

PAYING FOR REVOLUTION

TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



top illustration:
Poster shows immigrants on a ship's deck, sailing past the Statue of Liberty
Remember your first thrill of American liberty
Your duty - Buy United States government bonds--2nd Liberty Loan of 1917
New York (NY): Sackett & Wilhelms Corp
Reproduction # LC-USZC4-8026 (color film copy transparency)
Call # POS - WWI - US, no. 251 (C size) [P&P]
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/00652898/>
<http://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3g00000/3g08000/3g08000/3g08026v.jpg>

(page 1 of 9)

I consider Napoleon, Fox, and Hamilton the three greatest men of our epoch, and if I were forced to decide between the three, I would give without hesitation the first place to Hamilton. He divined Europe.

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand
found in Hamilton biography, *From Revolution to Reconstruction*
text prepared by Lisa Marie DeCarolis
Department of Humanities Computing
University of Groningen, The Netherlands
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A view of Fort George with the City of New York from the southwest (1736)
Carwitham, John (engraver). <https://lccn.loc.gov/98507541>



The south prospect of the city of New York in America (1761)
London: The London Magazine (1761 August). <https://lccn.loc.gov/2004672441>



Misguided attempt by the artist to depict the destruction of an equestrian statue of King George III in New York City (1776 July 9). Basset, Andre (creator). <https://lccn.loc.gov/2004670213>



Citizens being beaten by Redcoats, looting by African slaves, and fire (1776 September)
Basset, Andre (engraver) (1778). <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3b52768>. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/cph.3a04042>



British troops marching down street in New York City, New York (1778)
Habermann, Franz Xaver (1721-1796) (artist). <https://lccn.loc.gov/99471598>

Alexander Hamilton was born on an island in the Caribbean Sea. His mother was French. His father was a ne'er-do-well Scotsman who abandoned her. She married again and had two more babies. Her second husband outdid her first as a scumbag. He dragged her into divorce court and denounced her as a whore. She was then destitute with three children to support.

The events occurred in an era before child-labor laws. Alexander was old enough to work; and his mother found a Dutch merchant to give him a job in the bookkeeping department. She found a Scottish Presbyterian minister to tutor him. Both men thought Alexander was a very intelligent boy. They arranged for him to move to the mainland. They got him admitted to Columbia University and lodged him with a Dutch-American family in New York. Alexander left the Caribbean island and his family and never looked back.

Alexander took time off from his formal education to participate in the war with England. After some derring-do as an officer and leader of men on battlefields, he became Washington's secretary and responsible for the General's correspondence. Washington had the equivalent of a second-grade education. He got additional training in the science of surveying when he was a teenager. Though Washington might be expected to be illiterate, a huge cache of his correspondence indicates that he could write his own letters. He just didn't have time for paperwork during the war. Alexander's writing tended to be complex. What Washington wrote for himself and what Alexander wrote for him can sometimes be distinguished one from the other by clarity and simplicity.

When the war was won, Alexander finished law school and became an attorney. He married a daughter of a prominent Dutch-American family and made a family with her.

General Clinton, another well-known hero of the war with England also married a daughter of a prominent Dutch-American family. The Hamilton and Clinton in-laws were in conflict with each other. Their disagreements might explain events later in Alexander's life.

Alexander participated in politics and planning after the war. His remarks can be found in Journals of the Continental Congress and in Debates, including discussions leading up to the institution of the third US Constitution in 1787 September.

US leaders couldn't agree on whether the new nation should or shouldn't have a standing army. Standing armies were typical of empires and tyrannies. They existed to keep a nation's own people in line rather than protect the people from invasion. When the US didn't have a standing army but did have state militias, Alexander referred to a paltry militia as 'our legions'.

It's difficult to know what Alexander was thinking and which side he was on when he blurted out 'our legions' and inserted a reference to the Roman Empire in the historical records of US government. Maybe he admired imperialists and wanted to be among them. Maybe he was a man of the people and wanted to warn future Americans of the imperialists that they've always been up against.

Americans had four big problems at the time. First, working class Americans started mini-revolutions in several localities because they felt betrayed—they were being taxed more after the war than before it, even though the war was fought in protest of taxes. Second, if Americans couldn't get their produce out on world markets to get the money to pay taxes, the US would lose its credit rating and be unable to borrow more money to finance its expansionist ambitions. Third, without naming names, somebody was stirring up indigenous tribes to attack Americans around their fringes; however, if names were named, England, France and/or Spain were probably to blame. Fourth, Spain blocked US trade up and down the Mississippi River to get produce out to the world through the Gulf and Caribbean Sea.

When the 1787 Constitution was adopted and implemented; and Washington became the first president, he hired Alexander as his Secretary of the Treasury. Alexander was then responsible for composing annual reports on the young nation's financial health and delivering them to Congress.

Alexander is credited with the plan to finance the new nation, and presumably, its democracy. However, finances were the same after the war with England as before. Noble families and upwardly mobile European merchants had divided the Americas among themselves with the expectation that they could exploit colonists with a buy-low-sell-high financial plan. The plan was to buy raw product cheap from colonists, ship it to the homeland or another colony, convert it to manufactured goods, and ship the goods back to the colony to be sold for a profit.

Somehow, between being paid low for their produce and being charged high for the goods they imported, Americans were supposed to come up with the money to pay past-due debts for the war that, rhetorically and allegedly, gave them freedom and independence.

Hamilton used the term 'Domestic Manufactures' to discuss the problem. Americans should set up their own industrial plants and factories to reduce dependence on high-priced imported goods. However, Americans were strapped for cash and didn't have the capital to build up local enterprise. They were farmers and agricultural slaves before the war. They remained farmers and agricultural slaves after the war.

(continued on page 2 of 9)

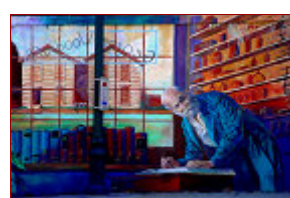
Paying for Revolution in pdf format
9 pages



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top illustration:
Leonis Belgici (Belgium and the Netherlands)
Amsterdam: Claes Janszoon Visscher (1611)
The map celebrates the Twelve Years' Truce (1609-1621)
between Spain and the Netherlands
It's one of the earliest propaganda maps, with many references
and symbols of peace, including the sitting lion
Pub List No: 10002.000
www.davidrumsey.com

