

XX

WAR! WAR! WAR!

In Foreign Affairs the
President Is a Usurping Dictator

"War is in fact the true nurse of executive aggrandizement. Hence it has grown into an axiom that the executive is the department of power most distinguished by its propensity to war; hence it is the practice of all states, in proportion as they are free, to disarm this propensity of its influence."

President James Madison.

In his illuminating book, "And So To War," Herring states:

"In the conduct of foreign affairs, the President of the United States is the most powerful constitutional ruler of our times. For all of the constitutional checks upon him, he exerts an almost absolute power in the area of the greatest national danger. He can on his sole responsibility take steps which make war inevitable for one hundred and thirty millions."

P. 136.

"Moreover, the President can say whatever he pleases, whenever he pleases, upon any subject of international moment. By such impulsive utterance, swiftly cabled to all the capitals of the world, he can commit one hundred and thirty million free citizens of the United States to a course not of their choosing. By words for which he is alone responsible, and in the framing of which he has neither asked nor accepted the counsel of his associates of the Congress, he can take us on the road to war. Mr. Roosevelt's Chicago speech of October 5, 1937, is sufficient instance. To be sure, the bulk of the speech had been prepared in the State Department, but in his last-minute enthusiasm, and in one of those flashes of genius which make Mr. Roosevelt dangerous, he inserted the sentence advocating 'quarantines,' a word which brought consternation to the more cautious officials in the State Department.

"In other words, the President, by his uncontrolled right to send notes of any tenor, by his right to make speeches which are inevitably interpreted as the expression of the official view of the nation, by his right to grant or to withhold recognition from any new government, by his major hand in treaty-making, by his appointment of diplomatic officers, by his dominance over the State Department, and by his powers as Commander in Chief of the armed forces, can bring about international situations that make war likely,

and invite those 'incidents' which make war inevitable. These rights, added together, give the President of the United States the power to make war."

Ibid., ps. 137-138.

"The framers of the Constitution of the United States, who met in Philadelphia during the hot summer of 1787, faced the question of the warmaking power of their new government. A few of those fifty-five founding fathers, imperfectly weaned from the royal breast and intent upon modeling the presidency after the British throne, toyed with the idea of granting power to declare war to the President. Others wished to reserve such decision to the representatives of the people. The proponents of democracy won. The right to declare war was withheld from the President, withheld even from the more detached Senate, and granted to Congress as a whole. Thereby, exulted Jefferson, 'the dogs of war' have been held in leash.

"It was a sizable victory"; James Madison remarked:

"In no part of the Constitution is more wisdom to be found, than in the clause which confides the question of war or peace to the legislature, and not to the executive department. Beside the objection to such a mixture of heterogeneous powers, the trust and the temptation would be too great for any one man. . . . War is in fact the true nurse of executive aggrandizement. In war, a physical force is to be created; and it is the executive will, which is to direct it. In war, the public treasures are to be unlocked; and it is the executive hand which is to dispense them.

"Hence it has grown into an axiom that the executive is the department of power most distinguished by its propensity to war; hence it is the practice of all states, in proportion as they are free, to disarm this propensity of its influence."

Ibid., ps. 139-140.

Herring shows, in his book "And So To War", that Jefferson did not make war upon Tripoli in 1801 until he had the approval of Congress; that in 1834 Jackson recognized a similar obligation, but that in 1846 President Polk, in his war on Mexico, departed from the Constitution and the Jefferson tradition. Then Abraham Lincoln warned:

"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 kingly oppressions, and they resolved to so frame the Constitution that no man should hold the power of bringing this oppression upon

us. But your view destroys the whole matter and places our President where kings have always stood.'"

Ibid., p. 142.

"Despite the warnings of the framers of the Constitution, the example of Jefferson and Jackson, and the further warning of the Supreme Court, the President of the United States today possesses the power to embroil us through naval maneuvers and the movement of troops to foreign territory and to commit us fatally through ill-advised and irresponsible statements."

And So To War, p. 143.

"* * * To Wilson, however, belongs the chief responsibility for departure from our traditional American doctrine of the exclusive right of Congress to initiate and declare war. From first to last, he withheld from Congress vital knowledge of his purposes and commitments, and told them such things, and only such things, as he thought suitable for their ears."

Ibid., p. 145.

"The concentration of power in the hands of the President has been further accelerated under Franklin D. Roosevelt. Grants of power may well prove dangerous in the formulation of domestic policies, but they are doubly dangerous in the contriving of foreign relations."

