

REVOLUTION

TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



(page 1 of 6)

top illustration:
Quad, Matthias (1557-1613)
Peruvia
Number 80 in Geographisch Handtbuch (82 maps)
Coln am Rein (Cologne, Germany); Iohan Buxemacher (1600)
facsimile published Chicago (IL): Rand McNally & Company (1969)
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American gold
119.9 mb



Revolution in pdf format
6 pages



The Russian sea otter hunters, who had founded posts and a settlement in Alaska - i.e. on 'Spanish soil' - and the fall of Canada to the English, who had already encroached upon 'Spanish soil' on the southern Atlantic seaboard, roused Carlos III of Spain to action. He came to the throne in 1759, the year when Quebec fell. At the close of the Seven Years War he was in possession of Louisiana. His first move was intended to check the Russians and to strengthen the claims of Spanish sovereignty in the Pacific. He founded San Francisco, in 1775, and the attendant presidios and missions.

France induced Spain to enter the War of Independence, which was nothing of the sort, in the opinion of the two Bourbons, but only a war to dispossess England.

It was agreed between them that there was to be no independence for America, once England was eliminated.

Constance Lindsay Skinner (1933)
Looms a forest of horns (page 246, Chapter XVI)
in Beaver Kings and Cabins
New York: The Macmillan Company (1935)
contributed by Kansas City (Missouri) Public Library
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archive.org/download/in.ernet.dli.2015.151561/2015.151561-Beaver-Kings-And-Cabins.pdf

Roland Mousnier, a French historian, studied revolutions in the 1600s. The job was too much for one person; and he narrowed his scope to the years 1640-1660 for his book, Peasant Uprisings in seventeenth century France, Russia, and China [New York/ Evanston/ San Francisco/ London: Harper Torchbooks, Harper & Row, publishers (1967, 1970)].

My takeaway from Mousnier, right or wrong, is that he chose the 1600s because wealth that had flooded into Europe from colonies in the 1500s was reduced to a trickle in the 1600s. A person could deduce that revolutions would increase as competition increased for the stuff of a higher standard of living. There were a lot of revolutions; and there was a revolving door on the corridors of power. However, no real changes occurred.

In China, an entrenched bureaucracy survived thousands of years with the support of Chinese merchants who criss-crossed as much of the earth as they could to cut deals. The bureaucracy was supposed to be a meritocracy. However, merit was measured by scores on tests about the ancient thoughts of Confucius, whose thoughts sometimes shifted to be relevant to the times. The tests were difficult; merchants wanted the status of a son in the bureaucracy; and bureaucrats provided tutoring to ensure that the sons passed exams. After-school, weekend and vacation tutoring is still a fact of life for Chinese children here in Chicago. In China in the 1600s, peasant uprisings tended to miss their target. Emperors and dynasties came and went. The bureaucracy stayed on.

In France, lords who'd hogged wealth for a thousand years assigned agents to keep their ears to the rail. They were to report back to headquarters if they heard a real revolution coming down the track. Then headquarters could plot a fake revolution to distract people and derail it.

Revolutions were about the same elsewhere. In Spain, the throne fell to a member of the Hapsburg dynasty who'd been raised in Amsterdam. Spanish lords wanted a more familiar king; talked things over with prosperous merchants; and hired some actors to stage a revolution against the Hapsburg.

The Hapsburgs have been low-profile for a while, but they were the main event in Europe for a long time. They were a good-looking family and able to marry their way to the head of the line for several European thrones. Like most royal dynasties, Hapsburgs owed their power and wealth to the Catholic church. So, they were rabid Catholics. In their mostly successful attempts at genocide on Protestants, they managed to decimate the Catholic population, too. Killing Christians of all denominations was a noble sport for hundreds of years.

When Spain colonized the Americas ahead of everyone else, it got the monopoly on mineral wealth. To find gold and silver was like winning the lottery. It exempted Spanish grantees from the daily grind of running plantations and trying to make a buck in world trade.

Due to intermarriage, most or all the European monarchies had essentially the same plan for granting land. Though percentages varied, the rule was that a person who got a royal grant to find and mine precious metals had to give 20% to his monarch. The odds are about —0— that Spanish monarchs received 20% of colonial gold and silver. The king was far away. The king's colonial governors were notoriously corrupt. The galleons heavy-laden with gold had to get past pirates who swarmed the seas. Mostly, the captains of galleons failed to get past the pirates and raised a suspicion of collusion against the king. Most of the wealth went into private bank accounts for future disposition to the advantage of grantees.

A Pope had granted all the Americas to Spain. Portugal, which was also a Catholic principality, was the first to complain, and the Pope gave Portugal Brazil. Italian banking families arranged marriages with French royalty. French monarchs flirted with Spanish monarchs to create the Bourbon dynasty; and then traded Florida, Louisiana, and Mexico back and forth.

The Netherlands split into Holland and Belgium on the religious schism. Dutch lords, merchants and bankers encouraged British lords and merchants in their Protestant Revolution. In England, the Protestant Revolution led to the Church of England—which is the Catholic Church minus the Pope—and to austere sects that don't worship saints. A long list of other sects filled in the artistic space between plain churches and richly adorned cathedrals. Both Puritans and Quakers had ties to Holland, and lived there to escape Anglicans before migrating to the Americas.

The Protestant Revolution probably started in several German principalities more as a revolt against domineering Hapsburgs and less as a real philosophical difference with Catholic doctrine. The situation was similar to the one in Poland after World War II. A large number of Poles became devout Catholics, partly to protest domination by the USSR.

