AMERICA WAKE UP, Broadcast No.1

PATRIOTISM PROTECTS THE CONSTITUTION

ANNOUNCER: AMERICA WAKE UP, in cooperation with the Daughters of the American Revolution, State of Illinois, presents Phyllis Schlafly:

MRS.SCHLAFLY: William Gladstone said that "the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

What is it that makes our Constitution so unique? The fundamental principle of our American Constitution is the limitation of government by a separation of powers. First, the power of government was separated between the national government and the individual state governments. The separate jurisdictions of the 50 states are our greatest bulwark against tyranny. Then, the national government was again separated into the legislative, the executive and the judicial branches - with each made a check on the other two. The power to make the laws was separated between the Senate and the House of Representatives, elected by the people with different terms of office. The power to appoint public officials was separated between the President and the Senate. The power to make treaties was also separated between the President and the Senate. The power to amend the Constitution was separated between the Congress and the state legislatures.

People who have lost sight of this fundamental principle of the separation of power frequently talk about the so-called danger of "tying the hands" of the President. But our whole American philosophy of government is based on a tying of the hands by an ingenious system of interlacing checks and balances. Congress has the power to make our laws; but the hands of Congress are tied by the power of the President to veto, and by the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws uncon-

stitutional. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy; but his hands are tied because only Congress may declare war, and the Senate must approve the peace treaties.

The power to originate all money bills is given to the House of Representatives; but the hands of the House are tied because its members must face the voters every two years. The executive branch of the Government is charged with the duty of administering our laws; but the hands of the bureaucrats are tied by the power of Congress to investigate their conduct and to impeach the President. The Supreme Court is vested with what we call judicial review; the power to declare laws void and unconstitutional; but the hands of the Supreme Court are tied by the provision for constitutional amendment, and by the right of Congress to pass new laws to replace legislation declared inadequate by the Court.

A complicated and cumbersome process? Yes, but a system which has guaranteed for 173 years a freedom which no other nation in the world has ever enjoyed. Our government was not designed for efficiency - it was designed for freedom. The framers of our United States Constitution knew that the key to freedom was to limit the power of government. They, therefore, set up this most ingenious system, so that Americans could keep for all time their God-given rights to life and liberty.

There are some false prophets among us today who are peddling the notion that our Constitution belongs to the horse and buggy days. We are told that this fast-moving nuclear age requires that we put more power into the hands of the President, because of the necessity for quick decisions. But history proves that the concentration of power in the hands of the executive not only destroys liberty in peacetime, but

also is inefficient and inferior in time of war.

One of the world's great military geniuses was Napoleon. After he had conquered the European Continent, all that stood between him and mastery of the British Isles was the English Channel, just twenty miles wide, and defended only by English sailing vessels. At that fateful moment, a young American inventor named Robert Fulton obtained an interview with Napoleon. Fulton spread out his designs and models for the world's first steamboat, and he described how two or three of these revolutionary ships would enable Napoleon to destroy the entire wind-driven British Navy. But Napoleon said no; he literally missed the boat, and thereby paved the way for his Waterloo.

This story does not prove that Napoleon was stupid. It does show that one-man rule, even if that man is a military genius, is inferior in time of war to the American competitive system which gives new ideas a chance to develop. The same principle of separation of powers which has worked for us so well in the political field, has been equally successful in the military field. The separation of commands into the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps is not only consistent with the American philosophy, but has proved superior to the totalitarian-command systems pitted against us. This separation of commands is even more necessary in our technological age, because, as in the case of missiles, it will allow the services to compete in the development of the new weapons which we need for our very survival.

The same principle of the separation of powers has been successfully applied in American economic life. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law is the instrument which makes our economy unique among the cartel-ridden nations of the world. Just as the American Constitution prevents a monopoly of political power in one branch of the Government, and the separation of military services prevents a monopoly of military power in the hands of one man or service, so the Sherman Anti-Trust Law prevents a

monopoly of economic power. The American way of freedom and competition has produced more prosperity for more people than ever before in the world's history.

A careful study of the American Constitution will alert our citizens against certain fallacies which are circulated about it. For example, we must understand that our United States Constitution is not based on majority rule, it is not based on confidence in good leaders; it rests on a solid foundation of the limitation of power. As Thomas Jefferson said: "Let no more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."

Another falsehood about the Constitution involves the use of the word democracy. Our Constitution did not create a democracy; it created a Republic. The word "democracy" is not mentioned in the Constitution, in the Bill of Rights, in the Declaration of Independence, or in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Our Constitution guarantees to every state a "republican form of government."