Ibid., p. 146.

"The well-nigh dictatorial power of the American President to say the words and to take the first steps which make war is not consistent with the genius of democracy. It is a power possessed by no other head of a democratic state. In England, no Premier or Foreign Minister would presume to make a public utterance upon foreign affairs without the counsel and the substantial assent of his cabinet. Nor would he take any action, or dispatch any note which committed the nation, without tangible assurance of the support of his Parliament. To do so would be to invite a swift note of 'no confidence' and his unseating."

"It is time that an amendment be launched by Congress and submitted to the states for ratification limiting the President's powers in the control of foreign affairs. Such an amendment will be consonant with the clear intention of the framers of the Constitution. It will follow the clear purpose of Article II, Section 2, in which the President is empowered 'by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties,' and of Article I, Section 8, in which the Congress is granted the sole 'power to declare war.' It will follow the course laid down by Jefferson and Jackson. It will accord with the decision of the Supreme Court: 'The President has no power to initiate or declare war.'"

"Under the terms of such an amendment, the President's

powers must be checked at those points where decisions make for war."

Ibid., ps. 151-152.

"And most important, a way should be found to divide the powers of the President, already discussed, among a larger body of advisers. At present, the President is under no compulsion to take anyone into his confidence when steps of international importance are contemplated. In actual practice, he usually consults his Secretary of State. He may, or may not, consult the Committees on Foreign Relations of the Senate or the House. The President may issue ultimatums to Japan or Germany without notifying Congress. He may even use the army and the navy for hostile purposes without consulting Congress."

Ibid., p. 154.

"Congress might achieve such a check upon the President by a resolution requiring that no important notes be sent, no public declarations of foreign policy be made, and no commitments entered into without the counsel and consent of the Foreign Relations committees of the House and the Senate. Or, if Congress wishes to go a step further, such a resolution—or, if necessary, an amendment—should provide for a larger Committee of Congress, with specific provision for the inclusion of leaders of minority parties."

Ibid., p. 155.

"And if the friends of Mr. Roosevelt dislike the proposal and condemn it as unnecessary and unjustified, let any qualified historian take them aside and recite tactfully and clearly the story of Woodrow Wilson, of the way in which his good intentions were defeated by his secret commitments to Great Britain, by his failure to uphold the neutral rights of the United States, and by his insistence on demands upon Germany that had no legal warrant. It will not be necessary to draw lessons from the living. The dead offer abundant evidence of our dire need for effective restraint upon the chivalrous instincts of presidents who would rush us to the succor of other peoples."

Ibid., p. 156.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt has taken the steps by which America can readily be involved. He has deliberately removed us from the neutral list. He has said, in unmistakable terms, that we stand with England and France and presumably Russia, against Japan, Germany, and Italy. He has speeded up our armaments, he has spoken fighting words, he has ordered greater maneuvers in the Pacific. He has refrained from withdrawing our nationals from the Chinese war zones, he has told them not to take precautions against injury, he has kept our warships in that war zone, exposing us to inevitable incidents."

Virgil Jordan, noted Economist and President of the National Industrial Conference Board, in a notable address delivered at Philadelphia in February, 1940, before referred to, *with prophetic vision* stated:

"In the case of our own country, our relationship to the war must be regarded as an expression of the internal situation and as an instrument of the internal political aggression which has developed during the past seven years. * * * We are in fact participating in the war now, and we will inevitably share its consequences, with special features arising out of our internal situation.

" * * * It is in accord with the indolence of human nature to select the easiest and most pleasant possibilities and to ignore or discount the facts with them. The American and many other people have been doing that since the World War, and that is why the facts have relentlessly overtaken them and why they are now finally faced with the difficult and painful possibilities which they have persistently ignored. On this basis, and in this sense, therefore, I say I think the following things will happen in consequence of the war, unless the war stops before the middle of this year, and unless a tremendous effort is made to prevent them from happening.

"Within the next month the total phase of the war will begin in Western Europe, with unrestrained bombing of civilian populations in the principal cities, and with efforts of Germany to flank or break the Allied lines, and of Russia to overrun and pillage the Baltic peninsula, the Balkan States and the Near East.

