

STASSEN'S STANDS ON ISSUES

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Prepared by
Robert E. Matteson
Research Assistant to
Harold E. Stassen
February, 1952

AGRICULTURE

Farm Price Supports

From speech at American Farm Bureau Federation annual convention, Atlantic City, December 15, 1948;

"The best method yet developed of assuring to agriculture a fair share of a high national income in return for producing an abundant supply of farm products is through support of prices on a parity basis... The Hope-Aiken Bill passed by this last Congress does not go quite as far as I urged but it is an excellent farm policy law and I believe it is the foundation for a permanent, peace-time agricultural policy. It provides, as you know, for the support of farm prices through the next crop year at the wartime basis of 90% of parity and for the support of prices beyond that on a flexible rate depending on the amount of carryover of the crop varying from 90% down to 60% if the carryover is more than 130% of the normal supply. It is my view that for a normal crop there should be an affirmative obligation to support the price at 90% of parity. When bumper crops cause a heavy carryover, the flexible support should slide down by degrees as far as 70%. I also consider it to be desirable that a method be developed under which a small portion of the normal crop produced on a family sized farm might be awarded a supplemental benefit, if the general support had fallen to a 70% basis. But I strongly urge upon you that it would not be for the best interests of either the farmers or the people as a whole to place upon government the continuing peace-time obligation of support of farm prices at 90% of parity regardless of the size of the crop or the amount of carryover. I therefore am opposed to any amendment of the Hope-Aiken bill which would fix a continuing rigid 90% support."

Soil Conservation

From speech at American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Atlantic City, December 15, 1948:

"The program of soil conservation should be carried on and accelerated, and Federal funds should be used for this purpose. But the administration of the soil conservation program and of all farm action programs should arise from the farmers themselves through local, county and on up to state levels, and then be administered between the states by the Federal government."

Reclamation, Power, Flood Control

From speech at American Farm Bureau Federation, annual convention, Atlantic City, December 15, 1948:

"There should be huge projects of valley development such as the Missouri Valley and the Columbia Valley and their vital tributaries. It is obvious that these water conservation projects and their relation to the soil are of great importance. Combined projects for flood control, hydro-electric power, navigation, reclamation, and irrigation, in accordance with the nature of the rivers affected, should be carried on by the use of Federal funds in accordance with sound engineering practices. The projects themselves should be administered by agencies developed from the regions involved, rather than by the Federal government itself."

From speech at Salt Lake City, February 12, 1952:

"I further urge a long range reclamation program for the creation of new wealth with due consideration given to the protection and recognition of state's rights and the water rights of its citizens."

Rural Electrification and Telephone

From speech at American Farm Bureau Federation annual convention, Atlantic City, December 15, 1948:

"Advances in the desirability of the farm homes of this country involve not only the program of rural electrification and an extended approach to telephone service, but also requires the development at a reasonable price of modern facilities of sanitation."

Family Size Farm

From speech at American Farm Bureau Federation annual convention, Atlantic City, December 15, 1948:

"I am not antagonistic to large commercialized agriculture, but I do not want to see too large a percentage of the American farm land taken up in this development. I consider that there is an important social strength in maintaining the family-sized farm as the predominant agricultural keystone of this nation. Our agricultural policy should have the long term objective of always having more than one-half of American lands farmed on a family basis."

Brannan Plan

From speech at Western Farm Life Luncheon, Denver, June 27, 1950:

"I believe that the farmers of the west will refuse to exchange their birthright of freedom on their land for a mess of human pottage. They know that the promises of lower prices to the consumer, higher income for the farmer, and increased load on the taxpayer are as false as a promise to make 2 and 2 equal 5. They know that these promises are the sugar-coating for an attempt to get a central governmental strangle hold on both the farmers and the consumers."

Agricultural Objectives

From speech at Annual Dinner of Wisconsin Creameries Association, Madison, Wisconsin, September 26, 1951:

"America can make steady progress in an agricultural program of freedom and abundance with these objectives: First, to assure to agriculture a fair share of a high national income in exchange for the production of an abundant supply of farm products. Second, to conserve and improve the agricultural lands of our country. Third, to make the farm homes more attractive and desirable. Fourth, to advance the well-being of the people on the farms. Fifth, to strengthen and develop the rural community centers of the nation."

