

From Nation to Country

by
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In his book, **The Democrat Party Hates America**, Mark Levin discusses how the Democrat party has represented American Marxism, practically from its inception. In a recent interview, Levin pointed out that all Marxists owe allegiance to their Party and not their country.

If we look at the history of the Democrat party and presidents, we will find a party that has:

- successfully duped the American people as a party for the worker
- perpetuated racism in the United States
- consistently lied to the public
- been filled with corruption and deceit

Although not normally discussed, and in spite of being known as the party of the “common man,” the Democratic Party supported slavery and opposed civil rights reform reforms from before the Civil War to well into the 1940’s. Even after the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was sign discrimination continues to exist far more so with Democrat business and government leaders than with Republican leaders.

It should be noted that when the Civil Rights Act came to a vote at 21 Democrat and 6 Republican senators voted against the bill. The senate at this time had a Democrat majority.

From its beginning, the primary ideology of the Democrat party has been steeped in the socialist belief that government should be in control of the people and not in “We, the People.” This belief materialized during the **Great Depression** (1929-1939) when Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) ushered in his **New Deal** reforms in 1933.

The three main goals of FDR’s New Deal were,

- **Relief:** to alleviate the suffering of the nation’s huge number of unemployed workers.
- **Recovery:** by creating programs to put people back to work
- **Reform:** of financial institutions, farm programs, and labor laws

On the surface the New Deal programs were viewed as relief for most Americans. In retrospect, however, they were actually designed to make people more dependent on government for their security and survival. Even today, most information on FDR's New Deal states that it was "aimed to provide immediate economic relief and to bring about reforms to stabilize the economy," (Encyclopedia Britannica). The truth, though, was that New Deal programs embraced a government regulated economy. Let's take a look at some of the programs that were implemented.

Agencies/Projects	Alleged Purpose	Hidden Intent
Works Progress Administration (WPA)	Provide useful work for the unemployed	Hourly wages were typically well below industry wages. Only one family member was eligible.
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	Provide conservation work primarily for young, unmarried men	Began as a social welfare experiment to protect citizens from the economic risks and life's insecurities.
National Recovery Administration	Implemented to control trade practices, wages, hours, child labor, and collective bargaining.	SCOTUS invalidated
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	Granted government insurance for bank deposits for member banks of the Federal Reserve System,	Encouraged depositors and banks to engage in riskier behavior. Does NOT cover losses due to fraud and theft.
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	Restore investor confidence in the stock market by ending the misleading sales practices and stock manipulations	A persistent pattern in SEC enforcement cases continues even today: 1. SEC rarely sues individual defendants at large financial institutions, settling instead with the entity only; 2. When it does sue individual defendants, it frequently loses; and 3. Penalties collected by the SEC from corporate defendants are declining.

Agricultural Adjustment Act,	Raise prices by controlling the production of staple crops through cash subsidies to farmers.	SCOTUS invalidated Paid farmers to leave their fields fallow in order to end agricultural surpluses and boost prices. Program worked for large farms, but not for tenant farmers and sharecroppers.
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	Supply cheap electricity, prevent floods, improve navigation, and produce nitrates.	Displaced families, and entire towns with little compensation.
National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)	<p>Prescribe compulsory federal regulation of wages and hours.</p> <p>Supervise union elections and prevent businesses from treating their workers unfairly</p>	<p>Workers who exercise their right to organize a union or engage in collective action to improve their working conditions are supposed to be protected from retaliation. Anti-retaliation protections and remedies in the NLRB are much weaker than protections in other labor and employment laws. The NLRB provides no real deterrent to employers retaliating against workers and interfering with their rights. Under the NLRA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers receive no compensatory damages when they face illegal retaliation. • Workers must pursue anti-retaliation cases through the NLRB, which is often slow or fails to act. • Workers who file cases before the NLRB don't

		<p>get their jobs back on an interim basis while their cases are pending, which means workers are out of work and lose pay. If they do get reinstated, deductions are taken out of the back pay they receive.</p> <p>The substandard protections have shortchanged workers in back pay and damages.</p>
Social Security Act	Use employer and employee contributions to fund retirement and widows' benefits, unemployment compensation, and disability insurance.	<p>Social Security provides only 42% of pre-retirement expenses. Additional savings or income sources are required to maintain their lifestyles.</p> <p>Social Security rewards high-income earners with higher payouts.</p> <p>Benefit amount depends on when Social Security is applied for. It may not give you a chance to break even</p> <p>The government can change the full retirement age of the program at any time.</p>
Farm Security Administration (FSA)	Provide loans to small farmers so that they could buy the land they worked and even expand.	Provided relief but not reform. As farmers suffered both natural and economic disasters, they still had to repay the loans with interest.

