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The New Deal vs. the American System of Government, 1938

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THE NEW DEAL VS. THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

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We have seen that three forces opposed to the spirit and practice of the American system, governmental and economic, are the New Deal government, the communists and the socialists. Communists and socialists avail themselves of the privileges of our democracy to promote their ultimate aim, which is a socialist state, and the dictatorship inseparable from it. The New Deal Government, in seeking to entrench itself through ever more dictatorial power, perverts and corrupts our system of government and paralyzes our economic system. Whatever the aims, these are the results; and results are what count. Failure of

our system leaves only the alternative of socialist dictatorship.

As respects our government, we saw the New Deal's desperate effort to dominate the Supreme Court, and indirectly lesser courts, through the court packing bill, so narrowly defeated by a coalition of patriotic senators. We saw the New Deal propose an incredible bill to "reorganize" the executive branch of the federal government. We saw there revealed in stark nakedness President Franklin Roosevelt's will to have placed at the mercy of his whim the entire executive establishment, with its vast personnel and myriad ramifications. We saw revealed his will that even the independent semi-judicial bodies, like the inter-state commerce commission, should be brought under his personal sway. We saw that he wished abolished the office of controller, our safeguard against illegal expenditures. The "reorganization" proposal was narrowly defeated by a coalition of patriotic members of the house of representatives.

We saw the proposal of a wages and hours bill that would have given presidential appointees power to discriminate at will among communities and industries. We have seen the New Deal government cling to its emergency powers, even through the brief recovery of 1936 which it boasted it had "planned", and grasp ever for more power. We see, to this very day, the president continuing to insist upon personal discretion in the expenditure of the latest gigantic sums asked for relief through the W.P.A. and the P.W.A. He wants blanket appropriations, without strings or earmarkings. And that means the power of coercion over the congress and over different sections of the country that is inseparable from the power to give or to withhold allotments of the taxpayers' money. Not content with these means of obtaining a "rubber stamp" congress, the influence of the New Deal administration is brazenly brought to bear upon candidacies current for the House and Senate in the coming primaries and conventions. New Deal officials shamelessly interfere in this business of the States by showing favor for "rubber-stamp" candidates and frowning upon those who have dared to oppose even the most outrageous of the New Deal policies or proposals.

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When Congress votes huge lump sums to be expended under direction of the New Deal Administration, then every senator and representative has afterwards to go to the President to ask for a share for his state or his district. He may not get it, <u>unless</u> he supports the New Deal Administration. In this way the people's money serves to make the people's representatives, paid by the

people to represent them, into "rubber-stamp" representatives of the New Deal Administration. Then the next step is that the Congressman uses his share of this same money, that has all come out of the pickets the hide of the tax-payers, who are everybody, to bring jobs and government works to his district. And in return for letting the people have a little of their own money back, after it has been taken from them in taxes. the candidate for reelection expects the voters to return him as their indis-× pensible statesman and representative. It might be called the Thes . system is unique and differs from all other known commercial transactions, because here only the same person suplies both items in the exchange. The voter-taxpayer supplies both the money and the votes. The politician may get tenure of office out of it. But what do the generality of citizens get? They get led, through crushing taxes, and apalling and still mounting national debt, along the merry road to inflation (where their dollar will buy less and less) and onward towards private and public bankruptcy.

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Curious bills secretly drafted by strange young men who are intimate and influential advisers of the White House have been suddenly sprung upon congress with instructions to sign on the dotted line. to be "rubber-stamps". Some of these bills proposed profound changes calling for great deliberation. But they were "must" legislation to be hurried through. Many of them were so complicated and badly drawn as by that fact alone to cast discredit upon parliamentary government. Half thought through, often inconsistent with one-another, the New Deal experiments, proposals and measures show only two threads of consistency running through them all. These are the grasp for centralized power and a pouring out of taxpayers' money that may mortgage the future until the mortgage can only be foreclosed in general ruin.

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Federal bureaucracy and centralization of power in Washington at the expense of states and localities undermine the government we have known. These increase daily. The American system of government contemplates voters who do their own thinking and know what it's all about. The New Deal has imported the practice of propaganda on a vast scale; and the taxpayers foot the bill. In days gone by, official . information, a few speeches and interviews, reached the public free of charge, and a comparatively mild "spoils system" corralled some voters through the handing out of offices to "deserving" partizans. Today tens of thousands of dollars of the tax-payers' money are brazenly spent in paid propaganda; a myriad bureaucracy stalks the land singing the praises of the Administration. The Administration has created a vast new pressure group, bound to it hand and foot, namely the army of the bureaucrats and the subsidized. This, with usurpation from congress of the power of the purse, and relief administered directly from Washington instead of by local authorities, invites a large portion of the population to vote for the New Deal, -- "or else". Thus voters are encouraged to be, not men, but sheep wearing the New Deal brand.

The American system of government contemplates men who stand on their own feet and wish to make their own way in the world on their merits, who value their independence. The New Deal encourages everyone to lie down on the Washington government, coddles the inefficient and penalizes the efficient. The American system contemplates freedom to work. The New Deal, with its Wagner Act, and its Labor Relations Board, would virtually make the right to work a privilege conditioned on joining a union and enable a unionized minority to coerce a majority. It enables a majority of one, in any factory, virtually to force the other 49%

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of the employes to join and be represented in bargaining by the labor union that had the slightest edge. Terrorism has been ignored or condoned. Partiality has been shown. The prime functions of government, namely to preserve order, enforce the laws and hold impartially the balance of equity and justice, have been swallowed up in strivings for political power. Not right and wrong, but the strength of respective pressure groups, have appeared to be the criteria of policy.

Shades of liberty and of the Constitution of the United States! This is where the New Deal is taking the American system of government. All those who value the American system of and the American way of the government will vote for democrats or for republicans, or for "Republican democrats", but not for the New Deal third party. in the coming primaries, conventions, and elections.