* * * * *

BRITISH SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

From Reader's Digest, March 1950:

"In Britain the combined record on the first year in all three fields - dentistry, general practice, and the specialities - presents a sad picture of increased illness, increased deaths, and increased costs. All of which serves to set

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M. J. Casey
please return

WHERE STASSEN STANDS

Stassen / Stands 'on' Issues

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Foreign Policy
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Prepared by
Speakers' Bureau
Eastern States Headquarters
303 Lexington Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

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REM
Research Post to
Harold E. Stassen

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February, Assistant
Robert E. Matteson

AGRICULTURE

A Republican Program

"The foundation of a long-range Republican agricultural program should be the positive support of farm prices to insure a fair share of the national income to agriculture in return for producing an abundant supply of farm products.

"It is my view that this can best be done by the parity price approach. Building on this foundation, sound long-term agricultural policy should include four principal sections:

1. The Farm Land.

"America's agricultural land is its most important single resource. It is of greater value than any of our minerals or our oil or our timber. The wasting of this resource is a national weakness. Obviously then, the carrying forward of a long-term soil conservation program is of prime importance. It will best be done by combining expert technical advice with an administrative agency established through the farmers themselves from the counties on up to the State level, with Federal supervision over the states.

"The reclamation and new development of land resources should also move on. Government funds used for these purposes are not expenditures in the ordinary sense. Rather, they constitute investments in the creation of new wealth. These irrigation and flood control and hydro-electric projects have a three-fold return to government. The direct revenues received, the prevention of unemployment or need which would otherwise be a governmental burden, and finally the indirect revenues of taxes upon the new incomes created.

2. The Farm Home

"Many of the farmers of America have already demonstrated how extremely attractive a farm home can be. Rural electrification and rural telephone service should be carried forward. Rural sanitation and the favorable development of pleasant farm homes should be a definite part of long-term agricultural policy.

"This emphasis upon the importance of the farm home in America's future, I believe, also indicates that steps should be taken to check the trend toward large commercialized agriculture, and to maintain the family-sized farm as the predominant agricultural keystone.

"It is significant and somewhat alarming to note that in 1920 32% of all farm land was in farms of 100 to 259 acres; in 1940 this percentage had dropped to 26% and in 1945 it had further dropped to 23%.

"In 1920 22% of all farm land was in farms of 1000 acres and over; in 1940 it had increased to 34% and in 1945 to 40%.

"While some portion of these percentages of large farms reflect the ranch areas where acreage has a different meaning, the trend in all parts of the country toward large commercial units has been quite marked.

"The farm income support program and all other phases of our agricultural policy should have the long-term objective of always having more than one-half of American lands farmed on a family basis."

3. The Farm People

"The educational and health facilities available to the people on the farms of America should be improved. This requires sensible and co-operative development of the school and hospital programs in rural areas. A thousand counties now have no hospitals. A half million of the rural children now have inadequate school opportunities."

4. The Farm Community

"Finally the farm or rural communities should be recognized as a definite part of long-term farm policy. In this respect more favorable taxation for small and new business and the general encouragement of decentralized industry to smaller cities will assist in developing these centers. A partial industrial base in rural cities is of importance in making it possible to support a stronger rural center with increased community facilities of higher education, churches, and cultural advantages. Coupled with the improvement of highways and roads the contribution to the lives of the people of the countryside will steadily increase."

(Beatrice, Nebraska, March 13, 1948)

Farm Price Support (Parity Approach)

"It is my view that long-term American farm policy, enacted to follow the wartime program, should have as a definite governmental objective the assurance to agriculture of a fair share of the total national income in exchange for the production of an abundant supply of farm products."

"To carry out that assurance a definite farm price support program is needed. The parity price approach is the best starting point for such a program. The relationship between prices of what the farmer sells and what he must buy, included in the present formula should be maintained. Adjustments should be made between various farm products in accordance with the changed conditions on the farms between 1914 and 1948. Some crops are relatively more costly to produce now and others less in comparison. Likewise the cost of farm hired labor should be included in the new formula."

"The national administration should be first given the objective of helping agriculture by indirect means to obtain a full 100% of parity. This means that our export policies, utilization of agricultural products for new industrial uses, school lunches, better diets, economic storage, and favorable financing would be directed to maintaining full parity and a complete fair share of the national income."

