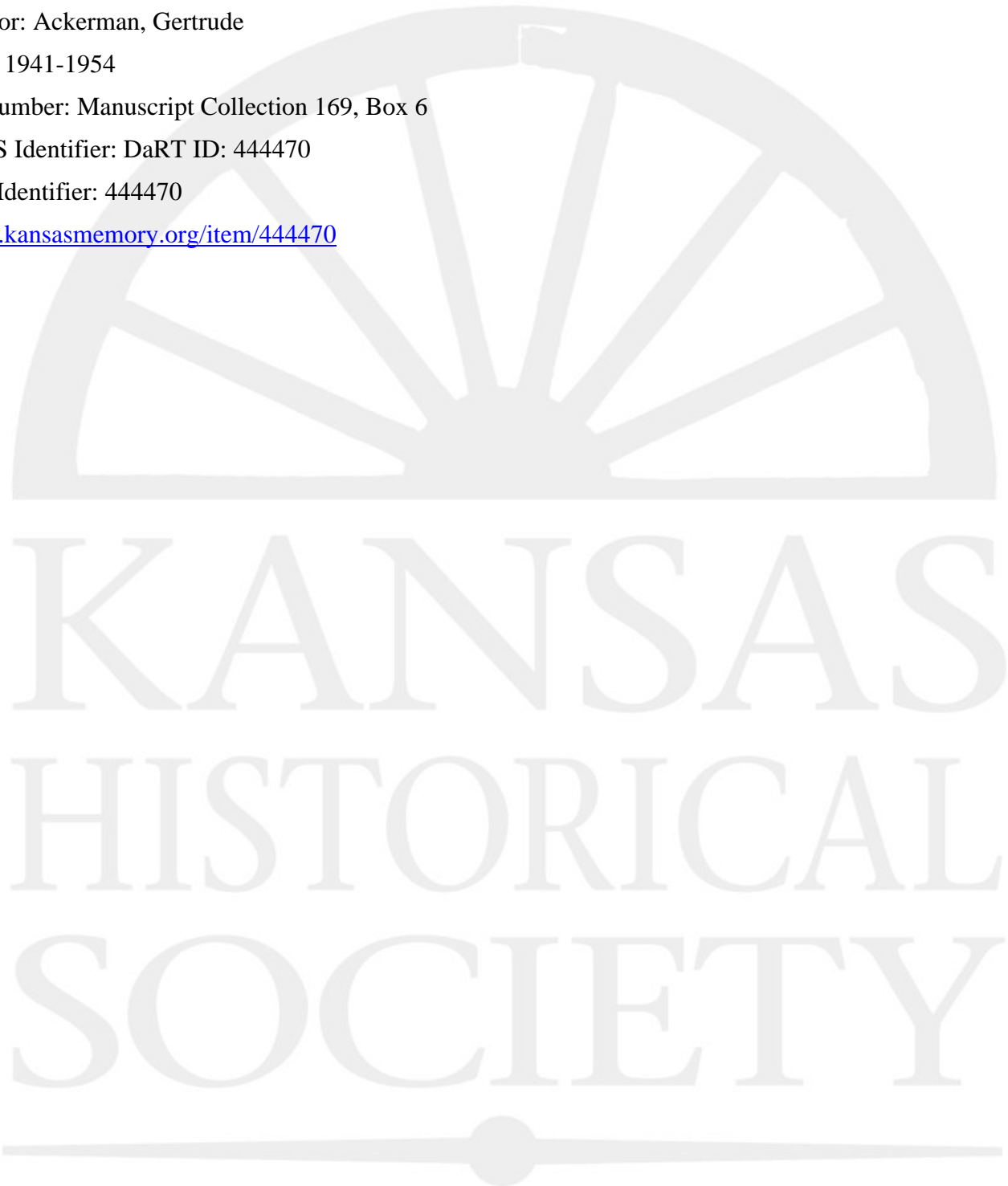
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## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

- 4 -

characterized the actions of our servants during the past fourteen years.

The birth of Kansas Republicanism was concurrent with our state's organization and admission to the Union. The same beliefs and currents of endeavor which led to creation of the one, led also to creation of the other. They are inseparable! The love of freedom always has lain close against Kansas hearts. It is part of our heritage. It is in the air we breathe and in the far reaches of the prairie we gaze upon. At this anniversary of our state's birth, we say to men everywhere, that were liberty forgot in all other places of the world's length and breadth, here in Kansas, at least, it would be well guarded and safely kept. And to the Republican party, which stands, both in state and nation, irrevocably pledged to individual liberty, to free enterprise, to economy in government, to realism, to preservation of the American constitution and to the protection of the rights of the American citizen, be he humble or great, we pledge the steadfast and undying loyalty of Kansas Republicans, today, tomorrow and for all years to come.

