

States' Rights or Bureaucracy

RADIO ADDRESS
of
HON. HUGH BUTLER
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The States' rights guaranty in the Constitution may well be called the lost amendment. The almost complete abrogation by the vast Federal bureaucracy under the New Deal has lost to the States the lion's share of the rights they once had.

The tenth amendment is the one that guaranteed to the States the rights which so often have been taken away by Federal power seekers. It was originally a guarantee of good government by the people who lived close to their elected officials. These officials they could see and reach and occasionally give them Hall Columbian if they didn't behave. Often they were neighbors.

At least the voters' will could be felt at the polls. But the Federal bureaus are impervious to the ballot. They are not elected. They dominate as designers of the dynasty. Article 10 of the amendments to the Constitution specifically states:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

It is inevitable that as government gets further removed from the people, the further it gets away from a real first-hand knowledge of their best interests and their will and influence. In contrast with this remoteness, is the present draft board set-up, which—thank God—is still in the hands of the local people, who in most cases know the boys that may be called up and know their circumstances. And this draft board, with its strong local character, is one of the few efficient organizations among the United States Government agencies today. They have been subjected to less criticism than other wartime Federal agencies. Credit goes to the close local tie. But aside from the local draft board, local government and State rights have been taken over largely by the Federal government. This repudiation of States' rights has become progressively serious since 1932.

Is it odd that the Republicans now have to champion the principles of Jeffersonian democracy which the New Dealers have forgotten so completely? Well, the Republicans must champion States' rights or soon there will be none left to protect. Here are a few facts of what has happened under the New Deal:

The securities laws of the various States have become subordinated to the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission regulations.

The agricultural welfare of the

important agricultural states has been negated by Federal agricultural planning, to the point where now we may face a hungry America.

The inroads made on State education administration are serious and State direction and control of education is further threatened by a vast \$300,000,000 program of Federal aid—involving Federal influence.

The State employment services have been brought under Federal control through domination of the United States Employment Service.

Remembering the history of the battle for State rights, we recall that Rhode Island was the first State to come out for State rights. Thomas Jefferson was an advocate for State Rights and later on Calhoun was among its most notable exponents. America grew and prospered under this principle. State rights have been progressively usurped by the Federal Government since the New Deal administration took the reins. What happened soon after they took over—back in 1932 and 1933 was but a prologue for the future.

In those years to pull us out of an economic debacle we were supposed to rely on the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Civil Works Administration. These agencies were State Administered and they were to help pull us out of a depression. Their programs were State Administered. They did not last very long. Harry Hopkins rose to the chardom of all spendthrift dynasties of the New Deal and he decreed that this great spending spree should be federally controlled, operated, managed, planned, yes, and spent.

When the Federal Government took over the administration of all relief, all depression spending, all the bloated billions of the age of political spurge—they dictated then and there, the political future of this Nation. For they controlled the purse, they controlled the rights of the people of America, since those rights centered in economic matters then more than they ever had before.

This power the bureaucrats abused. This decade of decadent spending the American people now despise. Whenever men with the power of a federal government as great as the United States control a nation politically and economically by profligate spending, they become the masters of the nation's politics. Whenever they center that power in the Federal Government to the exclusion of the local interests then truly the power of a few men has but little offset. Their centralized power and might grow ever stronger.

Could this federalization have happened under a political doctrine that guaranteed States' rights? Was Maine to be forced to have sea walls because Hopkins said so? Was Nebraska to have to discard her program of

decent economical government to accommodate a wasteful Work Projects Administration because Hopkins said so?

Is the great Nation of the United States to be desolated with desire—the desire for power in the hands of a few—a few in Washington? The very name of the great land where we live is the United States, but the States have been largely forgotten. The United has been made to mean united if you let us run it.

The Governors of the 48 great States that make up America are chosen by the people, too, but their voices have been falsified by the foster fathers of federalism. Whence came this evil? We American folks used to look to the county for a lot of our government. But it seems that the hot county seat town down on the Potomac has taken over.

Do States have rights? Do the people of the States have rights? Are these rights to be submerged through the planned perfidy of New Dealers? Today a Governor's conference has become a new battle ground for States' rights.

At the recent Governors' Conference at Columbus, Ohio, June 24, a strong and healthy revitalization of State government through vigorous leadership of Republican Governors was indicated by the action demanding a return to the States of those powers so rashly borrowed by the Federal Government.

This Governors' Conference action of voicing demand for return of rights to the States is acknowledgement of the danger to good, decent, economical government in the postwar period unless the States have their proper share in administration of the people's rights.

The Governors also made it very clear that they would investigate the vast bureaucracy that has been all too evident in their own States, sometimes reaching ridiculous heights, such as there being many times as many Federal employees in their States as there are State employees.

In an article in this month's issue of Readers Digest by Senator Byrd, chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures, he stated that the total of Federal employees exceeds the combined total of all State, county, municipal, and all local governments in the United States. Surely this threatens rule from Washington.