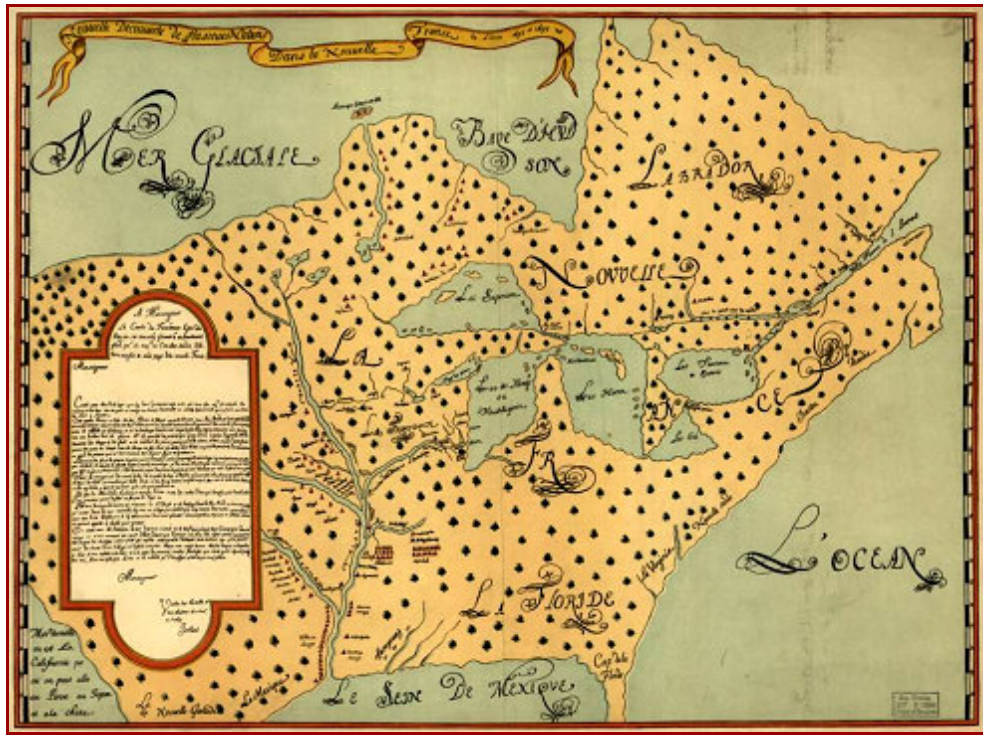
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Nouvelle decouverte de plusieurs nations dans la Nouvelle France en l'année 1673 et 1674
Joliet, Louis (1645-1700)
Jesuit Relations, vol. 59, p. facing 96. Burrows Brothers Company (1898-1901)
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650
Call # G3300 1674 .J6 1896 TIL
Digital ID <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ct000655>
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2001620471/>



Regni Mexicani seu Novae Hispaniae, Floridae, Novae Angliae, Carolinae, Virginiae, et Pennsylvaniae
nec non insularum archipelagi Mexicani in America septentrionali
Homann, Johann Baptist (1663-1724). Number 17 in Homann's Neuer Atlas (1730)
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA
Call # G3300 1759 .H6
Digital ID <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3300.ar008200>. <https://lccn.loc.gov/74690812>
<https://tile.loc.gov/image-services/iiif/service:gmd:gmd3:g3300:g3300:ar008200/full/pct:25/0/default.jpg>



Map of boundaries of the British cession to Americans at the Treaty of Paris and of the states proposed for the Northwest Territory
Franklin, Benjamin and Hartley, David (artists) (1783)
Pages 344, 346 in Morrison, Hugh Alexander (compiler)

The Leiter Library: a catalogue of the books, manuscripts and maps relating principally to America collected by the late Levi Zeigler Leiter
Washington: privately printed (1907)
Contributed by University of California Libraries. Digitalized by Microsoft for Internet Archive

George III appointed David Hartley as his Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate with American Commissioners for the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The map was in a box with 5 bound volumes of 200 letters and documents in Hartley's handwriting that cover the negotiations

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It's best to think of the military conflict that occurred in the years 1774-1783 between the English government and a portion of its American colonists as a war and not as a revolution.

Wars cost money. The colonists hadn't opened a savings account in advance of provoking England to war—or of England provoking colonists, whichever it was.

Some of the Americans formed a Central Committee-type organization known as the Continental Congress. Delegates to the Congress were members of the legislatures of the colonies.

Colonial legislatures had dual identities because the colonies had dual statuses. On the one hand, because the colonies were private, for-profit corporations for the benefit of English lords to whom monarchs had granted them, the legislatures were the equivalent of Boards of Directors. The Boards would have no power over colonists, except that colonists were employees of the corporations and subject to corporate rules.

On the other hand, the colonies were provinces of England, making colonists subject to English laws. English monarchs appointed governors to enforce the laws; and governors appointed sheriffs, bailiffs and other officers to facilitate enforcement. A governor could, if he wished, convene an advisory council to help him make decisions. A governor could, if he wished, also disband the advisory council if he didn't like its opinions. Advisory councils were closer to legislatures than the boards of directors, but neither had governmental legislative power.

The members of both quasi-legislative bodies were the contemporary version of members of the legislatures of the old Greek and Roman empires and republics. They were large landowners and prosperous factors, and usually had formal education and experience in law, land surveying or medical science. Indeed, during the colonial era, when most educated people were the sons of the privileged few, educators idealized the ancient imperial republics. The Continental Congressmen were not ideologically opposed to privileges, large disparities in wealth, and the concentration of power in a few people.

The Continental Congress had no legal status because it hadn't been chartered or appointed by the English monarch or any of his colonial governors.

Nonetheless, for the purpose of lending money to belligerent colonists at 5% interest for 20-year terms, Dutch bankers and other tax farmers pretended the Congress was a valid government. Dutch bankers, other European financiers, and their unidentified investors made large loans to the Americans. They made the loans because they expected to be paid back with interest.

European bankers loaned money to the Continental Congress. They also loaned money to the legislatures of the individual colonies (states). When the Continental Congress demanded money from the states to service its Dutch loans, some of the states failed to pay up. One of their reasons was their own debts to European bankers.

In addition to European bankers, creditors of the war with England included the French monarch. Shortly before the French king and his wife, Marie Antoinette, were beheaded for lavish spending at the expense of working-class French taxpayers, Dutch bankers assumed the king's loans to the Americans and consolidated the French loans with the Dutch loans.

It's quite likely that the French king had been a go-between for Dutch bankers in the first place. Holland was restrained by treaty from waging war on England. To finance the colonists' war on England directly, too much, would probably violate the treaty.

In 1783, at the Treaty of Paris that ended the war between English colonies and England, the English monarch legitimized as best he could the claim of his former colonies that they were, indeed, independent states. He had no more real authority to do so than the Catholic Pope had to grant all the Americas to Spain 300 years before. The English king also ceded to the states, as a consortium, a vast amount of sparsely populated land.

In doing so, he helped boost the Americans' credit rating in Europe. Americans could more easily borrow from European banks for the profit of the banks' investors in the near and far future.

His Brittanic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free sovereign and independent states, that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety, and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof.

Article 1, Paris Peace Treaty (1783 September 3)
www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/diplomacy/britain/paris.htm

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top illustration:
The world with the Pacific Ocean in the center
Piri Reis (died 1554) (artist & author)
in Kitab-i bariye (1525, 1700) (dedicated to Sultan Suleyman I (the Magnificent))
240 maps and charts of coastlines of the Mediterranean, Black Sea, and elsewhere
Pub List No: 10108.000
<https://www.davidrumsey.com>
Image No: W658_000054_886.jp2
Walters Art Museum, Baltimore, Maryland
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Other creditors of the new nation included inhabitants of the former English colonies (states).

General Clinton was chief among the American creditors. He'd paid out of pocket to raise and support the New York militia. It's possible Dutch bankers put the money in his pocket first.

During the war, representatives of colonial legislatures had traveled around the colonies to sell the founders' version of US Savings Bonds. The bonds were like stock in the impending new nation. The high cost of the war and the isolation of the people created wild inflation; and the stock became worthless. Stockholders sold their stock to speculators for pennies on the dollar. Speculators would make out like bandits after the war. Hard-working and honest Americans wouldn't.

