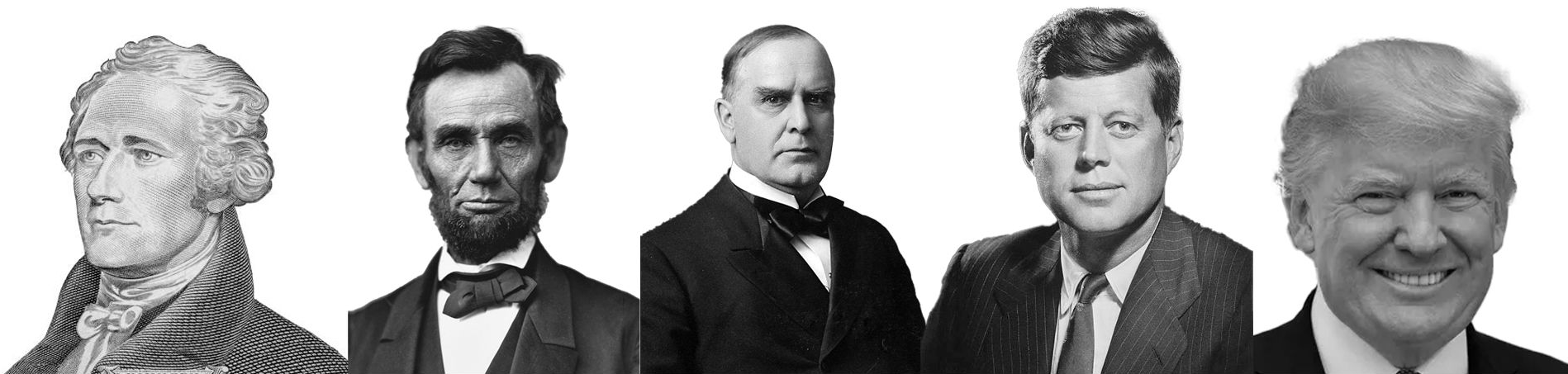




TRUMP, TARIFFS AND TREASON

A Return to the True Economic Heritage of the United States



The background of the slide is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this background are several faint, semi-transparent images. At the top, there is a row of five portraits of men, likely historical figures, including Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, and others. Below this row, there are several smaller, more detailed illustrations or photographs of historical scenes, including a group of people in 18th-century attire, a man in a suit, and a group of people in a room. The overall theme is historical and political.

Overcoming Oligarchy

Trump, Tariffs and Treason - Part 1

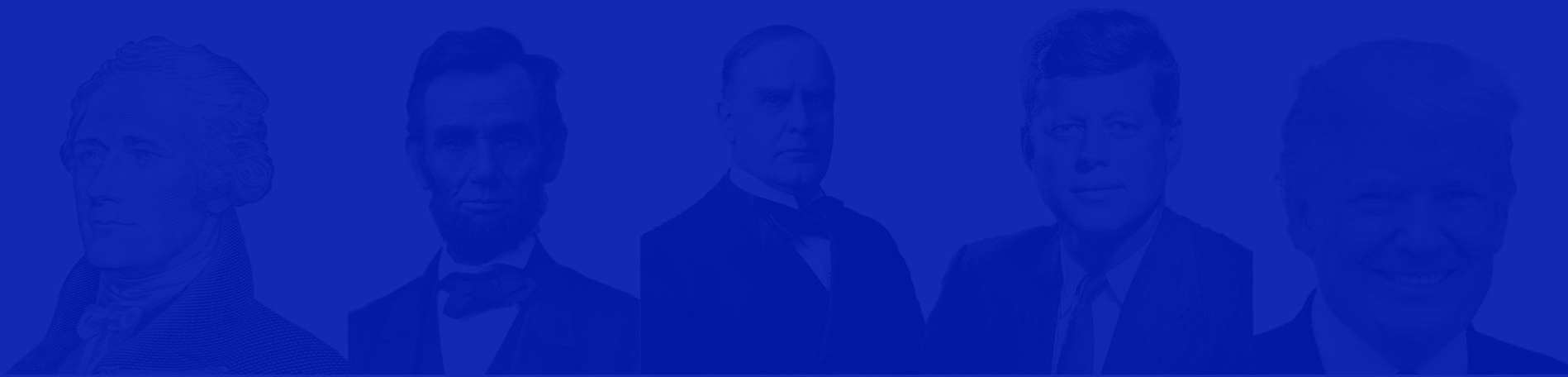
Introduction: Franklin to Lincoln

DEC 11, 2024

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Where does Trump's tariff understanding come from?