LOBEKV  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
STATE OF KANSAS

— 27 —



## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

RELEASED FOR A. M. PAPERS, JANUARY 30, 1946

JEROME HARMON - KANSAS DAY TOAST

### P R E S S

It is with mixed feelings of pride and humility we gather again at the festive board to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of our great state. When last we met on such an occasion we were enthralled in the greatest war for human freedom mankind has ever known, and hostile guns roared on a dozen far-flung battle fronts. Now, the last bloody charge has been made, the last shot fired, and the most decisive victory in the annals of history has been won. What more propitious time than this to renew our faith in our homeland as fresh laurels have been added to her standard.

Time past we have oft recalled with pride, and rightfully so, those material advantages with which a generous Mother Nature has so abundantly endowed our state -- the fertility of our prairies, our vast mineral resources, the sumptuous splendor of our landscape, the refreshing diversity of our climate. But the word "Kansas" has come to mean much more than a state -- it is descriptive of a people, and it is in the spirit of this people that the humblest citizen justly indulges his esteem. That great Kansas poet Eugene Ware, who, incidentally, was a charter member of this club and attended its first banquet in 1892, could only have had his native state in mind when he penned these immortal lines:

"States are not great,  
Except as men may make them.  
Men are not great,  
Except as they do and dare.  
But states, like men,

## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

- 2 -

Have destinies -- that take them,  
That bear them on --  
Not knowing why nor where."

The spirit that is Kansas', with those traits of character which have endured so well, did not come about by mere chance. The history of Kansas challenges comparison with that of any state in the world for whole-souled devotion to noble, unselfish principles; and the moral power thus acquired is without parallel in the political annals of nations.

Before statehood, Kansas became a battleground for a principle, and its creation as a commonwealth of free men precipitated a national conflict for human freedom. Indifference, ignorance and selfishness have ever been foreign to Kansas whose very name has become the shibboleth of lovers of liberty throughout the world. From these early turbulent days Kansas moved steadily onward, matching its material progress, great as it was, with its moral and intellectual achievements, and attaining its rightful place among the sisterhood of states. Grasshoppers, pestilence, cyclone, drouth and flood were overcome in stride by the courage and perseverance of a pioneer spirit.

When on December 7, 1941, the Jap struck his dastardly blow, Kansans remembered that Kansas blood had flowed before in the Philippines in order that they might be free, and that Kansas men had laid down their lives with eternal glory that a German militarism should not dominate a world. Kansans remembered, and an aroused Kansas became determined that those glorious triumphs under Funston and Wood should not have been in vain.

During this war most Kansans were so occupied with their specific jobs that they had little time to consider their state's tremendous contribution to victory. Now it may be told and its barest recital overwhelms us.



## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

- 3 -

Heretofore Kansas has been expected to grow food when the nation went to war. She did that, and magnificently! At home, on the farms, with less help than normal, her wheat yield for the four war years has never been exceeded by any similar period, and production of other crops and farm products was high. But this war found Kansas ready to do more, and it did do more. It did something new! Kansas went to war industrially. The state, long known as the "Bread Basket" of the nation, in two short years earned the reputation of being the nation's "Arsenal of Democracy."

Hundreds of Kansas plants answered the call to arms. Not all made so drastic a change as did one firm which the outset of the war found peacefully engaged in the manufacture of pipe organs for churches. Overnight, instead of pipe organs, the plant was turning out rocket parts for the Army and Navy!

Kansans helped build and staff the many war installations which came to dot the state. Fort Riley expanded and another Camp Funston came into being. Fort Leavenworth continued its Command and General Staff School and became the country's third largest reception center. Infantry regiments trained at a new Camp Phillips. Twelve army airfields were scattered over the state, and even the navy came to land-locked Kansas with two of its air stations. A huge army general hospital and a specialized air depot sprang into being at Topeka. Kansas war products were many and varied. Anhydrous ammonia was produced in Cherokee County, powder was manufactured at De Soto, and the shells loaded at the ordnance plant near Parsons reached astronomical figures. Landing craft built at Leavenworth and Kansas City and floated to the gulf found its way to faraway beaches. Huge airplane factories located at Kansas City and Wichita. In Wichita alone the four factories there produced more than 30,000 planes. In one factory

## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

- 4 -

there the army created unprecedented problems when it called for the production of the New Superfortresses concurrent with their experimental and development program.