The money raised by taking out loans and selling stock in the new nation wound up in Europe to buy military ordinance, uniforms and other supplies for the Continental Army. Few of the purchases got through European ports and across the ocean. Some was stolen in European ports. Some rotted in warehouses in colonial ports.

American soldiers were also creditors. They served and sacrificed without being outfitted, fed or paid upfront. Instead, they agreed to be paid with vouchers they could redeem for land after they won the war. The vouchers were almost as worthless as the stock.

American soldiers already had property and lives on the Atlantic seaboard. The land they could buy with vouchers was out west where wild Indians and Spaniards both threatened property and lives. Again, speculators bought vouchers for pennies on the dollar. The War of 1812 increased the number of military vouchers speculators could acquire. They were able to buy US acreage wholesale and sell it at a big markup to actual farmers.

Only a few savvy officers and soldiers from Massachusetts got the value of their vouchers. They formed several 'companies' and combined their resources to buy large tracts of land in the Northwest Territory. They had enough voucher value to purchase a small part of the future state of Ohio, but only after they bargained with Congress. Congress had previously enacted a law to sell land at auction to the highest bidders. The law also set a minimum price of \$2.00/ acre for land that didn't sell at auction. Congress gave the land to the Massachusetts soldiers and officers for \$1.00/ acre or less.

The plan was to get as much US soil broken and planted as possible so that Americans would have as much produce to export as possible, to get the money to pay off their war debt. The debt itself was like a mortgage on the nation, and as stressful to the nation as an individual mortgage is to an individual person.

The glitch in the plan was the poverty of Americans. Foreigners had disposable income to buy US soil. Americans didn't. Some of the first sales offices were in Europe. The others were in US ports on the Atlantic, where European agents and buyers still had easy access. Therefore, it's easy to understand why the first surveyors discovered a glitch in their surveying instruments, though the instruments had previously worked well. The 1785 Land Act went back to committee and didn't get out of committee until 1796. The 1796 revision located sales offices in the areas being surveyed, and they were further and further from US ports on the Atlantic.

The 1785 and 1796 Land Acts sold land on credit. A purchaser paid 25% at the time of purchase, and paid the remainder in three annual installments of 25% each. The US economy was a rollercoaster ride. A typical good-faith purchaser tended to buy more land than he should when the price of commodities was high, and then defaulted on his payments when the price dropped and economic depression set in.

The tendency of common US farmers to gamble on the commodities market put their elected government officials in a bind. Government officials were obligated to foreclose on the mortgage liens they had on the property of constituents. The US Congress revised the 1785 Land Act again to abolish sales of US soil on credit. Purchasers had to pay-in-full up-front.

The revision was a boon for private mortgage lenders. When Andrew Jackson sent inspectors out to the government's sales offices in the 1830s, the inspectors found that some government agents were loaning out their receipts. The money was available because agents had to send it to the US Treasurer only four times a year. During the three months between each return to the Treasurer, US agents demanded and got interest rates as exorbitant as modern juice loans. US agents were able to stay ahead of their due dates. Farmers who purchased the soil never could. They were always in debt to the agents for interest payments. Paying off principal was impossible.

Andrew Jackson was also able to report to Congress that the original US financial plan attributed to Alexander Hamilton was a success. Americans were deep in debt personally, but their nation had paid off its debts to Dutch bankers.

The true essence of the revolutionary financial plan was to levy a tax on imported goods. Getting as much US soil on the market as possible and sold to farmers increased the volume of farm produce that could be exported to give farmers disposable income to purchase imported manufactured goods.

A tax on imports is a hidden tax. The importer pays the tax at the customs house at the port. He includes the tax when he calculates the price he charges wholesalers. But by the time the goods get to retailers, the import tax has disappeared from invoices. Actual purchasers know the import tax exists, but they don't see it on price tags and know how much it costs them.

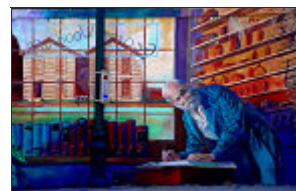
The tax on imports is consistent with democracy. It is a voluntary tax. People can opt to buy or not to buy imports. They have the option of hand-crafting goods themselves. In theory, people who buy imports are people who can afford to pay for the goods and the tax on them. In practice, people who have a huge outstanding mortgage on their farmland, business properties and houses can't afford to buy anything and pay taxes on the purchase.

The debt-financing of government and all that governments do began thousands of years ago.

The debt-financing of individual lives is relatively new and peculiar to the new US nation. US officials created a new species of debt-paper for the world's richest entities to buy; and still perpetuated the old species with which they already filled their portfolios.

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top illustration:
Welcher, A. (artist)
Duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr
page 554 in
Blaine, James G., Buel, J.W., Redpath, John Clark, and Butterworth, Benjamin (authors)
Columbus and Columbia
Seattle (WA)/ Vancouver (BC): Dominion Publishing Company
(copyright 1892 H.S. Smith) (851 pages)
Commemorative of the Columbian Exposition (Chicago)
contributed by Stanford University Libraries. Digitalized by Google

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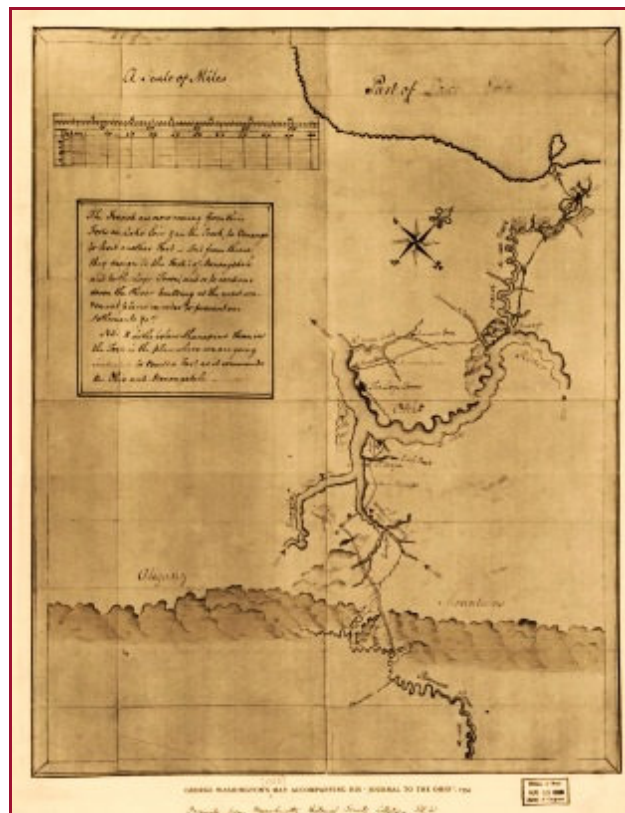
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Dangerous Work. George Washington, surveyor
Dresser, Lawrence (Illustrator)
in Stevenson, Augusta (author). Washington, Boy Leader
Indianapolis/ New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company (1942)



Washington, George (1732-1799)
Map included with journal of trip to the Ohio (1754)
Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, Volume 61 (1927)
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650
<https://ccn.loc.gov/99446116>

In 1649, King Charles II of England deeded 5 million acres in Virginia to a group of loyal supporters, including the Fairfax family. Through death and marriage the land was consolidated under one man, Thomas, Lord Fairfax, who established his seat at Belvoir, four miles upstream from Mount Vernon.