Back in the 1500s and 1600s, with genocide the trend in Europe, Protestants needed a refuge. The Pope didn't have jurisdiction over them; and his award of all the Americas to Spain and Portugal had no legal value outside the community of the faithful.

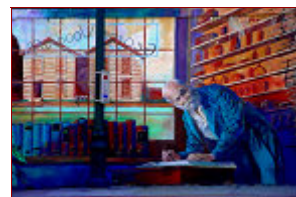
Then, a hundred years after Columbus, the colonies themselves had no value. As with any economic enterprise, overhead reduces profits. The overhead of colonial enterprises includes the cost of governing the colonies. When the business climate (exhausted mines) had already reduced profits below the demands of a profiteer, the profiteer will try to unload the enterprise. He can usually find a buyer, because there are always desperate and hopeful people willing to endure more travail for less reward.

When I read between the lines of history, I see that in the 1600s, a game commenced of unloading worthless colonies on unsuspecting victims. Some of the dumping was labeled war. Some was called revolution. Propagandists gave common people heroes of war and revolution to be proud of. But if the people had actually won any kind of conflict against colonial masters, they wouldn't be in the fix they're in today.

(continued on page 2 of 6)

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(page 2 of 6)

top illustration:
Ruins of Pecos Aztec Church
page 30 in
Emory, William H. (Major) (1846-1847)
Notes of a military reconnaissance from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, to San Diego, in California including parts of the Arkansas, Del Norte, and Gila rivers (488 pages)
Washington (DC): Wendell and Van Benthuysen, printer
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www.archive.org/details/mobot31753000327186

Holland is among the smallest and most populous countries on earth. Nonetheless, it is a leader in colonizing and in finance.

Dutch bankers invented modern banking around the time of Marco Polo, mostly because Amsterdam was as far as Italian merchants traveled to sell luxury goods they brought back from China and South Asia. The Dutch offered to hold their money and invest it. Colonization and colonial enterprises inspired Dutch financiers to invent the stock market.

England was like Holland's little brother and copied what big brother did.

In colonizing other continents, Dutch entrepreneurs kept it simple and to the point. The Dutch knew that leaders are usually selfish and corrupt. When a colonizer parks his boat in the bay, the local leader is already exploiting his people. He's willing to listen to the colonizer's offer. If the colonizer can increase the native leader's wealth and power, the native is all too happy to cooperate. Thus, the Dutch were able to colonize on a small budget and with little conflict.

Because of low-cost Dutch successes, the grand exploits of Spanish conquistadors don't ring true. Sometimes the natives' leader thinks it's prudent to pull the wool over the eyes of his people. To do so, he stages a dramatic war and loses it, accidentally on purpose. In this way he explains why foreigners have put their finger into the tax revenue pie; and taxes go up and up.

The Dutch West Indies company initiated businesses in New York and on Caribbean Islands. The New York business was limited to buying beaver furs from native hunters, because that's all the region had that could turn a profit. The natives had never had much money before and were happy for the windfall. Dutch traders bundled their purchases for shipment to Europe to be turned into hats and sold for a big mark-up. First, the hat industry had to pay fashion leaders to make beaver hats the fashion.

Dutch business on Caribbean Islands tend to be the distilling of intoxicating liquids. Most of the rum wound up on ships and in ports to keep sailors and pirates occupied. The remainder wound up on the American mainland to fuel both Indians and colonial soldiers.

To the present day, Dutch princes, known formally as Their High Mightinesses kept the tax burden on Dutch people low. They did it by investing tax revenues in the debts of other governments. Dutch leaders increased the value of tax revenues and reduced the cost of government for their own people. They did the opposite for the people of other nations.

Dutch-Americans needed governing. The cost of governance included an army to deal with hostile Indians and other Europeans. Oddly, as Indians decimated the beaver population on the east coast and had to migrate west to find more, a war broke out between Holland and England. England won; and Holland was able to unload an enterprise with a small and decreasing profit margin. Concurrently, a variety of investors was able to buy and profit from the war debt of both countries.

England figured it out. Another war ensued. Holland won. Investors profited. A third war ensued. England won New York for what it was worth; and Holland was done playing. Dutch entrepreneurs couldn't care less what nation was alleged to govern, as long as they could keep their property and their businesses, which they did.

As overhead ate up profit, and colonists became increasingly difficult to govern, Spain played the same game the Dutch played. Spain dumped Canada, the Northwest Territory and the Louisiana Territory on France.

The sessions were north and south of the territory England first claimed; and the original intent of the sessions might have been to limit Protestants. But, practical matters overrode concerns about religion and divine rights for a while. France lost Canada and the Northwest Territory to England.

Then, a scant 20 years after England 'won' the Northwest Territory from France, the famous American Revolution wound down to its conclusion. England 'lost'; and the new United States 'won' the Northwest Territory.

Spain gave East Florida to England. England gave it back. Spain gave East Florida to the new United States. Europeans traded West Florida around until finally dumping it on the new United States.

France passed Louisiana to the new United States, selling it at what might or might not have been a bargain basement price. Stuck a red, reduced for clearance tag on it. Hung out a going-out-of-business sign. Put it on the Open Box shelf, or in the bruised bin.

Spain passed Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California to Old Mexico. Old Mexico lost them in a war with the United States that has not yet been completely resolved.

