

PORTION OF SPEECH BY SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER, (R. MAINE)

ON

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE WORLD TODAY

As World War III looms menacingly on the horizon, Americans everywhere are giving serious thought as to how this situation came about.

In our generation there have been three Democratic administrations in the course of which we have had two World Wars and one so-called "police action" with a third World War apparently in the offing.

Nor can it be contended that these wars resulted from any preceding Republican administration.

The First World War came after five years of Democratic rule in both the Congress and the Presidency.

The Second World War came after nine years of Democratic domination of the entire government.

The police action in Korea and the threat of a Third World War comes after eighteen years of Democratic administration interrupted only by two years of the Republican 80th Congress.

During those two years of Republican control of the Congress the Marshall Plan had its inception and the foundation was laid for the North Atlantic Pact. Provision was made for a 70-group Air Force with an appropriation of \$800,000,000. which was promptly impounded by the President. In addition, \$4,000,000,000. was provided for the Marshall Plan.

In spite of these extraordinary expenditures, both for European aid and our national defense, the national economy was moved a long ways back toward normal functioning by the balancing of the federal budget for the first time in sixteen years. American production reached an all time high as did the American standard of living and the wages of American workmen. A surplus of \$8,000,000,000. was accumulated in the federal treasury and applied in the reduction of the national debt.

That was the record of the 80th Congress.

The record of the 81st Congress has now been written and repudiated by the American people by the defeat of almost every Democratic Senator up for reelection outside the solid south -- including the Majority Leader, Senator Lucas of Illinois; the Assistant Leader, Senator Myers of Pennsylvania; the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Senator Tydings of Maryland; and the Chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Senator Thomas of Utah; and by the rejection in the South of the so-called left-wing Democrats, Senator Pepper of Florida and Senator Graham of North Carolina.

In this century we have had 26 years of Democratic administration and two World Wars and one "police action" with all our preparations now in progress for a Third World War.

During this century we have had 24 years of Republican Administration and no world wars.

Napoleon was accustomed to ask whether or not his generals were lucky. The American people would be warranted in the conclusion that the Democratic Party is not fortunate in keeping the world at peace.

One need not contend that the Republicans could have done any better. It seems a safe conclusion the Republicans could not have done any worse.

Certain fundamental principles govern the relations of nations as well as individuals and their violation leads inevitably to trouble.

This is the great lesson of Lincoln's life as he stood like a rock for certain fundamental principles and certain human rights imbedded deep in our Constitution.

The words of Lincoln ring down through the years as profoundly and prophetically true as when they were spoken years ago.

Listen to Lincoln on the problem of national finance. This is what he said to the people of Illinois on March 4, 1843:

"For several years past the revenues of the government have been unequal to its expenditures, and consequently loan after loan, sometimes direct and sometimes indirect in form, has been resorted to. By this means a new national debt has been created, and is still growing on us with a rapidity fearful to contemplate -- a rapidity only reasonably to be expected in time of war. This state of things has been produced by a prevailing unwillingness either to increase the tariff or resort to direct taxation. But the one or the other must come. Coming expenditures must be met, at the present debt must be paid; and money cannot always be borrowed for these objects...As an individual who undertakes to live by borrowing soon finds his original means devoured by interest, and next, no one left to borrow from; so must it be with a government."

The First World War under a Democratic administration cost us \$50,000,000,000. and left us with a debt of \$25,000,000,000.

The Second World War cost us \$500,000,000,000. and left us with a debt of \$250,000,000,000.

If the same ratio should continue, a Third World War would cost us five trillion dollars and leave us with a national debt of two and one half trillion.
trillion.

Any such result would mean the destruction of the dollar and of the savings of Americans everywhere and make meaningless all the pension provisions that have been developed in recent years.

Abraham Lincoln was profoundly right.

Interestingly, Abraham Lincoln also had something to say regarding the relative powers and responsibilities of the President and the Congress in relation to committing American troops abroad.

The American people may well ponder his words today.