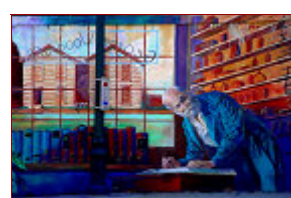


Fort La Fayette on Verplancks Point, with British and Hessian troop positions (1779)
Proverbs in German and Latin on verso
Von Krafft, Johann Carl Philipp (1752-1804) (artist)
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA
Call # G3802.V4S3 1779 .D4
Digital ID <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc/gmd/g3802v.ar119700>
<https://ccn.loc.gov/gm71002362>

Hamilton biographical information also found at:
page 390 in
Concise Dictionary of American Biography
New York (NY): Charles Scribner's Sons (1964)

Burr's Interrogatory and other materials are compiled in:
<https://books.google.com/books?id=3IBCAAAIAAJ>
books.google.com/books/download/Reports_of_the_Trials_of_Colonel_Aaron_B.pdf

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Alexander Hamilton had the ability to attract mentors. With their help, he rose from the bottom almost to the top of society, but I'm not 100% convinced that he was just another calculating parvenu, or Yuppie of his era. It's possible he used his time at the top to achieve some good for people much closer to the bottom, like he'd once been.

George Washington might have given Hamilton special consideration, because he, too, had depended on mentors for his success in life. Washington was his father's first son by a second wife, but only his third son overall. The father had two sons by a first wife. English law prevailed in the colonies, including the law of primogeniture. English property owners kept their estates intact generation after generation because a law passed an entire estate to the first-born son. The inheritance included responsibility for younger siblings and the widowed mother, but title to the property was entirely in the oldest son.

Washington inherited nothing, but by the generosity of his oldest brother his mother stayed on at her plantation and had enough to support George and his younger siblings. George found a mentor in Lord Fairfax, an English nobleman with a large amount of land in Virginia. The leaders of Virginia believed that the entirety of both the Northwest and Southwest territories west to the Mississippi River were added to the Virginia grant when England acquired them from other foreign governments.

Lord Fairfax encouraged Washington to study surveying and hired him to survey his unoccupied lands in the future West Virginia. The French and Indian War broke out when George was a young man. A career in the military was an option for the younger sons of wealthy landowners, because, historically, governments paid for military service with land grants in conquered territory. George received land grants in payment for his services to England against France in the 1760s.

Washington married a widow who had an estate of her own because she had the son to inherit it. He and the widow had no children by their marriage. He raised the widow's children as if they were his own. Washington also cared for Mt. Vernon as if it was his own. He received even larger land grants for his military services to the colonies/ states against England in the 1770s-1780s. He sold the land he got in the 1760s. He refused to accept the grant he earned by his service in the American Revolution 20 years later.

Washington wasn't greedy. It's likely he preferred to be with people like himself, though he might have had more than one reason to keep Hamilton close when he became President in the 1790s.

Washington also invited Thomas Jefferson into his cabinet, and made Jefferson Secretary of State. The job title is ironic and comical—either the individual former colonies were states or their union was a state. State couldn't mean both situations, so which was it? Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson might have enjoyed exposing one of the several contradictions and glitches that fill the minds of upwardly mobile and the wealthiest people.

Jefferson had attended law school, but dropped out because, in his opinion, lawyers are too tricky. It's likely he learned a trick or two before, during and after the years he attended law school. He didn't need a mentor for upward mobility. His mother was a Randolph. The Randolphs were a high-ranking Virginia family and a power behind the throne.

As Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton received and processed tax revenues as well as receipts from land offices and customs houses. An incident during his tenure made headlines. One of his assistants was caught sneaking a large amount of tax revenue out a back door of the Treasury and heading over to Wall Street with it. Wall Street then was like Wall Street now, a den of unconscionable speculators.

The newspaper stories implied that Hamilton wanted to use public revenue for private gain as part of his poor-boy-makes-good trajectory in life.

Hamilton responded, actually, he'd been having an affair with his assistant's wife, and the money was from his private bank account. He used it to pay off and shut up the cuckold.

The only part of the story I believe is the part about US tax revenues skipping over to speculators on Wall Street moments after the money arrives in the Treasury Building.

I think Hamilton loved his wife and didn't need a mistress.. I think he loved his family and would do nothing to jeopardize it. I think his family history was the inspiration for the risqué story he himself put in the press. He added the story to the public record specifically and solely to warn people about what happens to the tax levies they are forced to pay, without true representation and against their will.

I've found a lot of documents that defeat taxation generally and the property tax specifically because the documents are in the public record to be found. I didn't put them there. Nobody in my generation put them there. A lot of them got in the record during and shortly after the war with England.

Of special interest are documents that got into the public record during the unconscionable and sordid history of the state of Illinois, county of Cook, and municipal corporation of Chicago.

It turns out that one of Hamilton's sons went into the military and was stationed at Fort Dearborn during the formative years of the city. I don't think Hamilton's son had a legal genius sufficient to booby-trap the legal histories of the state, county and city with Catch 22s that work for—instead of against—common people and taxpayers. Rather, I think that because Witness Protection programs aren't new—they show up in historical novels about the 1700s and 1800s—Hamilton got whisked out of harm's way before he could be killed. He needed protecting because he tended to let the cat out of the bag too much. He then guided his son as best he could from his safe house.

It's impossible to overestimate the ruthlessness of Dutch bankers and their clients.

After Hamilton's alleged death in a duel with Aaron Burr, a faction of New York financiers pulled together a fund to send Burr out west to attack Spaniards who impeded American trade on the Mississippi. Burr's instructions were to buy some flatboats, get them across Pennsylvania and on to the Ohio River as best he could, and recruit mercenaries along the banks of the rivers. The mission failed, and Burr wound up under indictment.

He mentioned that people on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River were uncouth. The young men fought with their teeth and ripped each other apart. He saw sober, hard-working farmers on the north side of the Ohio River, but they confused him. They said they were German, but they were called Dutch. Or vice-versa. He didn't know one language from the other.

The duel occurred in 1805, and Burr's escapade commenced soon after. Washington had died shortly after his Farewell Address of 1796. Historians haven't been able to determine conclusively how much Washington, Hamilton, and Jefferson each contributed to the composition of the Farewell Address.

There were stunts that speculators could pull after the Revolution's greatest hero died, but not before.