Fifty years later, at the end of the 1800s, Americans sacrificed their lives and assets in the Caribbean and Pacific for a net gain or loss of Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Colonial powers had played North Americans as much as possible, and moved on to other continents.

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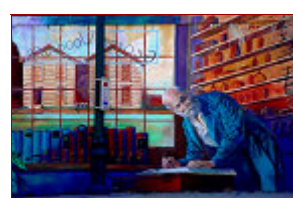


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North America
page 88 in King, Charles F. (author)
Elementary Geography (248 pages)
Boston (MA): Lothrop Publishing Company (1903)
contributed by University of California Education Department Library
<https://archive.org/details/elementarygeogra00kingrich>

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top illustration:
George, Cecelius and Charles Calvert, the first, second and third Lords Baltimore
from the collection of the Maryland Historical Society
page 132 in Johnston, Mary. *Pioneers of the old South*. (316 pages)
New Haven (CT): Yale University Press (1918)

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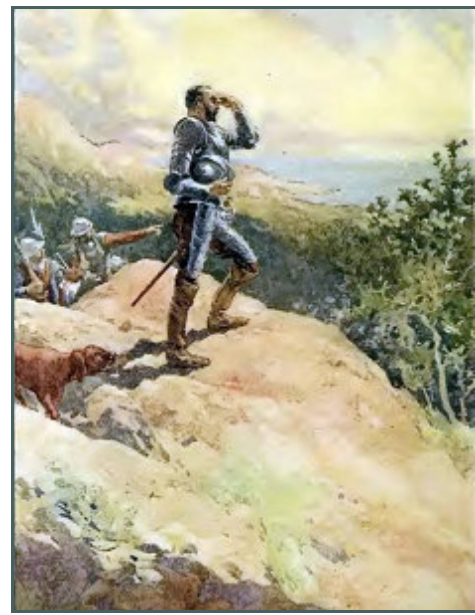
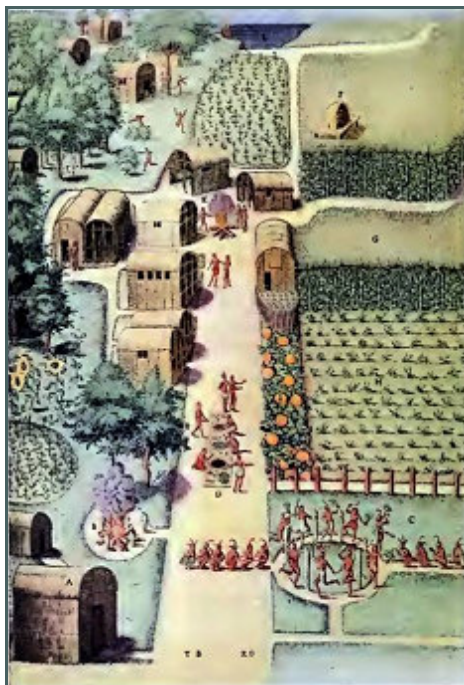


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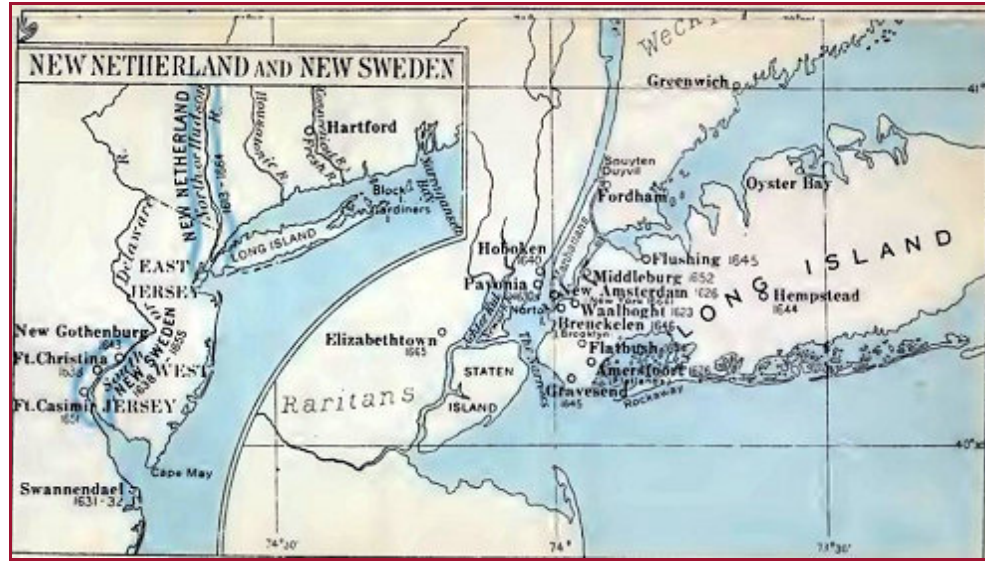
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Chronicles of America
Yale University Press series in 50 volumes.



