12 The New Ke-producenter Age of the Welan

lecture is so universal that all these groups are off center.

war and hamis on; and it can end either in the collapse of man or in the taming of industry for world-wide peace work.

On Au ust 28, 1913, Walter Page, inister to the Court of St. James, pointed this out in a memorandum for Tondrow Wilson. He said that all the nations together had to sponsor colossal common works, or the powder keg in Europe would blow up. And it did blow up because his outcry for a creative solution went unheeded. His warning still holds good. In 1941, the United States got rid of unemployment by the war boom, xixxi after twelve years of constant depression and with millions of peopl on relief. Neither the National Association of Manufacturers nor the New Dealers had been able to change this; the war did it. dithin a national economy, with lobbying groups, and with the givernment expect to protect all vested interests, unemployment cannot be conquered. This by now has been demonstrated by an object lesson. Although the vested interests may try to forget it the young who are encaped in army camps now by the millions, are steeped in this very experience and conviction.

The people know by now that unemployment cannot be conquered under the rule of lobbying groups within a national economy. War would result once more.

since it took the war to overcome unemployment, the next mak peace must be equal to the facts of the land-lease and war economy. It will only be equal if it functions on the same world-wide industrial scale. Reconstruction will have to be at least as comprehensive as land-lease. For nothing but heworld wide economic odder will be able to repeat the Detroit miracle of 1942 permanently. Two exceptional events occurred in the form of two wars. We must make them recurrent by gearing our peace time economy to a world - war size. When industry outgrows its competitive place, it must become universal or it withers. For this, there is a simple reason. The machine is a child of science. And science is universal. Like science, the machine can only breathe in the universe of man. It respects no limitations, on land, air or sea,. The unlimited possibilities of the machine can be mastered if we also think economically in universal terms.

One feature of the last thirty years became more pre-



preposterous every year so to speak. This was the idea that
the national government was responsible for presperity or depression. "Roosevelt is bad for business", one group would say. And
Roosevelt is good for the forgotten man", the others would smile.
Roosevelt is as little repsensible for presperity or depression.

Represent Morgan. Both are small fry compared to the world wide
processes of production.

The venomous hatred of the President and all his works strikes me as similar as the reaction against the rainsorcerer among primitive tribes. They actually kill the sorcerer when rain does not fall. And the poor man himself sometimes is said to be-

However, that is not so, The sky being wider than the tribal area, it will not rain because we pass an appropriation bill. The real facts for the machine are that it is at the service of everybody everywhere. The man who wishes to make peace between the machine and the world, must put it to work wherever it is genuinely needed regardless of national boundaries. People are hungry somewhere; land must be irrigated somewhere. Any man-



or machine which is too much within the national economy, still is not a liability but must be turned into an asset for the reconstruction of the world. For wherezz whatever part of the world we would omit from our reconstruction, this part would breed revolt and/ war against us, once more. And the machine with its unwiltied range, would reach over to us and ruin our peace.

Our medilisation of manpower for the war, it is true, is the condition which we had to fulfill before we could re-enter the world as it was recreated by two world wars. We are catching up with reality. This time, we will not protest against managers the violation of scraps of paper. But against the scraping of our merchant marine. Obviously, territorial gains interest us very little this time. We are not imperialistic. When the last farmer in Iewa, and the small business man in Texas will be vactimated with one drop of enthusiasm for a high geared peace economy of a permanent character, the war will be over in the souls of men. A functioning world is the only protection for our way of life.

The rest of the world only waits for this conversion of the Americans to their own double experience. This experience showed the capacity of man to emerge from group egotism and anarchy in production, under the whip of a recemerative faith in service. Since it is impossible and hateful to think that were only can regenerate production, the reproduction in permanence of the same effect is our problem from now on, even i without war.

The period between 1904 and 1943 will be known as the world revolution against energy in production. Nobody likes the world energy; it sounds far too atrong. Troup egotism or individualism are preferred. But agotism and individualism are sound and eternal. I do not believe in altruism; its as an ailly as egotism, in economy. I believe in functioning.