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top illustration:
Uncle Sam
Johnson, Herbert (cartoonist)
Country Gentleman (1917 June 16)
http://www.saturdayeveningpost.com/2010/05/29/art-entertainment/beyond-the-canvas-art-entertainment/world-war-covers.html/attachment/herbert_johnson_uncle_sam

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Three boys, one of 13 yrs., two of 14 yrs., picking shade-grown tobacco on Hackett farm, Buckland, Connecticut (1917 August 2)
Hine, Lewis Wickes (1874-1940) (photographer)
National Child Labor Committee Collection
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004004885/PP/>



Second picking. The tobacco plants are often much taller than the children and the air close and humid, especially when they are working on the ground. Goodrich Farm, Cromwell, Connecticut (1917 August 6)
Hine, Lewis Wickes (1874-1940) (photographer)
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004005022/PP/>



Mrs. J.L. Hazel and children stripping tobacco. A very interesting and poorly educated family, Bowling Green, Kentucky (1916 November)
Hine, Lewis Wickes (1874-1940) (photographer)
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004004904/PP/>



Campbell family picking cotton. Father said: 'Both the girls can hoe the cotton as well as any grown-up.'
Route 1, Shawnee, Potawotomie County, Oklahoma (1916 October 16)
Hine, Lewis Wickes (1874-1940) (photographer)
cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/nclc/00600/00625v.jpg

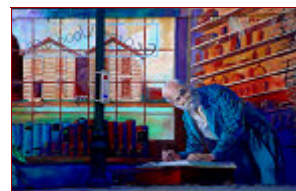


Millie, four years old and Nellie five years old. Cotton pickers on a farm near Houston, Millie picks eight pounds a day and Nellie thirty pounds. This is nearly every day. Home conditions bare and bad (1913 October)
Hine, Lewis Wickes (1874-1940) (photographer)
National Child Labor Committee Collection
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ncl2004003994/PP/>

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While US founders drafted and blueprinted their plan for their new nation's financial future, they had to show good faith to their current creditors and pay some bills immediately.

The northern states were long on mercantilism and rhetoric, but short on large-scale agricultural production. The burden of paying the nation's bills fell on southern planters. The burden that fell on southern planters actually fell on their slaves. The predominantly African-American slaves punched boatloads of tobacco out of southern soil to pay the national debt.

Yet another creditor of the American Revolution was an alliance of French farmers. French people were chain-smokers and are still known for their Galoise brand cigarettes, also available in Canada. The starving millions of China were chain-smokers, too. The marketing department of the French farmers' alliance could easily unload tobacco for the Americans; and Americans would be able to jot down some numbers on the credit side of their ledger.

That a declaration of Independence alone could render it consistent with European delicacy for European powers to treat with us. That till this they would not receive our vessels into their ports. That tho' France and Spain may be jealous of our rising power, they must think it will be much more formidable with the addition of Great Britain; and will therefore see it their interest to prevent a coalition.

That it is necessary to lose no time in opening a trade for our people, who will want clothes, and will want money too for the payment of taxes.

And that the only misfortune is that we did not enter into alliance with France six months sooner, as, besides opening their ports for the vent of our last year's produce, they might have marched an army into Germany and prevented the petty princes there from selling their unhappy subjects to subdue us.

Jefferson, Thomas
1776 June 8

Notes of Debates to James Madison
in Journals of the Continental Congress (Volume.1)

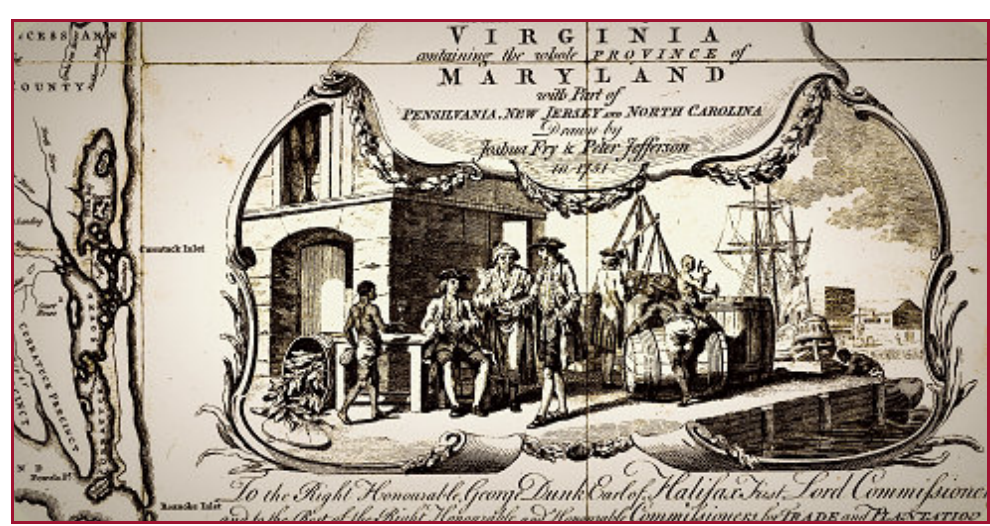
(continued on page 6 of 9)

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top illustration:
Map of most inhabited part of Virginia containing the province of Maryland with part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina dedicated to the Right Honourable, George Dunk Earl of Halifax Fry, Joshua (1700-1754) and Jefferson, Peter (1708-1757) (authors) London (England): Thomas Jefferys (1755) <https://lccn.loc.gov/74693166>

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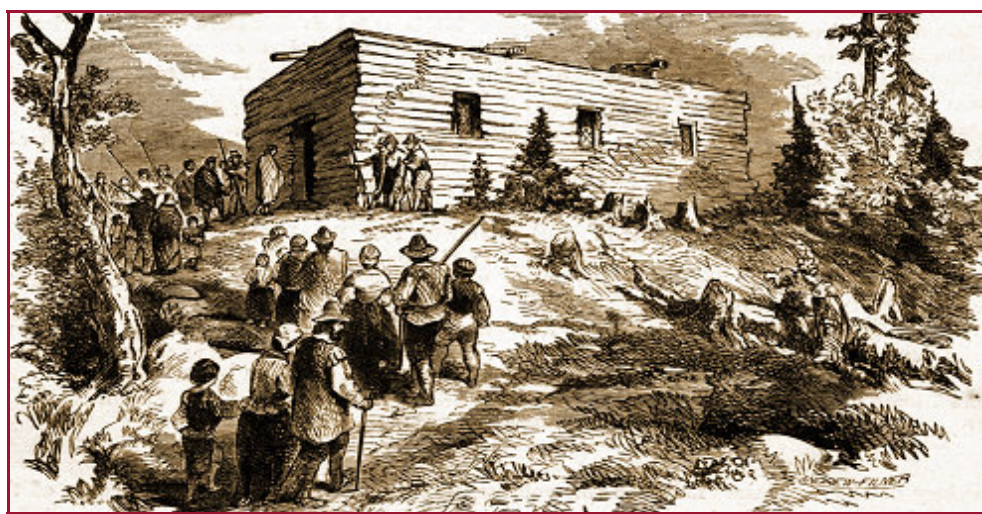
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Map of the Western Parts of the Colony of Virginia as far as the Mississippi. Detached from Journal of Major George Washington sent by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie to the Commandant of the French forces in Ohio (Washington's 1st Expedition to the Ohio 1753-1754) <http://westvirginiarchiveshistory.zenfolio.com/p974981478/h8234850A#h823483c8>



Old Fort on Upper Ohio River, Wood and Pleasant Counties West Virginia in Historical hand-atlas, maps of each state and territory of the United States, and the provinces of Canada, together with a complete reference map of the world, topographical and railroad map of the United States, thirteen comprehensive maps of bible geography <https://lccn.loc.gov/map56000501>



Indian warfare during the Revolution. page 393 in Blaine, James G. et al. Columbus and Columbia. (copyright 1892 H.S. Smith) Columbian Exposition of Chicago Commemorative. contributed by Stanford University Libraries. Digitalized by Google



Massacre by the savages of the wife and children of Thomas Baldwin in Kentucky (circa 1783) U Chicago Library icufaw apc0002. <http://memory.loc.gov/award/icufaw/apc0002v.jpg>



Linn brothers in hand-to-hand combat in a Native American village in Kentucky (circa 1785) page 413 in Mason, Augustus Lynch (author) (1883) The Romance and Tragedy of Pioneer Life <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/cph/3c30000/3c32000/3c32400/3c32440v.jpg>

Making a profit in trade depends on maximizing the distance between producer and consumer, so that neither can calculate the profit margin gained by speculators who exploit them both.

