Desperately seeking liberal Democrats.

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Around the mid-eighties, the popular *Saturday Night Live* had a sketch spoofing *Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom* television show. In the sketch, they were "In Search of the Negro Republican."(1) Jim Fowler, the in the field host for the Wild Kingdom, muddles around the "political animals" asking questions. Finally he finds a "negro" who goes to concerts vice watching football, likes the Carpenters, and will have his broker check out some high-end municipal bonds for Mr. Fowler. He is subsequently drugged and tagged so that they can track his movements.
Earlier in the skit, the host announces, "Tonight, we're on a special mission: due to shifts in the prevailing political climate, minorities are now fleeing the familiar liberal lake wastelands to seek the fertile promised land of the GOP."

We will leave alone the feelings of George Washington on the spirit of party. You may find that in his farewell address. We will simply deal with the current labels. This article contains enough information to offend everyone. I urge you, however, to continue reading.

Were I to repeat the above *Saturday Night Live* skit I could equally search for "The Liberal Democrat."

I have met liberal Democrats on several occasions. With a

healthy fear of pain in my facial area, I would not call them liberal Democrats to their face. They call themselves conservative Republicans. This is because everyone has wrapped themselves up in labels so much that they have not taken the time to sit down and think. This is the danger that George Washington expressed in his farewell address.

To be fair to everyone, I should present a quote from a noted liberal of our time.

> *"It is extremely convenient to have a label for the political and economic viewpoint elaborated in this book. The rightful and proper label is liberalism. Unfortunately, 'As a supreme, if unintended compliment, the enemies of the system of private enterprise have thought it wise to appropriate its label',(2) so that liberalism has, in the United States, come to have a very different meaning than it did in the nineteenth century or does today over much of the Continent of Europe.*
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> *"As it developed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the intellectual movement that went under the name of liberlism emphasized freedom as the ultimate goal and the individual as the ultimate entity in the society. It supported laissez faire at home as a means of reducing the role of the state in economic affairs and thereby enlarging the role of the individual; it supported free trade abroad as a means of linking the nations of the world together peacefully and democratically. In political matters, it supported the development of representative government and of parliamentary institutions, reduction in the arbitrary power of the state, and protection fo the civil freedoms of individuals.(3)"*

That liberal was Milton Friedman; Nobel winning economist. His view was the free market system is the best way to protect the freedoms of the citizens of the United States—as enshrined in

the Constitution, particularly the inalienable Bill of Rights. The role of government is not to give a hand out or even a hand up. The idea of governments is only to give everyone a fair shake. Building housing, food stamps and other government programs are a detriment to freedom. Liberals believe in limited government. If you can think of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution as what the government is limited in doing, not what gives them their powers, then you are beginning to think like a liberal.

This is not a new concept. Many of our founding fathers were liberal democrats. Today, that term has been twisted into Constitutional Republican to differentiate them from liberal democrat. This process is called "New Speak." This concept was conceived by George Orwell in his book *1984* written in 1948(4), It is said that Orwell was a "socialist" who even fought in the civil war in Spain. He became disgusted with the concept after news of Stalin's purges leaked to the west. *New Speak* is the changing of words into more "politically correct" versions. One definition that you can find on the web—or, probably, in your printed dictionary—is "favorable to progress or reform, as in political or religious affairs."(5) This is the basic definition used today.

Progressive is another label that has become synonymous with liberal. This brings up another concept from *1984* called "doublethink." This is the ability to hold two diametrically opposing views while believing both to be correct. The "progressive" decries that liberal democrats want to "take us back to the horse and buggy days," while believing that we must get rid of the internal combustion engine because Al Gore says that there is a phenomenon happening called global warming. George Bush declared, after 911, that citizens should not change their basic way of life while getting a PATRIOT act pushed into law a month later.

Perhaps a discussion on democracy is in order. You may not be familiar with these concepts and progressives, today, will

definitely keep their kids from reading this article.

Democracy in its purist form was practiced by ancient Greece. In Greek democracy, certain members of a city had a vote. It was not universal suffrage, as believed, but most of the free members of the society had a vote. These votes were only valid to the city in which the vote was taken. What happened in Athens stayed in Athens. Greece consisted of city-states; a form of confederacy. Much like the United States under the Articles of Confederation.

