

THE CARTER OIL COMPANY

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

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Honorable Guy Cutlip
Judge, Superior Court
Seminole, Oklahoma

Dear Guy:

I read the enclosed speech and believe it is one of the best speeches on this subject. I have taken the liberty of having it copied and enclose one of the new copies. I told O. O. Owens about it and he asked me to let him read it. I was sure this would be all right with you.

If you have no objections I would like to send this in to the New York Herald Tribune, which is making a tremendous fight against the court proposal. I believe they would be very glad to print it.

I hope you steadily improve until you are entirely O. K.

Yours truly



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~~Address to Rotarians
Newark, Feb. 18th, 1936.~~



Today your meeting is dedicated to the memory of the "Father of our Country" and his ideals and achievements, and you have asked me to speak to you upon the occasion. He was a gigantic figure among gigantic men in a most interesting period of our country's history.

A few years ago I was called upon to refresh my memory upon the history of this remarkable man. Among the sets of books in my home library is one dealing with the Great Warriors of Europe and America; Great Women of the World, and the Great Statesmen of the Americas and of Europe. I selected the volume on Great Warriors of America but I did not find there the name of George Washington. I was amazed, I had only thought of Washington as a general. I next selected the volume upon Great Statesmen of America and there, the first in the book, the distinguished historian placed the name of George Washington, followed immediately by the name of Benjamin Franklin. The men who study history and the talents of the great men of time reckon Washington, not as a General, not as a leader of men, but as a statesman. I perused that volume with a great deal of interest because it was a revolutionary thought to me.

Because we of the United States ^{known as a warrior - 177} who have studied our American history think of him, and are taught of him, as a warrior. Out of our memories of those early studies we see him, as a lad, at the knee of an austere mother learning those moral lessons that made for a strong and forceful character. We see him as a lad studying "The young man's Companion"; saw him fox hunting with Lord Fairfax over the hills and valleys of northern Virginia; saw him carrying

his surveyor's chains over the Blue Ridge Mountains. We see him studying the ^{Arts of war and the} Manual of Arms under Adjutant Muse and the art of sword play under Van Braam. These two men composed the "College of War" that was to eventually gain us our freedom. Saw him on his famous journey to the Ohio frontier and saw him fighting with Braddock's ill fated legions. Saw him protecting the western frontier of the colonies from the French and Indians and saw him elected to the Assemblage of Virginia where he voted for the vigorous resolutions of Patrick Henry. Saw him married to the Widow Custis and take up his home at Mt. Vernon on the Potomac river shores.

† Then we saw the aroused Colonies select him as their Commander in and Chief and saw him first draw his sword in behalf of Liberty under the "Cambridge Elms." Saw him at Breed's hill and Bunker Hill and saw ^{watching} Howe from the confines of Brooklin.

Saw him move out to the friendly Quakers of Pennsylvania and saw him cross the Delaware at midnight, amidst its floating ice, march nine miles through driving sleet and rout the Hessians at Trenton. Saw him evade Cornwallis by leaving his camp fires burning in the night and strike at Princeton. Saw him retreating from his attack upon Germantown amidst the mists of the morning.

Then we saw him kneeling amidst the snows, under the leafless trees, invoking the aid of Almighty God surrounded by his half clad soldiers whose naked feet left bloody footprints in the snows of Valley Forge.

Beat Cornwallis at Yorktown BT
Saw him defeat Cornwallis at Yorktown and insure the freedom of thirteen struggling colonies. We saw him at the end of the war taking leave of his officers in the city of New York and bidding them "each come forward and take me by the hand" and finally, my

friends, we see him before the Continental Congress, whose members remained seated with their hats upon their heads, as he drew from his pocket the spectacles that the years had compelled him to adopt saying as he did so " You see, I have grown old in your service." as he prepared to read his farewell to congress and the army.