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The Past The Present The Future

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The Past



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The Past

100% of Presidents shot at were pro-development
Not necessarily pro-tariff, but even when not pro-tariff, the
cardinal sin is being pro-development and growth

The Past

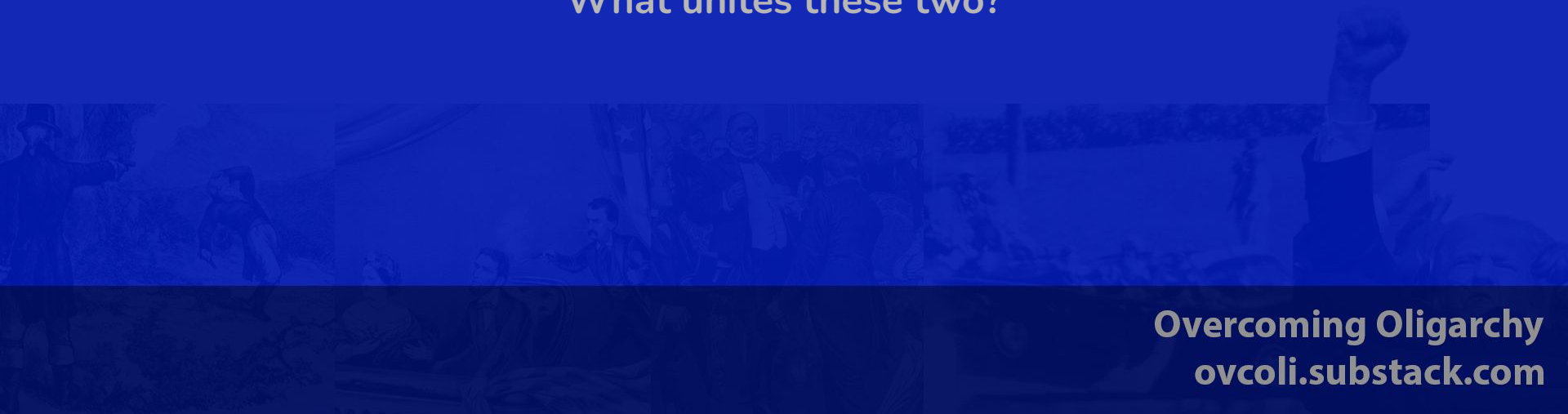


Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States by Howard Chandler Christy

The Past



What unites these two?

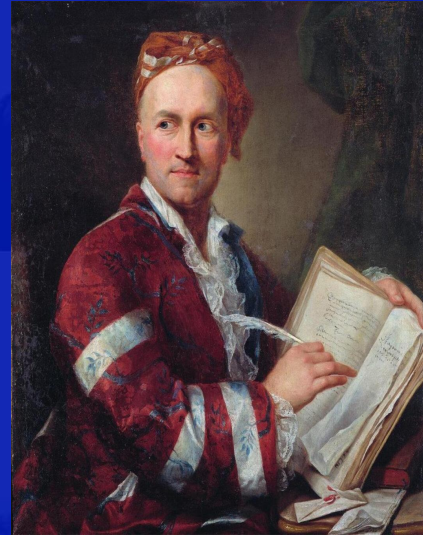


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The Past



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Emer De Vattel

The Past

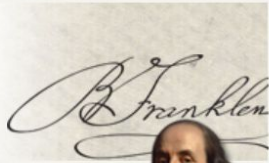
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THE NATURE AND NECESSITY OF A PAPER-CURRENCY, 3 APRIL 1729

The Nature and Necessity of a Paper-Currency

A Modest Enquiry into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper-Currency.
Philadelphia: Printed and Sold at the New Printing-Office, near the Market.
1729.  (Historical Society of Pennsylvania)

The Past



stimulating ideas · broadening debate · catalysing action

THE LUNAR SOCIETY

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Was Benjamin Franklin “the Father of the Industrial Revolution”?

18th February 2021 at 6:30 pm - 8:00 pm

In this exclusive talk to The Lunar Society, historian and author Anton Chaitkin will present evidence to make the case that Benjamin Franklin, the American scientist and statesman, mentored and inspired the startling advancements that transformed British industry. He then organised America's preparations for its own world-leading industrialisation.

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AN
ENQUIRY
INTO THE
PRINCIPLES
ON WHICH
A
COMMERCIAL SYSTEM
FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SHOULD BE FOUNDED;
TO WHICH ARE ADDED
SOME
POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS
CONNECTED WITH THE SUBJECT.

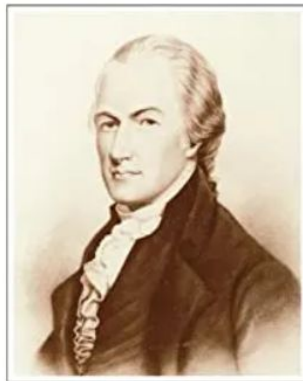
READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY FOR POLITICAL ENQUIRIES, CON-
VENED AT THE HOUSE OF HIS EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN, ESQUIRE, IN PHILADELPHIA MAY 11th, 1787.