There is another form of government called "democracy" that has infiltrated the United States in the form of unconstitutional initiatives and referendums. An example of this form of democracy is the fact that 26% of Arizona voters voted to raise the State sales tax 1%. I cannot prove it, of course, but I suspect that a majority of those voters were union members which were to benefit from this raise in the sales tax. Unions are not a part of "Greek democracy," but an institution of the other formed called "democracy," of which we we review presently. As I recall, some number of these voters lost their job anyway some months after the raise had been approved. A more fair form of this democracy would be if 51% of registered voters were required to approved an initiative or referendum.

Elihu Root wrote in his 1913 lecture *Experiments in Government* concerning the Initiative and Compulsory Referendum—as well as Recall of Officers and Popular Review of Judicial Decisions, "Some of these methods have been made a part of the constitutional system of a considerable number of our states. They have been accompanied invariably by provisions for very short and easy changes of state constitutions, and, so long as they are confined to the particular states which have chosen to adopt them, they may be regarded as experiments which we may watch with interest, whatever may be our opinions as to the outcome, and with the expectation that if they do not work well they also will be abandoned."

As we saw from the proceeding paragraphs, it has not worked well. The Arizona Constitution has been so muddled up with special interest programs costing the taxpayers more and more each year. The second pair of processes mentioned by Mr. Root are constitutional. They are not "written" in the Constitution, but have existed as part of our culture and tradition which is a part of our Constitution. Initiatives and referendums ignore the sage advise of William Rawle in his *A View of the Constitution of the United States of America*. "A good constitution is better understood and more highly valued, the longer it continues. Frequent changes tend to unsettle public opinion, and in proportion to the facility with which they are made, is the temptation to make them."

The democracy that our "founding fathers" spoke of was a different kind. This form was written of by many people. The works of John Locke seem to have taken on particular significance. So much so that the preamble to the Declaration of Independence that Thomas Jefferson wrote was taken from the works of John Locke. The form of "democracy" that became part of the culture of the United States was republican in nature. Under the Articles of Confederation, each State was a Republic. The second article of that document read, "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every Power, Jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled." Englishman John Locke dealt with a parliamentary system of government which is the same basic structure enshrined in the Constitution giving limited and divided powers to the government; i.e., executive, legislative and judicial branches. The only input from the citizens in the original practice of the government under the Constitution was the election of the State legislature. If people disagreed with the laws that they made or the Senators and Representatives they appointed to Congress, they could express their displeasure by simply voting them out of office.

The Republican form of government was so revered that its virtues were touted continuously by both Federalist and Anti-Federalists. The Anti-Federalists feared that the new Constitution would represent the loss of the republican form of government and States' Rights while the Federalists proved their devotion by citing Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution of the United States.

As for States' Rights, the Federalist *Cassius* wrote, "Can, then, those murmuring sycophants, who oppose the plan of federal government, wish for anything more liberal than what is contained in the aforementioned section? If the powers of a federal head were to be established on as weak a frame as that on which the present confederation is founded, what effect would any constitution have in giving energy to measures designed to promote the glory of the Union, and for establishing its honour and credit? One great object of the federal Convention was, to give more power to future Assemblies of the States. In this they have done liberally, without partiallity to the interests of the states individually; and their intentions were known before the honourable body was dissolved."

So do "liberal democrats" of today practice this kind of democracy? Does so-called socialism protect the free market system by limiting government intervention? Just what form of democracy do they preach?

The liberals believe in allodial title to land. That is, full and clear title that may be given, sold and otherwise transferred as they please.

> *"TO understand political power right, and derive it from its original, we must consider, what state all men are naturally in, and that is, a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons, as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature, without asking leave, or depending upon the will of any other*

> *man."—John Locke, Two Treatises on Government, Volume II, Chapter II, Of the State of Nature.*

What do "liberals" of today think? *Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes [property taxes]*.

The liberals believe that direct taxes [such as income tax] must be equally proportioned to the population.

