

INTRODUCTION OF DR. McFARLAND

We take you now to San Francisco, the scene is the famous Fairmont Hotel atop the historic Knob Hill. In the Grand Ballroom are assembled a thousand luncheon guests attending the national convention of the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

They're going to hear and we are going to share with them what is undoubtedly the greatest bicentennial speech that will be heard anywhere in this historic era celebrating America's 200th birthday anniversary.

The address is going to be delivered by Dr. Kenneth McFarland, the acknowledged Dean of American speakers. Because this magnificent address was recorded, it will be heard by hundreds of thousands, yes, even millions of Americans during the Bicentennial era.

Mr. Jerome J. Bryan, of Los Angeles, has just introduced the speaker. Now let's join in as the applause of the crowd brings on Dr. McFarland.

"AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY - Bicentennial (1976-1989)"

Jerry, that was good! I mean he really got me launched! If I can't get into orbit after that, it certainly is not going to be *his* fault.

I've just been sitting up here enjoying this group. I like your spirit. I mean we have so many people these days who are kind of soured on everything, you know, and they're suspicious of everything.

I was in Washington. They told me about a man who registered in at the Watergate Hotel and he was just sure that his room was bugged. He looked under his bed and he looked behind the dresser. He looked behind the pictures, and he couldn't find anything.

He was sitting there thinking about it and he noticed an unusual kind of throw rug there on the floor and he said, "That's it." He turned that over and sure enough, there were four little bolts there right against the floor and he said, "That's it." He got something, he got them loose and when he got the last one loose, he heard a click and he said, "There she goes."

The next morning when he started to check out of the hotel, the clerk said, "Well, I hope you enjoyed your stay with us." And he said, "I certainly did." And the clerk said, "I hope you weren't disturbed by the commotion over there in your wing of the hotel last night".

He said, "No, what was it?" "Well," the clerk said, "it was the darnedest thing. In that suite right under you, there were a bunch of senior citizens having a bridge party and the chandelier fell on them!"

Of course, you can be too naive and too trusting, too. Do you remember when the astronauts came back on that last moon trip, they brought some moon rocks and they promised the universities and colleges that they could study these rocks. They'd give each one of them a rock.

Well, by the time they got to the University of Kansas and Kansas State University, they were out of rocks. And they didn't want to disappoint our geologists so some of the boys from NASA down there in Houston went out there in some grazing land close to Houston and they found a couple of unusual looking rocks and they sent one of them to Kansas University and one to Kansas State University.

Well, our geologists just went crazy studying those rocks. They made all their notes and they got together and they compared notes. Then they had a press conference.

They said, "We are prepared to make the most sensational announcement that's been made in connection with this whole project." They said, "Our study of these rocks reveals that without a doubt the cow did jump over the moon!"

I'm glad, Jerry, you decided to make this a bicentennial program. I believe in all my heart that this bicentennial actually is a special opportunity for us to get back on the right track in this country. I'm glad personally they abandoned the idea of one big national celebration and decided to have this thing at the local level.

You know, on April 18, I was in Independence, Mo., Harry Truman's hometown, we had a big meeting there. That was the 200th anniversary of the midnight ride of Paul Revere.

I told those people sometimes I envy Paul Revere - he went riding through the countryside warning the people that the enemy was coming. Well, you see, he had it rather easy because the enemy was so easily distinguished. They were wearing bright red coats. No one else had any red coats.

There wasn't any question at all about who the enemy was, but those of us these days who try to ride across the country warning the people against the enemy have got a much more complicated job, it's difficult sometimes to tell who the enemy is.

So often they're dressed just like we are and the most difficult of all are those who don't even know they're the enemy. The people who are advocating things that would actually would destroy this country, and they don't even recognize it. So, I'm glad we've got a bicentennial.

Do you remember? It was the morning after Paul Revere's ride, 19th of April, 1775. Those 77 Minutemen were lined up there on the Lexington green. Here they were, a thin line right across the Lexington green and up came Major Smith, riding ahead of six companies of British infantry, 800 men. And the British regulars moved smartly into position there, just 150 feet away from the Minutemen.

Major Pitcairn yelled out, and he said, "Disperse, ye damn rebels! Disperse, ye villians! Lay down your arms!" Captain Parker walked along behind the line of Minutemen, and he said, "Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have war, let it begin here."

Well, I like that same spirit in the bicentennial. I say, if we're going to celebrate the bicentennial, lets do it at the village green level. Let's do it in the town square, let's do it in the city streets, in the auditorium.

I say if we're going to celebrate the bicentennial, why let it begin here. I think it's a perfect opportunity, the bicentennial era, it's a God given opportunity actually to reassess our nation.

I think it's a special opportunity for us to rededicate ourselves to the basic convictions that'll make sure that this country celebrates a tri-centennial, and a quad-centennial, and move majestically through the centuries in honor and in freedom.

We need a special opportunity. You know the bicentennial itself, the bicentennial proper, began as you know the first of March and runs through until the last day of December 1976. But the bicentennial era, goes clear through until 1989.

Now this gives some room to maneuver, I mean this gives us some time to set up goals and achieve them.

If your interested in motivation, you know that when we're talking about motivating people, one thing that's very important is to set target dates. Right, I'd say that Americans are deeply disturbed about our situation. They're disturbed both at home and abroad. At home we're experiencing what I think of as sort of an unraveling of our morale.

I saw a bumper sticker in Los Angeles, Jerry, it said, "Honk if you believe in anything! " Well, we've got a lot of people that are thinking that way. We're woefully lacking in leadership, and I think we know it.

It's a strange thing, that every poll taken in this country for the last forty years, without a single exception, shows a majority of Americans consider themselves to be conservative.

Now the newest figure is in William Ricker's new book; and he gives the figure right now in America; 57 percent of our people label themselves conservatives.

Yet for the last 22 years, Congress has been continuously under the control of the liberals. And due to a special peculiar set of circumstances in that last election, Congress is now more heavily dominated by left leaning liberals than it has been at any previous time in our 200 years.

Now this means that every bit of the socialistic legislation that's been written into the federal statutes the past two decades had been put there by a liberal Congress. It means that every dollar of the pitiful deficit has been voted by Congress. Yet when these phony remedies fail, the congressional liberals point somewhere else.