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Alexander Hamilton

A Biography



Forrest McDonald

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Education in the Legal Arts

[53]

Rights of War and Peace, was first published in 1625. James Duane, expressing opinions obviously shared by Hamilton, said that “tho’ this celebrated work contains many excellent precepts, it is neither methodical nor comprehensive.” Next came Samuel F. Pufendorf, a German whose *Law of Nature and Nations* (1703) had “more order, and great erudition,” but was “not free from error” and misunderstood the relationship between natural and civil society. A Saxon philosopher, Christian Wolff, attempted to clarify the relationship in a diffuse tome that neither Hamilton nor Duane read; then a professor of civil and natural law in Geneva, Jean Jacques Burlamaqui, repeated the effort in briefer compass in *Principles of Natural and Politic Law* (1747–51), a work that both studied. Duane characterized Burlamaqui’s effort as “rather an *introduction* than a *system*” which “served only to excite a desire to see it continued with equal perspicuity and elegance. The honor of this task was reserved for the great Vattel,” whose classic *The Law of Nations* was published in 1758.⁹

Vattel’s work was truly Hamilton’s kind of book; its logic was forceful, its style terse and clear, its coverage thorough. Its impact upon him, however, was mainly corroborative. By giving him a thorough grounding in the principles of natural law, it enriched, supplemented, or corrected ideas he had acquired from other writers, including Hume, and provided a respectable rationale for ideas Hamilton sensed in his bones but had found nowhere else. Earlier Hamilton had read natural-rights theory, and his opponents later in life would continue to draw on that theory; but, while natural law and natural rights were related concepts, they were far from identical—the one being tough-minded, the other soft. Vattel dramatically illustrated the difference in his introductory essay. Rights, he declared, “being nothing more than the power of doing what is morally possible, that is to say, what is proper and consistent with duty,—it is evident that right is derived from duty, or passive obligation.”¹⁰

Vattel went on in a fascinatingly reasoned passage to a succinct summary of the “science of the laws of nature.” The first principle, he said, was an “axiom of incontestible truth,” namely, that “the great end of every being endowed with intellect and sentiment, is happiness.” Only by harnessing the natural desire for happiness can we “bind a creature possessed of the faculty of thought, and

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The Past

Education in the Legal Arts

[55]

tends people in positions of power personally corrupts all but the very purest. That was compatible with Hume's view, but Vattel made the additional observation that the personal corruption of rulers was of little consequence if, *in the performance of their public duties*, they used "the public power only with a view to the public welfare." Private morality and private behavior, in other words, were no reliable measure of performance in office. Men were in fact likely to behave more morally when acting in a public capacity than when acting privately. (The founding generation of Americans abounded with personally corrupt men who nonetheless, out of a sense of duty and love of country, served the nation well.) Hamilton availed himself of this insight when seeking support for his measures.¹²

Vattel also altered Hamilton's conception of the proper functions of government—or, rather, provided him a system of ideas more congruent with his instincts than was the Lockean doctrine that government existed only to preserve natural rights to life, liberty, and property. Vattel described the "principal objects of a good government" under three main heads: "to provide for the nation's necessities, to 'procure the true happiness' of the nation, and to 'fortify itself against external attacks.'" The first of these squared with Hamilton's activist nature and his activist notions about the role of government in the economy. Taking issue specifically with Hume's

contention that trade must be left free to regulate itself, Hamilton argued (in a tract published while he was studying for the bar) that government should intercede with its authority as well as its revenues when "the avarice of individuals" threw trade in channels inimical to the public interest, when desirable enterprises might otherwise not be undertaken for want of sufficient private capital, or when unexpected causes thwarted a prosperous flow of commerce. In keeping with a natural-law view, Hamilton agreed that trade had its "fundamental laws . . . and that any violent attempts in opposition to these would commonly miscarry"; but he firmly shared Vattel's belief that government should play a positive role in what Vattel termed providing for the necessities of the nation. (Incidentally, Hamilton accepted Vattel's belief that private ownership of property was a civil right, derived from society, and not a natural right antecedent to society, as Locke and other natural-rights theorists had maintained.)¹³

The second object of good government, "to procure the true hap-

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Constitutional Revolution

[97]

ernment on the grounds that laws and institutions were far more important than "spirit," and that a people received its "manners" and morals and "national character" from the example of "people in authority," anyway. On much the same grounds he rejected the idea of the economic basis of politics—the dictum, associated with John Locke and fully developed by the Scottish legal philosopher and historian John Millar, that government was instituted primarily to protect property and therefore "power follows property." Power followed property, said Hume, only if a society's institutions permitted it to do so or channeled activity in that direction. Hume rejected Locke's thinking in another crucial respect. Locke insisted that the origin of all just governments was in a compact between governors and governed, and that the duty of the governed to obey the laws arose from the obligations of that contract. That was nonsense, Hume scoffed: most governments originated in force or fraud, and the reason for obeying them was "*because society could not otherwise subsist.*" On all three points, the positions of Montesquieu and Locke were so generally accepted in America as to amount to clichés, if not to holy writ, and on all three points Hamilton followed Hume in rejecting them.¹