Jefferson, the desecrated idol of the Collectivists who have used his name in blasphemy so many times to get \$25 a plate at Jefferson Day dinners for the Democratic political expenses, said over and over again that no government could be strong without the support of the States; that made it up.

Lincoln, a great welder of the States, pointing to the herds of office seekers, said some day that would be a greater problem than slavery, and today Federal bureaucracy has reached its zenith. The State should come alive. States' rights are at stake.

The Declaration of Independence contains this sentence: "He (King George) has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance."

Would you believe this was written in 1776?

The most destructive force in the States' rights in the Nation's history is the veritable flood of the 3,000,000 officeholders now on the Federal pay roll. They are concentrated in States to a degree oftentimes much greater than the

entire State Administration number. For instance, Ohio, where there are over three times as many Federal pay rollers in the State as there are State employees; Nebraska, where the Federal number is 24,600 and the State total only 6,680.

Every seizure of power, however small, is at the expense of the State. It is the only source of power to be tapped. The main trouble with Federal seizure of power is this: The national rule seldom fits any appreciable segment of the people or any appreciable number of States. There may be many men in the Army who wear size 44 uniforms, but that is no reason for fitting all soldiers with size 44. Any attempt to make a blanket order—as is usually done by Washington bureau chiefs on national matters—usually means a compromise on the multitude of widely divergent needs of the people of the various States with the result that such a blanket application seldom fits anyone.

Consequently the need of Government frequently is self-government within the State among the people who are best qualified to determine their own needs. The different characteristics of different areas are too often overlooked by the pompous Federal planners. Gas rationing by the Federal Government is a good example. For instance, when the New Deal professors and theorists, not knowing the broad reaches of the country outside of the big stream centers, look over gas rationing, they bungled the business, and howls were to be heard all over the Nation. What can a man who may have to drive 50 miles to a reach a doctor do with 3 gallons of gas?

It is evident that cognizance of local problems has not been taken by the New Deal dictators in this instance. Another example is the Federal Office of Price Administration regulation on chicken feed. Farmers used to buy feed for their chickens by the ton. Now they must buy it not to exceed 200 pounds at a time. This requires them to go to town five times as often, and use lots of gas.

Federal order M68, designating 40 acres as the drilling area for one oil well, applicable alike in all States notwithstanding varying circumstances, is one of the primary causes of the threatened oil shortage. It caused the prohibition of drilling of several thousand oil wells (about 13,000 in 1942). Federal interference with State oil production plans is a glaring example of Federal encroachment on the States' rights, not only the exclusion of the welfare of the people of those States, but to the detriment of the Nation at large. Even now that bit of czarism is crippling the war effort.

Federally fattened Fuehrers rule more Government agencies affecting the daily life of the People of the United States than there are States in the land.

Domineering New Dealers drum up more regulations for a supposedly free populace to live under than can be recorded in 100 fat volumes. The War Production Board's regulations alone fill some 20 thick books.

Free enterprise in State after State has been ruled by edicts of dictatorial Washington demagogues.

Today's test to democracy in America may be framed in the question: "Are we have States' rights or Federal bureaucracy?"

Victim of Brutal Slaying—Kidnaping



Chicago, Ill.—Suzanne Degnan, six-year-old who was kidnapped from her bedroom later found slain last week. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. James E. Degnan, of 5943 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Degnan is an OPA price panel official.

Veteran Army Man Visits Fort Riley

Fort Riley, Kansas—An old timer paid a visit to Fort Riley this week. He is Sgt. Nathan Pruitt, a veteran of more than 30 years army service who has seen action in two world wars and has gained the acquaintance and the friendship of many prominent military figures, including the late Gen. George S. Patton Gen. Ben Lear.

Sgt. Pruitt, whose home is in Junction City, Kansas, had just ended a 90 day re-enlistment furlough and was enroute to Fort Leavenworth, and re-assignment, when he stopped off at Fort Riley to view the surroundings he remembers from serving here with the 9th Cavalry for 10 years. It was with the 9th that he became acquainted with Gen. Patton, then a Colonel for whom the Sgt. had nothing but praise.

"As a man and as a soldier, the late Gen. Patton was one of the greatest the army has ever seen," he remarked. "He was truly an enlisted man's friend."

Sgt. Pruitt says he has enjoyed every minute of his stay in the service, from the time of his army career began back in 1910, until the present. He is eligible for retirement but he says he can't see anything wrong with the army and plans to stay a while longer.

His decorations include, for 3 years service overseas during World War II, the ETO Ribbon with four battle stars and an invasion arrowhead, a Distinguished Unit Badge, A Bronze Star Medal, the American Defense and the Good Conduct and the Victory Ribbons. For two years of overseas service during the first world war he wears the Campaign Ribbon and the World War I Victory Medal. He also wears the Mexican Border Campaign Ribbon plus an expert Medal with six Rifle and seven Pistol bars.