They point the finger of blame somewhere else, and we've gotten into the habit of looking where *they* point. Now what we're going to have to start to do, is to stop looking where they point and start looking at *them*. Because *they* are the ones who are responsible.

I mean they wanted the power, they wanted the authority, they have it; they have had it for more than two decades. We're going to have to hold them responsible for the results. But instead of accepting the responsibilities, we're solving the problems of inflation and recession and unemployment.

These liberals are trying to distract our attention by staging what I call a series of sensational side shows. They're investigating the FBI, they're investigating the CIA, they're investigating the oil companies, they're harassing business in general.

The liberals love investigations, I mean especially if they're televised. They just love to sit up there on those elevated platforms in the hearing rooms and bully and embarrass the representatives of business and industry whose efforts are the ones that employ the millions in this country. And these productions pay the enormous cost of the government itself. I like what Bishop Sheen said the other day. He said "the congressional Nero's ate fiddling to distract our attention from the fires that they started."

Now, if you think by this time that I am charging the liberal Congress for most of the mess we are in, you are exactly right. Of course, you can't discuss anything these days without being political. There is nothing wrong with being political. We just made a bad word out of it. It simply means to influence.

I'm perfectly willing to say we have to be political, but I am not trying to be partisan. I want you to know that I never did run for public office and I don't ever intend to. I have never campaigned for or against anyone with one exception. That was when my own daughter was running for public office, and campaigned for her and we won and she is doing a good job.

I have never addressed a political meeting of any kind. But there are, and you know it and I know it, these knee jerk liberals in both parties. Witness Republican Jake Jabots and Democrat George McGovern running down to Cuba to play "footsie" with Fidel Castro. And you begin to get the idea.

For this reason and a whole lot other reasons I favor a realignment in the parties. I wish we could get into that, but I'd like to see our parties realigned on the basis of liberals and conservatives and give the people a clear cutchin. And I want you to know that I'm not talking about these Congressman you had here today as I'll show you later in these remarks. I'm telling about these ultra left-wing extremists.

Now Richard Nixon was never personally popular. But in 1972 he got the biggest landslide victory that anybody ever had in the history of this country. I mean 47 million people voted for him. He carried 49 of the 50 states. Now, when Nixon let us down personally, we had another problem.

But the thing we need to recall now is those people of 47 million were not voting for Richard Nixon personally, they were voting for the platform upon which he ran. He stood for a balanced budget, he stood for adequate national defense, he stood for a more conservative Supreme Court and a lot of things.

That's what they voted for! But now that Nixon let us down with a personal character failure, some of the liberals are trying to tell us these days that the platform was no good either. Now we don't need to buy that. And we're silly if we buy that. So we have a problem here at home. It's a depressing situation.

As we go into this bicentennial era it isn't any more encouraging when we look abroad. It's no more encouraging than here at home. The unspeakable evil, of communism - we're making gains on every front. Italy has the largest communist party outside of Russia. Cuba, two other NATO members, Turkey and Greece have actually been at war. The whole southern anchor of NATO is loose, and uncertain, and unreliable, and of course we're not proud of what has happened in Southeast Asia.

Do you remember how the liberals used to laugh in the press? How they laughed at General Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles theory, the domino theory.

Well, they're not laughing now.

They're trying to make us forget that they ever did laugh. It isn't funny anymore. You see, freedom in Southeast Asia is dead. And all these bleeding heart doves in the Congress, in the government, on the campuses, in the media, are trying frantically right now to wipe their fingerprints of the murder weapon. They're saying no recrimination. I wish we could talk about that personally.

I don't buy that Personally, I say I'm not going to go for a policy that pardons the deserters and draft dodgers and forgets about the 209,000 casualties in Southeast Asia. I just don't go. Now we Americans like to be proud of our country both at home and abroad. But we have to face the fact that lately we haven't had very much to be proud of.

But we are a country of enormous strength. But we might as well not have that strength unless we realize that we have it, unless we believe in it and unless we are willing to use it. So I say to you that we need the bicentennial and we need meetings. Just like this one.

There's an old Scotch Presbyterian hymn. And when I speak of the Scotch Presbyterians I mean one of whom I am which and than whom there is no whomer. That old hymn said " ... watchmen tell us if the night and calm our haunting fears. Reassure us all is right; watchmen tell us if the dawn is near."

We need meetings. My college majors were history, government, and economics. I taught in all these fields and I've been a very ardent student of them ever since. Now it's appalling that since the dawn of history no less than 22 civilizations have risen and fallen. And when you go to look for the reasons and classify the reasons, they are monotonous in their similarities. There was a very fine article not long ago in the Vital Speeches Magazine that classifies these reasons into four, they classify them into four reasons.

I make it six. Let's just for your consideration combine those reasons very quickly here. Will you think about this? These are the reasons why all these previous civilizations failed:

1. they lost their religious convictions and flouted basic morality;
2. they became obsessed with sex;
3. they debased their money to its intrinsic value and let inflation run rampant;
4. honest work ceased to be a virtue;
5. respect for law disintegrated and violence became an accepted method of achieving individual and group desires; and
6. they reached the point where the citizens were no longer willing to be soldiers and fight for the defense of their nation and their heritage. They resorted to paid mercenaries or tried to buy off their attacker.

Now no one has to be very smart to realize that we in America have gone a long way down **all** six of those roads. But thank God we have not passed the point of no return. This is why we need the Bi-centennial. It gives us a particular time and a special opportunity to turn this thing around.

Now every once in a while I know that you hear this, I hear it all the time. People will say. "Oh the Americans are basically okay, the American people have got the right stuff in them, they'll come through in an emergency." Well, what they actually mean is that our ancestors had the right stuff in them.

This hasn't been proved yet with us. Some of my associates and myself got to thinking about this. We got to thinking to ourselves, "Are there certain common denominators that Americans just have automatically? Are there certain things that they possess just because they are Americans?"

We made a very interesting study.

In fact the results of it are fascinating. We said we've got 211 million Americans. Let's look at these Americans. I want you just to hear this: Of the 211 million people living in America today more than 80 percent had not been born when the first World War took place. Two-thirds of all the people living in America today were not alive in 1931 when the Great Depression got under way.