The story of how Kansans met another challenge is one of unusual interest. In March 1944 General Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, paid a visit to a Salina airfield and asked how many Superforts could leave for India the next day. Due to necessary alterations the answer was, "None". In the language of the Saturday Evening Post General Arnold thereupon "exploded a string of 'impossible' orders that set phones jangling all over the country" and "so began an uproar famed as the Salina Blitz or the Battle of Kansas. Overnight, Kansas swarmed with tough colonels. G. I. mechanics flew in from a dozen states and Boeing sent 600 civilian experts from the Wichita plant. Major General Bennett Myers gave them their pitch: No paperwork except simple notes of work done; hours would be as long as a man could stand on his feet; the last plane must fly away April 15. They worked outdoors in a wintry gale; hangars were scarce. The wind hissed with sleet. Loose cowlings flapped and clattered and sailed away. Gasoline heaters were flown in; and every shivering man was issued a high-altitude flying suit."

"The Salina Blitz was being won. Training engines were yanked. War engines were installed, the latest model. Delicate fire-control mechanisms were delivered... one B29 was ready and then another...The last B29 left Kansas April 15, right on the blitz deadline." Exactly two months later these self-same planes, all built in Kansas, gave Japan its first taste of Superfort bombing, a bombing which continued until Japs in Tokyo and fifty other cities learned well their folly.



## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

- 5 -

Kansas workers stayed on the job. They went through five years of war production without a single strike! And their absentee and turnover percentages were both well below the national average.

All in all Kansas produced more than 4 billion dollars in war goods.

In reviewing this astounding production record it would be unfair were not due credit for a major portion given to Kansas women. These women, who went "all out" -- not on a remunerative basis, but on the patriotic acceptance of a challenge from the other side of world -- were a power which must be reckoned with mightily when the final calculation is made of the forces that turned the tide of Victory.

Kansas had a mighty incentive in compiling this amazing record of production. Two hundred thousand of her sons and daughters went into the armed forces.

As Kansas gave so generously of her sons, so she gave to the nation, yea -- to the world -- a leader, our own Dwight D. Eisenhower. Supreme Commander of the AEF, against a savage, well-equipped, battle-hardened enemy, his were the forces that shattered the impregnable fortress Europe, breached the vaunted Siegfried line, and attained full victory over Hitlerism. Feeble though our words may be in appreciation of this humble Kansas man, they come from the bottom of hearts overflowing with pride in his mighty accomplishments and admiration for him as a leader of men.

The exploits of Kansas Fighting men would require volumes to record;

A rock at Corregidor;

A tiny garrison on Wake Island;

A sunbaked pass at Kasserine and a frigid outpost in the Aleutians;

A bomber over Floesti, and a fighter at Mindanao;

A fox-hole at Anzio;

A hill at Salerno and a coral reef at Okinawa;



## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

- 6 -

A convoy to Murmansk, and a submarine off Yokohama;

A beach at Guadalcanal, and a hedgerow at St. Lo;

A flat-top at Midway, and a tank at Bastogne;

A bridge at Remagen, and

A flag at Iwo Jima.

On these and a thousand other battlegrounds Kansas fighting men covered themselves with an undying glory; places unknown became immortalized in Kansas blood, and a free world became grateful for men like Kansans.

Tonight, on this birthday of our state, thankful for our noble heritage and the brilliant chapter which has been added, we look ahead. The dazzling rays of peace shine out over a horizon limitless and vast. Truly a new day could never be more promising. So, as we say, Happy Birthday, Kansas, it is to her success we toast -- past, present and future.

## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

RELEASED FOR A. M. PAPERS JANUARY 30, 1946

*Morton*  
MRS. J. C. TILLOTSON - KANSAS DAY BANQUET

There is a definite work for women in the future success of the Republican party. The "Republican News" for January, 1946, tells of the mid-December meeting in Kansas City of the advisory board of Women's Republican Clubs. Ninety women leaders from thirty states set the pace for woman's part in the coming Congressional campaign, and proved the fact that the Republican woman voter is being armed politically as never before.