"These expected events, which Mr. Sumner Welles has been sent abroad to confirm, will determine the President to announce his decision to run for another term on the platform of national emergency, hemisphere defense and pacification of Europe. He will be renominated, and by November the situation of England and France will appear to the American people to be so serious that the present Administration will be re-elected. *Within a year from now our army, navy and air forces will be actively engaged in hostilities in Europe, Asia, and South America, against, Germany, Russia, Japan and Italy.*

"*Such a war will continue through the forties (until 1950), under the present Administration. Until we are actively engaged, the Allies will be supplied through government selling agencies and financed by government loans. In the course of the war, after active participation begins, all man-power will be conscripted for domestic labor as well as military purposes; the banking system will be fully nationalized; our gold reserves will be repeatedly revalued; the currency will be progressively depreciated; liquid private property will*

be confiscated by successive capital levies; all voluntary private saving and investment in enterprise will cease; prices and wages will be fixed, and the operation of all basic industries and of power transportation and communication systems will be conducted by political agencies. There will be increasing internal disorder due to sabotage and resistance by alien groups, unemployables, strikes, pacifists, political dissenters, and groups of property owners and taxpayers, which will be suppressed by armed force, espionage, censorship and suspension of civic rights and civil processes.

"* * * The production and sale of airplanes, and possibly other military supplies abroad is now conducted by the Secretary of the Treasury. The resistance of China and Finland is already or is about to be financed through loans by government agencies. The voluntary hiring or discharge of most employees is now subject to government regulation and taxation. Our gold reserves have already been revalued, and executive discretion in revaluing them has been continued by Congress. The extent to which one believes the currency has already depreciated depends upon one's view of the normal price level; but, though so far unsuccessful, a primary purpose of government policy in the past seven years has been to raise the price level and reduce the purchasing power of the dollar; and I have no doubt that this will take place rapidly when the active phase of the war begins. Extensive capital levies on liquid private property have already been made by reducing the interest return on small savings, and by taxation which has continuously confiscated capital and depreciated property values. Voluntary investment in productive enterprise has already practically ceased, and the securities markets have been killed. Wages, the prices of basic commodities and services, the financial management, administration of personnel, and the marketing practices of all basic industries, electric power, transportation and communication systems are already controlled by political agencies.

"I have no doubt that the extension of these processes in consequence of the war will be justified, like the changes made during the past seven years, as indispensable for the defense of democracy and the preservation of the enterprise system; and it must be admitted that one sure way of protecting both against the possibility of further damage is to kill them promptly and completely.

"At the end of this period every important nation, including the United States, will be hopelessly insolvent and will have dissipated its private capital resources

and repudiated its public debts. Most of Europe will be physically devastated; an enormous part of the population will have been killed by explosives, disease and starvation; the rest will be ruled by the armed gangs upon which they will be dependent for a living, and which will control all economic resources and conduct all industry and trade. In this country all free enterprise of any importance will have disappeared; the standard of living of most of the population except political job-holders and dependents will be lower than it was at the beginning of the century; and our economic organization and political institutions will have been transformed into the current European form of mechanized bureaucratic feudalism.

"I hope that these things will not happen, but I think they will because there are so few people in this country who now realize that they can happen and are happening, and who are now willing to make any personal sacrifice or take any risk to try to prevent them from happening. Most of the American people since the World War have become very sheepish in face of the increasingly aggressive trend of government. If they are fed and amused by their political gangs they are willing to be sheared and even occasionally slaughtered. The proportion of private citizens who regard the conduct of their public employees with the relentless vigilance and persistent suspicion which has always been imperative in the preservation of human liberty has diminished almost to a vanishing point; and to the great majority the latter have become an indispensable source of entertainment and reverent awe, second in importance only to the transient stellar constellations of Hollywood, and equally worth paying any price for. Until some substantial part of our people regain through bitter experience a little of the profound distrust and aggressive resentment toward political power which was traditional in American life for two centuries we need expect no great change in their taste for the gladiatorial games which their government conducts in domestic and international affairs. Most of them will continue to feel that it is better to be a live sheep than a dead lion."

For nearly three years the President, the Jewish-owned or controlled press, the Jewish-owned radios, and the crafty Judas radio commentators, have, to the almost complete neglect of our domestic problems, created a psychosis of fear and hate on the part of the American public, until there exists an insane desire among a number of our people to commit suicide in Europe rather than to stay

at home and defend America. In this effort of World Jewry and Roosevelt to continue to make Europe's wars our wars, they have been aided by the Bourbons, the Anglophiles, the war-mongers and blood profiteers, the munition makers, the chemical companies, big bankers, big steel, copper barons, international oil companies, big motor and rubber companies, airplane industry, shipping companies, Morgans, Lamonts, Rockefellers, Aldriches, Astors, Harrimans, Vanderbilts, Duponts, Cromwells, Joe Davies, Gerards, etc. and it goes without saying big Jew barons of finance and industry, including the New York City octopus.