In a letter by Abraham Lincoln to William H. Herndon on February 15, 1848, dealing with the issue of the President and the Congress in connection with sending troops abroad and declaring war, Lincoln had this to say:

"Allow the president to invade a neighboring nation whenever he shall deem it necessary to repel an invasion, and you allow him to do so whenever he may choose to say he deems it necessary for such a purpose, and you allow him to make war at pleasure. Study to see if you can fix any limit to his power in this respect, after having given him so much as you propose. If today he should choose to say he thinks it necessary to invade Canada to prevent the British from invading us, how could you stop him? You may say to him, "I see no probability of the British invading us;" but he will say to you, "Be silent; I see it, if you don't." The provision of the Constitution giving the war-making power to Congress was dictated, as I understand it, by the following reasons: Kings had always been involving and impoverishing their people in wars, pretending generally if not always, that the good of the people was the object. This our convention understood to be the most oppressive of all kindly oppressions, and they resolved to so frame the Constitution that no one man should hold the power of bringing this oppression upon us."

The power and authority of the President to send small contingents of troops to protect American interests in other parts of the world has never been seriously questioned, nor the power and authority of the President, as Commander in Chief, to carry out the obligations of treaties duly ratified by the Senate.

This is not the problem now faced by the American People.

The issue today is the propriety of the President committing an

indefinite number of American boys as part of an international army under the control of ten nations in which the United States will have a single voice.

As General Eisenhower stated in London in commenting on his new status as Commander-in-Chief of a new international army, he becomes only "one-twelfth American". Undoubtedly General Eisenhower did not mean to imply that he was any less American but that as the Commander-in-Chief, he was under the control of 12 countries and in their councils America had only a single voice and vote.

The North Atlantic Pact clearly contemplated, -- as did the United Nations Charter -- further action by the Congress in any commitment of American troops. It was so interpreted in unequivocal statements to the Congressional committees by Secretary of State Acheson, speaking presumably for the President.

How the President could conceive that he would arrogate to himself the exclusive determination of an American commitment in an unlimited amount for an unlimited time of American troops to an international army is difficult to conceive?

The Presidential advisors are apparently backing away now from such a claim and are proposing Congressional action -- with what limitations remains to be seen.

In the past 30 years in all the tumult in the world, America has certainly demonstrated its readiness to "help those who will help themselves" and with no thought of aggrandizement or reward.

Modern history is replete with instances of the aid America has given to foreign countries in peace and war to the limit of its resources.

The Korean "police action" has made a profound impact upon American public opinion in the failure of the United Nations to support their original resolution either by the sending of troops or by the prompt denunciation of aggression by the Chinese communists while our boys are paying the price of their neglect.

"A singed cat dreads the fire," America will be properly cautious in not exposing itself to a repetition of the Korean episode by the commitment of armed forces in Europe to a point where we may be left in Europe also to bear the burden of the combat.

Actions speak louder than words. From now on the European program of rearmament will be closely watched to see that it keeps in step with the unparalleled efforts and sacrifices that are being made here in America to expedite American preparations for defense of the free world.

As Presidential correspondence and denunciation of Congressional committees -- composed of such distinguished Democrats as Senator Fulbright of Arkansas and Senator Douglass of Illinois -- cause consternation in the public mind both at home and abroad, we may well turn again to the words of Lincoln on the dangers of vacillation and indecision in the Presidency.

In a speech in the House of Representatives on January 12, 1848, Lincoln had this to say of the current occupant of the White House:

"The President is in nowise satisfied with his own positions. First he takes up one, and in attempting to argue us into it he argues himself out of it, then seizes another and goes through the same process, and then, confused at being able to think of nothing new, he snatches up the old one again, which he has some time before cast off. His mind, taxed ~~in~~ beyond its power, is running hither and thither, like some tortured creature on a burning surface, finding no position on which it can settle down and be at ease.

"He is a bewildered, confounded, and miserably perplexed man"

The calm, clear, profound faith of Lincoln met all the pressures and irritations of the Presidency with unfailing common sense and good humor.

When one of his cabinet was quoted to President Lincoln as having denounced Lincoln as a "fool", Lincoln calmly replied "Well, the gentleman is usually right. At any rate I do not consider him a fool."

A model for Presidential correspondence under monumental stress is furnished by a letter written in his own hand by Lincoln for a fond mother seeking work for her two sons;

Executive Mansion
Oct. 17, 1861

Major Ramsey

My dear Sir

The lady - bearer of this - says she has two sons who want to work - Set them at it, if possible - Wanting to work is so rare a want, that it should be encouraged.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln*

Evidently labor problems are not peculiar to our time.