Mrs. W. Glenn Suthers, woman Republican leader of Chicago, has pointed out that the Republican party is the last hope for a free America and the coming elections may be the last opportunity to give the nation the benefit of its leadership. Mrs. Suthers says: "We must win. The Cause we represent is close to the heart of every woman. We must go into this campaign and elect a Republican Congress in 1946. We must strive for good candidates in the primaries and carry through so that we can look our returning veterans in the eye and tell them we are continuing their fight for freedom and that We, too, intend to Win."

While our husbands, fathers, sons--are busy at their vocations, it will be up to the women to educate the masses of uninformed voters.

As a member of the Young Republican Club, no one realizes more than I the tremendous job ahead for organizing first voters and educating returning veterans in government affairs.

Women are deeply concerned for the future of their children and menfolk returning from service--and they feel a great sense of responsibility and obligation to help bring back the kind of government for which their men have been fighting.



## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

- 2 -

Recently we entertained in our home a friend who had just returned from service in the South Pacific. A thinking young man, he was concerned with the fact that the most popular reading material among men in the armed forces, both at home and abroad, was--comic books. Nine-tenths of the men, he said, never turned to the editorials or news stories in the papers after reading the daily doings of their favorite cartoon characters, such as B. O. Plenty. So--it is a challenging fact that somehow the information must be put over to those young chaps, many of them still in their early twenties and first voters--and it is up to all Republican women to do this.

In accepting this great responsibility, I think it only fitting that tonight, on the birth date of this great Republican state of ours, we women recall the motto of Kansas, "Ad Astra Per Aspera", as a challenge to do our best.

You may recall some of the methods used by the PAC in the last presidential election. Girls as young as eighteen, went from door to door in the densely populated areas in our country, and instructed the uninformed voters in how to properly mark a ballot, and for whom to vote. Even though you may frown upon such a procedure, the results it obtained cannot be denied. So, even in the smallest village and hamlet, with Right, and Truth, Justice and Freedom on our side, the Republican woman can meet and instruct every new and old resident in her neighborhood how to vote for the future well-being of our Republic. And I say "Republic" as does our country's flag salute: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States, and to the Republic for which it stands---" for too long there has been undue emphasis on the synonymy of the words democracy and democrats!



## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

- 3 -

Miss Marion Martin, assistant chairman of the Republican National committee, has made an excellent point when she says: "A precinct worker who goes out in the spirit of a census taker is not a good Republican worker--but a friend, who goes into a neighbor's home and finds something needs to be done, will automatically find a way." Republican workers can find many ways to familiarize themselves with the voters in their districts--such things as teas, bazaars, benefit shows, are all crowd getters, and worth the effort they take--they aren't expensive either--when I first started into Republican women's work, I remember Margaret Irwin, now Mrs. Frank Haucke, told me: "You can make a thousand cups of tea out of a one pound package."

We, the Republican women of Kansas, do pledge our support to the Party--and know that no effort we expend will be too great, for we do not want it said of us as it was of the old colored preacher-----"



## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

FOR RELEASE TO A. M. PAPERS  
JANUARY 30, 1946

January 29, 1946

### EXERPTS FROM REMARKS OF A. HARRY CRANE AT KANSAS DAY BANQUET

Yesterday there was held a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kansas Republican State Committee and it was decided to hold a series of organization meetings in each of the districts during March.

The purpose of the meetings will be to encourage the organization and revitalization where needed of the Young Republican Clubs, the Ex-Service-men's Clubs and the Women's organizations in the various counties in the districts.

The District Chairman and Vice-Chairmen will be in charge of the meetings and representatives of these various groups will be entitled to attend.

Many who are experienced in politics feel that we may win the next national election by default because of the stumbling and bumbling of Mr. Truman and his administration. However, I feel that the Republican Party must have a program and policy in order to be entitled to win and in order to accomplish anything after winning. There are vital issues before the public today and we should take a definite stand upon them.

A start was made in this direction by the committee of Senators and Congressmen whose program was adopted by the National Republican Committee at Chicago, on December 8. I feel the program should be much more definite and stronger but at least it is a start.

## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

- 2 -

I am going up to a district meeting of State Chairmen in Detroit the last of this week and I know from talking with this group of Chairmen from thirteen Mid-Western States that they feel as we do in Kansas on a need for a definite policy.