Volume 1. The red man's continent; a chronicle of aboriginal America.
Huntington, Ellsworth (1876-1947). (1919)
frontispiece: Indian village in Virginia
<https://archive.org/details/redmanscontinent00hunt>

Volume 2. The Spanish conquerors; the dawn of empire overseas
Richman, Irving Berdine (born 1861) (1921)
frontispiece: Balboa's first sight of the Pacific, 1513
<https://archive.org/details/spanishconqueror00rich>



page 10: New Netherlands and New Sweden
Volume 7. Dutch and English on the Hudson : a chronicle of colonial New York
Goodwin, Maud Wilder (1856-1935) (1919)
<https://archive.org/details/dutchenglishonh00good>

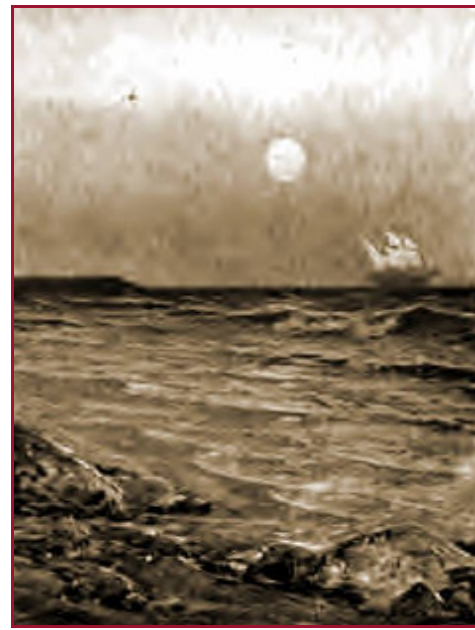


Volume 3. Elizabethan sea-dogs; a chronicle of Drake and his companions
Wood, William Charles Henry (1864-1947) (1920)
frontispiece: Sir Francis Drake, 1594
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924030985802>

Volume 4. Crusaders of New France
Munro, William Bennett (1918)
page 16, Jean Baptiste Colbert
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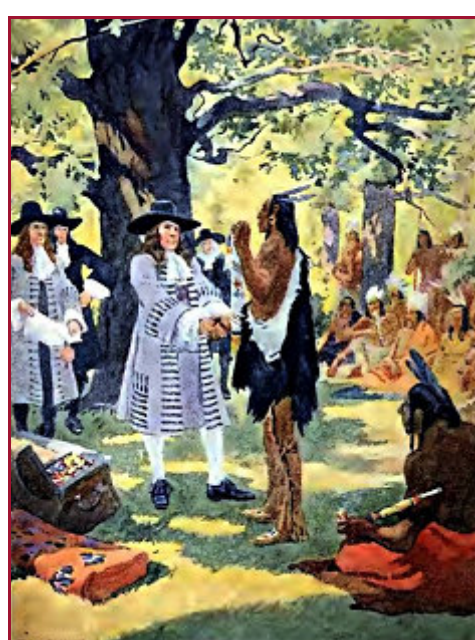
page 30. The Fort at New Amsterdam. drawing from an old print
Volume 8. The Quaker colonies; proprietors of the Delaware
Fisher, Sydney George (1856-1927) (1921)
<https://archive.org/details/quakercoloniesc00fish>



page 128. The bloody massacre in Boston in 1770
engraving by Paul Revere, in the collection of the New York Historical Society
Volume 11. The eve of the revolution
Becker, Carl Lotus (1918)
<https://archive.org/details/veofrevolution00beck>

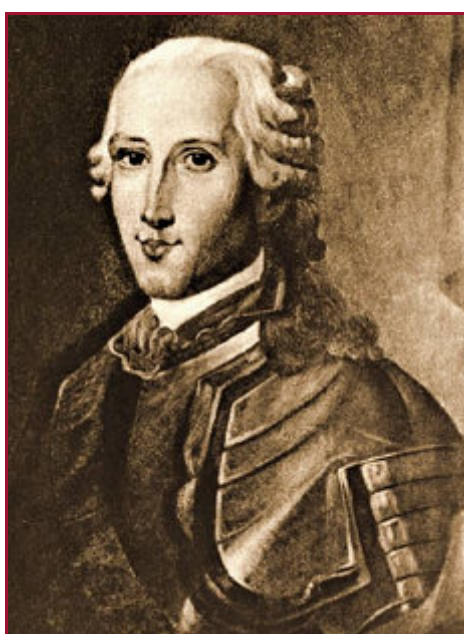
Volume 5. Pioneers of the Old South. Johnston, Mary (1918).
page 244. James Edward Oglethorpe, in the last year of his life.
https://archive.org/details/pioneersofoldsou00john_0.

Volume 6. Fathers of New England: A Chronicle of Puritan Commonwealths
Andrews, Charles McLean (1919)
frontispiece. The Departure of the Mayflower
<https://archive.org/details/fathersnewengla00andrgooq>



Volume 7. Dutch and English on the Hudson : a chronicle of colonial New York
Goodwin, Maud Wilder (1856-1935) (1919).
frontispiece. Peter Stuyvesant.
<https://archive.org/details/dutchenglishonh00good>

Volume 8. The Quaker colonies; proprietors of the Delaware
Fisher, Sydney George (1856-1927) (1921)
frontispiece. William Penn in Treaty with the Indians, 1683
<https://archive.org/details/quakercoloniesc00fish>

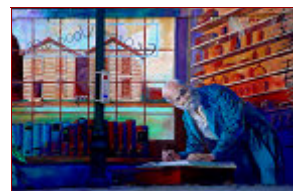


Volume 10. The conquest of New France: a chronicle of the colonial wars
Wrong, George McKinnon (1860-1948) (1918).
page 184: Pierre de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil
<https://archive.org/details/conquestofnewfra00wronuoft>

