When the Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1789 Thomas Jefferson was in Paris. When he returned and found that the Seven Articles of the Constitution provided inadequate personal security and guarantees of personal freedom, he drafted a resolution for submission to the thirteen states of the Union, twelve amendments to the Constitution. He dealt with freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, the right of peaceful assembly, the right to petition the government on grievances, the right to bear arms and be secure against military intrusion into homes, the right to be secure against search and seizure without a warrant, the right to be secure against a charge of having committed a capital crime without indictment or presentment, the right to trial by jury and the attendance of witnesses, the right to a jury trial in civil suits involving $20.00 or more, the right of bail and security against cruel punishment together with several other provisions. This resolution was passed by the First Congress in New York City on September 25, 1789 and was signed by the President on September 28. It was, therupon, submitted to the states for ratification and was ratified and became a part of the Constitution on the 15th of December 1791. Never in the history of this Republic has the Bill of Rights taken on such significance as it does today as the lamps of liberty and the fires of freedom are extinguished in all corners of the earth.

FOREIGN PROPERTY CONTROL

Few people realize the importance or extent of foreign property control. When Hitler moved into various countries in Europe, all money, gold, real estate and other property belonging to such countries or their citizens which was located in the United States was immediately frozen by Executive order. Property of 32 nations and the business firms and citizens of such nations has been frozen totalling more than 7 billion dollars. The reason for this action was to prevent such property and valuable from falling into aggressor hands. The only way any of this property, whether it be real estate, cash, securities can be released is thro an application filed with the Division of Foreign Property Control in the Treasury Department. In addition to this activity, this division also deals with the enforcement of the so-called "Black List" against Central and South American firms which are owned, controlled or dominated by hostile powers. There are 2200 such firms and Americans business men are prohibited from dealing with them. Enforcement of this prohibition becomes quite a task but is being very successfully managed.
CANT SALES TAXES BE LEVIED ON DEFENSE GOODS?

Must the U. S. Government pay sales tax to the various states on goods and materials brought into such states as a part of the defense program? Offhand you would answer "no." The correct answer however is "yes." When Uncle Sam began to purchase a wide variety of materials for a wide variety of purposes in pursuance of national defense, some states promptly insisted on make him pay a sales tax. The good old Uncle took the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States and that court ruled that the states had such power and could impose the tax if so disposed. The War Department is now preparing legislation for submission to Congress which will meet this difficulty.

COLLECTING TAXES HAS GONE UP.

In the Revenue Act of 1941 which Congress enacted a few months ago is a provision for a tax of $5 on motor cars. It was stated that there were 32,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States which would yield a revenue of $160,000,000. Obviously the collection of this tax would require clerks, field agents, office space, stationery and other supplies and the Treasury Department appeared before Congress with a request for extra spending money to collect this tax. The program which the Treasury presented consisted of purchasing lists of motor car owners and transferring these lists to 3x5 cards. Notice would then be sent to the owner and when he remitted $5 he would secure a stamp for his windshield. Provision was then made for a second notice to those who failed to respond. Then the delinquents would have to be listed and personally contacted. Finally, action would have to be taken against those who failed to pay. All this said the Treasury would require an additional 960 clerks and 2500 field deputies at a cost of several million dollars. The appropriation committee figured that on this basis, it would cost $6.40 for every $100 collected compared with a general cost of 89c per $100 for collecting other types of revenue. As a result, no money was made available to the Treasury to collect and enforce the motor vehicle tax until a cheaper collection method is devised.