And yet we have all these people talking these days about the Great Depression. I have a kid in my office, he's a good kid; he works in there. He read a survey here awhile back and he said, "We're right back where we were in the Great Depression of the thirties," and I said, "What do you mean we?" I said, "I was there, but I didn't see you boy!" "What?" he said, "I hadn't been born yet." And I said, "Well, maybe that's one of the reasons I didn't see you, and there is no use in going into the rest of them."

Fifty-five percent of all the people living in America today had not been born in 1939 when Hitler invaded Poland. Half of all the people living in this country had not yet been born when the World War II ended. Nearly 40 percent of us were not yet here when Korean conflict began in 1951. A third of all of our present-day Americans were not born when Eisenhower was inaugurated the second time.

And listen to this last one, it's unbelievable, but it's true. We ran this thing through five times. More than 20 percent of our people living in America today had not yet been born when John Kennedy was inaugurated President of the United States. And we say, "Why don't they know, why don't they understand?" Well, there are two reasons: they don't inherit understandings in their bloodstreams, and the second one, we haven't kept them properly sold.

But don't miss-understand me. I don't think for one minute that the handwriting is irrevocably on the walls for us in America. Now I have some friends who do. And some of them are pretty smart. I have some friends who had given up. I had dinner with one of them awhile back. He's a well read man, He's an intelligent man. He said, "Ken, the trouble is the American people just don't give a damn!" He said, "We've got the old Titanic philosophy on a nationwide scale."

Now, you know what he meant by the *Titanic* philosophy.

You remember the great *Titanic* on its maiden voyage. The biggest, most modern passenger ship the world had ever seen, the one that was supposed to be absolutely safe. They called it the "big life boat." On its maiden voyage from England to New York in 1912, hit an iceberg up in the north Atlantic and went down with more than fifteen hundred people on board.

But a commentator at that time said, "The amazing thing about this was not that the unsinkable ship sank." He said, "The amazing thing was that in spite of hours of radio warnings about ice in the sea lanes, the *Titanic* smashed into that iceberg at full speed with all the lights on, the bands playing, and the people dancing," That's what's called the "*Titanic* philosophy. "

And my friend says, "We've got that all over America." He said, "Ken, actually, sometimes when I'm sitting alone and thinking, I get to thinking that I'm the only one who cares," he said, "I don't even hear anybody discuss these problems!"

Well, I suggested that he go back and read the *Book of Kings*, the story of Elijah. Do you remember the conditions that existed in Israel? I mean they were licentious, they were getting worse all of the time. Elijah knew the way they were going; he knew what was going to happen, he told them and told them.

He was right, he *knew* he was right, and they paid no attention to him. It just kept getting worse. Like *Kings* says - that the king in Israel at that time was evil beyond all those that had gone before him. Yet he went right ahead reigning, reigned for twenty-two years.

Finally Elijah gave up in despair and fled into the desert and hid himself in a cave. And God found him there, and God said, "What does thou hear Elijah?" And Elijah explained to him, he said "Israel was gone and no one cared," he said, "They weren't paying any attention to his warnings," he said "No one cared, I'm the only one left in Israel who is thinking right."

And if you'll let me paraphrase *Kings*, you remember God said, "What do you mean, you are the only one left in Israel who is thinking properly?" He said "There are seven thousand men in Israel who have never bowed their knees to Baal."

I said to my friend, "There are millions of people in America who stand for the right thing and they are ready to rally around the banners when somebody hoists those banners aloft where they can see them." That's what we can do in this bicentennial era. That's why I think it's so terribly important.

Now let me quickly give you the high points of a program to which we can rededicate ourselves during this bicentennial era. And I want to make it clear that this program represents an amalgamation of thinking.

Minds that are better than mine, minds that are better than anyone person could possibly have. These are things around which we can rally. And I say to you first the bicentennial period is an ideal time for us to rise up and declare that those in government must assume their correct role as the servants of the people and not the masters. (Here, the audience loudly applauded. They applauded at a lot of places during this speech, but this was one of the loudest showing, of course, that they sure did believe in that last sentence!)

It's no secret that the government in Washington has gone literally berserk with power. Somebody said to me yesterday, "They just spend money like drunken sailors." And I said, "No they don't, Drunken sailors spend their *own* money." (Again, *great* applause)

Let me shorten a very oft Quoted sentence, and just say to you "Now is , the time for all good men to come to — period."

I not long ago read a facsimile copy of the original Declaration of Independence, it was in Jefferson's handwriting. In the very first sentence he speaks of the decent respect for the opinions of mankind. I wish I could address both Houses of Congress just on that text.

What is meant by a decent respect for the opinions of mankind? Jefferson states that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that the colonists state the reason which compelled them to separate from the mother country.

Then he states a long list of grievances against King George III, and will you listen carefully to this one: Jefferson says, "He, the King, has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out of our substance."

Now our forefathers revolted because they wouldn't tolerate that. And what we're tolerating today from our government makes King George III look like a piker!

Our forefathers, the slogan of the revolutionary war, you remember it, "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Well, in the name of heaven what we have now *with* representation.

I mean we're going to have to have another revolution, but this time we don't do it with bullets, we can do it with ballots if we start now! (Again, tremendous applause.) And this is a good opportunity to do it

We've got some serious minded people in this country who think it is already too late to do it with ballots. I don't think so. I have a confidential news service and the man sent it the other day.

And he said, "This thing is going to get to the place where it is a civil war between the producers and the free loaders." And he said "The producers will win, and then the liberals will be subdued for two or three generations." I don't think it has to go to that. I think the bicentennial is our opportunity to stage this revolution in an orderly way.

So I say to you we should make it unmistakably clear that we will not vote for any Congressional candidate or any Presidential candidate unless he agrees not only to balance the budget, but to actually reduce it by at least ten percent!

Now this can be done and incidentally just that thing alone would bolster the dollar all over the world. And then in the elections of 1978 and 1980 we can pick up the rest of the Senators who don't want to go along with this kind of a program. We can get this all done within the Bicentennial era.

I agree with Congressman Goldwater of California: that we should enact the Constitutional amendment forbidding federal deficits and requiring the gradual repayment of our half-trillion dollar debt.