The closer that producer and consumer are to each other, the sooner the demands at both ends of every deal reduce the profit margin to zero. Then, if an entrepreneur doesn't enjoy his work for the sake of work, he has to find another way to get rich.

The circumference of the earth is finite. Sooner or later, despite the best efforts of speculators in trade, the profit margin will dwindle. When the profit margin dwindles, entrepreneurs can maintain and increase their wealth only by increasing the volume of production and sales.

Thus, a philosophy of gigantism fills the space where a conscience should be in the skulls of upwardly mobile and already-arrived-at-the-top people. Regardless of the stresses that 'more' puts on the earth and its inhabitants, wealthy and ambitious people need more to maintain their lifestyle and status.

In the terms of the current concern about global warming, the problem isn't a particular fuel used to heat homes and power cars, but the number of people heating homes and driving cars.

The bottom line in the production and sales of every fuel is of concern to its profiteers. The profiteers want their bottom line to go up. To see it go up, they need more people to use more of what they've got. They might understand that the world is already crowded with people. They might even understand that the competition for space makes humans more unpleasantly cunning and belligerent, same as competition makes animals, but the profiteers don't connect the dots. They would be working in the best interest of the human race, but against their personal, self-perceived best interest if they advocate zero population growth.

National leaders thrive on the number of people they lead. They need population growth to defend their territory from invaders, as well as to support their hubris. Religious leaders thrive on the number of people they lead. They need an increasing number of believers to confirm that their beliefs aren't poppycock.

Every route to the New World became a steam vent for the overheated passions of the Old World. The Old World doesn't know when to quit. It expects the New World to tolerate its excesses forever, so it can keep doing what it's always done, forever. The Old World is an old dog that can't learn new tricks.

The burden of gigantizing American production and consumption has fallen on successive generations of young people. Every generation suffers the consequences. Perpetual immigration, or importation of foreign laborers, is one of the consequences. It forces Americans to function as the world's foster parents, without regard for their own birth children. Immigration prevents Americans from gelling as a nation, according to the definition of nation.

Yet, the process of instituting the tariff on imported goods undermined immigration laws. When the so-called states were colonies, the power to tax imports resided in the states. Each state could levy imports on goods passing through its ports. Each state colonial/ state legislature decided which imports to tax and how much to tax them. European exporters complained to the Continental Congress that figuring out the taxes they had to pay was too difficult because of the differences state-to-state. The European complaints were the reason to transfer the power to tax imports from the states to the nation, or union of states.

The process of transferring the power was the writing and ratifying of a third US Constitution, the one that still functions as the nation's by-laws today. There was no power to tax imports in the second US Constitution, the 1781 Articles of Confederation. There was a new power to tax imports in the 1787 US Constitution. Obviously, because levying taxes and paying foreign debts was very important, the transfer of the power to tax imports was the main reason for the third Constitution.

The third Constitution also provides for an end to the importation of foreign labor. It attributes the power to import foreign labor to the states. It establishes an end date to the states' power in the early 1800s. It doesn't transfer the power to the nation or US Congress. It simply drops the power. The power died in the early 1800s. No new Constitution has been adopted to revive the power and give it back to the states or transfer it to the national government. The 1787 Constitution hasn't been amended to revive and attribute the power to any government. Therefore, no power exists in the people and their government to import foreign labor. Immigrants have been a big problem for many generations of Americans, even though they shouldn't. The fact of the immigration problem illustrates the psychopathology of the people who profit from it.

The general Balance of our Trade is daily growing more unfavorable. Our Navigation (the surest source of our Wealth and Security) is nearly Annihilated. Our Commerce in every part of the Globe obstructed. The Flag of our Nation insulted.

An Address from the US in Congress Assembled to the States (1786 August 31) Fitzpatrick, John C. (editor) Journals of the Continental Congress, Volume 31 Washington (DC) (1834)

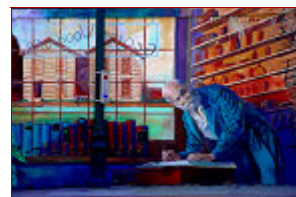
(continued on page 7 of 9)

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top illustration:
On the Naseby Battlefield, looking toward Mill Hill (England, 1645)
Peixotto, Ernest C. (1869-1940) (artist) in
Roosevelt, Theodore (author). Oliver Cromwell. Scribner's magazine 27:153 (1900 February)
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
Call # CAJ - Peixotto, no. 10 (B size) [P&P]
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2010717329/>

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I have been asked to discuss the part played by the peasants in some of the revolts of the 17th century. The latter was a great period of revolts and revolutions, in which all social groups participated. In Europe, in the first place, where the high point of these crises occurred between 1648 and 1653 and which was perhaps the first great bourgeois revolution of modern times, that attempt at reaction against monarchical innovations called the Fronde, in France between 1648 and 1652; the revolt of Catalonia (1640-1652), and that of Portugal (1640-1668), both against Spain; in 1647 the Neapolitan revolt of Masaniello, who was killed on July 16 but whose supporters fought on until February 1648, against the Spanish troops of the Viceroy Arcos and the fleet of Don John of Austria; the attempted coup d'etat by William II, in Holland in 1650; the Ukrainian insurrection between 1648 and 1654. These were the most outstanding episodes, but throughout Europe there were disturbances in both town and country—in Ireland, Switzerland, Germany and in Russia.

A Century of Revolts All Over the World
Introduction (page xvii)
in Roland Mousnier (author) and Pearce, Brian (translator)
Peasant Uprisings in Seventeenth-Century France, Russia, and China
New York/ Evanston/ San Francisco/ London: Harper & Row Publishers (1970)



Inflation
Street excitement in London during England's famous South Sea Bubble of the early 1700s
John Blunt, originator of the Bubble is at the center
surrounded by citizens eagerly bent on buying get-rich-quick stocks
United States: Office of War Information, Farm Security Administration (1940-1946)
<https://ccn.loc.gov/2017696877>



Inflation
The Street of Speculators during the Mississippi Bubble
when peasants all over France sold everything they had, flocked to Paris
and bought 100-par shares of gambler John Law's stocks at \$3,600 apiece
The hunchback in foreground made \$10,000 by letting people use his back as a desk
United States: Office of War Information, Farm Security Administration (1940-1946)
<https://cdn.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8b08000/8b08200/8b08258v.jpg>



George III following 1783 Treaty of Paris
America is a Native woman crowned by Benjamin Franklin and attended by the kings
of France and Spain. A dog representing Holland, sits at her feet
LOC 3c32588



Tontine Coffee House, New York City (1798)
Guy, Francis (artist)
found at <http://publicpleasuregarden.blogspot.com/2013/05/american-public-grounds-walkways-in.html>