Sgt. Pruitt won the Bronze Star

Kansas City, Kan Family Aided by Natl Infantile Paralysis Foundation

New York, Jan. 19.—No case aided by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis is more touching than that of the Hill family of Kansas City, Kansas, one of the few families twice hit by poliomyelitis.

During a period of more than 6 years a Hill girl received medical care, under-went an operation, and had orthopedic shoes and braces provided and changed for her.

Then one of her brothers was stricken by infantile paralysis. He had to be hospitalized. Orthopedic shoes and braces were provided for him too. Now he's able to walk around.

The Hill family of nine acknowledges readily and gratefully the valuable aid given to its two members by the Kansas City Chapter of the National Foundation.

The Hills have a particular basis for realizing that infantile paralysis is one of the most expensive diseases known to medical science. It is the policy of the National Foundation that no polio patient shall go without care and treatment for lack of money, regardless of age, race, creed or color.

The March of Dimes, nationwide appeal of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, for January 14-31, gives every American an opportunity to join in one of the greatest humanitarian crusades of modern times: the fight against poliomyelitis, the Great Crippler.

Still another case in Kansas City, Kansas, shows how a local foundation chapter's interest and funds enabled a boy to walk once more. Here are the facts:

A lad named Charles was ordered one morning to go and help his mother, but he remained in bed. Some time later his father scolded him and pulled him out of bed. Charles crumpled to the floor. Not laziness but a violent case of infantile paralysis had done the deed.

A friend advised his family to write about Charles to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Washington. That letter was referred to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York City, and in record time the boy's father was instructed to call at the chapter office in Kansas City.

Arrangements were made for Charles to be admitted to the University of Kansas Medical School for examination and treatment. The boy underwent an orthopedic operation and was given muscle re-education and physical therapy treatments. Charles, the lad who a year before could not use his legs, now walks without the aid of a crutch.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt founded the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. More striking than any monument that might be erected to his memory is the organized fight against infantile paralysis which he inaugurated and personally symbolized in his life-time.

Your contributions to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis through the March of Dimes, January 14-31, can help build a living memorial to our great war president.

Legal Notice

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, OMAHA DIVISION

United States of America, Petitioner, vs. Respondents. NO. 582 CIVIL NOTICE

To: Victory Holding Company a corporation, Cecelia W. Jewell, widow, Omaha Loan and Building Ass'n, a corporation, Jacob C. Carey, Zenobia Carey, Theodore Roosevelt Post No. 30 The American Legion, a corporation, James C. Jewell, single, Marcus A. McGee, C. Ruder, and all persons having or claiming any interest in: All of lot nine (9), Block one (1) in Foster's Addition to the City of Omaha, Nebraska, being within the southwest quarter of Section ten (10), in Township fifteen (15) North, Range thirteen (13) East, Douglas County, Nebraska, more particularly described as follows: Fronting approximately 46 feet on the easterly side of North 24th Street and extending of that width in an easterly direction between the southerly side of Grant Street and the northerly boundary of Lot 10, said Block 1, a distance of approximately 130 feet, real names unknown.

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that the United States of America, as petitioner, has instituted an action in the United States District court for the District of Nebraska, Omaha Division, against you, and each of you, the object and prayer of which action is the condemnation of the right to use and occupy the following described real estate situated in Douglas County, Nebraska, to wit: All of Lot nine (9), Block one (1) in Foster's Addition to the City of Omaha, Nebraska, being within the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section ten (10), in Township Fifteen (15) North, of Range Thirteen (13) East.

You, and each of you, may appear at the time and place designated, or at the time and place to which said board of appraisers may adjourn, and present evidence as to your interest in the property involved and the just compensation due you. This proceeding is by way of condemnation, as provided for by law, and a petition and an amended petition in condemnation are on file in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court at Omaha, Nebraska, and the details of said condemnation are set forth in said petition and said amended petition which, by reference, are made a part of this notice.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1946.

MARY A. MULLEN,
Clerk, United States District Court, District of Nebraska.

JOIN THE MARCH OF DIMES

FIGHT INFANTILE PARALYSIS

JANUARY 14-31

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

WE PUT OUR DIMES TO WORK FOR POLIO CHILDREN



Children in all the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia are following these thirty-three who attend the Bazelon School in Harriman, Tenn., by giving to the March of Dimes, January 14-31, to aid infantile paralysis victims, regardless of their age, race, creed or color. The \$17.25 received from William L. Tipton (rear, center) was the total collection from these youngsters who see and handle very little money, but who were happy to give their dimes to the Boone County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for the fight against the Great Crippler.

This year, all March of Dimes contributions are being sent direct to the local chapters of the National Foundation. Your contribution can help build a living memorial to our great war President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, founder of the National Foundation.—Photo by C. W. Adkisson, Harriman, Tenn.

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