I sincerely hope that one will be formulated and ready for the next national convention so there will be no question of "Me Too" and "We can do it Better" but that we have the courage to stand on our convictions and present the issues squarely to the citizens of the United States. If we will do this I am confident of victory not only in 1948 but for a control of Congress in 1948 and I am sure we can depend on Kansas to be in the vanguard of the procession.



## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

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### SHALL WE KEEP THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM IN AMERICA?

Speech delivered by Hon. E. H. Moore  
before Kansas Day Club, Topeka, Kansas,  
January 29, 1946

I consider it a very high honor to be invited to meet with my friends and <sup>neighbors</sup> ~~neighbors~~ in Kansas. I like to think that I have been invited by reason of the fact that I have long been associated with you to some extent in business enterprise. I know that you understand that I believe business is the very basis of the American economy. I believe as you do that businessmen realize that there is no place for government in business if we are to have what we have always known as the American free enterprise system maintained in this country. It has been my good fortune to aid in some measure the development of the resources of this portion of the country, which includes the State of Kansas. I have been, as you know, an advocate of a certain amount of regulatory activities on the part of the government, administered by local authorities through the state governments. I believe in the very

## 50th-63rd Annual Kansas Day Meetings

*Very,*  
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minimum of regulation by the Federal Government.

It was never intended that the Federal Government should meddle into the affairs of the business interests of this country except to that degree provided by the Constitution. I am sure it was never the intention of the founders of this government that it should ever become the duty of the Federal Government to keep the people of the country. I, of course, realize that I am not invited here because of my long association with the Republican Party. I have long been and I still am a firm believer in the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. Lincoln observed that the principles of Jefferson are the axioms of a Democratic society. I believe still that the best governed people are the least governed. I believe that the functions of government should never go beyond that of umpire in the business activities of the country. I am convinced that a majority of our citizens believe in the freedom of American economy and the exercise of that freedom of the individual not inconsistent with the rights of our neighbors. I believe that the participation of our government in business is destructive of the



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very thing that made this the outstanding government of all time, and I believe that this government ought to be restored to the people from whom it has been seized by a bureaucratic system set up under the so-called New Deal regime. I have believed, and I still believe that the New Deal laws and directives are all bad and ought to be completely abolished. Under this bureaucratic system set up under the Rooseveltian reign the people have been deprived of their rights in a measure beyond the understanding of many of our citizens. [The Democratic Party, in my opinion, can never restore the constitutional processes in this country. I therefore believe that the Republican Party is the only existing institution through which the people can now rid themselves of the bureaucracy that has been set up under the so-called Democratic Party. I have therefore volunteered to do what I can to urge that

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the Republican Party become a dynamic agency for the restoration of constitutional government in this country. [New Dealism, Rooseveltism, and Trumanism are a serious blight upon our way of life in America. I want to see them eradicated at the earliest possible moment and I look upon the Republican Party as the party that can make a more immediate contribution to that end than any agency we could employ. But, the Republican Party must take a more forthright stand than it has taken in many years. It must meet this issue head-on and engage in no further me-too attitude, as it has for many years past.

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We are repeatedly asked if we do not like the New Deal bureaucratic form of government, what will we offer in its stead. My answer to that is we will offer that form of government as provided by the Constitution of the United States. We will deny to the Federal Government any powers over the activities of the people except as provided in that great document. We will insist upon the states assuming those responsibilities and duties as provided in that instrument and as practiced for so many years under all parties that made this country prosperous and great. I now want to plead with the Republican Party and those directing its affairs to meet squarely and head-on the paramount and vital issue: Shall we recapture the freedoms of constitutional government, or shall we accept permanently the servitude of national socialism? The issue may be expressed in many ways but whatever the phraseology, it is the same, namely, Americanism as we know it or national socialism. This is the issue upon which every responsible American must take a stand. The responsibility of mobilizing the concerted action of our people for the

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preservation of Americanism falls squarely upon the Republican Party. It is the sole remaining vehicle through which the cause of liberty and freedom under a constitutional form of government may be presented to a confused and harassed people. The courage, forthrightness, and good judgment with which the Republican Party acts will be the determining factor in whether America shall return to a government of and for the people, or whether we shall continue down the road to an ever increasing regimentation, loss of individual liberties and destruction of constitutional government. Compromizing or temporizing with the issue is a surrender to the forces of evil that have been loosed upon us. The New Deal philosophy was conceived in deception and has matured on dishonesty, waste and corruption. The immutable principles of sound economy have been throttled and in their stead a false and unsound philosophy that every man may enjoy Utopia without work or effort has been substituted.