The spirit and the principles of Abraham Lincoln in their profound devotion to the Constitution can preserve the American way of life in these days of world crisis and distress and America may continue to stand as a beacon for freedom-loving people everywhere throughout the world.

2714
M. B.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON PROCEDURES BY THE PRESIDENT TO SEND
TROOPS ABROAD AND TO INSTITUTE WAR

Letter of Abraham Lincoln to William H. Herndon, February 15, 1848, dealing with the issue of the President and the Congress in connection with sending troops abroad and declaring war.

Allow the president to invade a neighboring nation whenever he shall deem it necessary to repel an invasion, and you allow him to do so whenever he may choose to say he deems it necessary for such a purpose, and you allow him to make war at pleasure. Study to see if you can fix any limit to his power in this respect, after having given him so much as you propose. If today he should choose to say he thinks it necessary to invade Canada to prevent the British from invading us, how could you stop him? You may say to him, "I see no probability of the British invading us;" but he will say to you, "Be silent; I see it, if you don't." The provision of the Constitution giving the war-making power to Congress was dictated, as I understand it, by the following reasons: Kings had always been involving and impoverishing their people in wars, pretending generally if not always, that the good of the people was the object. This our convention understood to be the most oppressive of all kindly oppressions, and they resolved to so frame the Constitution that no one man should hold the power of bringing this oppression upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON THE SUBJECT OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET,
THE NATIONAL DEBT AND TAXATION

Statement of Abraham Lincoln to the people of the State
of Illinois on March 4, 1843, in a Whig Committee
circular.

...For several years past the revenues of the government have been unequal to its expenditures, and consequently loan after loan, sometimes direct and sometimes indirect in form, has been resorted to. By this means a new national debt has been created, and is still growing on us with a rapidity fearful to contemplate -- a rapidity only reasonably to be expected in time of war. This state of things has been produced by a prevailing unwillingness either to increase the tariff or resort to direct taxation. But the one or the other must come. Coming expenditures must be met, at the present debt must be paid; and money cannot always be borrowed for these objects...As an individual who undertakes to live by borrowing soon finds his original means devoured by interest, and next, no one left to borrow from; so must it be with a government.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ON JANUARY 12, 1848

Uncertainty and vacillation in the office of the President

...the President is in nowise satisfied with his own positions. First he takes up one, and in attempting to argue us into it he argues himself out of it, then seizes another and goes through the same process, and then, confused at being able to think of nothing new, he snatches up the old one again, which he has some time before cast off. His mind, taxed beyond its power, is running hither and thither, like some tortured creature on a burning surface, finding no position on which it can settle down and be at ease.

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PEACE AND HONEST ABE

In honesty will be found the answer to most of our current problems. Confusion, corruption, and Communism are the dread triade that are unsettling our American Life.

The current confusion in Washington opens wide the door for corruption, and Communism stalks in with its sham ideals and ideology.

Oscar Ewing, a chief spokesman of the administration in advocating socialization of medicine with socialization of all other professions and business to follow in its train, declares that all the Republicans have to talk about is Korea and corruption. In view of Mr. Ewing, these are insignificant as issues. The American People may think differently.

All are now agreed that Korea would probably never have occurred if the administration had honestly stated that in the event of any Communist encroachment on South Korea, the United States and the United Nations would be obliged to intervene.

The Communists paused before the Berlin Air Lift and the ultimatum of our Ambassador in Iran.

Opinion among our Embassies and military advisors around the world is now almost unanimous that the Russians are not prepared for a major war and do not intend to see it precipitated. The final capstone on this opinion was furnished recently by General Eisenhower and General MacArthur who concur in this estimate.

American thinking must look beyond today or tomorrow into the future, and lay broad and deep the outlines of a foreign policy calculated to preserve America in Peace.

Three wars in one generation are certainly enough.

In our own lifetime, we have had three Democratic administrations and three wars. The best one can say is that the Democrats seem to be unlucky. I do not even say the Republicans could have done any better; I simply say

they could have done no worse.

Honesty is the cement of our civilization. Only on a firm foundation of honesty among people in public and private life can a great community like America successfully function.

Without honesty, no government can be good. With honesty no government can be wholly bad.

In the world community honesty is even more indispensable.

The success of the Monroe Doctrine in keeping America at peace in the Western Hemisphere for a century was due to our honest and unanimous statement of our policy implemented by all succeeding administrations without regard to party.