Another fallacy which is commonly circulated about the Constitution is that it gives the President sole power in the conduct of foreign affairs. The only powers in foreign affairs which the Constitution grants the President are the powers to make treaties and to appoint ambassadors -- and each of these powers is shared equally with the Senate; while the Congress wields the supreme power in foreign affairs: the power to declare war.

Another myth we frequently hear about the Constitution is that Supreme Court decisions are "the law of the land." Those who have studied the Constitution know that it grants "<u>all</u> legislative powers" to the Congress, and thereby prohibits the Court from making any law. Court decisions are not the law of the land like legislation, but only the law of the case.

Americans should constantly guard against Communist efforts to undermine patriotism. As part of their strategy for world conquest, the Communists and their dupes have used every trick of smears, semantics and slogans to ridicule the time-honored virtue of patriotism.

For example, one of the smear words frequently used to ridicule people who are not ashamed to say they are for the American way of life is "super-patriot". If it is admirable to be a patriot -- and most Americans, from George Washington on, think it is -- then it is even better to be a super-patriot. Nathan Hale was a super-patriot. He is remembered in history as the heroic young school teacher who said: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Stephen Decatur was a super-patriot. He was the brave soldier who defeated the Barbary pirates and established the American principle of freedom of the seas. Another super-patriot was John Paul Jones, the great Navy hero who, when asked to surrender his sinking ship, replied: "We have just begun to fight." Because we were fortunate enough to have super-patriots in those early days, twentieth century Americans have received their great inheritance of freedom.

Left-wing liberals sometimes refer to modern patriots as "flag-wavers." It is part of the Communist strategy to destroy the feeling of pride we have when we see the Stars and Stripes unfurled. Yet, we should be proud to wave the Flag, which is the symbol of our country, just as the Cross is the symbol of Christianity. Patriotic soldiers of every country have risked death to keep their colors from falling to the enemy. Our Pledge of Allegiance to the United States is a Pledge to the Flag. The refrain of our National Anthem, which we all-too-frequently sing without thinking about its meaning, goes: "And the Star Spangled Banner, oh long may it <u>wave</u>, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!" Francis Scott Key would have been proud to have been called

a flag-waver.

A third smear term used to sneer at and to belittle modern-day patriots is "100% American". Now, what could be the matter with being a 100% American? Would we rather be called 50% Americans? We should be proud of the term 100% Americanism, which expresses the unique culture and traditions of our country. Since 1919, the American Legion has included in its pledge the sentence; "To foster and to perpetuate 100% Americanism." Instead of being misled by clever Communist propaganda, we should recall the words of the Father of our Country, George Washington, who demanded 100% Americanism from his soldiers. In the bitter winter night before crossing the Delaware to defeat the Hessians, Washington made his famous statement: "Put none but Americans on guard tonight."

Another smear word often used against patriotic women is "vigilantes". What could be wrong with being vigilant? Just as a mother is vigilant that no harm come to her children, so our citizens should be vigilant to protect our country and our Constitution. The freedom we enjoy today was won by the early vigilantes, such as Paul Revere, and the minute men who took their guns in the middle of the night to fire the "shot heard round the world." If Paul Revere were alive today, he would probably be labelled an "alarmist" and accused of seeing redcoats under the bed. We should remember the ancient maxim: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

It is popular in some quarters to sneer at loyalty oaths. Loyalty oaths have an honorable history. Patriotic men and women have always been proud to affirm their loyalty to their country. The first loyalty oath to the United States of America was written and signed by General George Washington in 1778 and taken by all the officers of his Army. Today, this oath rests in the National Archives building in Wash-

ington, D.C. The first law ever passed by the United States, and which was signed by President George Washington on June 1, 1789, was the loyalty oath.

Never in our history, not even at Valley Forge, has our country been in the danger we face today. In order to save our religion, our freedom and our Constitution, we need the alertness of vigilantes, the fidelity of 100% Americans, the spirit of flag-wavers, and the courage of super-patriots.

ANNOUNCER: The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is the organization chiefly responsible for the Constitution Week Law passed by Congress and signed by the President on August 2, 1956. This Law designates September 17-23 of each year as Constitution Week, and calls upon the President to issue annually a Proclamation inviting our citizens to observe Constitution Week in schools, churches, and other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies and activities. In response to requests from DAR State Societies and local chapters, Constitution Week is also officially proclaimed each year by most State Governors and by hundreds of Mayors. Through its local chapters, the DAR urges all Americans to display the Flag of the United States on September 17, the birthday of our Constitution, as well as on all patriotic anniversaries.

Listen in next week at this same time for another in the series of programs called AMERICA WAKE UP.

WOKZ Broadcast, October 14, 1962