Let's tell our servants in Washington that we will no longer listen to this tripe that eighty percent of the budget consists of built-in uncontrollables. As Congressman Carmen has said, "Congress built in those uncontrollables and Congress can build them out." And if they don't want that done, let's get them out.

Will you not forget for a moment that the multitudes of new offices and swarms of officials who harass our lives and constantly smother us with more regulations are following directives which for the most part, they themselves wrote.

But those agencies were everyone created, by acts of Congress. Now the tentacles are reaching out farther and farther and farther into our daily lives and the only way actually to kill this monster is to cut off its head in Washington.

There is no other way. And we can do it. And we can do it legally. And we can do it without violence.

Now I'll tell you exactly what the Congressmen are going to say to you when you start talking to them about this. They are going to say, "You don't understand." They're going to say, "This thing is so complicated," And let me tell you what they can't answer. I've used it. When they tell me that I say to them, "Brother, I don't pretend to understand the whole thing, but I sure understand the bottom line, I can understand whether this is balanced or whether it isn't.

Now if you don't want to do it, we're going to get somebody who can."

There was a great French philosopher visited this country about the middle of last century. And when he got back home he wrote this, he said "America's elected leaders do not make the nation flourish. America flourishes because the leaders *are* elected. And if they are no good they can be replaced in a lawful and orderly manner."

This is the thing that we have got to remember in this bicentennial. I believe that nearly any student of history, any student of economics, will agree with this; this is a criterion, an established criterion, the highest tolerable level of taxation, under which a nation can endure indefinitely, is twenty-five percent. When they get above that and stay above it, then the nation goes down.

Right now our taxes in America are forty-percent. You realize that the middle class people in America this month started working for themselves. Up until now, you have been working full-time for the government.

Now just asking Congress to solve this problem isn't going to get us anywhere, I mean that's like asking the Mafia to fight crime. That's like putting Typhoid Mary in charge of a committee to stop an epidemic.

It just isn't going to happen. I mean if something has actually happened that's putting the budget control committee in the Senate, in charge of Senator Muskie. Talk about setting the fox to guard the henhouse!

I was up in Boston. I saw a bumper sticker up there, Jerry, it said, "Born free and taxed to death!" And we're about there. You may remember this here a while back, one wild-haired left wing Congressional radical said that the CIA had gathered some intelligence on him and he thought that was outrageous.

Well I wrote him a letter, and I said, "If the CIA was able to gather anything intelligent on you it wasn't an outrage, it was a miracle!"

Let me tell you that our present taxation policies in America are simply liquidating the great middle class. Their taxes have increased sixty-five percent in six years. And when the middle class goes, the American system of competitive enterprise goes, don't kid yourself about that.

I like what one of our great automobile leaders said. He said, "We can sell our way out of this slump, if the government would just get off of our backs and out of our road."

Well, it's amazing how many people actually could sell themselves out, but when you buy a car today, do you know there are no less than forty four expensive gadgets on that car that were put there by governmental decree?

Such great international engineering minds as Ralph Nader decided this, you see. Now everyone of those gadgets makes the car cost more money and virtually all of them reduce the gas mileage.

Now I told you that I'm a student of economics. I think the greatest economist that ever lived (I think that most economists will agree with this) was Dr. Ludwig von Mises. He's the economist's economist.

Now he not only understood the laws of economics, he also considered people, sociology, history. What do the people think? What are their attitudes? You see, that's a very important part in the economy. No system will work if the people don't. He understood that. I think the greatest book that he ever wrote was the *Anti-Capitalistic Society* and I want to read to you just one line from that book.

Now please understand this, Dr. von Mises could care less whether you're a conservative or liberal. I mean he doesn't care whether you're a democrat or republican, he doesn't care whether you're a Methodist or Baptist or what you are.

He is simply giving you an objective, scientifically arrived and economic fact. Here it is: "The people of the United States are more prosperous than the inhabitants of other countries because their government embarked later than the government in other parts of the world upon the policy of obstructing business."

That's the scientific objective thing that's happened to it. (Last government to obstruct business) Our government may have started later but believe me they have certainly made up for lost time. And who elects these people? We do! And if we are going to let them keep on pushing us around, going to keep on letting them bully us all over the place, when they are our elected servants, that's up to us.

But I think the bicentennial is an opportunity to put up the greatest stop sign in all history. Let's say to them, "Here is where you stop, and here is where you do a U-turn. And if you don't want to do it, we'll get somebody else." (Applause)

One philosopher and student that I admire very much said that "A man's government is like his stomach, He said, "It's functioning best when he is the least aware of it." Well our government has given up such a colossal bellyache that it's going to kill us if we don't cure it.

And I'm saying to you we have an opportunity here to cure it. All over this country, I hear them all the time, people saying the government ought to do this, the government ought to stop it. They're looking for the government to solve their problems. You and I have got to start telling them that government is the problem. And we're going to have to make this clear to them. And when we do we are on the way.

Why I talked there (Washington) in April. I just make it a point to talk to all people like cashiers, waitresses, clerks, people like this. I say, "Well, how do you get along with your taxpaying?"

"Oh, he said, (a lot of them say this) "I was lucky, I got a refund. They treated me good." Well I said, "How much taxes did you pay?" He said, "I don't know, but I got a refund, that was nice of them." That's like saying a mugger is nice to you when he lets you keep your watch, you see? We're going to have to explain these things to people. They don't even know how much is withheld.

I don't apologize for holding the liberal congressmen's feet to the fire. But I want to emphasize this to you: I'm not using a shotgun to blaze away at all the congressmen indiscriminately. I'm using a rifle just to pick off these ultraliberals, that's all. These radical leftist that I am talking about. I'm talking about the liberals, I'm talking about the big spenders, the bleeding hearts, the social planners in *both* parties.

If you didn't do anything else, as a result of this meeting, I urge you to write Congressman Jack Kemp or you can write William Catchem. Ask them to send you this particular copy of the *Congressional Record*. It's called A Free Enterprise Answer to Inflation and Recession. It's signed by thirty congressmen including Congressman Catchem. And by the way, three other congressmen from California. I'm pleased about that because you have some from here that wouldn't sign this, they have one right across the bay here, that wouldn't sign it, he doesn't stand for anything solid. He won't even support their end of the Bay Bridge over there.