Volume 11. The eve of the revolution
Becker, Carl Lotus (1918)
page 64: George Washington, Virginia colonel
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top illustration:
Francis Hopkinson, from painting by Robert Edge Pine
John Hancock, from painting by John Singleton Copley
page 192 in Becker, Carl Lotus. The eve of the revolution (332 pages)
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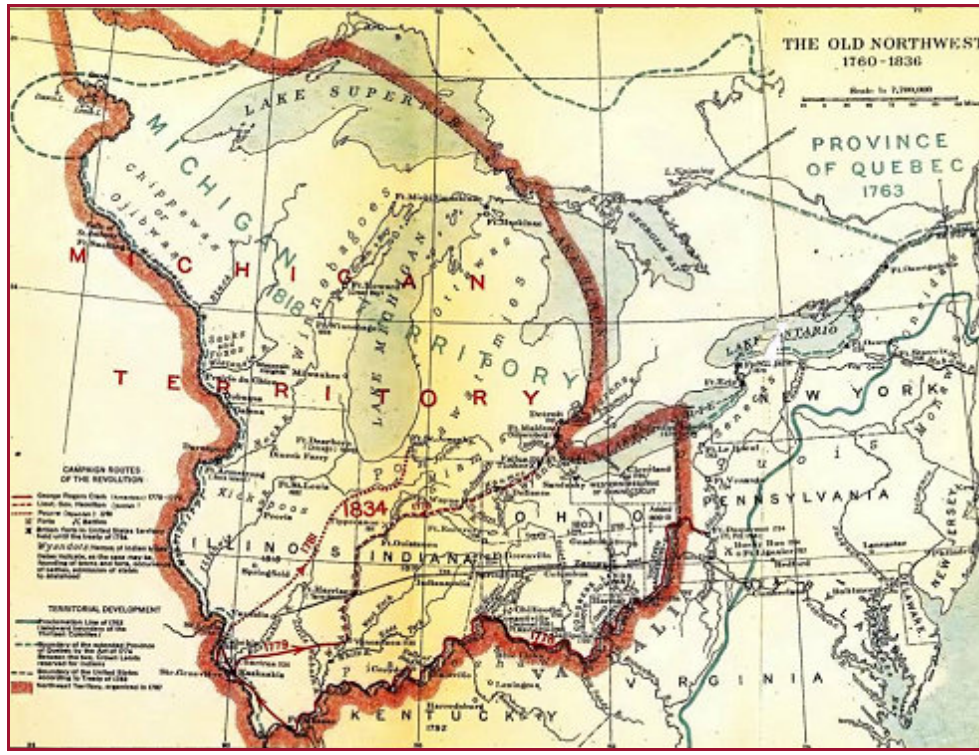
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Yale University Press series in 50 volumes.

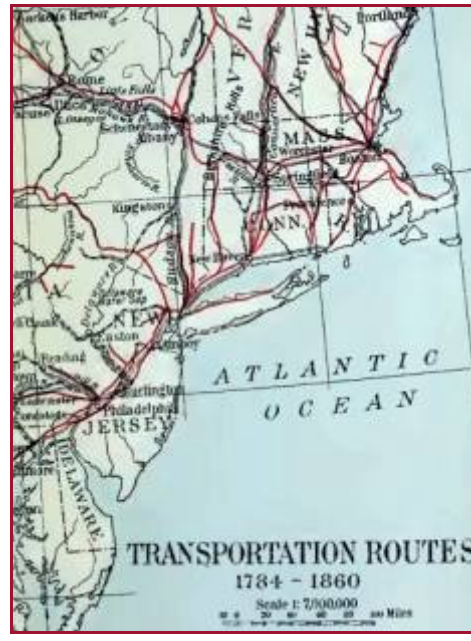


Volume 18. Pioneers of the Old Southwest
Skinner, Constance Lindsay (1919)
frontispiece: Daniel Boone
https://archive.org/details/pioneersofoldsou00skin_0

Volume 19: The Old Northwest
Ogg, Frederic Austin
page 178: Lewis Cass
<https://archive.org/details/oldnorthwest00oggf>



The Old Northwest (Northwest Territory) 1760-1836
Map by W. L. G. Joerg, American Geographical Society
page 26 in Ogg, Frederic Austin. Volume 19: The Old Northwest
<https://archive.org/details/oldnorthwest00oggf>



Volume 21. The paths of inland commerce
Hulbert, Archer Butler (1920).
page 18: transportation routes 1784-1860
<https://archive.org/details/pathsfinlandcom00hulb>

Volume 22. Adventurers of Oregon. Skinner, Constance Lindsay (1920)
page 36: Meriwether Lewis when he was secretary to President Jefferson
<https://ia800204.us.archive.org/22/items/adventurersofore00skin/adventurersofore00skin.pdf>



Fort Harmar in 1790
The view shows, in left foreground, the council-house where St. Clair made the treaty with the Indians in 1789, the mouth of the Muskingum River, and the point beyond, on which Marietta was built
Lithograph in The American Pioneer, Chillicothe, Ohio, 1842
Copy in the New York Public Library
page 66 in Ogg, Frederic Austin. Volume 19: The Old Northwest
<https://archive.org/details/oldnorthwest00oggf>



Volume 23. The Spanish Borderlands. Bolton, Herbert E. (1921).
frontispiece: Juan Bautista de Anza, founder of San Francisco, 1776
<https://ia800500.us.archive.org/18/items/chroniclesofamer23lome/chroniclesofamer23lome.pdf>