After Mr. Roosevelt made his war-like speech to the University of Virginia lads at Charlottesville, June 1940, in a headline, "Surge of 'War' Buying Boosts Stocks \$4 to \$9", it was stated by the *Associated Press*:

"The stock market surged upward \$4 to \$9 in leading issues to-day, in the most striking upswing since the huge wave of 'war' buying which swept the market last September 5."

This meant billions of dollars of gain to these New York City death merchants.

During the McKinley Administration the foreign affairs of the Republican Party were manipulated by Anglophile Secretary of State John Hay, aided by Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Lodge, Senator Beveridge, Admiral Mahan, New York City, Wall Street, international finance and big business, into the party of imperialism, "manifest destiny" and recurrent meddler in Europe and Asia.

Seduced by Woodrow Wilson, House, Lansing, McAdoo, Anglophiles, World Jewry and the hidden hand of Elihu Root, the Democratic Party violated all of its traditions and became also a party of imperialism and internationalism with an added taint of socialism. Under Franklin Roosevelt and the Jews, abetted by the incessant propaganda of Jewish newspapers, radio and movies, the Democratic Party no longer exists. Its battle cry is Internationalism. God help America!

Again the same forces, no longer subtle but brazen and conscienceless beyond belief, are at work, trying to convince us that we are a necessary element to the solution of Europe's difficulties. Again there is talk of our duty to "democracy"; again the same deluge of tear-wrenching horror stories; again the same arguments from the Allies. We are unable at this time to give you all the facts from the mouths of the plotters, but we predict that you will not have to wait twenty years for them, as you did after the last World War.

Big business, big finance and Wall Street are proverbially dumb where anything but money grubbing is concerned, but we warn them they are playing into the hands of Roosevelt, World Jewry, the radicals and the Communists in their war-mongering and pursuit of blood money. The great middle class of this country is conservative and desires to remain so, but it will bitterly resent another disclosure of scandals and war profiteering, such as was revealed in the hearing before the Senate Committee investigating the Munitions Industry, in the last World War. **American capitalists, we desire to be your friends and give you our support. Come back to America. Forsake international finance and the British-Jewish Empire.**

If you have no sympathy for the sons of the common people, realize on your own behalf that participation in this war on behalf of England means inflation, hopeless insolvency, dissipation of private capital resources, and a repudiation of public debts. It means a dictatorship during the period of our participation and some form of Fascism thereafter. Our recent Ambassador to Britain, Joseph P. Kennedy, stated on November 10, 1940, that, "*Democracy is finished in England;*" that "*National Socialism is coming out of it (the war)*" in Britain. He further said:

"If we get into war it (National Socialism) will be in this country, too. A bureaucracy would take over right off. Everything we hold dear would be gone. They tell me that after 1918 we got it all back again. But this is different. There's a different pattern in the world."

The Jews and Gentiles of this country, who by secret understandings and promises inveigled England into this world conflagration, have much to answer for. Many of the kid-glove Gentiles thought they were England's friends, but they have brought upon her a terrible affliction, destruction and National Socialism.

From all that has gone before, all experience and the record of the facts, it is easy to say that we are nearer another great war to-day than we were even as late as February, 1917, two months before we declared war on Germany. This time, however, we are up against a much more dangerous situation. Not only are we facing the probability of fighting in Europe on behalf of England — no longer are France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Serbia, Belgium, and Rumania dying for her — fighting a Germany much stronger than the Germany of 1917, in alliance with Italy and Japan, but we are facing an infinitely more dangerous condition at home.

For nearly eight years our national Treasury has been looted by a series of raids on behalf of exactly those kinds of citizens who are

least interested in preserving our form of government. Led by Jews, the Communists have become strong in our Government, so strong in fact, that over 2000 supporters have been reported by the Chairman of the Dies Committee to be in strategic posts in Washington—an organized, able and vicious 'Fifth Column'.

Already, by legislative trickery and political sabotage, with open or secret co-operation of the Administration, they have undermined our courts, our currency, our national defense system, our industries, banks, schools, colleges, and what is most important, our ability to stand upon our own feet. We are on the verge of bankruptcy as the result of a long series of fake "emergencies", each designed as an excuse for further attacks against our Republic.