But here we have thirty congressmen signing this. Get a copy of it and take an evening and read it and think about it. And when you do, you will see that every criticism I have made of the liberals in Congress, these people make it in spades. So we're not making an unfair attack on them at all.

Now when I talk about cutting the national budget by ten percent, would you remember that I said I'm talking about the bottom line. You can't cut all of it by equal amounts and hear me, there's one case in that budget that we can't cut at all, and to talk about it is unpopular anymore by the great many of our people. I'm talking about national defense. We cannot afford to become so involved in talking about our domestic problems that we forget that one moment that all of the time the most awesome danger in the world today to the United States of America is Soviet military power. I am talking about all departments.

I'm talking about missiles, I'm talking about aircraft, I'm talking about a five ocean Navy that not long ago held war games all over the world to see if they could cut us off from Mideast oil and they decided that they can. I'm talking about the biggest and best equipped land army the world has ever seen in peace time, and they're adding to their strength everyday and every year.

And what do we have? We have these doves and bleeding heart liberals in this country attacking our own military. We simply cannot afford to do that.

Now some of the finest minds of our time are convinced that Russia will never have to use its armed might in the global conflict. They believe that when the odds are sufficiently overpowering, the free world will surrender to fear, to inadequate defense, and because it's lost its will to resist.

The bicentennial is a time for us to stand up and reassert these things, You see, we have had a new generation come on. They have seen one war. It was the longest war we ever fought, it was the most unpopular war we ever fought, and it was the one we didn't win. So they say the whole thing is to no avail. We're through with all of it.

I was at Austin College in Springfield, Tenn. I remember when we got through with that speech, we had this question and answer period and there was a boy got up back there in the back. He said, "No war ever accomplished anything worthwhile!" Well I said to him, "I'm not a war monger, I'm not down here trying to sell you on war. A war is the worst way there is to settle anything, but when you have to be ready, that's when you have to be ready, that's when it is the only way left."

Now I said to him, "What you just said, of course, is nuts. You see we're an independent nation because of a war, that's what we are celebrating. There was no other way left. And as horrible as it was, we're one nation instead of two because of another war. There was no other way open."

And we're a free country because of several more and I said to those people and you say to your people, "The people who went out and died or offered to, to accomplish that, must be honored. And the people in that profession now must be respected and honored. We're going to have to start getting this thing back in.

There is no way that a country can be peaceful unilaterally. I mean you can't be a peaceful people when the neighbors around you are outlaws, murders, and bandits. Look at Cambodia, there never was a more peaceful people, and that quality itself is what caused their downfall. Now of course we can cut some from the military budget, I mean we can cut some fat there, but we have to be very careful not to cut the muscle.

You see its different than it is in most departments of government. You people are familiar with what is called lead time. You see you can't decide today what kind of weapon system we're going to have tomorrow, we have to decide what we are going to have ten years from now. The average is eight years.

I was right out here in California and addressed the Lockheed management. They told me that it is a fact, they signed contracts with the defense department to deliver things that haven't even been invented yet. And yet they are supposed to tell them exactly what they delivered and exactly what it is going to cost. And if they don't, they here from Senator Proxmire and Frank Church.

You know, whenever I hear the congressman talking about cost overruns, I almost regurgitate. I mean that is a little bit too much. Because Congress itself is the all-time world champion on cost overruns. I could give you illustrations from Dan to Bathsheba.

Let me give you just one: you remember what they told us when they started the food stamp program? It is going to cost 31 million dollars. It is now up to five billion and rising. You know in the past 15 years, Congress has increased its own salary 400 percent. That's exclusive of all these lush, side benefits that they get. The servants in Congress now have larger incomes than 98-1/2 percent of all the people who pay their salary.

Only one and a half percent of the American people have an income as good as a congressman has, exclusive of the benefits and of course you know the House, just got through adding 10 million more to their benefits.

But here is the real tip-off right quickly on that. Do you remember that when they passed the income tax law they promised us that under no circumstances would it ever exceed three percent. They just lacked a few votes putting that into the sixteenth amendment. I wish to heaven they had. It would have been good for everybody.

Let's continue very rapidly with this review. We're just hitting the high spots to get us back on the track in the bicentennial era. Let's restore the melting concept that brought America to greater heights than has ever before been achieved by any nation in the history of this world.

Let's take just a quick look at how the melting concept worked. Here an immigrant would arrive in this country with his family. Maybe New York harbor, maybe Boston. Maybe came steerage, probably did. When he got here he couldn't speak a word of English. He took *any* job he could get; there wasn't any two and a half or three dollar minimum wage. He took anything he could get. He got his family under any kind of a roof that he could get and usually that was a very poor roof, in the tenement district somewhere.

Then his children started to school in the nearest neighborhood public school. (Applause) And here is where the melting pot started to work. Now when the kids started school, they didn't teach them how they did over in the old country. They didn't tell them how to wear their hair over like they did over in the old country or dress like they did over in the old country.

They didn't teach them the language of the old country, they started teaching them English. They taught them like they do in *this* country. And there came a day when one of the boys maybe graduated from high school. Think of it. In all the generations of the family no one had ever gotten that high. Now no one lowered the standards for him because he was disadvantaged, he met the standards. This is why he was proud. This is why the family was proud. It's why the system worked.

Then one day one of the boys graduated from the university. Nobody lowered the standards to get him into the university or to get him out. Maybe he became a doctor or a lawyer. Now the bar association and the medical society did *not* lower the standards, he met the standards. That's the way the melting pot worked! And this is what we are going to have to get back to now.

I was up in Boston, and I'm not for violence and some of the things that have been going on up there. But I can see another side of this that I wish more Americans could see. You see that area around South Boston is Irish, some Italians, but Irish .

Now when the Irish came to America the biggest bunch of them came in the middle of the last century during the Great Potato Famine. By the way that's when John Fitzgerald Kennedy's grandfathers, both of them, came to Boston, within three year of one another. His two grandfathers saw this; they saw signs on saloon doors that said, "No dogs or Irish allowed".