"Second, the government should be charged with the definite duty in any normal crop situation of positive support for the price of the entire crop at 90% of parity."

"Third, after abnormal bumper crop years and over-supply in the carry-over, the obligation to support the particular crop as a whole should be flexible and be scaled down by degrees as far as 70%, but a supplemental payment on a family-sized farm basis for a normal crop to reach 90% of parity should be made."

"A provision of this kind is essential to prevent the possibility of a succession of high production of some crops from breaking down the entire support program and to encourage diversification of agriculture in accordance with supply and demand. The supplemental payment would insure the family-sized farm against being penalized year after year by an over production by the vast commercial farms with low costs. In other words, the value of the family-sized farms to our country above and beyond its immediate production, for national stability and as a way of life for millions of our people, would be officially recognized.

"Some such formula would also assure an ordinary farmer in an area with a poor crop of at least receiving 90% of parity for his yield even though other areas of the country had a bumper crop which produced an over-supply.

"This price support formula should be further aided by a fair total farm income consideration. If total farm income falls below its fair share, additional support should be given in relative percentage to those of the agricultural crops which are in short supply."

(St. Paul, Minn., March 20, 1948)

ATOMIC ENERGY

(Stassen supported the Baruch proposals for control of atomic energy. He says the United States must insist on a world-wide system of inspection and control before turning over information concerning atomic energy. No single nation can have the power to veto enforcement of this inspection and control.)

Centers for Peaceful Development of Atomic Energy

"We should move forward promptly with plans for the establishment of large peacetime atomic energy plants. I believe that we should begin to develop at least six major centers for the generation of power through the use of atomic energy for peacetime purposes. They should be located at points where existing means of creating energy and power are not readily available. They will have the unique feature, after construction, of not requiring large bulk transportation of fuel. They should be fitted into the diversification and spreading out of American industry and production. Two should be located in the Western area, removed from the coast, but connected with good transportation facilities to the coast. Two should be similarly located in the Eastern area, and two in the heart of the country in the Middle West. They should not be located in existing metropolitan areas. Neither should they be substitutes for existing power. Rather, new sites should be established as the basis of developing new industries, new cities, new frontiers for the youth of America.

"Timid fear of the power of atomic energy perverted to purposes of destruction must not cause us to lose our vision of its potentialities for constructive purposes."

(Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 24, 1948)

CANDIDACY

"A year ago, on December 17th in Washington, on being directly asked by the Press whether I intended to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, I answered frankly and truthfully, 'Yes, I do.'

"I realize full well that this is not considered as the politically wise thing to do. I know that the powerful President pickers consider that it is wrong to be so frank and forthright with the members of the Republican Party and with the people of America. It is their view that the correct procedure is to conduct

very elaborate operations of looking the other way; that the hard controversial issues of the day should be avoided and the people should not be told our views upon them; that a long vacation trip should be taken admiring mountains and lakes and rivers and flowers and crops and livestock; but that great care should be taken never to meet a difficult real problem face to face. These riders of regal reaction hold that a position of photogenic availability should be maintained until such time as a key group of their men, with delegates in their pockets, make hard, tough, secret deals for a nomination and a subsequent administration.

"Needless to add, whatever may be my own political fortune, I do not believe in that type of politics. I don't believe that it will yield the kind of leadership or administration that is essential for our country in this critical period in world history."

(Wisconsin, November 24, 1947)

CIVIL RIGHTS

"It was the recognition of the fundamental dignity of man which more than any other thing has made it possible for a small group of struggling colonies to become a powerful nation peopled by sons and daughters of every nation in the world.

"We are all keenly aware of the fact that this great principle has been violated in varying degrees in many portions of the world and has also been violated within the borders of the United States. (We) have recognized clearly that unfair discrimination in employment because of race or color or creed has been one of the blots upon the record of our moral principles. It is imperative, if we would continue to build America, if we would increase its unity, its strength and its stability to move forward in a practical, definite, gradual, and common sense manner, to eliminate this unfair discrimination.

Minorities

"Let us not forget that everyone fits into a minority of one type or another in this great country. I urge upon all members of minority groups that they should so conduct themselves that they encourage respect from the majorities and stimulate a desire to extend fair treatment. The continuing success of America requires a continual dual obligation of those who from day to day and issue to issue find themselves in the majority to extend fair treatment to the minority, and of those who on the same basis find themselves in the minority to so conduct themselves that they do not obstruct the majority and that they make it a pleasure for the majority to extend fair treatment to them. It should be added, however, that the conduct of neither a majority nor a minority should ever be used as a reason for the failure to give the basic fair treatment and respect to fellow human beings which is at the very foundation of our form of government.

Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC)

"The National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission has recognized clearly that unfair discrimination in employment because of race or color or creed has been one of the blots upon the record of our moral principles. (It has) recognized the imperative necessity, if we would continue to build America, if we would increase its unity, its strength and its stability to move forward in a practical, definite, gradual, and common sense manner, to eliminate this unfair discrimination."

(Washington, D.C., January 23, 1946)

Americans Neither Slaves Nor Masters

"Lincoln said, 'As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. . . .This expresses my idea of democracy. . . .Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy.' This is a gem for meditation today by the leaders of every nation in the world. In thirty-three words it pierces the evils of both communism and imperialism. In one broken sentence it expresses both the goal to be sought and the danger to be avoided in carrying out the Marshall plan. In one brief statement it measures our progress and points up our shortcomings.

"It is of grave importance that our country draw afresh from the eternal wisdom of Lincoln's words in these critical years of conflict of ways of life. We must say again and again to the peoples of the world, Americans will not be slaves, and Americans will not be masters. Americans are not, and do not claim to be supermen. They do believe that they have a super way of living. It is the way of individual freedom for men and women. It is the way of freedom in their economic and social and political and religious lives. We do not seek to impose it upon others. We are willing to help others to attain it. We recognize that tyranny and oppression and persecution anywhere in the modern world is a threat to freedom of men everywhere. We proclaim that the successful adoption of this free way of life by others does not mean subordination to America. It means independence from America. It means independence from domination by anyone.

(Westmoreland County, Pa., Feb. 11, 1948)

COMMUNISM

"I consider it to be imperative that we do develop and place into effect promptly, a well thought out, effective program, to not only decrease the infiltration of Communism in America, but also to make it clear to Russia that this infiltration cannot succeed. If we permit the Politburo to miscalculate the extent of the effectiveness of Communist infiltration in America, this could be almost as serious to future world developments as would be an actual dangerous infiltration. With their very limited numbers they have already caused a disproportionate disruption in labor relations and in false propaganda within our country.

Communism in New York

"The center of Communist activity in the United States is New York. This is the location of their publication, "The Communist Daily Worker." It is their headquarters. It has been revealed that it was the scene of the activities of Gerhart Eisler, recently convicted key Communist. Known facts that have been reported show that a disproportionately high percentage of the known paid membership of the Communist Party is in New York. In fact, according to official government reports, 40% of the known enrolled Communist members are in New York. Most of the serious inroads in organized labor by the Communist Party stems from New York. It should be recognized of course that the fact that New York is a news and communication and trade center and a gateway from and to Europe has made it especially attractive for concentrated effort by the Communists."

(Washington, D.C., July 14, 1947)

Outlaw Communist Party

"If it is true that the leaders of Russia, through Communism, are menacing freedom throughout the world, and I have felt that this was true long before the tragic case of Czechoslovakia, then is it not clear that their primary method of operation is through treasonable infiltration carried on by the presently organized Communist parties of the world?

"To me this means that as an indispensable addition to the President's program the Communist Party organization should be promptly outlawed in America and we should urge that it be outlawed in all liberty-loving countries in which there yet remains the authority in free men to do so.

"Certainly when we have reached a point where a peacetime draft of free men is needed, the subversion and treasonable actions of an organization of representatives of a foreign dictatorship should be outlawed."

(St. Paul, Minn., March 20, 1948)

"I hold that the Communist party is a subversive arm of a foreign nation, is treasonable in its conduct and should be outlawed, and intensified efforts should be made to 'root out the underground movement after the above-ground status is removed from the Communist party."