What a strange thing in the history of men, in the history of peoples, to see this tobacco farmer leaving his fields, like Cincinnati^{us} of old, leaving his fox chasing and his aristocratic and luxurious surrounding to head the armies, tattered and ill trained, in a titantic struggle for liberty and freedom. When we see him by tact and persistence^e, with an untrained and sometimes rebellious army, surrounded by Tories and King's men, successfully combatting the armed forces of the greatest nation then on earth.

Believed in Constitution - 13j
~~But with all of this, my friends, it seems stranger still that~~
the historian should classify him among the statesmen of the world and not the warriors. And we ask ourselves: "Why is this?" and the answer comes back, because he, in fact was the outstanding one to insist upon a strong centralized government, under the restraints of a written constitution, entered into by each of the colonies, and guaranteeing protection for the individual citizen against the despotism of his own government. He and his companions had lived through the fire and persecution of a despotic government, guided and directed by the whims and caprices of ambitious politicians; of tyrannicalⁿ judges holding office under the pay and during the pleasure of an unjust king; had seen unjust taxes levied and laws enacted that deprived men of property and freedom. Had seen the homes of individuals seized and become the barracks of Britains' soldiers without pay and without consideration; had seen the harbors of the colonies closed by unjust embargoes against the

trade of the colonies with other nations; saw the Stamp Act of 1765 and the tariff act ^{which} ~~that~~ was worse than that. Saw the colonies restricted in their trade ^{to} ~~with~~ the mother country and the colonists forbidden to cross the borders of the various colonies with wool and tobacco and other products of their toil and soil. Saw the colonists forbidden to even print a Bible within their borders and forges and manufacturys classified as "nuisances". Saw the slave trade encouraged and inhibitions placed upon the sale of every article made by industrious hands or products wrested from the soil by toiling backs. He had seen these things and had led the victorious armies of the colonies to gain freedom and liberty from such diabolical persecutions of Engalnds politicians.

He, and those who surrounded ^{Had experienced wrongs of} him, were wise men. They had experienced the wrongs of vicious politicians; they had read the histories of the world. They knew that politics and politicians were as old as the age of men. Knew that as a whole they were more bad than they were good. Knew that politicians were ambitious for power and understood that it was government, either legislative or ^{executive} ~~despotic~~, that deprived men of freedom and liberty. Nothing else can do it. Therefore it was he, writing from his home at Mt. Vernon that admonished and implored the people to contrive a government that would afford protection to the colonies as a whole and at the same time would protect the citizens in his rights and liberties. He and his companions, being wise men, knew that the politicians enacted laws that controlled the people, and if unrestricted those laws would become vicious and overbearing. He and his companions knew that the people had no means of enacting laws that would control the politicians, and thereby gain protection for themselves against overbearing taxes and vicious laws.

So it was this wise man, surrounded by other wise and learned men, who constituted a convention at Philadelphia to write a law for the people, to be adopted and promulgated by the people and the colonies, that would protect ~~the~~ the colonies and the individual citizen, against the despotism of the politicians. They sought and did contrive a law for the people that would control the politician. And ever since that time the politician has squirmed and gnashed his teeth under the restraint.

And Washington and the wise men who surrounded him, out of their experience and a vast amount ~~ingx~~ of reading of the history of other peoples, knew that the restraints upon the politician placed in this fundamental law of the people would be of no avail unless ~~some tribunal~~, some power and authority, was designated to guard ~~the~~ the document and see that the politicians were confined within the limits designated by the people and the states. So they placed in that immortal document a provision for a "Supreme Court". A court removed from the influences of the politicians, to guard the peoples and the states' rights. And thus for the first time within the history of ~~and~~ man and the history of government was a plan devised to curb the ambitions of power seeking, authority mad politicians. It was an innovation in governments.

There was written in that document many things that today protect the individual citizen against spoliation and tyranny of government. Every citizen should know and understand those rights and privileges. But it seems we have so complacently enjoyed those rights that we have become indifferent and uninformed, although the example of the uncurbed politician and his despotism is being enacted into

history by the dictators of Italy, Germany, Russia and Turkey today. We see it being done, but we heed it not. By the war for freedom and the ^{adoption of} constitution we sought to guard against the ^{faults} of the older countries. We have thrived and prospered, became a great nation, and a peace loving nation, by reason of the forethought and direct action of those wise men, headed by George Washington.