WHEN THEY built the Erie Canal common laborers' pay was one dollar a day unless you were Irish and then it was fifty cents. No one in America was ever discriminated against more severely than the Irish. And no one in Washington did a stinking thing for them.

No one did anything for them because they were Irish, so it's a little difficult for them to understand why we all at once abandoned the melting pot. They worked their own way out of it. Think of it, Fitzgerald and Kennedy's grandson became President of the United States ... and no one did anything for them .

So I say to you, we're going to have to resolve on this bicentennial era to rid ourselves of this damnable thing that we call the "quota system." We've got it in higher education, we have it in the government, and they are, forcing it into private enterprise.

By the way, I say bless this judge over here in Berkeley who, the other day, told the Berkeley city government what they could do with their quota system. This man rendered a real service. It's a system whereby the best qualified are deliberately deprived of their opportunity and that opportunity is given to someone who is less qualified because he/she belongs to a certain privileged group.

That violates everything that our fathers founded on this shore. I've said a million times and I say it again to you, "The key words to the American system are *individual* and *opportunity*, but we have all these people who are trying to translate those words and make them mean mobs and demands and there isn't a language under heaven where you can do that. The promise of America was life, liberty, and the *pursuit* of happiness. They don't guarantee happiness. We can't guarantee that everybody is going to be deliriously happy all the time. I mean you can't guarantee that everybody is going up the ladder the same distance. You can't guarantee equality of achievement. The guarantee is equality of opportunity and when they've had equal opportunity they have had equality. We don't owe them anything beyond that. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I think one of the tragedies of American history started back in the Franklin Delano Roosevelt administration when our people found out for the first time that they could vote themselves economic benefits. And they've been doing it increasingly ever since.

So today, what do we call it? *Transfer of benefits* and it's gotten to the place, as the President pointed out in the San Diego speech awhile back, if we keep going at the present rate, within fifteen years half of the people of America will be supporting the other half.

Now what do you mean by *transfer of benefits*? Well, when you analyze it right down to the nitty gritty, it simply means you see a legal, bald-face, daylight holdup, whereby you take from this man what he has earned and you give to this man who didn't earn it.

And we're going to have to face it for what it is. Calling it *transfer of benefits* doesn't help. In this goal of rejuvenation, we're going to have to get the raising and training of children back into the hands of parents and under the control of locally elected boards of education.

Now, I spent twenty-four years in education. I was a teacher and administrator. I was superintendent of schools in our capital-city school system at Topeka, where I live now, for the last nine years. I love education. I have always said there is *nothing too good for a good teacher*. But all teachers are not equally good.

Now we're going to have to face this. And we're going to have to quit saying we will pay you all the same if you have taught the same number of years and have the same credentials. We're going to have to have some results. You're going to have to have credibility by showing us results of achievement. It is a fact that since the enrollment of this country has gone up eighty percent, the cost of education has gone up seven hundred and nine percent and the literacy rate has gone down.

Well, let me say to you from the bottom of my heart, I am sick and tired of HEW and federal judges telling us where our kids will go to school! (Extended applause)

I mean, this force busing, forced busing thing is a failure. It's a failure educationally, it's a failure socially, it's a failure politically. You know the patron saint of the forced busing people is a man named James S. Coleman, a sociologist. Now in 1966 he released the Coleman report that has been the bible of the people who believe in forced busing.

Now the thing that the, liberal media is not saying much about, last month he issued another report, another study, in which he said that he was wrong. He said, "Forced busing has not achieved the goals and never will." So I say let's make every school a good educational institution. We can do it and let every child begin his education in his own neighborhood and by that I mean the school closest to him-not just geographically but spiritually and philosophically as well.

In Boston and Houston and some other places we have not what we call "magnet schools." They have no racial problems, they have no vandalism problems, no discipline problems. They're simply good schools with high standards of achievement. Anybody can come there who wants to. Some of them are predominantly black, some are predominantly white, it doesn't make any difference at all. They are simply good schools.

WHAT I'M SAYING to you is *let's make all schools magnet schools* and these problems will take care of themselves.

Did you read that the other day about that boy down in Georgia, that youth? He wanted a summer job and he had to pass an examination to get it and he flunked the exam and he didn't get the job. He said, "Why of course I can't read or write, I've spent my whole life on a cotton-picking bus!" This is our problem. (Applause)

I said to somebody the other day, "How would you like to be operated on by a surgeon who got into the medical school on the quota system?"

So I would say to you, the great mass of Americans like you and me must demand to just continue to be the United States of America, and not become a permanently divided thing called "The Quota States of America."

And whether you call it affirmative action or whatever else you call it, the quota system does violate the basic laws and the basic philosophy of the people who founded this country.

Very quickly, let's get back to a policy of *strict* law enforcement. This has got to be a part of the program. The crime rate has got to be substantially reduced or our nation simply isn't going to endure. Do you know that the newest FBI report shows that crime increased for the eighteenth time in nineteen years! Now we simply can't go on that way. But when you talk about what did you do about it, the liberals are always talking to us about these long-range programs.

They do love long-range programs because you don't have to show us any immediate results. You see they are talking about we must remove the causes of crime, we must do away with poverty. We've got to do away with prejudice and bias and all that sort of thing.

THAT'S ALL GOOD, but let me tell you something. I challenge anybody to show me anything different. No one has ever come in with any significant coefficient or correlation to show that any of those things *do* reduce crime. They just don't do it and they can't prove that they do.

Do you remember the bottom years? Some of you do, of the depression. I'm talking about 1931 to 1935. I mean it was tough. Like a friend of mine said the other day who lived through that; he said, "We didn't miss any meals but we sure postponed a lot of them". I told him at our house eating got to be kind of a spectator sport. It was tough!

Back in those years, the unemployment rate in this country wasn't nine percent, it averaged *twenty-four percent* all over the nation! That means, theoretically, half of the places were worse. Some of them were even fifty percent or sixty percent!

Now think about this: during those years, check this, the crime rate in America *decreased*. Why? We *taught* them that way. We didn't tell anybody that he had a license to violate law because he was disadvantaged in some way or another. This is what we have got to get back to.

You know somebody said that a conservative is a liberal who's been mugged. Well I've got quite a list of people that I'd like to recommend for just a mild mugging. I'm saying to you, let's get the bleeding-heart psychiatrists out of the police departments and out of the courts and let's start enforcing law.