The New Deal fundamentally and permanently changed the federal government by expanding its size and scope. The New Deal was anything but a deal. Like many democrat and liberal programs, these "deals" were the misfortune of the middle class

and poor people. The most important revenue source for the New Deal came from excise taxes levied on beverages, cigarettes, matches, candy, chewing gum, margarine, cars, tires (including tires on wheelchairs), telephone calls, movie tickets, playing cards, electricity, radios — the very things that brought some comfort to those who were out of work, had little food, poor housing, and limited health care.

The New Deal taxes were major job destroyers by prolonging unemployment, increased business taxes resulting in less money for growth and jobs. Social Security excise taxes on payrolls made it more expensive to hire people.

Before 1933, the caring for the needy and unemployed was the responsibility of local governments and charities. The New Deal however took over these responsibilities, relieving local government and charities of their financial burden, and created an American welfare state that exists today.

Many of the New Deal programs still exist today. While some should be discarded, others, such as Social Security, are so embedded in people's lives that they cannot be discarded without severe impact on people's lives and the economy.

Over this same period of time, other programs have been implemented, increasing America's dependence on government. Lyndon Johnson's "War on Poverty, his "Great Society" movement, and the 1964 Civil Rights Act. While there were some successes with the war on poverty, it is viewed as a dismal failure. Twenty-two trillion dollars of "public aid" dollars were spent to "help" the poor. However most of this aid was in the form of "physical" aid such as food stamps, supplying textbooks, library materials, cash, medical care, etc. This aid has perpetuated the "taxeaters" by providing hand outs and not hand up assistance, and continues the dependency of poor people on government. <https://www.heritage.org/marriage-and-family/commentary/the-war-poverty-50-years-failure>

While the poverty rate remains essentially the same as it was in 1967, the number of people in the poverty has increased. The statistics do not include illegal aliens taking advantage of the social welfare benefits that should go to Americans first.

Johnson's "Great Society" program created vast, impersonal federal bureaucracies that ignored the genuine needs of communities and individuals. The program instilled a sense of entitlements with programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Like the New Deal, the Great Society raised taxes on those who could afford it the least.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, while having some success was also a failure in many ways. According to the Civil Rights Movement Archive, “The biggest failure of the Civil Rights Movement was in the related areas of poverty and economic discrimination.” (<https://www.crmvet.org/faq/faqfail.htm>)

As we move forward in time, presidents Clinton, Obama, and Biden have all implemented programs that push the socialist narrative – creating greater government oversight and control, and making people more dependent on government.

The “Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act: (Clinton) is clearly defined as a social welfare policy (Wikipedia). Likewise, the “Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act” (Obamacare) is clearly an attempt for more socialized government. Both acts, while sounding appealing to the poor, have resulted in increased taxation, thus penalizing the poor and middle class and reducing the quality of medical care.

While the poor have suffered at the hands of government for decades, and at the same time have increased their dependence on government for meeting their daily living needs, the size and income of America’s stalwart Middle Class has been declining for decades. Pew Research blames “an aging country, the growing racial and ethnic diversity, the decline in marriage rates and the overall rise in educational attainment” for the decline of the middle class.

There should be no doubt that Biden’s policies and actions have taken a toll on the middle and lower income classes. His policies and actions have significantly reduced the amount of disposable income that workers have and the amount they put into savings as the cost of paying for essentials, such as food, medicine, and taxes have increased. Such an economic state creates frustration as Americans lose hope in the American dream, and face increased the reliance on the socialist welfare state that FDR, Johnson, Clinton, Obama, and Biden perpetuate.

Within our own government we have excessive corruption among Democrats in such departments as the DOD, Homeland Security, DOJ, FBI, and almost every agency of the federal government. Our own government, which is supposed to uphold law and order, and national security, has failed Americans in every aspect of their lives.

America’s position on the world stage is deteriorating, thanks to the traitorous actions of Biden and his socialist administration. We do not show strength or resolve when dealing with our enemies. Biden is viewed as a joke, worldwide, when meeting with foreign leaders or speaking before international proceedings. He is viewed as being corrupt with regard to his and his son’s foreign dealings with America’s enemies.

The socialist agenda of turning the United States of America into a third world country is well on its way. We see it in the unprecedented trend of government's increasing desire to regulate, restrict, and ban common aspects of our lives. We see it in the erosion of personal freedoms is often under the guise of health and safety, environmental protection, societal welfare, and technological advancements.

Government's overreach extends far beyond its original mandate – where citizens enjoy freedom and autonomy. The transition from a constitutional republic to a “social democracy” has been so gradual that most Americans are oblivious to this seismic shift and the invisible chains turning Americans into slaves.

How long will YOU tolerate government's slavery?