Peace in the Orient was maintained for a half century by our frank declaration and unanimous support of the Open Door policy in China under all administrations

Honest Abe saved America by the utter honesty of his approach to all the problems of his day at home and abroad.

Of course, he made mistakes, but of his honesty, none ever had any doubt.

To changing conditions, he brought an utter honesty of approach that applied principle rather than political expediency to the solution.

Honesty in government will go a very long way toward solving the problems of our day at home and abroad.

Speech
file

PORTION OF SPEECH OF SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER
BEFORE KIWANIS CLUB OF PORTLAND AT EASTLAND
HOTEL, PORTLAND, MAINE,
TUESDAY NOON, APRIL 15.

IS TAX REDUCTION POSSIBLE?

Is tax reduction possible? That is the burning question in the minds of more and more Americans.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that we are rapidly approaching the point of no return in the socialization of our governmental and economic structure through diverting a larger and larger share of our total national production to the control of government.

Forty percent tax-take is generally considered the point at which recapture of any resemblance to private enterprise becomes impossible. The burden of supporting 40% of our activities under the inevitable inefficiency of government constitutes too great a drain in the remaining 60% and the whole structure begins rapidly to disintegrate.

The total tax-take of the country now runs well over 30% and bigger and bigger expenditures are in contemplation in Washington under the current administration.

We are blithely told that no change is possible because of world conditions. No hope is held out of a recession in government-spending by those now in authority.

The only hope of salvation clearly lies in the election of a Republican administration.

The 80th Congress—the only Republican Congress in 20 years—gave a resounding answer to this question with its amazing record of tax reduction and debt reduction, and yet providing adequately for our real government needs.

The Republican 80th Congress not only balanced the national budget for the first time in 16 years but in addition accumulated \$8,000,000^{FVO} to apply on the national debt.

The same 80th Congress provided \$4,000,000,000 to begin the Marshall Plan of aid to foreign countries and provided \$800,000,000 more than the President requested for the national defense in order to start production lines for planes to build toward a 90-Group Air Force as recommended by the Congressional Aviation Policy Board of which I had the responsibility of being Chairman.

The President refused to use the money provided to develop an assembly line and our misfortunes in Korea are one of the tragic fruits. Three years are ~~expended~~ (required) from the drawing board for jet planes through the development of the assembly line and the mass production of the planes.

This provision of \$800,000,000 to build planes was made in 1948. If the President had used the \$800,000,000 as directed by the Congress, the assembly lines would have been pouring out planes in 1950 and 1951 that would have been more than a match for the Russian MIGs.

This fatal error by the President and his advisors is clearly responsible for the tragic sacrifice required by our aviators in Korea in our inadequate supply of planes.

The President chose to use the funds supplied for other purposes.

After doing all the foregoing, however, the 80th Congress reduced taxes by \$4,000,000,000 and gave 65% of that reduction to people with incomes under \$5,000 a year.

This apportioning of the reduction to people with moderate incomes

is in glittering contrast to a Democratic Congress and a Democratic Administration following the war in a \$4,000,000,000 tax reduction for the benefit of a few hundred of the largest corporations in the country by a removal of the excess-profits tax.

Here was a startling illustration of the Republican Party seeking the benefit of the many, while the Democratic Party sought the benefit of the few. Let all interested in this campaign bring this message home to the people in every walk of life.

The entire financial record of the Republican 80th Congress shows what it is possible to do by sound common sense.

The burgeoning bureaus of government must be constantly pruned exactly like an apple tree, otherwise the government becomes a hopeless mass of intertwining bureaus and branches that bring only the boundless confusion that now so obviously prevails.

We saw precisely this situation after the First World War when the careful and canny Calvin Coolidge continually pruned the governmental tree under the leadership of General Herbert M. Lord as Director of the Budget, from Rockland, Maine.

As Governor of Maine at that time, I consulted President Coolidge and General Lord as to their procedures, and the formula was a very simple and very adequate one.

After first holding the budget down to the minimum that seemed practicable in the recommendations to Congress, President Coolidge would issue an Executive Order immediately after adjournment of the Congress setting aside 10% of each appropriation as a reserve for contingencies.

The remainder of the appropriation was then divided into four equal parts. No department or bureau was allowed to exceed the expenditure of this one-quarter part in any three-months period without permission of the Director of the Budget.