Volume 24. Texas and the Mexican war; the winning of the Southwest
Stephenson, Nathaniel Wright (1867-1935) (1921)
frontispiece: Sam Houston
<https://archive.org/details/cu31924028751935>

Chronicles of America, other volumes:

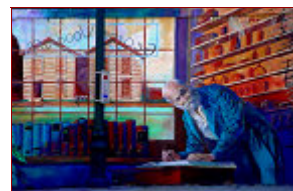
9. Colonial folkways / C.M. Andrews
12. Washington and his comrades in arms / G.M. Wrong
13. The fathers of the Constitution / M. Farrand
14. Washington and his colleagues / H.J. Ford
15. Jefferson and his colleagues / A. Johnson
16. John Marshall and the Constitution / E.S. Corwin
17. The fight for a free sea / Ralph D. Paine
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39. The age of big business / B.J. Hendrick
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43. The boss and the machine / S.P. Orth
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49. The Canadian dominion / O.D. Skelton
50. The Hispanic nations of the New World / W.R. Shepherd

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View of Pittsburgh in 1796
Engraving in the Atlas of Victor Collot's Voyage dans l'Amerique Septentrionale, Paris, 1826
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page 34 in Ogg, Frederic Austin. The Old Northwest. (280 pages)
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top illustration:
Spaniards burn natives for the crime of sacrilege
Russell, H. (artist)
page 251 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)
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The situation of affairs in Europe, in the course of the year 1790, having rendered it possible that a moment might arrive favorable for the arrangement of our unsettled matters with Spain, it was thought proper to prepare our representative at that Court to avail us of it. A confidential person was therefore dispatched to be the bearer of instructions to him, and to supply, by verbal communications, any additional information of which he might find himself in need.

The Government of France was, at the same time, applied to for its influence and aid in this negotiation. Events, however, took a turn which did not present the occasion hoped for.

About the close of the ensuing year I was informed, through the representatives of Spain here, that their government would be willing to renew at Madrid the former conferences on these subjects. Though the transfer of scene was not what would have been desired, yet I did not think it important enough to reject the proposition; and, therefore, with the advice and consent of the Senate, I appointed Commissioners Plenipotentiary for negotiating and concluding a Treaty with that country, on the several subjects of boundary, navigation, and commerce, and gave them the instructions now communicated.

Before these negotiations, however, could be got into train, the new troubles which had arisen in Europe had produced new combinations among the Powers there, the effects of which are but too visible in the proceedings now laid before you.

In the meantime, some other points of discussion had arisen with that country, to wit : the restitution of property escaping into the territories of each other, the mutual exchange of fugitives from justice, and, above all, the mutual interferences with the Indians lying between us.

I had the best reason to believe that the hostilities threatened and exercised by the Southern Indians on our border were excited by the agents of that Government. Representations were thereon directed to be made by our Commissioners to the Spanish Government, and a proposal to cultivate, with good faith, the peace of each other with those people. In the mean time, corresponding suspicions were entertained, or pretended to be entertained on their part, of like hostile excitements by our agents to disturb their peace with the same nations.

These were brought forward by the Representatives of Spain here, in a style that could not fail to produce attention. A claim of patronage and protection of those Indians was asserted; a mediation between them and us by that Sovereign assumed; their boundaries with us made a subject of his interference; and, at length, at the very moment when these savages were committing daily inroads upon our frontier, we were informed by them that 'the continuation of the peace, good harmony, and perfect friendship of the two nations was very problematical for the future, unless the United States should take more convenient measures, and of greater energy, than those adopted for a long time past.'

If their previous correspondence had worn the appearance of a desire to urge on a disagreement, this last declaration left no room to evade it, since it could not be conceived that we would submit to the scalping knife and tomahawk of the savage without any resistance. I thought it time, therefore, to know if these were the views of their Sovereign, and dispatched a special messenger with instructions to our Commissioners, which are among the papers now communicated. Their last letter gives us reason to expect very shortly to know the result. I must add that the Spanish representatives here, perceiving that their last communication had made a considerable impression, endeavored to abate this by some subsequent professions, which, being also among the communications to the Legislature, they will be able to form their own conclusions.

George Washington (US President)
Letter to Congress (1793 December 16) (page 19-20)
Debates and Proceedings of the Congress of the United States
Third Congress (1793 December 2 – 1795 March 3)
Washington: Gales and Seaton (1855)
www.loc.gov ~ American Memory

The American Revolution started in the 1750s when agents of the assemblies in English colonies met in Albany, New York. Albany was the capitol of Dutch America and continued to be a stronghold of Hollanders. The plan they decided on is essentially the plan that became reality in the 1770s—20 years later .

The revolutionaries first organized themselves under the 1774 Articles of Association. They couldn't and didn't grant themselves any powers to tax the people to raise revenue for the war. They'd had 20 years to save money for the war, but they didn't.

The revolutionaries re-organized themselves under the 1781 Articles of Confederation. The war was costing a lot of money; and they granted themselves a power to tax landed property to raise revenue for the war. The signatories knew they didn't have the power. They explained in their journals why they wouldn't follow through. Unfortunately, rights and wrongs didn't matter to the people behind the stunt, who were most certainly the people who invested in the debts of the war.

Four years after the end of the war, the revolutionaries wrote their third constitution. It gave them the power to levy a 'general' tax and to tax imports. Constitution #3 also included a provision redundant to a right they'd exerted during Constitution #2. It was a right to sell the land they got from their treaty with George III in 1781. The Congress gave the impression that it intended to sell the land for a profit in order to pay down its debts. The war debt was to the nation what a mortgage is to an individual purchaser of private property.