(Racine, Wisconsin, April 3, 1948)

CURRENCY STABILIZATION

From Speech at Des Moines, Iowa Oct 2, 1947:

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"It does not seem to be sufficiently recognized that a free economy absolutely requires a reasonably stable currency. A regimented socialist system conducted by dictatorship, whether it be Communist or otherwise, does not have as vital a necessity for sound money as does a free economy. Under those systems the compulsion of force by government is substituted for the incentive provided by money as a medium of exchange in an economy of free choice. Notwithstanding this elementary fact our government has been derelict in its policies toward currencies of other nations since the war. *Des Moines Oct 2, 1947*

"The German mark is an amazing example. Immediately after the end of the war our government gave a complete set of the engraving plates for the printing of German occupation marks to the Russian government. With those plates an enormous quantity of German marks, unknown and unaccounted in amount, have been printed by the Russians. This supply of German marks has been added to the inflationary quantities of prewar German marks, of wartime Hitler marks, and of the restricted amount of occupation marks issued by the British and the Americans. The result is and has been a completely impossible currency situation in Germany. As a result it is almost impossible for any trade to develop between Germany and Belgium, Germany and France, or any other country. As a further result, the incentive for workers to work or businesses to produce in Germany is wiped out. As soon as the worker acquires enough marks to match with his ration tickets and to obtain his small week's ration of food, there is obviously no incentive to proceed to work to earn more, as the additional marks beyond rations coupons are of practically no value. More than two years have gone by and yet there has been no action to straighten out this impossible situation. In the meantime American money continues to be spent in substantial quantities to support the occupation. The very low coal production in the Ruhr, a mere 40% of prewar, pulls down the economies of the rest of Europe. During the past winter, industries shut down in a dozen European countries, schools and churches closed, millions of people shivered half frozen in their homes, because of lack of coal from the Ruhr.

"We must move immediately in the establishment of a new currency in Germany. Obviously, in the economic contest that is going on the Russians will not join in such a new currency because the kind of an economy they are running in their zone does not require one and they welcome the stagnation in our zone.

"We must also give high priority to the stabilization of the French Franc and the Italian Lire. Unless we do that, we cannot expect to rebuild the economies of Europe regardless of how much aid we pour in. Yet this seems to be neglected by the administration. They have talked about grandiose schemes of convertibility in 18 currencies and trade agreements between 18 countries, which are obviously impossible to attain in the chaotic postwar situation, with the cross currents of politics in Europe. What we need is a sound, practical approach to immediate objectives in the development of islands of convertibility. Specifically, if a new German currency were developed in the British and American zones, which includes the Ruhr, and a definite convertibility established between this currency and the French and Belgian francs alone, a very strong area for economic rehabilitation would be developed."

(Des Moines, October 7, 1947)

EDUCATION

(Stassen has made no stand, as yet, on Federal aid to education. However, he has pointed out that "teachers should have their incomes brought up in line with the rest of the wage earners.")

(Town Meeting of the Air, Nov. 11, 1947)

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

"I am confident that if the Marshall Plan is administered on a sound and business-like basis, it can be carried out without an excessive strain on our American economy."

"Every nation which shows a determination to move toward the freedom of men should feel a definite helping hand from America. The Marshall Plan as amended is definitely one step in this program."

Stop Shipments of War Materials to Russia!

"But equally important, those governments which are a part of the opposing totalitarian bloc should not be given economic help. This is an essential corollary of the Marshall Plan. The continued policy of our government of permitting shipments of intricate electrical machinery, electronic devices, and machine tools to the Communist dominated countries is beyond comprehension."

"The latest statistics available show that in the month of December 1947 the United States exports to Russia totaled 15 million dollars, almost all in the metals and machinery and chemical and scientific classifications, and received in imports only 5 million dollars primarily in furs. The manganese and chrome ore imported was of small amount, less than one-third of our imports of these products, and our other sources can be developed to meet the needs of these ores."

"In addition other Communist dominated countries received similar exports."

"During 1947 the United States exported more critical scarce electrical and electronic machinery to Russia than we exported to England and France combined."

"During 1947 the United States exported more vital industrial machinery including machine tools to Russia than we exported to France, Belgium, and Italy combined. More than ten percent of our total European exports of steel and iron products were to Russia."

"This does not add up. It is indefensible. It is economic appeasement. We must take a firm consistent stand. It should be our position that whatever line the Communists draw as a barrier against the movement of truth and as a fence to hide the oppression of men, automatically becomes a line over which not one single machine or item of equipment which could become part of a Communist war machine will be permitted to move."

(Philadelphia, Pa., March 11, 1948)

Six Qualifications

"The Marshall Plan will need to be carefully managed so as to give it a better chance of success abroad, and to minimize its impact upon the American economy.