Certain appropriations of a reasonable character were permitted to be used, but only by the approval of General Lord.

The well settled governmental practice of spending everything remaining in an appropriation during May and June in the last two months of the fiscal year in order to demonstrate that the full appropriation was required was in this manner prevented.

General Lord handled the supply problem with an iron hand. Every employee, in those days, was obliged to turn in the stub of a pencil, not over two inches long, before he could secure another pencil. The resulting saving in itself was negligible but the lesson of thrift was thus brought home.

Economy became the style and bureaus vied with each other in seeking to establish a record which they knew would attract the attention of the man in the White House whose motto was, "I Wish the Government to Spend Less in Order that the People May Spend More." How imperative it is that we get that spirit back into the White House without another four years' delay.

As Governor of Maine, I put exactly the same procedure into effect and was profoundly gratified to see a million dollar surplus develop in Maine enabling my administration to bring about a reduction in taxes during my second term as Governor.

This shows what it is possible to do if one considers the best

way to encourage the development of industry in Maine or any other state - by lifting the tax burden in order that all concerned in industry, labor and capital alike may be able to progress.

Republicans in Congress in the last 20 years have carried on an unending battle for a sound fiscal policy.

The only time the Republicans controlled the Congress, they demonstrated conclusively their ideas as well as what it is possible to do. Actions speak far louder than words and is the record that transcends any promises.

It seems more and more evident that the Soviet design is to destroy our country[^] from within by the disruption of our economy with the constantly mounting burden of expense in building an ever greater defense establishment and trying, at the same time, to support the world.

Even the ultra internationalist New York Times now considers a careful review of our government expenditures at home and abroad is imperative. This is the opinion of every thoughtful man in Washington.

Maine may well respond to this challenge by giving its approval to those who believe in tax reduction as the only way in which to save the American way of life from the forces which would threaten it from within and from without.

Speech
file

Portion of Speech of Senator Owen Brewster
before the Parent-Teachers Association, Frisbee School
Kittery, Maine on Saturday evening, April 5, 1952

THE FUTURE OF THE NAVY

The transfer from Britain to America of the number one position as a naval power is one of the most profoundly significant but all too little recognized developments of the last decade.

History is likely to record this shift in sea-power without conflict as comparable with the disappearance of the Spanish Armada four centuries ago.

Yielding the palm to America in the supremacy of the seas represented no change of British opinion as to the significance of sea-power in this era of intercontinental wars.

The maxims of Admiral Mahan on the indispensable role of the Navy in preserving the peace of the world are as valid as ever. Air-power supplements rather than supplants the navy as far as sea transport is concerned.

The British economy simply could no longer sustain the enormously increased cost of a modern naval establishment.

We here in America are gradually learning the price of peace in a troubled world.

Kittery and all it represents in work for Maine men has been fortunate in the growing emphasis upon the submarine as one of the indispensable weapons of modern war.

Nothing is heard today of building more of the great 60000 ton dreadnaughts that were planned and authorized only fifteen years ago. They sank wit out a trace off Singapore with the passing of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales before the Japanese planes.

Submarines and destroyers are now the darlings of the fleet to the great good fortune of Kittery and Bath along with the great aircraft carriers that are now in process of evolution.

The industrial genius of New England finds full flower in the building of the submarines at Kittery that are models for the world.

Meanwhile we learn slowly that a navy without transport is paralysed.

Theodore Roosevelt found this out when he was compelled to charter foreign colliers to enable our fleet to go around the world.

The Maine Maritime Academy is doing a marvelous work in training Maine boys to sail the seven seas.

The administration in Washington under the stimulus of certain selfish interests is doing all it can to block proper provision for the Academy and the boys who are dedicating their lives to this service.

The Maine delegation is doing all in its power to provide the funds required for this work. One-thousandth of one per cent of all the Government wastes would more than do the job.

Dependence upon foreign shipping for our vital transport in the event of war may well mean that our navy may be immobilized and American boys left all around the world without means of supply.

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PORTION OF SPEECH OF SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER BEFORE
THE PORTLAND CLUB, PORTLAND, MAINE, ON MONDAY EVENING,
APRIL 14, 1952

Speech
file

The Steel Situation

Seven times the President has used the Taft-Hartley law, even with its admitted imperfections, to solve labor disputes. The refusal to use the statutory powers given by the Congress by a two-third's vote in the case of steel is most unfortunate.