Politicians Been Resisters - Bf
Ever since that constitution was written and that Guardian empowered to enforce its provisions, the politicians have striven to free themselves of its restrictions. They have been restive and feverish under the restrictions placed upon their actions. But the people have prospered and been protected.

There was one time in the history of our nation, one of the blackest and most diabolical pages in that history, when the politicians freed themselves from the provisions of the constitution and were free to vent their ambitions upon our people. That was during the "Reconstruction days" after the civil war. The "carpet-baggers" of the north, backed by armed force invaded the stricken South and butchered and bled it white. Bled it to an extent from which it has scarcely recovered today. In those terrible days the states of the South were without the protection of the Constitution. They were without States rights, the individuals were without the protection of the Bill of Rights or the other protections of the constitution. What was the result? The politicians had their way and the South was subjected to all the vicious practices known to ambitious politicians and government despotism. That is an example we should keep in mind when men talk of evading the constitution; and that is an example we must keep in mind when men talk of depriving the people of just courts to curb the politicians.

And that, my friends, is the result and an example of a too centralized government.

When men of the central government *ask for Rights - B* ask the people for more power for that government they are asking the people and the states to surrender their rights and that power to the politicians of the central government. That means that the people *deliberately* ~~deliberately~~ surrender to the politicians the right to deprive them of their privileges and immunities under the written constitution. That means that the people say to the politician, we surrender our rights so that you may have your way uncurbed. *we will trust you with our liberties unrestricted.* That means disaster eventually to every citizen of this nation. You say you would not trust politicians because they are designing and overbearing. Yet when you are asked to give them more power to plan your private lives and your earthly *existence* ~~existence~~ you indifferently comply without a thought of tomorrow and with a sickly treason toward your children.

It was because of these thoughtful considerations that George Washington is placed by the historians of the world among the statesman instead of among the warriors. This fact, and the *fact* ~~fact~~ that under the constitution he organized this government and put it into execution. And it has *proven* ~~proven~~ a great government, and will continue to do so if the people refuse to surrender the rights given them by the founding fathers; if they refuse to dispense with the checks and balances of government that those wise men wrote into the fundamental law to protect the individual citizen against the despotism of his own government.

And there was a further fact that placed Washington among the statesmen of the world, and it alone was sufficient, and that was his "Farewell Address" as retiring first president of these United States. *His Farewell Address - B*

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That was one of the greatest state papers ever written in this world. Its precepts and its warning stand out at this time in the history of our nation with a vigor and an importance never before ^{experienced} witnessed by our people. Its admonitions and its warnings, its fatherly advice and counsel, can best be epitomized in the following paragraph:

" Let there be no sectionalism, no North, South, East or West. Beware of attacks, open or covert, upon the Constitution. Do not encourage party spirit. Promote education, avoid debt. As a nation, have neither passionate hatreds toward ~~our~~ nor passionate attachments to, any foreign power."

That is the gist and the crux of that ^{Principles Live Forever} great paper. It is advice that should be heeded today. It contains warnings that ^{are} for protection and safety. The constitution and our government is based upon principles. Principles do not change with time, they are eternal. If they were safe for the people yesterday they are today and will be tomorrow. Two and two makes four; that is a fact, that is a principle; it was true four thousand years ago and will be in all the future of time.

No honest man, no humble man; no man who has a sincere consideration for his people can or should in good faith ask the people to surrender rights to him that means happiness and freedom for the individual and his children in order to try out some untried, experimental theory of government. Governments are old, as old as are the people of the world. They must act upon experience to be safe. Experiment spells disaster. Citizens are entitled to live their own lives, unplanned by politicians.

Your constitution and Supreme Court protect you from their designs. See that you are not indifferent and protect your rights.