The Congress sold public lands at a loss throughout the years of sale. The land wasn't tied up by the divine rights of kings. For the most part, it wasn't included in grants to the lords. Throughout all time, humans had used land corporately and not individually. US soil was an entirely new kind of soil. An individual could buy it and actually own it, making US soil more valuable than land had ever been before in the history of the human race. Large numbers of investors and speculators wanted to buy US soil low and sell it high. They had clout, and Congress gave them what they wanted. Many purchasers were congressmen. Many consortiums included congressmen and other government officers. The remainder of purchasers lived on the eastern seaboard, in Canada, in Europe and elsewhere, while agents protected their anonymity and location.

Constitution #3 didn't include a provision to tax landed property, and by the time of the Civil War. the provision for a general tax meant an income tax. But, in Washington's administration, congressmen chose to see 'tax on landed property' when they looked at 'general tax'. By a series of sleights of hand, the property tax passed from Congress, which had not right to it, to the states, which also had no right to it, and down to the counties within states, which also had no right to it. In other words, US founders played a game of Hot Potato with the odious tax.

The only good of the tax is that a demographic known as 'large landholders' (aka, the lords) would pay the bulk of it, as if they were still in a European monarchy. The property tax encouraged the lords to divide their large estates and sell them to their tenants, which seems to have happened. The lords would receive a windfall profit from the sale of lands they got for free from royal grants, but a windfall profit couldn't satisfy them, because lords think in terms of dynasties and eternities. They wanted a quid-pro-quo much better than a one-time win at the lottery.

The nonsensical sovereign states seems to have been the quid pro quo. Each of the states had absolute power over its internal affairs. A state could incur debt if it could tax landed property to service the debt. The sky could be the limit on the debt, if the sky was also the limit on the tax. If the states went on and on and on, investors in state debt could roll over their investments periodically, forever. Interest on their stocks in government, their state, county and municipal bonds, would increase their wealth, allowing succeeding generations and increasing numbers of heirs to hang on to the status that kings had bestowed on their forefathers in ancient times. The windfall profits from selling royal grants were seed money to perpetuate the perks of royal grants post-Revolution, in the allegedly democratic republic.

The US Constitution didn't provide for the chartering and creation of cities, with the exception of the nation's capitol. The Land Acts that authorized the surveying and selling of public lands acquired from foreign nations also didn't provide for the creation of cities. There was no foundation for states to create cities and towns. States issued municipal charters willy-nilly nonetheless, because municipalities were slated to be the biggest cash cows of all time.

The Industrial Revolution was coming down the track at the time of the American Revolution. Smokestack industrial towns were a golden opportunity for the lords to move a lot of serfs and tenants off their land and reduce the financial burden and other stressors of their mini-welfare-states. So, starting in Europe, the lords invested in factories.

When laborers lived on the estates of nobles, nobles were responsible for providing room and board to the laborers and their families. When laborers lived in what would eventually become the rust belts of post-industrial societies, the laborers had to provide their own room and board, for themselves and for their families. They were perpetually in debt for rent and mortgage. They had to run up tabs at the grocer, the tavern, and the clothier. They had to rent horses to get around, or pay rent to a stable.

Not only did the working poor have to incur debt for all of life's basics, they also had to pay a tax on it to support government. Local government became especially expensive because towns and cities were 'self-fulfilling prophecies'. The lords wanted to make money on them. The inhabitants obliged by turning their habitations to violent cess pools.

War continued to be an investment opportunity with people who had liquid assets to invest. Wars were constant partly because royal charters to lords specified a rent on the vast estates payable in military service. Military prowess is also how lords explained their superior status and power. People didn't understand the underlying cause of war, and were so used to wars that monarchies transitioned to un-democracies without a hitch, war-wise.

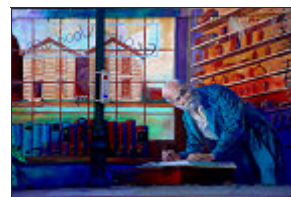
The best that US founders could do to minimize religious wars on US soil was to ban the establishment of a state religion. However, they couldn't ban what the majority of people believed to be an obligation to support a church and visit it frequently.

Inhabitants of the states made from new territories suffered under five levels of government: national, state, county, township, and municipal. Before the Civil War, inhabitants of New England suffered only four levels: national state, township and municipal; and inhabitants of the South also suffered only four levels: national, state, county, and municipal. Yankee carpetbaggers created townships in the South to raise the number of levels to five; and they also created counties in New England to create five levels in the North, too.

There were no gold and silver mines in the US, but there were five levels of government with an alleged power to tax their luck-less inhabitants.

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



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PREVIOUS

NEXT

REVOLUTION

TIME FOR DEMOCRACY



top illustration:
Toro Mucho, chief of a band of Kioways
page 88 in
Emory, William H. (Major) (1857)
Report on the United States and Mexican boundary survey. Volume 1 Part 1 (333 pages)
Washington (DC): C. Wendell, printer
Contributed and digitalized by Missouri Botanical Garden Library
www.archive.org/details/mobot31753002023569

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In the 1920s, 60 years after American patricians used the device of the Civil War to break up their welfare-state plantations and throw their former slaves into perpetual debt, Mexican patricians used their legislative power to grant their peons the right to vote.

