

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. *e, Theocracy*
 - 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.

- AA We are facing to-day a challenge of the traditional American root-theory of government.
 - 1. The New Deal considered as permanent policy.
- B. Analysis and genesis 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.
- DD Is there sufficient reason to believe that this form cannot handle present problems?
 - L. 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.