Now, the Russians are drunk with Revolution, the ermans drug themselves with miltary glory. We are addicts of anarchy. From the silver block to the colleges, from the farmers to the doctors, we are fettered by our group egotisms, very much asgainst many an individual's will. These groups have wandered too far after their own idole, in economic gain. They must now willy nilly become their brother's keeper in economy. The wandered

in the long run. As long as one unemployed remains outside the this economy scope of our future economy, it remains unsafe. Safety and self-darity are interchangeable terms. Notody who is included in our economy will be dangerous.

Hence, the end of this period of estastrophes depends on

the first, Fuscian revolutionarism is the second. American isolation is the third, British inperial sam and czech national are others, minordelties.

common life then we have given up our membership unwarrantedly.

VENY All the idols mentioned before, ignore the machine. The

Cormans think that they can sit on bayonets for ever, the Russians think that they can talk people into revolutions. The isolational layer to Survive by ignoring his neighbor's hunger. He calls

this liberty, but in blant they are recipied einterstated to be calls

this liberty, but in blant they are recipied einterstated to be calls

this liberty, but in blant they are recipied einterstated to be called the cause of an area of the course by anarchy. The invention which he uses in his machinery

puts him under the obligation to use these cosmic energies to their because its course property.

full capacity for all and everybody. The burning of coste or

wheat is the horrifying result of this anarchy hich denies

the course property of wantind Nobody has

the course to present to destroy, or to admire

This common bisparts

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Now, it is worth mentioning that the Russians who in theory had foreseen the worldwide named and character of economics, withdrew into their national sholl, in economic practice. They isolated themselves during the least twenty years nearly as completely as Japan before Ferry. Instead of starting a World Economy, they headed a local experiment in economy.

For this complete isolation, they now pay the penalty. It took a war to carry them back into the greater seciety.

bler of trade but as the problem of production, new
is represented by America. It never quite forget its
task
basis/as the center of a Mar Morid. Its youth will
have to serve in the ermiss of reconstruction all over
the clobe. And when each town has a boy in such economic
service, the economic planning will no longer remain
without moral authority. The planners need economic
soldiers, real people who do the things, build the
stor, etc.,
an-American Highway, before they will be respected
as more than abstract blueptints and statistics.

Many people talk of economic planning, for the time safter the war. However, planning must be implemented by the sweat of the brow before p its stands a chance to mean more than the old disintegrating rivalry of world powers, ornamented by some statistical bures as we had in home for Agriculture thanks to the Californiam David Lubin, or in Geneva, for Labor. These Bures called themselves with proud names, but they were the figleaves on a completely unregenerated state of affairs.

The revolutionary cycle of the last thoughty eight years will not be stabilized before the war time discipline has been recognized and put to permanent use, by our economic system. This implementation will make wars less necessary, and it will give us mastery for the unsolved problems of production.

Liberalism and Capitalism trusted the inidividual talent. They gave the vote to every living soul as though the heaven of his Christian freedom on Sunday had rights come down to earth, and the nation gave the vote to every citizen because the nineteenth century lived in the messianic gope that the church could be succeeded by the nation, the people in their congregation could now be replaced by the people of the nation, as one heart and soul.

But the unemployed were not included in the new national unity. The private business men rationalized Endustry, and reinvested the money which they made in industry, perhaps. But the unemployed was the one surplus made by business which remained outside. And the taxpayer's budget object the unemployed as a mere liabibity.

We have to start with the credo that every man made over by the machine, is an asset, a surplus and net gain. As armies of constant reproduction, armies of reconstruction, the unemployed are indispensable for the world at large. They alone make the solidarity of mankind real. If we don't use them for a common purpose, they will destroy us by becoming soldiers of an antagenistic purpose.