Then a political party with the acronym PRI developed in Mexico. PRI candidates promised that, if elected, they'd break up the plantations and distribute the land among the peons. PRI's victory at the polls was a foregone conclusion.

Fulfillment was spotty. The wheat plantations on giant estates in the north of Mexico are still intact today. Further south, and up into the 1960s, many peons had still not received their land. Some took up arms to get what they believed they were owed. Voluntary and involuntary fulfillment was most thorough in what are known as The Seven Feeder States (Durango, Guanajuato, Aguascalientes, Jalisco, Zacatecas, Guerrero, and Morelia).

By the 1960s, PRI officials were confident that they could keep power with the vote of the urban poor. They didn't need the votes of peons and truck farmers anymore. With some input from a Rockefeller institute, PRI set the price of food staples for the urban poor. The price was too low to provide a living wage for the farmers who grew corn, beans, tomatoes and other staples.

At first, the American Bracero program allowed Mexican farm husbands with pre-arranged employment with American farmers to enter the US for part of each year. The money they carried back to Mexico kept their families going, and allowed them to keep their land. The program ended during the Kennedy administration and the illegal migration of impoverished Mexicans began. They needed to man-up and woman-up to deal with problems they had a hand in making at home. Instead, they took the cowardly and mercenary way out. In the US, even on a minimum wage, they could buy cars and booze they couldn't afford in Mexico.

By the 1980s, the stories trending in the news were:

Attendance was dropping at Catholic churches; collection plate revenue was falling; Americans didn't want to give up sex and marriage to be priests and nuns; and diehard nuns got scared. The nuns put guilt trips on Americans and tried for the pity vote as much as they could while they scurried down to the Mexican border and waved whole armies of Hispanic Catholics across the border.

Mexican patricians had money to burn. Instead of depositing it in Mexican banks and investing in Mexican businesses to create Mexican jobs, they deposited their money in US banks to invest in US businesses.

Drug lords of the various former Spanish-American colonies also had bundles of cash to invest. They put their money in US banks, too.

Hispanic immigrants from all the former colonies got cocky and alienated the pre-existing residents of the neighborhoods into which they moved. White non-Hispanics moved out, mostly to suburbs. Real estate developers bought up farmland in a ring around Chicago, as in other cities, threw up sub-divisions, and lobbied for expressways if none existed. The developers then lined the roads with signs, picked off fleeing city-ites, and sequestered them in their new little towns. The same thing had happened in the 1950s and 1960s when blacks migrated north from the South.

Idealistic explanations flooded the media, on the one hand. Financial reality is on the other hand.

Banks that had Hispanic wealth on deposit, had investment opportunities. They put a new mortgage on new houses for whites. They put new mortgages on old houses for Hispanics. Though the quality of life deteriorated for everyone, the price of houses skyrocketed. When the price of houses skyrocketed, so did mortgages and the property tax on them. When owners had to drive to work further than ever to pay for their houses, revenue on gas taxes and tolls increased. As the cost-of-living increased, workers demanded raises and revenue from the income tax increased. When incomes inflated, the prices of goods and services had to increase; and revenue from the sales tax increased.

The American Civil War and the Mexican PRI Revolution have in common that they liberated the wealthiest people in their nation from the expense of their slaves and enriched the wealthy even more by creating immense investment opportunities.

When Hispanic grantees pledged allegiance to the US government to keep their large estates in the territories that the US acquired, they might have had their fingers crossed behind their backs, or they might have believed they had an unwritten agreement that the transfer of territory was temporary.

The American Civil War was certainly about liberating slave-owners from the burden of their slaves, but it was also about thwarting secession of the southern states. The intent of secession might not have been to create a separate Confederate Nation, but to return the territory to the former Spanish colonies from whence it had come. The Civil War also looks a lot like a genocide of white non-Hispanic Protestants.

The Mexican PRI Revolution and its aftermath might be more of the same. When the secession component of the American Civil War failed to destroy anti-monarchical Protestants and return everything from Florida west to Hispanic patricians, the patricians seem to have gone back to the drawing board. A destructive shooting war hadn't gotten them what they wanted. A military invasion of the US could get too many of their own people killed. The only remaining option to regain lost territory was a combination of a scientific maneuver—human osmosis—and economic legerdemain. It is much simpler and to the point.

(end)

(continue to Paying For Revolution)

PREVIOUS

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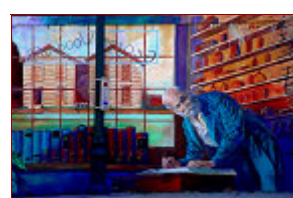


Children of the rich—Priest walking with boy in military school uniform and other people
Castaigne, J. Andre. (artist) (1899)
illustration in Whiteing, Richard (author). Fashionable Paris. Century magazine (1900 April)
Cabinet of American Illustration
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
Call # CAI - Castaigne, no. 34 (D size) [P&P]
Accession # DLC/PP-1935:0022
Digital ID (digital file from intermediary roll film) cai 2a11984



The church was a hard proposition, and it was some time before we made progress against it
Yohn, Frederick Coffay (1875-1933) (artist) in
Fuston, Frederick (author)
The Fall of Guaimaro
Scribner's, 48:587 (1910 November)
Cabinet of American Illustration
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
2a15464u
Call # CAI - Yohn, no. 42 (D size) [P&P]
DLC/PP-1935:0006
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