If the American people, who love their sons and their country, will refrain from buying products advertised by war mongering alien-minded newspapers, radios, columnists and Judas commentators, they will touch this un-American horde where they are most susceptible, viz: their pocketbooks—their chief source of World Power.

Is it a mere coincidence that Lenin and Stalin have both urged "practical bankruptcy" to make a victim Nation "fully ripe" for communist take-over, and that Mr. Roosevelt has persistently led us in that direction? We cannot help recalling his amazing assertion on July 7, 1938:

"It has taken courage for the Federal Government to go into the 'red', . . . But it has been worth it."

Worth it to whom? Surely, not to those interested in preserving the American Republic. Does not the New Deal occupy an undeniable status of fellow-traveler with communism, promoting Marxian sabotage?

Notwithstanding Mr. Roosevelt is under solemn oath, along with all other Federal officials, to support and defend the Constitution of the United States, yet, in an official letter of July 5, 1935, favoring a piece of New Deal legislation, he unhesitatingly and brazenly urged that members of the U. S. House of Representatives—

"not permit doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation." (Vol. 79 Congressional Record, p. 14363).

Nor have we forgotten his unrepentant confession on January 3, 1936:

"We have built up new instruments of public power . . . (which in other hands) . . . would provide shackles for the liberties of the people." (Vol. 5, p. 16, Public Papers of Franklin D. Roosevelt.)

Constitutional American Liberty precludes, of course, instruments capable of shackling. It is difficult to conceive of any loyal American being willing to thus surrender the safeguards of a Republic, and submit to any untrammelled power of Despotism in the childish hope that it will be exercised benevolently. Consequently, those who favor the continuance in office of such a President for a third term are, obviously, lacking in fundamental Americanism, and unworthy to be called public leaders in the American Republic.

Now we have a new and infinitely dangerous "emergency" — as false and evil as any that has confronted us since 1933 when the New Deal came to power. With our national resources weakened and our ability to protect our vital interests lower than it has ever been, we are told that we may have to "fight for our lives".

We know who asks us to shed our blood, give our money and resources and to sacrifice the rights that made us once the strongest nation on earth. They are the very persons who have done more than any one else to create the emergency. We are now told that we must have Roosevelt and the New Deal for four years more to "guarantee national unity" and to "protect our sacred institutions of democracy." We are told that we must not change horses in the middle of the stream. "Who got the horse in the middle of the stream." The slogans, the war-cries of today, are not the slogans of peace but of a war actually here.

Unless Jewish monopoly of press, radio, movies and other forms of communication are definitely and finally ended, we and our posterity shall remain in servitude to that tribe. We will for all time be compelled by a false hypocritical barrage of propaganda to conduct our foreign relations and fight foreign wars as to World Jewry seems desirable. Jews buy or threaten, flatter or denounce, praise or ridicule weak-kneed Americans and those who "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift may follow fawning" into doing their bidding.

Within the past week a bulletin designed to place everyone, in the category of Fifth Columnists, who fights the efforts of World Jewry and Roosevelt to draw us into this war has been published. What this amounts to is an accusation that any American who objects to being killed in Europe or Asia for World Jewry, Roosevelt and the British-Jewish Empire, is a traitor to America regardless of his motives, his devotion to his country and his antecedents.

In 1940 America is operated as a English Colony. The British Ambassador informs us how to conduct our foreign affairs, in lan-

guage approved by the President and the State Department, at public meetings arranged by the government—and our Anglophile-Jewish press and radio cry: "Hosanna in the Highest".

Jewish Wall Street, New York City death merchants, multimillionaires, big business, high society, and the Anglophiles along the Atlantic Seaboard who throughout Roosevelt's seven long years have applied every epithet in the English language to him — radical, Communist, un-American, demagogue, megalomaniac, spendthrift, untrustworthy, violator of pledges, promises, platforms and traditions, dictator of Congress and the Supreme Court, and complete general incompetency — now declare that in international affairs he is a genius and a statesman, the only man in America who can be trusted to steer the Ship of State through turbulent waters, the only man in America who should be permitted to break the tradition against a third term honored since the days of Washington. Why? Is it possible that they put their sordid profits and the interest of Britain, World Jewry, international finance, and blood money before the safety of their own country?

Mothers and fathers, sons and daughters of America! You now know the facts! We have told you truths no Jewish newspaper or radio will disclose. If you delay or neglect the performance of your plain duty to spread these truths through every possible means, the blood of your sons, their suffering and their destruction will be on your heads. You will have become a co-conspirator for their slaughter and for the ruin of our Republic. AWAKE AMERICA!