The Republican Party has the opportunity to again become the party of destiny. Let us not forget that the Republican Party was born of a great crisis that



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involved the very life or death of our nation. It came into being as a coalition party made up of men of all political beliefs but who were united on the common issue that the Union must be preserved. Let us remember that Lincoln was first elected on a coalition ticket with a vice-president who had long been active in the opposition party. Let us remember that Lincoln's second election was accomplished through a coalition of Union Democrats who were represented on the ticket by a Southern Democrat from Tennessee. Let us remember that the platform of 1860 boldly and courageously put aside every collateral issue of party differences except the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ all important issue of the extension of slavery, and all men of whatever political persuasion who held with the party on this issue were invited to join in the common cause. The men of the party of 1860 were practical men. They were patriotic men. They were men who put America above party. In the name of liberty and freedom let us again rise above partisan affiliations, for the issue presented today is above party. The challenge in this respect is as applicable to the Democrats who believe in constitutional

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government as it is to Republicans. [ Our two-party system is disintegrating as the result of a vital issue which could not conceivably have been visualized when the American people committed themselves to the New Deal. It is fully as serious as the issues confronting the colonies at the time of the Revolution or the question of slavery which agitated the country for a generation before it brought on civil war. Immediately following the conflict between the states and continuing through 1932, the two-party system operated successfully to administer constitutional government in this country. Both parties clearly stood for government of and for the people under the Constitution with its carefully balanced powers drawn to preserve property rights, individual freedom and to safeguard the sovereignty of the states. [ Under the regime of New Dealism revolutionary and subversive elements, all of which represent minority groups, have cleverly and successfully taken over the Democratic Party and by-passed the Constitution with the assistance of a subservient Congress and dominated courts. The avowed policy of the New Deal has been a destruction of business. ]



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Free enterprise cannot function under a bureaucratic government or collectivism. From the very day that the purposes of the New Deal became apparent, private capital, accumulated under our private enterprise system, has been restricted. The result has been a permanent depression and a continuing unemployment of from eight to twelve million men until the necessities of war finally provided work for this large segment of our population and saved the New Deal from collapse.

Under New Dealism freedom of speech has been curtailed and restricted. Labor union gangsters have been invested with unlimited power and we now live under an alien form of government administered by bureaucrats, never elected by the people, who make the law, interpret the law, and enforce the law.

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The picture is indeed black but the night is never so black as before the dawn. Already there are encouraging streaks of light on the horizon. In recent days we have seen two large industrial organizations, built on the foundation of American private enterprise by work, courage, ingenuity and good business judgment, take a stand on the labor issue. Every American should take pride in the courage of the General Motors Corporation and the U. S. Steel Company. These organizations have taken a stand not only for the integrity and the existence of their own being but for all private enterprise.

Socialism on the one hand, and private enterprise on the other, have at last come to grips with each other in this country. The results of this encounter will be a determining factor in whether we shall retain a free economy under our constitutional form of government or whether we shall desert the private enterprise system for socialistic ownership of all industry. The socialistic demands of the so-called labor bosses and union leaders in the present series of national strikes that are paralyzing our postwar reconversion to a peacetime economy,



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emphasize the long way we have gone in accepting a socialistic government. Only courage and a will to resist can extricate us from the serious situation in which we find ourselves. The indomitable spirit of the American people is, however, an inexhaustible well of strength. The people of this country know that the war was won by the productive genius of the private enterprise of this country translated into military action by men whose bravery, determination and courage represent the core and fibre of the only remaining nation in the world whose government is founded upon the complete constitutional freedom of the individual. This great heritage must not now be lost by lethargy or stupidity nor shall it be sabotaged by those whose allegiance to American ideals has grown cold in favor of government by regimentation and dictatorship.

The end of the war found us short of practically all consumer goods needed for national rehabilitation. For four years consumer production has been at a standstill. Our entire energies have been directed to the

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necessary wastage of war. During these four years unwise and dictatorial controls were fastened upon the people and the national economy under the guise of necessary war powers -- controls that could never have been imposed in peacetime. Price, rent, wage and salary controls have operated to destroy a substantial portion of small businesses, encourage monopolistic tendencies in many important industries, and now make it difficult to commence new businesses. Out of rationing came black markets and the scourge of racketeering and profiteering. Thus, the cost of living was forced up and inflation is now taking its toll.