The next peace will not be signed Example in the manner of the German -American treaty of 1926. It will not say, that war is over. It will perhaps, stammeringly, try to say, that peace has tentatively begun. For we will all be aware that it will take & whole generationSto translate the economic lessons of two world wars into angence economy for the minute will include all men, in permanence.

use up their homebrews enthusiasm. Rence, the spiritual void which befell this country after the return of the army from Europe. The romantic leve of America for France and for the seven miracles of Europe evaporated in the war.

from any dogmatism, nationalistic as well as socialistic, is pictures faced by two contradictory visions: one is the scraping of its ships in 1919/20; the other the Detroit miracle of 1942. America has to chose between these two pictures. Does it wish to forget the war and its own war time capacity for achievement once more, srap the planes and wait for the next crisis and unemployment? It does it decide to keep the power for making constructive changes of the same size as in 1941/42? If the war is denied a second time as a creative factor, all the dead of two wars will have died in vain.

The cycle from 1904 to 1923, is not a revolution made by men and then underlined by mars. It is a revolution made by wars, and then underlined by men. It deserved the name "World Revolution" because no nominal group, Isolationsists, Bolsheviks, Nazis, controlled it. These are only parties, but the challenge

TYP SAN DECIMIEN

The epoch which began with the First Russian Revolution and the First World War, is drawing to a close. We probably have from fifteen to eighteen monthes to go before the cycle becomes fully visible. But it is possible to take stock of its main topic.

The human mind being what it is: imitative and lazy and merely logical, the expectations for this epoch were nearly all based on comparisons with the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars which ravaged France and Europe from 1789 to 1815. Since this imitation is an element of delay, of disappointment and of blundering, in this present oycle, it is practical to list some of these "logical" expectations. In this manner, we may eliminate them speedily.

The French Revolution began with three years of internal revolution and only then turned outward into war. During war 1799-1795) three years the civil war at home and the external wars overlapped with the checken and a similar overlapping happened at the end, but of a very short duration, in 1814 and 1815. Also, the French Revolution had an Epilogue, in the form of the Revolution of July, in 1830, when

Lafayette was unearthed once more, and the ideas of 1789 became virulent again. The end of the main action, in 1815, came with the Peace of Vienna.

The French Revolution was a revolution of nationalism and of national, and that meant linguistic and literary units. The greatest literary center of the West, Paris, became the national inspiration of France, and it ended with nations like Lithuania and Albania, whose capitals had to be created by artificial respiration, at the end of the period, id est, in 1919.

The economic feature of the nationalistic period which the way excless to eliminate matters most to us is this: Government was expected to protect the existing vested interests. That which is called "lobbying" today, is only the cheapened edition of the once sacred idea of this epoch that government could not create and could not destroy economic groups. Tariffs came into being for this reason.

This meant that economic existence did not take its origin from actions of the community. The individual chose his profession, even though it might be crowded, as he liked.

this feature ideas was

denied and attacked by the cycly which started with the First World War. But most contemporaries even today are reluctant to see this.

One example may show this. We will have no 1830, no epilogue. No Bourbone can be restored as in 1815, Assure Me World War was preceded by a prologue, and the Mussian Revolution was likewise heralded by a fore-runner: in 1904/5, Russia and Japan made war, and Theodore Roosevelt made peace between them, as he said, against the interests of the United States. And the Bussians made their first revolution. This prologue of 1904/5 to the First World War set the pattern for the main action by showing that this time.

War would precede the domestic revolution and not follow it as in 1702.

Why? War uproots vested interests and assigns people to

jobs for which they are needed. And the content of this new

orisis is just this: that vested interests are no longer the

main spring for governmental action, at least not exclusive—

ly. Hence, he was hangles set he may palke for

oriety.