> *No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herinbefore directed to be taken.—Article I, Section 9, Clause 4 of the Constitution of the United States of America*

The "liberals" of today changed that with the Sixteenth Amendment. "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration." This way they could institute *A heavy and graduated income tax*.

The liberals believe that the government should, "…coin money and regulate the value thereof." The "liberals" of today believe in *Centralisation of credit in the hands of the State, by means of a national bank with State capitol and an exclusive monopoly*.

The "liberals" of today believe in *Centralisation of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State*, *Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State; the bringing into cultivation of waste-lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan*.

I could go on *ad nausem*. Where did the "liberal of today" find all of this in the works of John Locke? Don't look. You won't find it there. You will find it in the *Manifesto of the*

Communist Party, the English edition of 1888.

You see the liberal democrat believes in the free market system with very little impediment by the federal government. Indeed, even from the State government; though States have the right, under the Constitution, to control the industry and labor within its borders. Congress ONLY has the right to ensure that products are transported from one State are transfered to another without interference. They are supposed to make sure that illegal items are not brought in or exported. Something like—I don't know—guns sent to Mexico. The free market system is described by Adam Smith in a work he published about the time we began the War of Independence called *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (PDF here). We have since come to call it Capitalism. This is the form of economic system which Michael Moore uses to make as much money as he can so that he can rail about the system that he uses to increase his gain. Remember *doublethink*?

So how does the Communist feel about the free market system? "It has resolved personal worth into exchange value, and in place of the numberless and feasible chartered freedoms, has set up that single, unconscionable freedom—Free Trade."

Marx, in this work, goes on to say, "The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honoured and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage labourers."

Interesting, isn't it? Today the physician is converted to a "paid wage labourer" by the *Patient's Affordable Health Care act*. The Lawyer is oft times forbidden to bring up the Constitution in the court room. There were several sick attempts by priests to combine Communism with religion (It's all right, in the "liberal" mind of today, if you combine Church and State this way). It continues from the pulpits

today giving us unconstitutional hate crimes legislation. As for the poet? “Literature must become party literature. Down with unpartisan litterateurs! Down with the superman of literature! Literature must become a part of the general cause of the proletariat,” says Vladimer Lenin. The man of science may only “get paid” from the National Science Foundation for research intent on proving that monkeys made man and global warming will destroy the earth any day now. Honest. Forget those emails.

The, so-called, Interstate Commerce Clause is used to institute much of this government regulation. It was, basically, this commerce clause that was used to declare blacks as *property* in the *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (1857) case. “Now, the following are truths which a knowledge of the history of the world, and particularly of that of our own country, compels us to know—that the African negro race never have been acknowledged as belonging to the family of nations; that as amongst them there never has been known or recognised by the inhabitants of other countries anything partaking of the character of nationality, or civil or political polity; that this race has been by all the nations of Europe regarded as subjects of capture or purchase; **as subjects of commerce or traffic**; and that the introduction of that race into every section of this country was not as members of civil or political society, **but as slaves, as property in the strictest sense of the term**.” It was, of course, Southern Democrats who raised this proposition and apparently it has remained in the conscience of the democrat of today. We see, again, the *progressives* rolling back the clock.

Perhaps the difference in our concepts come from these facts. *The Wealth of Nations* is such a large book with hundreds of pages with specific examples. Very difficult to read since the illiteracy level continues to rise in our “Free education for all children in public schools.” *The Manifesto of the*

Communist Party is short and full of generalized “soundbites” more suitable to *IPhone* aps. You can even make actual soundbites with rap accompaniment. Something like, “You can’t get no money from you dad, Bein’ slaves to the government ain’t so bad. Da got da money!,” or whatever.

I think, now, you can detect easily when “liberal democrats” of today are lying. Their lips are moving to form the words, “I’m a liberal.” What they really mean is that they are a Communist.

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(1) http://snltranscripts.jt.org/80/80bnegro.phtml
(2) Joseph Schumpeter, History of Economic Analysis (New York: Oxford University Press, 1954) p. 394.
(3) Milton Friedman, Capitalism & Freedom (The University of Chicago Press, 1962) p. 5.
(4) You can listen to the audio version here.
(5) Dictionary.com (http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/liberal)