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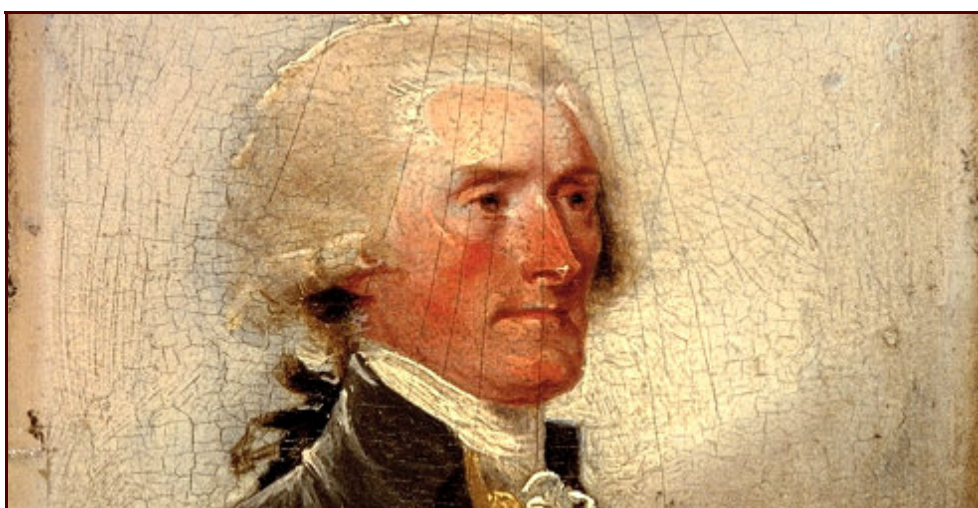
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The old "homesteads" lesson to bread winners (1892)
Nast, Thomas (1840-1902) (artist)
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2010717241/>



Guard at company town. Jefferson County (AL) (1937)
Rothstein, Arthur (1915-1985) (photographer)
LOT 1609 Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, DC 20540
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/fsa/8b36000/8b36000/8b36035v.jpg>

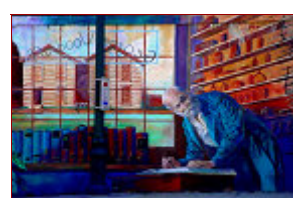


Thomas Jefferson
Trumbull, John (artist) (1788)
Trumbull visited Jefferson in Paris to paint him into a picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence just before Washington became president. Trumbull copied the individual portrait of Jefferson from the group portrait. For the bicentennial, the Italian government gifted the White House with the Jefferson portrait
<https://www.whitehousehistory.org/photos/thomas-jefferson-by-john-trumbull>

The source of our rejoicing on the 400th birthday of our country is that here the lowliest citizen may, by energy, industry and thrift, self-denial and self-control, live in his own house, cultivate his own garden, earn and eat meat every day, educate his children in reading, writing, the rudiments of geography, arithmetic, grammar, history and music; read a newspaper, wear decent and comfortable clothes every day, and fresh and comely clothes during his Sunday rest; may take a holiday with wife and children when he chooses, may have a share in the government of his nation, state, town, having thus a voice in assessing and spending as well as paying his taxes; may worship God as he pleases, where he pleases, and if he pleases, answering only to God for his course and never forced to support a church establishment in which he does not believe.

Liberty and the pursuit of happiness
(pages 59-60) in Blaine, James G.
Buel, J.W., Redpath, John Clark, and Butterworth, Benjamin (authors)
Columbus and Columbia
Seattle (WA)/ Vancouver (BC): Dominion Publishing Company
(copyright 1892 H.S. Smith) (851 pages)
Columbian Exposition of Chicago Commemorative
contributed by Stanford University Libraries. Digitized by Google

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top illustration:
Deep Down Inside mural project
railroad underpass at Produce Terminal lofts
Blue Island 1400S near Throop, east side
Chicago, Illinois
2008 September 17

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historical records of US Congress

Mr. Madison spoke about the power of Congress to establish a National Bank:

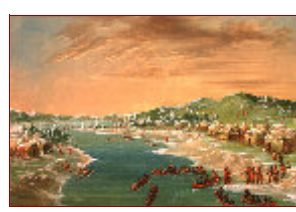
- All power had its limits.
- Those of the general government were ceded from the mass of general power inherent in the people, and were consequently confined within the bounds fixed by their act of cession.
- The grant should be pointed out in the Constitution.
- This had not been done; and he presumed it could not be done.
- If the right exists (in the power to provide for the general welfare) every guard set to the powers of the Constitution is broken down, and the limitations become nugatory.
- The present Congress, it was said, had all the powers of the old Confederation and more.
- The exigencies of government were such under the old Confederation as to justify almost any infraction of parchment rights ..
- But the old Congress were conscious they had not every power necessary for the complete establishment of a bank ...

1791 February 2
Page 413

Elliot, Jonathan (editor) (1836)

Opinions Selected From Debates in Congress 1789-1836 Involving Constitutional Principles (pages 343-594, 599) in Debates in the several state conventions on the adoption of the federal constitution in 1787. 2nd edition Washington (DC); printed for the editor

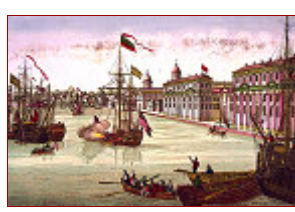
Illinois Historical Society British Series by Alvord, C.W. and Carter, C.E. (1915, 1916, 1921)



Critical Period 1763-1765



New Regime 1765-1767



Trade & Politics 1767-1769

<https://books.google.com/books?id=RWYOAAAAIAAJ>
https://books.google.com/books/download/The_Critical_Period_1763_1765.pdf

<https://books.google.com/books?id=eHcUAAAAIAAJ>
https://books.google.com/books/download/The_New_Regime_1765_1767.pdf

<https://books.google.com/books?id=p40UAAAAIAAJ>
https://books.google.com/books/download/Trade_and_Politics_1767_1769.pdf

The Stock Exchange
Hirst, Francis Wrigley (editor, The Economist) (author)
New York (NY): Henry Holt and Company (1911)
contributed by Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration Library
<https://books.google.com/books?id=ixpAAAAIAAJ>
Thumbnail is Plan of New York (1789). <https://ccn.loc.gov/74692119>



American Tariff
From the Journals of the Continental Congress and other records in which US founders wrote of taxes on imports, landed property and people



(page 8 of 9)



Chicago Board of Trade. Chicago, Illinois
Meyer, Alvin (sculptor)

Allegorical hooded figure for wheat and Indian with corn represent grains of Old and New Worlds.
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/metropol2/2662342797/> image CHI_DSCN8224 (copyrighted)



British World War II pamphlet warns that Japan threatens world trade illustration in Brown, Roland Elliott. Propaganda: artifice by design

Special To The Japan Times (2013 July 8)

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/culture/2013/07/08/arts/propaganda-artifice-by-design/>

Propaganda originated as the name of a Roman Catholic institution, the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, or Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. It was established during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) and had a college to train priests to advance Church dogma on a continent that was divided by the Protestant Reformation.