- (1) It should be managed by a high-caliber American economic agency and not by the State Department.
- (2) It will need restrictions so that scarce supplies of particular items are not raided by foreign buying.
- (3) It will require a follow-through to insure that aid extended goes for the purposes for which it is intended.
- (4) We should also insist that the nations being aided should help themselves, should report to their own peoples the amount of aid received;
- (5) Should not move in the direction of centralized totalitarian economics; and
- (6) Should increase the flow of goods between each other, lowering barriers affecting transportation, trade, and travel, and stabilize their currencies on a realistic exchange level."

(Manchester, N. H., January 27, 1948)

Against Further Socialization

"It is my first premise that the individual freedom of man is inseparable, that his economic, social, political and religious freedom are all intertwined, that they all spring from a basic concept of the nature of man, and that you cannot take away economic freedom and for long have true social, civil, or religious freedoms. This spotlights the basic error and confusion of the liberal socialists, who in an effort to correct deficiencies in a free economic system, would move toward centralized control of the economy under Socialism and thereby take away the true economic freedom of individual men but who protest that they wish to maintain or to advance the social, political and religious freedoms of man. It is not possible to long maintain true freedom to speak and to assemble and to vote and to worship, if freedom to work and to buy and to sell and to own and to earn are taken away and citizens made subject to the whim of men in government for their food, their shelter and their clothing.

"England is now giving one of the most significant demonstrations of this basic fact. When the socialization and nationalization program was proposed at the end of the war, it was loudly protested that it meant advanced liberties for their people and did not mean taking away traditional English rights of individual freedom. Certainly no country is more thoroughly grounded in the precious nature of individual liberty than England. Yet as their socialization proceeded, production declined, and with its decline, the economic emergency heightened until a few weeks ago the most sweeping peacetime powers ever delegated to its government over individual workmen were enacted.

"Country after country since the war, either by its success in turning toward economic freedom, or by its failure in its moves in economic centralization, has furnished additional proof of this basic premise. The best recovery since the war and the best production records have been made by Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark. These are countries that did not move in the direction of socialization or in peacetime control of economies, but instead gradually released wartime regimentation and increased the individual economic freedom of their people. The result is that individual social and civil and religious rights are also stronger in these countries today than in the other nations of Europe.

"Centralization of an economy decreases production. Decreased production means increased dissatisfaction and want on the part of the people. Soon the point is reached where either the economic policy of government must be reversed or the people must be controlled and their rights and liberties taken away to prevent revolt.

"One of America's messages to the people of the World should be this, 'Beware of leaders who say, "Give to us your economic freedom, and we will insure to you your material needs and your civil, social and religious freedom." They are either confused, mistaken, or deceptive in their approach.'

"I realize there are those who criticize this conditional approach. They say it involves dictation to the European nations and interference in their internal affairs. On the contrary it appears elementary that if we do believe that individual freedom is the most productive form of an economy, and if our objective is to assist the European nations in improving their conditions and rebuilding, then we should definitely advocate and place conditions in relationship to our aid program.

"If a nation insisted on tying one arm of each of its workers behind his back, and then asked for help in building up production and rehabilitating their war-torn areas, would we not clearly insist that they untie their workers as a condition of our aid? The regimentation of an economy and the socialization of industries restricts the capability of the workers of a country, deprives them of tools and of effective management and holds them down just as effectively as if their hands were tied behind their backs. Every major scrap of evidence, not only since the war, but in the earlier economic history of the world, confirms this conclusion. Why then should we not place economic conditions on the program of our aid toward rebuilding? Can it be sustained that the leaders of European governments should say, 'Give us your machinery, your electrical equipment, your steel making facilities, your railroad cars and your locomotives but do not give us any economic ideas!'

"I do not mean that we can expect or should ask for a sudden change toward a free economy. I do mean that we should seek an understanding of the economic direction in which they will move and as a minimum requirement during the time they are receiving American aid they should not take steps of increased nationalization or socialization, and should not increase their control over the economic liberties of their people, and should move toward more individual freedom for their workers, their managers, and their capital."

(New York, N.Y., September 17, 1947)

Campaign of Ideas

"In like manner should we activate a worldwide campaign of ideas, far more extensive than the Voice of America, for the liberty of men. We must not traffic with reactionary oppression any more than we should appease Communist oppression."

(Philadelphia, Pa., March 11, 1948)



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