

ianships, as well as political offices. It is hard to imagine a more vigorous assertion of the doctrine that while men may be created equal, they do not remain equal, and that those who rise by reason of their virtues and talents should alone be trusted with power.

If this was the attitude of Thomas Jefferson, it is needless to inquire further to be assured that the doctrine of equality, except equality before the law, had no part in the thinking of the great founders of the Republic. The law should be equal for all. Opportunity should be equal for all. But the equality applies to the law and to opportunity, not to men. The Founding Fathers believed that the aspiration of men should be toward excellence, not equality; and to a man, including Jefferson, they agreed that excellence should be recognized by bestowal of power.—Theodore R. R. McKeldin, Governor of Maryland.

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### In Peace and in War

Constitution Hall by its name reminds us of our original pattern of government. It reminds us also of thirty-nine remarkable men who had the courage and wisdom to create a document that made possible this free, productive nation. One wonders if any group of thirty-nine men since that time could have done as well.

Going back to the beginning of our country, we discover that two men did more than any others to win the War of Independence. Of course, one of them was George Washington; and the other, according to Washington's own statement, was a banker, Robert Morris, who served as Superintendent of Finance.

Many bankers throughout our entire history have answered the call of responsibility to government. History is studded with the names of men from banking who have served their country unselfishly. Much of the criticism of bankers in government is made by those who fail to realize that many of our problems in government are financial and it is logical to call on

those who have made a success in the field of finance.

Bankers have earned the right to nationwide public confidence. During depression, war, and inflation, they quietly went about their business; and they have emerged with stronger banks than ever before.—W. Harold Brenton, of Iowa, Retiring President of American Bankers Association, 1953.

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### An Indian Idea

Whether the white man has the last word in how the world should be run may well be questioned by the Indians from whom he has taken over. A Sedan, Kansas, newspaper says a farm journal offered a \$100 prize for the best 100 word comment on a deserted farm house in a gullied field. An Indian, so the story goes, won with the following:

"Picture show white man crazy. Cut down big trees. Make big tepee. Plow hill. Water wash. Wind blow soil. Grass gone. Door gone. Window gone. Whole place gone. Buck gone. Papoose gone. Squaw too. No chuck-away. No pigs. No corn. No plow. No hay. No pony.

"Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make tepee. Make moccasin. Indian no make terrace. No make dam. All time eat. No hunt job. No hitch hike. No ask relief. No shoot pig. Great spirit make grass. Indian no waste anything. Indian no work. White man loco."

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### Whence Freedom Springs

The test after all, is not whether a certain law is popular, but whether the law is based upon fundamental justice, fundamental decency and righteousness, fundamental morality and goodness. What we need is not law enforcement, but law observance. In a modern society there is no real freedom from law. There is only freedom in law.—Peter Marshall.

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