This may be illustrated by the attitude of the Baisheviks

settled after 1905 under Stolypin in the West European fashion, as individual land owners, without cooperative and community lovalty. Then the Bolsheviks swooped down on these flourishing farmers, an outery of fury Went up among us: how can a government destroy a prospering activity? But the Bolsheviks had one great model: the war economy of the First World War, as Lenin said. And it took us two world wars to understand that the pride of American business, the automobile industry, might have to be buried so as to make room for inevelife.

during 1942, corresponds to the one which happened to the Eulaks in 1920 and 1930. For the revolution in Detroit extended to all the small business to whom parts are farmed out.

Letting aside all more superficial details, let us concentrate on the core of the event. Sorbying is out when the existence of a body politic is at stake. Sobbying has to be counteracted.

And this what is happening today in the center of the Western world, at the heart of our industrial civilisation, one generation after it started at its outskirts, in Russia, that is to say in a backward and agricultural region. Russia was, twenty five

years ago, trying to catch up with the rest of the West; hence, the Russian attack on the Kulaka necessarily was dogmatic, wasteful, and part and parcet of a gigantic jump. Rapponing in an unindustrial country, the jump was titenic and orust, with the brain far ahead of chiditions, and so overlogical and cruel. Legic always is cruel to life. The American readjustment was pedestran, practical, and though some fibe machines rust now and pain the onlooker like wounded animals, on the whole, the change was handsome and smooth, because it simply forced upon us the heat stage in an industrial evolution of six generations.

whereas in the last war, the A. L. V. was equipped with
guns and parmunition from European factories, this time the U. S.

the arsenal of democracy in the first place. Hence, it is

not to be expected that the lasting consequence of the war, this
only
time, will not/have to do with the legions of men who returned

and became veterans first and unemployed later, in 1919 and 1929,
but with legions of machines, too. This time, the peace cannot
possibly overlook the revolution wrought by the war itself. And
this is the real difference between the two peaces. The peace of
ersailles is often quoted as the source of all evil. It is al-

most forgotten that the United States made quite Chether peace which was much more: that the Treaty of Versailled which they never ratified. The real monstrosity and the real event, in the history of this revolutionary period was the treaty between the U.S. and Germany which was actually signed. This treaty consisted of one sentence. It read that peace was restored between the two countries.

The military events aix were left without a new peace.

The fiction was legalized that the war had wrought no changes of a permanent character in the structure of both countries. The depression of 1929 was the legical outcome of a peace which tried to live backward as though the war had not happened at all.

Wars create new conditions for peace, and so, every war bagets a new peace, its peace. Ever since the monstrous one-sentence - peace with Germany was signed, the bottom had fallen out of the post war world because the consequences of the war itself were ignored. Whereas the war had created huge economic units in central Europe on the on chand, and among the allied nations on the other, which both far outran national boundaries once more it must be said that the American armies were equipped by

turopean factories), the cases ignored all the necessary charges implied by this fact. Conomic nationalism became the law for the U. S. and for the Turks and Poles and the Albanese. But it had already been refuted as imposible for war times. The U. S. imposed on countries which rished to trade with the U. S., by its neutrality legislation. In 1937, a French man travelled in the U. S. trying to tell us that Prance could not sign a treaty of commerce for peace times if she could not count on American deliveries in war. If you sto, deliveries when we are at war, we are complised to build up our own industries in peace time. Because a country at war must be provided with all the necessary centers of production. Exit And we cannot afford to buy from you in peace time, and neglect this. We shall have to subsidize now these industries at home because you say that you will fail us at the very moment when things are serious.

The Peace between the U. S. and Germany in Englisher.

EXEMPSEEN

The bitter lessons of the Revolution War were before the Federalists and before the people and necessitated the recognition of
the fact that the war had only been wen by a real Union, and not
by the Continental Congress. It took four years, from 1783
to 1787, before the object lesson of the change made by the war
itself as a lasting constitutional event, was driven home. This
time it took twenty five years to prove that wars themselves
are the begetters of the next peace because they are not military
only
events but lawmakers besides. The simple fact that Russia and
I would be for our deliveries, is in itself a part of the
post-war reality which will have to be articulated.

war necessitated an industrial ch-ange, it took the Bolsheviks equally long to see that their revolutionary change was the child and father of war. The Bolsheviks tried to forget that Lenin and Trotzki where shipped into Russia in 1917 as tools of the German General Staff. Instead of quoting Ludenderff as their spensor, they quoted arl Marx. Whereupon all over the globe, simpletons fell for the Marxian Revolution in Russia as a brain child of peace times edonomics. In fact, it was the fruit of Russia's defeat at war.