The procedures adopted in government seizure of the industry on the basis of alleged inherent powers presents a constitutional question of the first magnitude and utterly without need, since a plain and simple procedure was already provided in law.

However, the difficulty is much deeper than the constitutional problem since the precedent established, if sustained, would leave an irresponsible chief executive in a position to take control of practically all industry in the country.

How far this will serve labor remains to be seen. Certainly, government seizure of the railroads going on now for many, many months has simply served to freeze labor in its status quo with no way for relief. Here at least there was the color of law. President Truman had long ago revealed a readiness to go to extremes with railroad labor in his proposal to the Congress of a bill to draft all railroad labor into the Army - a proposal that was blocked only by Republican objection.

It will be very interesting to see whether the freeze technique on wages applied to railroad labor will be used in the steel dispute. Fundamental issues are presented in this situation. Nationalization of steel in Britain reveals the aim of certain elements to complete the socialization of industry through its most basic element in a modern industrial society.

The failure of the President to mention or deduct the tax-take when he reported steel profits as a basis for the wage adjustment reveals either utter incompetence or dishonesty on the part of his advisers. Certainly, one would be reluctant to believe that the President would deliberately deceive the American people on a point of such importance.

More than twenty amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, in most instances favored by labor as well as industry, have been passed by the Senate only to be blocked by the Administration in the House by a refusal to even permit their consideration by the membership.

The design was obviously to keep the Taft-Hartley law as a political issue rather than to permit any improvement in the law to make it more serviceable to the interest of all concerned.

Recent developments have indicated that labor was not as dumb as the Administration strategists ^{THOUGH NOT} since it is now agreed on all sides that there should be some amendments, and one has actually been passed.

Blocking amendments desired by labor and industry alike in an endeavor to keep a political issue alive, was an utter perversion of the legislative process.

Why very dubious methods of very doubtful legality should be used in the steel situation when a plain and simple remedy was already at hand and had been repeatedly used and tested and interpreted in the courts, is one of the most serious charges the Administration will be compelled to answer.

The autocratic powers thus implied will eventually be used against labor as has been the case in every totalitarian regime and as the President clearly indicated in his attempt to draft railroad labor, and in his later

seizure of the railroad, and freezing of the status quo.

All Americans alike have reason for profound concern.

Kingston --Ulster County, N.Y.

1652 Celebrating 1952

Its Tercentennial Year

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I take great pleasure in expressing my esteem and respect for the people and government of Kingston on 300th anniversary.

In 1652 the seeds of democracy were planted by your forefathers, men of spirit and vision. They built the foundation of our goodly heritage and Kingston has not faltered in their entrusted task, but labored diligently, overcoming hardships and dangers to produce a treasure chest of freedoms in 1952.

The spirit which Kingston has personified enabled America to move onward against challenges which she has encountered through the years. Your government buildings stand as houses of justice for all, your schools teach the ideals of democracy to our future leaders, your hospitals heal the sufferings of the body and our churches provide spiritual comfort, also serving as an illuminating light, never permitting the materialistic to dope the minds of the people. For when that happens man loses perspective and his liberties are threatened, the state replaces the individual, the state no longer exists as an instrument of the people but the people become subservient to the state. Then democracy has been murdered and the results would inflict misery and pain in the hearts of all.

America has undergone two world wars and once again we are faced with a threat to freedom and justice for all. What the outcome will be is not certain, but future preservation of the ideals which the people of Kingston have cherished so highly down through the ages, the same gifts which are valued by citizens all over America, depend upon the extent to which we retain the will to work. By labor, sweat and disappointments Kingston and America was built, making it the productive marvel of the earth. By working together wisely and moving on the right path, America will survive and carry out its mission as an example of ordered progress for the salvation of all mankind.

Our opportunity and our challenge are both exceedingly great. Let us be very sure that our generation does not lose its vision and perish by more of the good things of the flesh than any people have ever known.

Let us continue in the moving phrase of George Washington, "to raise a standard to which, the wise and honest may repair"

The future of civilization rests in the hands of Kingston and in the communities like yours across this broad and fertile land. I know Kingston will carry on as a guardian of our liberties and that America shall continue to be "the home of the brave and the land of the free", as long as such a city lives on in these United States.

My sincerest congratulations on your Tercentennial and celebration of a great city composed of genuine American citizens.