THE PRESENT SOCIAL CRISIS

I. Introduction.
   A. Review of Political and economic tendencies since the world war.
   1. Democracy on retreat before authoritarianism.
      a. Liquidation of Liberalism.
   2. Development of economic nationalism and progressive abandon-
      ment of economic liberalism.
   BB Definition of terms.
      1. Liberalism.
      a. In fundamental sense the maximum freedom of self-determinism
         and government limited to function of umpire.
      b. Recent and incorrect usage: emphysis of colectivistic
         consciousness.
      2. Conservatism.
         a. The view which places the burden of proof on the proponents
            of change.
            (1) May be either Liberal or Tory.
      3. Toryism.
         a. Championship of entrenched privilege.
      4. Reformism.
         a. Standpoint of those who would modify details without
            changing root structure.
      5. Radicalism.
         a. Standpoint of those seeking root-changes in social form,
            methodology.
         (b) Materialistic Communism an example of proposed change in
            root-form.
         (2) Satyagraha of Gandhi; a radical change of root-methodology.
      6. Progressivism.
         a. The view that Change as such is essentially meriotorous.
            (1) Diametric opposite of conservatism.
         a. The doctrine of the primacy of the State in all domains.
            (1) Mussolini's thesis; "All within the state."
            (2) Diametrically opposed to Liberalism.
            (3) Illustrations: Italy, Germany, Russia and the "New Deal"
   C. Formulation of speaker's standpoint as base of reference for this
      discourse.
      1. Liberal in fundamental sense; radical in methodological sense;
         conservative relative to traditional American political phil.

II. Outline of Spenglerian thesis relative to Western Culture.
   AA Evidences pointing to decline.
   1. Liquidation of Liberalism and founding of Dictatorships.
      a. Men cease to look to themselves but to dictator.
   2. Cultural peak, corresponding to that of Plato in Classical
      Culture, attained in 18th century.
   3. Biological decay.
      a. Reduced descendents of superior types that tend to produce
         superiority.
      b. Proportional increase of descendents of mediocre types that
         tend to produce mediocracy.
      c. Culture and civilization produced and sustained by a
         relatively small handful of the superior types.
   4. The shift from Culture to Civilization.
      aa. Culture inherent in creative productiveness on the levels
          of idea and feeling.
      b. Crystalization of Culture in external form
         and choking the creative spirit.
III. The American stage.

A. America part of Western Culture.
1. However, evidence exists that in America are found both
   the forces of age and extreme youth.
   a. Keyserling in "America Bet Free".

B. The New Deal.
1. Considered as a technique in handling a problem in
   political and economic pathology.
2. Considered as a revolution in political philosophy.
   a. Outline of traditional American political philosophy.
      (1) Doctrine of Natural Rights and consequent derivation
          of governmental authority.
      (2) American revolution really waged against Machiavellian
          thesis, "the King or Government can do no wrong".
      (3) Asserted moral right of man to revolt against the
          government that trespassed upon the Natural Rights
          of man.
          (a) Essentially Gandhi's thesis.
      (4) Implied principle of laissez-faire in economics,
          politics, intellectual world and religion.
          (a) Government function essentially reduced to that
              of umpire
          (b) Jefferson's thesis: "That government governs best
              which governs least".
   b. Correlation of American political philosophy with central
      thesis of Luther through the Puritans.
      (1) Essential Protestant thesis: Individual man's relation-
          ship with God immediate and not dependent upon a Pope
          or episcopal hierarchy.
          (a) Gives inherent authority to individual man hence
              implies democracy.
          (b) Primacy of individual conscience.
              Radical contradiction to view of Materialistic
              Communists.
   c. Effect: an enormous release of creative and dynamic
      energy producing outstanding achievement in conquest of
      a continent.

B(a) Planned economy implies:
   a. Substitution of privileges for Natural Rights.
   b. Authoritarian State.
   c. Regimentation of thought, hence.
      (1) Restriction of freedom of speech.
      (2) Ultimately the imposition of the episcopal or
          Catholic principle in religion.

3. Radical issue in labor disputes.
   a. Assertion of Power as mass prerogative.
   b. Denial of principle that right to power is proportiona 1
      to Capacity.
      (1) Discussion of Capacity
          (a) Defined as function of ability and character
      (2) Power proportional to Capacity essential to building
          and maintaining of highest society.
   c. Mass-power leads to decay since mass-consciousness is
      essentially destructive.

IV. The problem ultimately becomes one of Religion.
A. Immediatism vs. Hierarchicalism.