As runny as the one-sentence- peace between Germany and U. S. was
the sententious Front opulaire all over the warld who tried to
build a fool's paradise without the discipline of an economy which
could weather the next war. From France to Chile, the lack of
realism of the FrontsPopulaires has been their doom. They treated
help strike the all france in 1836 against flowy Mile
economy as the probability of dividing a big pie But economy is
the task of keeping us alive in war and peace and the keeping us
desciplined and flexible enough, for the alternation between
these two states of affairs.

Froduction is not a question of wishful thinking.
Froduction is the organisation of the world's resources for any emergency.

Slowly, Mussia not well as Americ, freed themselves from their ideological fetters. The Mussians had the courage to follow the precedent of the War economy as Lenin openly avowed.

Theirs became a war economy in permanency instead of a revolution in permanency. They discovered that the next peace industriation meant that peace industry had to aquire and to retain the heroic flexibility of war time economy if industrialism was to a survive.

This recognition was relatively easy in Russia. Because the industrial development was so recent. In Russia, the revolutionry leadership existed ever since 1870. But the economic conditions for the take-off of these leaders were legging; they had to be created by two wars. The first material situation for a Bolshewkkeconomy arcse with the war situation itself.

In the West, especially in America, the truth was more hidden. The French and the American Revolution developed long after the economic conditions for the rise of the bourgeoisie existed. Between 1750 and 1789, no important economic change happened; but Voltaire, Franklin, Rousseau, and the Encyclopedae had to train leaders who could articulate the actual economic pewer/ of the Tiers-Stat. From 1750 to 1789, the existing economic order was instilled with a fresh enthusiasm: from 1870 to 1905 and 1917, the existing enthusiasts were waiting for an instill with their spirit. economic order which they could/fixth. When the last Cosack and then Kirgise was in the army, they could reach him. And that started the Revolution. The soldiers of the A. E. F. . on the other hand, were sent into the old Europe, without finding their any vision or hope or faith; and so , they were mobilized but not reached by any new spirit. These American lads had to

"Then God created man and breathed his spirit into him that he should fit the world to God's Wisdom and thus proffe himself the at home in God's house." D. Damasus Wunzen.

From Eve's first smile to hitler's last grim yell One Spinit moves to counteract their rage. Those who use words as matters of one age, Like Eve and Hitler, lock us in sin's cell.

For to survive our age, to conquer death came on our lips the pow'r of giving name to our love's future and to our faith's fruit.

And by our speech we set ourselves aflame.

insert.

For coming generations to we burn, our names as bridges span the night of days so that one arch from A to O relays do we get men on fire. This means their urn.

Thus do we prove at home in our Lord's home, the Lord of death and life. From him flow all the words which wait til we perceive his "Come" and from our lips return to him our soul.

insert.

Sin is not crime of statute or of book
It is the future which we cannot reach
it is the future by ourselves deadlocked
Is growth prevented, transformation blocked.
They sin who of the flow of language teach:
"It is a tool of thought, our own will's hook."

For to survive our age, to conquer death came on our lips the pow'r of giving name to our love's future and to our faith 's source; and by our speech we set ourselves aflame for coming generations so to burn that our names span, a bridge, the night of days; so that one arch from A to A relays, Does God remember us. This means our urn.

Thus do we prove at home in our Lord's home
The Lord's of death and life. From him frow all
the words which wait til we perceive his "come"
and from our lips return to him our soul.