To use propaganda to describe modern wars of ideas is to suggest that secular politics are also faith-based. Two exhibitions, one at the British Library and another at the British Museum look at national styles of anxiety and of persuasion. The British Library exhibition cultivates a slightly paranoid atmosphere, even though it is based on 'Propaganda, Power and Persuasion', a book by David Welch (University of Kent) who writes that even though propaganda 'continues to imply something sinister,' propaganda is 'ethically neutral.' It can be good or bad. Images intended to politicize illiterate masses in Russia and China indicate that their revolutionary leaders might have thought of themselves as prophets. English/ French/ American propaganda from World Wars I and II is crude. Welch thinks propaganda got its bad reputation from faith-based propaganda during World War I. The exhibit gives the US a lot of attention. Visitors may watch an American instructional film, 'propaganda techniques', at the exhibit's entrance. In contrast, though the Middle East is 'ground zero for many incompatible narratives', the exhibit gives it scant attention. Asia gets plenty of attention.

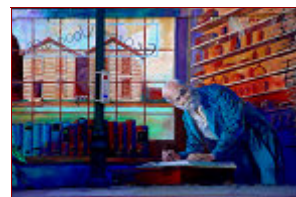
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top illustration:
Paul Revere's House in Boston
Rear elevation, facing west
Constructed 1678-1680
Paul Revere owned this house from 1770 to 1800
He was a silversmith, pioneer, industrialist and Revolutionary activist
HABS MA-491
Historic American Buildings Survey
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

(page 9 of 9)

Excerpts from:

Right In Her Soul, the life of Anna Louise Strong
Strong, Tracy B and Keyssar, Helene (1983).
New York: Random House

(page 67)

The trial over, Anna Louise spent considerable time with the IWW leaders in Seattle; she was also immediately faced with other political decisions. On April 2, 1917, after Germany announced a resumption of unlimited submarine warfare and after the discovery of a telegram offering the southwestern states to Mexico should she enter the conflict on Germany's side, President Wilson appeared before Congress requesting a declaration of war.

The declaration of war on April 6, 1917, marked the beginning of Anna Louise's disaffection with the American political system. 'Nothing in my whole life,' she wrote, 'not even my mother's death, so shook the foundations of my soul. Our America was dead. The people wanted peace; the profiteers wanted war and got it.'

(page 142)

She left Moscow on November 21, 1928, with a number of contracts, the most lucrative of which was for a book on the condition of women in Soviet Central Asia. She spent over two months in the capital, Tashkent, waiting for a visa to Kabul. Uzbekistan was a difficult testing ground for the new Five-Year Plan, an audacious nationwide program calling for the collectivization of agriculture, and the enforcement of equal rights, especially among national minorities and women.

In a region still rural, with a population to a great degree illiterate and dominated by a patriarchal structure that recognized no social equality except that between dominant males, class conflict had merged with sexual conflict. Serfdom had been the norm, and women were still bought and sold as slaves and household servants. The major organizing force in support of the central government was newly liberated women.

Anna Louise wrote, 'The fight for women's freedom in Soviet Central Asia is cruel and bloody, as are all wars between new laws and entrenched custom. Hardly a month passes without the news that in some distant village a woman has been murdered. A Tashkent student told me, our young folks' organization selected those who should go down and agitate in the villages. We sent one girl down to a village not far from the city. Next morning she was returned to us in a peasant cart, cut into small pieces. These words accompanied the body, This is your woman's freedom.'

(pages 166-169)

The longest night of the year was yielding to dawn as Anna Louise's plane crossed the Pyrenees into Spain. She was acutely aware that this was the beginning of a new pilgrimage as yet undefined. Spain was also the place where the future of many nations was being determined. The next day she started by going to a bullfight where, to her delight, there was a woman matador. Instincts developed over years took her next to the small village of Borboto. Most of the 150 inhabitants were farmers; like many other small landowners in Spain, they had formed a consumers' cooperative in order to receive credits and seed from the (new Republican) government. When Anna Louise saw that the newly formed village committee's office was the village church minus its altar, she began to ask questions.

Rumors abroad had emphasized the savage destruction of churches by the leftists throughout Spain. She was told that the village committee had confiscated the church property to protect it from gangs of hooligans. The identity of these hooligans was unclear; some said they were anarchists, others, that they were fascist provocateurs employed to discredit the (new Republican) government.

Madrid was the precarious edge of the civil war. There was no coal that winter, and all of the better hotels had been turned into hospitals. By the time of Anna Louise's arrival in January 1937, aerial bombing by Franco's planes had been stopped, but the city continued to be shelled from the ground, and at night a dark, ominous silence shrouded the streets. Anna Louise wrapped herself in a coat and crawled into bed to get warm.

(One side of the war was known as Republicans or Loyalists who supported the lawfully elected democratic government. The other side was a combination of monarchists and the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church under the leadership of General Franco. Franco destroyed the Loyalists and became Spain's dictator for 20 years or more. Monarchy was restored and Spain is currently a 'constitutional' monarchy.)

In the Loyalist trenches she interviewed dozens of young men and occasional women, and, as always, she had some key questions: What are you fighting for? What message should I take back to America? The answer that she carried to the United States came from a Catalonian boy who immediately thanked her for the help given by her government - the MEXICAN government. When (Anna Louise's guide) Contreras began to explain that Mexico and the United States were two very different countries, the boy interrupted. 'Wherever you are, you'll have to fight fascism,' he said. 'You help us now, we'll help you then.'

(page 191)

Routes between New York and Moscow were rapidly closing when she decided in mid-May to leave for her Soviet home. Because of a circuitous route, she was in Berlin at the end of June (1940) when France surrendered and (she) 'saw at first hand how the victors control the writing of history.' She was impressed by the efficiency of the German methods and equally horrified by their arrogance. She warned in her notes that 'our past picture of a starving Germany, ripe for revolution, was propaganda and wishful thinking. A billion small savings, a billion tiny sacrifices - enforced or voluntary - were combined with that infinite German attention to detail to win this war.'

(pages 217-218)

(In 1945, Anna Louise) ascended a steep path between the corn stalks and tomato plants to find herself in front of the four caves of Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist party. The group sat down on four low wooden stools around a table under an apple tree on the flat clay terrace. A hill rose up sharply behind the caves to the east and dropped just as sharply down to the valley that held the small plot in which Mao raised tobacco for his cigarettes.

Anna Louise began by asking about the prospects for a political settlement. 'The American government will decide that,' responded Mao. 'If they give no more aid, Chiang will have to settle in six months to a year. By ourselves, we would not want to fight for even one day more, but if we have to, we can fight for as long as fighting goes on. Others want to kill us, so we defend. Anyone can understand that.'

She moved to the source of Communist success, their policies of land reform in agricultural areas. 'The peasants want to realize the slogan of Sun Yat Sen,' Mao told her, 'that the tiller should have the land. Our demand to partition the landlords' land is proper. We made a difference between traitors, bad gentry, and middle and small landlords. We are more severe to the first, gentle to the others. We do leave all landlords with a livelihood and are considering an agrarian bond issue to buy out landlords over the years. The peasant could then buy the land with government aid and guarantee.'

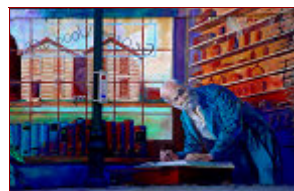
(end, Paying for Revolution)

(continue to Public Finance)

PREVIOUS

NEXT

The website is a work in progress.
All texts are drafts.
The author takes it for granted that you can
say the same things better, and will.



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take advantage of it, and are able, please make a financial contribution.

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