\$225 billions were added to the already heavy national debt. Our currency was expanded from \$7½ billions to nearly \$28 billions through the medium of the printing press. The inflationary result is obvious. At the moment, the national debt stands at \$278 billions with postwar international commitments that will carry us well near the \$300 billion mark by the end of the fiscal year.



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We face the future with this great national debt a first mortgage upon every home, life insurance policy and business establishment. This incomprehensible debt must be paid. The only way it can be paid is through taxes. Taxes can only be paid out of profitable production. Not only must the principal be liquidated but in the meantime the interest must be paid to our citizens who hold the bonds that represent the debt. No one is exempt from this responsibility -- corporations, individual businesses, employers and employees alike must pay their taxes out of revenues and wages and salaries. The national debt is a superior lien. The tax level resulting from the national debt comes ahead of private debts, thus business and industry must earn enough to pay operating expenses, wages, salaries, depreciation, upkeep, expansion, interest and principal on private debts, and at the same time pay the interest on and liquidate the principal of the national debt. The annual carrying charge alone will be greater than the total yearly expenditures of government under the New Deal prior to the war.

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What is the answer? There can be only one possible solution -- production and ever greater production. We have the resources; we have the genius of the know-how, and at the moment we have almost unlimited markets. The national debt is not insurmountable if American enterprise is given an opportunity to operate in a free economy. Those who talk repudiation or suggest the inflation of printing press money do not mean what they say or they have lost faith in America. Certainly, the future is not an easy road. Work and sweat and a free economy are indeed necessary. There is nothing wrong with America that an honest and informed people, with the leadership of a courageous Congress, cannot remedy.

We face the fact that the present and future prosperity of America depend on the prompt reconversion of American business to a sound peacetime economy. Increased production of sorely needed materials, tools and consumer goods is the supreme need of the day. Unless we have increased production, we cannot stem the tide of inflation or achieve the full employment which is our hope to avoid the equally serious perils of deflation. Such increased production can be accomplished only by the fullest cooperation of



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American industry, agriculture and labor under the profit motives of a system of free enterprise that has demonstrated its superiority to any system in the world, both in peace and in war, and which has made the American people the beneficiaries of the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

[ Our reconversion program has bogged down because the various pressure groups that make up the New Deal Administration actually hold Mr. Truman captive as a political hostage against the unholy alliances which were made at the last Democratic National Convention. ]  
These minority groups are well aware that if the wartime controls imposed upon the people are terminated and the productive forces of this country once again are released, it will be disastrous to their objectives.

[ The political advisers of the administration are interested only in re-elections and the spoils of office, and they know that production and prosperity are something that the New Deal cannot afford. Consequently, the President parrots the advice to Congress that we must continue a program of government spending through public

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works in order that boondoggling funds for election time may be made available to the New Deal politicians.]

The followers of Europeanism who sincerely believe that we must change our form of government and who hold an important place in the New Deal Administration, are well pleased with the program because they know that without unemployment, government doles and regimentation of the people, the seed of socialism and communism cannot and will not mature.

The program fits admirably the ideas of that part of the New Deal Administration bent on government regulation of and government competition with all private enterprise. [They know that shortages, high prices and unemployment furnish the best argument that the private enterprise system has failed and government control and government ownership are therefore necessary.]

The so-called labor bosses and labor racketeers that have worked their way up to union leadership with the assistance of New Deal legislation and have enslaved the laboring men and women of this nation, join in the program because economic chaos is vital to the subordination of this country to the Russian ideologies of this group.]



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There is also the pressure of three million Federal employees, strategically distributed throughout the country, welded together in one great political action committee by the common desire to continue in their jobs and maintain their prestige of little dictators.

These selfish, radical and subversive forces, of which the New Deal has been constructed, must be overcome by an intelligent and informed people and the leadership of a courageous Congress. The war is over and wartime controls must positively end.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx This is true regardless of either real or imaginary fears. Unless this is done promptly national socialism is inevitable, and with it must perish our constitutional form of government. The responsibility in this respect rests squarely upon the Congress. There is no other way to a balanced economy. A free economy cannot be fed back to the people piece by piece. Our economy must be wholly free or wholly controlled.

[ A partially free and a partially controlled economy must, as a natural consequence, always be out of balance and therefore unworkable. ]