America in Relation to the World-Crisis.

I. Distinction between Root and Incidental politics.
   A. Root politics deals with the problem of the relation of government as such in relation to man.
      1. Theory that governmental authority is primary and human rights derivative from it.
      2. a. Divine rights of kings.
         b. Hereditary aristocracy.
         c. Primacy of authority of a collectivity.
         d. Caesarism.
   2. Theory of the primacy of the Rights of Man and the derivative character of governmental authority.
      a. The American system.
   B. Incidental politics deals with problems not involving root theory of government.

II. Importance of root politics.
   A. The present a cycle of wide transformation in root politics.
   B. Of vital concern to all phases of the social body.
      1. Of especial interest since question of soul freedom is involved.
         a. Religious freedom.
            (1) Question of primacy or sub-ordination of conscience.
         b. Intellectual freedom.

III. America's relation to transformations in world-politics.
   A. Cultural destiny of different portions of the world other than that of America.
      1. Western European culture probably in decline as suggested by Spengler.
      2. Russian and Asiatic cycle stages.
   B. Cultural insulation probably best course for America for the immediate future.
   C. America may go the way of Western Europe or may bring to birth a new culture.

IV. The American internal root-problem.
   A. We are facing today a challenge of the traditional American root-theory of government.
      1. The New Deal considered as permanent policy.
   B. Analysis and genises of the American theory.
      1. Based upon religious doctrine that man's relationship to his God is personal and direct.
      2. Theory that man is born with inherent rights.
         a. The philosophical and moral basis of the Declaration of Independence.
      3. b. Constitution evolved in light of foregoing political phil.
         (1) Primary authority with the people, secondary with the states, tertiary with the Federal Government.
         (2) (a) The "people" considered as men not as a collectivity.
             (2) Checks and balances between different parts of government to guard against encroachments upon rights of man.
                (a) Recognition of the principle that government tends to become an entity apart.
                (b) A check against Machiavellianism.
             (3) Bill of Rights protecting basic rights of man against governmental encroachment.
C. Empiric vindication of the American System in the practical field.
   1. Phenominal development of a virgin country.
   2. Release of latent ability.
   3. Achievement of highest material standard of living so far known.
   4. Today posses scientific leadership of the world.
   5. Wide freedom in thought expression and religion.

D. Is there sufficient reason to believe that this form cannot handle present problems?

E. Answer hinges upon relative power of the creative spirit and organization.
   a. Failure of the creative spirit implies that we follow the course of Western Europe.

E. Issue involves the serious attention of all citizens.