NOW THE BEST thing about this law enforcement problem is that it is just what we are doing with the bicentennial. It's something that we do at the local level. You take that newest list of the FBI into every community where they have actually reduced crime in this last period, you will find that the people in that community willed it and were ready to make whatever sacrifices were necessary.

I live just twenty-two miles from the University of Kansas. The homosexual club at the University of Kansas-the gay society-petitioned the Board of Regents for quarters in the student union and for their share of the student activity fund. Now I don't know how they scientifically arrived at what their share was. It doesn't make any difference 'cause they didn't get it anyway-the board turned it down.

They sued the board in the United States District Court in Topeka. Now when that trial opened, Mr. William Kuntsler came out from New York to be the counsel for these wholesome young people.

Now here in effect is what happened: When Mr. Kuntsler got up to make his opening statement, Judge George Tessler said, "Mr. Kuntsler, you can't practice in *this* court." He said, "You violated your oath and disgraced your profession from one end of the country to the other."

He said, "When you became a member of the bar, you took an oath which technically makes you an officer of the court. Your obligation is to enforce the law and yet you have used your not inconsiderable talents to violate it, to get around it. You have done it all of the time. You have done it all the way from Attica to Watts. You have done it all over the country." He said, "Mr. Kuntsler, you can't practice in this court."

"Well," Mr. Kuntsler said, "you said one thing correct, I have practiced all over America," and he said, "I've never been thrown out of a court yet."

"Well," Judge Templer said, "Mr. Kuntsler, you stand where you are there one minute and *you* are going to have a new experience! "(Applause)

That afternoon, the paper had a picture of him holding a press conference out in front of the federal building.

I wrote Judge Templer a letter and I said, "God bless you, sir. The fact that this man has violated his oath and has disgraced his profession from one end of this country to the other doesn't mean he can do it *here*. *This* is where *we* live. We're not responsible for all over America, we are responsible *here*."

Two weeks later they threw Kuntsler out of court in Lynchburg, Virginia. Remember Judge Hoffman hung one on him up there in Chicago and made him guilty of contempt. I They put him in jail over in Minneapolis. I saw Judge Templer down at the club and I said to him, "You see after you get that first olive out of the bottle, the rest start coming a little easier." But somebody has got to start standing up for the first one."

Now we can't get the job done if we tell them they are political prisoners. You know when they were having the riots on the campuses, I used to talk to them. They actually compared themselves with the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Let me give you very quickly just something terribly important, do you know what happened to the signers of the Declaration of Independence? I wish you could read the whole thing. I'll give you one little statement from it: five signers were captured by the British as traitors and tortured before they died. Twelve had their homes ransacked and burned. Two lost their sons in the Revolutionary Army, and another two had sons captured. Nine of the fifty-six fought and died from wounds or hardships in the Revolutionary War.

What kind of people were they? Twenty-four were lawyers and jurists. Eleven were merchants, nine were farmers and large plantation owners, men of means, well educated. But they signed the Declaration of Independence knowing full well that the penalty would be death if they were captured. They signed and they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Now these are the people that some of these wild-haired campus radicals had the gall to compare themselves to.

I visited with an old revolutionary and I think you will find this interesting. I found it fascinating. I talked to this old boy in New York - a career revolutionary. He goes clear back to the days of Eugene B. Debs. Remember him?

He had nothing but contempt for the campus radicals. "Why!" he said, "They want to be revolutionaries but they don't want to take any risks." He said, "They want to play for keeps, but they want the other side to play for fun."

He said, "Look at them kids out there at Kent State." He said, "They burned down the armory and they were tearing the place up and the Guard was called in." "Now," he said, "they confronted the guard." He said, "The guard had to stay there. They couldn't leave-all these kids could."

He said, "The things they called those guardsmen. The violence that they hurled at them is beyond imagination. Then they got to throwing cement blocks at them-lethal weapons, and when some of the guardsmen fired and some people got hit, why," he said, "they were horrified." They went to see their Senators and they said, "We had no idea that there was ammunition in the guns!"

Some of the mothers went to see the Senators and they said, "Why didn't someone tell us that our children might get hurt?" Why, the old revolutionary said, "Hell, what kind of a revolutionary is that?" He said, "If they can't take the heat, they ought to stay out of the kitchen-it's that kind of a job." (applause)

He told me a very interesting thing. He said way back there when he was a young man and he decided to be a revolutionary, he made **up** his mind, he thought **it** clear through. He was going to be a revolutionary, that was going to be his career.

He said, "A very short time after that, a riot broke out right down the street from where I lived." He said, "I might as well start right here." He said he went downstairs as fast as he could and went running down the street; but before he could get there, the police had thrown a cordon around this riot.

And here was a big police officer standing there in a blue uniform and a badge on his chest and he said, "Halt!" He said, "I said, 'Nuts to you-I'm going to have some of this action, and I went running right on past him.'" He said, "The next thing the policeman did was to fire a warning shot into my leg."

"Well," he (the old revolutionary) said, "I was lying there on the sidewalk thinking about that. And that policeman let me think about it for a good while. He didn't come over right away to see how I was getting along; he was busy doing some other things," "But," he said, "I found out something about being a revolutionary. I decided right then the guy in the blue uniform and the badge on his chest wasn't playing tiddlywinks." But, you see, the trouble is when we have attorney generals like Ramsey Clark and a bunch of soft-liners, then the police *have* to play tiddlywinks for some of the Supreme Court decisions.

But you and I can turn that thing around, and we're going to have to turn it around if we're going to get this job done. We can do it. A lot of those revolutionary student used to say to me, "We don't want any police on the campus; we don't want any Guardsmen; we want to make our own rules."

I used to say to them in the midst of the sixties when things were the hottest, "What are you doing here?" They said, "We're here to get ready to go out into the world." I used to say to them, "What world? Where is this world that you're getting ready for? Where in this world where they have no police? Where you make your own rules. Where is it?" Why there wasn't any such world.

You know some of them still are on the campus. They know they are not ready for *anything*. We have some perpetual, perennial, ever-blooming students. I was right over here at Oakland. I made a speech; I thought it was going to be a bunch of students from Berkeley. That was the way I understood it before I went there.

Why, I wish you could have seen these students. A lot of them were 30 years old and older. I talked to one, he was 34! I said, "Have you ever had a regular job?" He said, "No." He said, "I've just taken a few courses there at the university," and he said, "I got a part-time job over here," and he said, "I get a little welfare and sometimes some unemployment insurance."

I asked him, "When do you expect to cut loose here?" He said, "When I feel socially adjusted." "Well," I said, "You better shape up because you're not making much progress."

Like those two businessmen who were talking and one of them said, "When your boy gets out of college, what will he be?" And the other one replied, "Well, we don't know just exactly yet, but as nearly as we can project he'll be 65."

Now very quickly, and we are hitting the high places here, we're going to bring this thing in. I understand just because this is a semi-annual meeting that doesn't mean it is supposed to last six months. We're going to get this thing done. Like the judge who sentenced a man to fifty years and the man got up and said, "Why, your Honor, I'm sixty-one years old! I can't finish that!" And the judge said, "Don't you worry your head about that, you just do the best you can."

Well, that's the way I am about these speeches. I haven't finished one in 20 years, I just do the best I can. Now this list of national polls has got to include a rededication of ourselves in this momentous anniversary period to a religious revival in this country.

If time permitted, if time permitted, I could demonstrate to you that if we again became a God-fearing nation as we were in 1775, that fact alone *would solve all of our other problems*. It is true: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and *all other things* will be added thereto." It's scientifically, objectively proved.

Alexis de Tocqueville was over here from France in the middle of the last century. When he went back and he was a very astute observer he wrote this: "I sought for the greatness and the genius of America in fertile fields and boundless forests it was not there. I sought for it in her free schools and her institutions of learning-it was not there. I sought for it in her matchless constitution and her democratic Congress-it was not there. Not until I went to the churches and the temples of America and found them aflame with righteousness did I understand the greatness and the genius of America. America is great because America is good. When America *ceases to be good*, America will *cease to be great*. So in this bicentennial, let's rededicate ourselves. The sheep can't lead. Let's quit following the sheep and start again following the Shepherd.

So, the final point I make, and I make it very quickly, and that is that is we're going to have to rededicate ourselves to just some simple old fashioned patriotism. (applause) Now there's nothing corny about that.

When I went to school and recently when I was a superintendent of schools, we had the kids sing "O, Columbia, the gem of the ocean, three cheers for the red, white, and blue." Corny? Now, let me tell you something: we didn't turn out a crop of dirty, disrespectful dope heads who wore the American flag on the seat of their pants! (applause)

In those days on a rare occasion when somebody in a public meeting did something disrespectful to the flag, why somebody just turned around and knocked him down. And we went ahead with the program. And we didn't have the Civil Liberties Union rushing in and picking him up and offering to give him free service if he wanted to sue somebody.

Let's get the story of our heroes back into our textbooks.

I wish you'd get the Sunday issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle* and read that article on the new history. They're taking the heroes out of our history. And the kids conclude after studying this history that Abraham Lincoln was a racist and the Japanese were justified in attacking Pearl Harbor and on down the line.

Now let's get back into the textbooks the story of Nathan Hale. Let's get some heroes back in there. And let's get the story of Benedict Arnold back in there. We've got some people in this country who need to be reminded what treason is. Let's get this story in there.

Our kids *have* to have heroes; it's their nature. There's no other way to do it, they simply can't be inspired and lifted up. They can't see the stars when they are lying face down in the gutter. You have to give them something to inspire them.

So I say this bicentennial is a perfectly marvelous opportunity to restore patriotism. Not corny. Gratitude, that's what it is. Let's teach our people to love America, and let me tell you why: I'll debate this with anybody in the world. America is the one good hope of every person in this world who is free or ever wants to be. There's no other hope. Surely they must know the United Nations isn't it. It's the United States. I love America for that.

My father was a hard-working, God-fearing patriotic American. He was a farmer in Kansas, and I would say that he was fiercely independent. But he sold the farm and moved to town. In those days we didn't have consolidated schools. And he wanted his four boys to have the best education he could give them.

He did something that he always said he would never do—he went to work for wages. He was a teamster. That's when teamsters drove teams. He never again was as well off financially as when he was on the farm. But in all the years I never heard him complain about it one time. And when I was a grown man I talked to him about it, and I said, "You lost your independence, but you never complained about it."

He said, "I lost my independence in a way," but he said, "I didn't lose my freedom." He said, "The decision was mine; it was freely made." He said, "You boys had to have an opportunity, and there was just no other way to do it. That's all." He said, "I've never regretted it."

You see, I love America because it has men like my father in it. I don't have to make speeches for a living. I would rather be in my own home with my own family than anywhere in the world. I'd like for you to know that. I go out and work at this thing because America gave Jim McFarland's boys an opportunity. And I'm just trying to help hold the ladder up for the next bunch, that's all. (applause).

SO THIS TO ME is the great challenge of the bicentennial: Let's keep the ladders *up* in America and our nation will endure forever as a great nation. Can you do anything about it? Everything. Everything. It's a process of radiation. You start with your own kids, and you start with your own employees. It radiates out. In Des Moines the other day at a head table, the governor of Iowa handed me this little thing, called *One Man Awakes*.

One man awake can awaken another.

And the second can waken his next door brother,

And the three awake can waken the town.

By turning the whole place upside down.

The many awake can make such a fuss

That it finally awakens the rest of us.

One man up with dawn in his eyes . . . multiplies.

It's the radiation process. You start right where you are. So let's make this bicentennial truly a monumental era. And if you want this to be a great meeting. then I say let it begin here. Let the trumpets sound in our hearts for America. Not sound "Taps." but sound "Reveille." for the beginning of a bright new day.

This transcript is from a series of columns written by Dr. Charles Jarvis about this remarkable speech. Dr. Jarvis said that this speech was recognized by the people in attendance that day at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco as one of the best, if not the greatest speech they had ever heard.

There is no doubt that Dr. McFarland loved his nation. He and Dr. Jarvis discussed it. How it started, its history and what seems to be happening to it today. He died in 1985 at the age of 76.