In regard to the objectives of government, Hamilton's views were also unorthodox, paralleling as they did the ideas of Vattel. Virtually every member of the convention held that one primary end of government was the protection of liberty and agreed with Madison's Lockean statement that the other primary objects of civil society, and thus of government, "are the security of property and public safety." Hamilton took a much more positive position. Paraphrasing Vattel, he declared that the ends of government were three: (1) providing for "the great purposes of commerce, revenue, [and] agriculture"; (2) facilitating "domestic tranquility & happiness"; and (3) establishing "sufficient stability and strength to make us respectable abroad."²

To be sure, property and liberty were both essential in Hamilton's scheme of things. He considered an unequal distribution of property to arise inevitably from liberty in any society where industriousness was encouraged, and he believed that that inevitable tendency, in turn, was a bulwark of continued liberty. It had been pointed out by another Scotsman whose work Hamilton studied, Sir James Steuart, that modern commercial society was "a better

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1. *ibid.*, 1:37–39.

8. James Kent to Simeon Baldwin, July 18, 1786, *ibid.*, 1:50.

9. Duane's decision in *Rutgers v. Waddington*, 1784, *ibid.*, 1:401; Hamilton

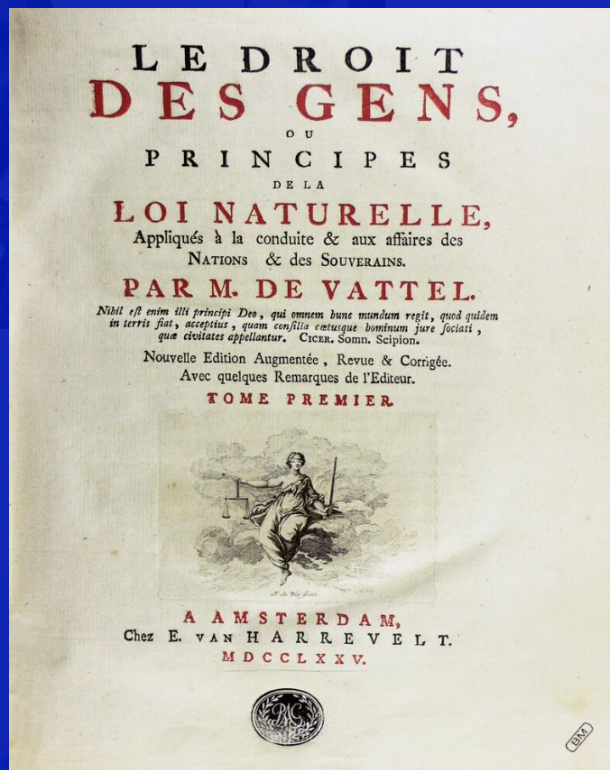
[378]

Notes to pages 53–57

cited all four authorities in his brief in the case, but drew most heavily upon Vattel. He never cited Wolff, who in fact influenced Vattel greatly; Wolff himself had drawn heavily on Leibnitz. That Hamilton had not read Vattel before 1782 is inferred from the fact that in none of the extant Hamilton documents, public or private, is Vattel mentioned before that date. The first references are in Hamilton's Practice Manual; they become frequent in his public writings thereafter.

10. There are many editions of Emmerich de Vattel, *The Law of Nations, or,*

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SECTION 84

THE HOME TRADE OF A NATION IS OF GREAT USE; IT FURNISHES ALL THE CITIZENS WITH THE MEANS OF PROCURING WHATEVER THEY WANT, AS EITHER NECESSARY, USEFUL, OR AGREEABLE: IT CAUSES A CIRCULATION OF MONEY, EXCITES INDUSTRY, ANIMATES LABOUR, AND, BY AFFORDING SUBSISTENCE TO A GREAT NUMBER OF PEOPLE, CONTRIBUTES TO INCREASE THE POPULATION AND POWER OF THE STATE.

The Past

SECTION 86

NATIONS ARE OBLIGED TO CULTIVATE THE HOME TRADE,—FIRST, BECAUSE IT IS CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED FROM THE LAW OF NATURE, THAT MANKIND OUGHT MUTUALLY TO ASSIST EACH OTHER, AND, AS FAR AS IN THEIR POWER, CONTRIBUTE TO THE PERFECTION AND HAPPINESS OF THEIR FELLOW-CREATURES: WHENCE ARISES, AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY, THE OBLIGATION TO RESIGN TO OTHERS, AT A FAIR PRICE, THOSE THINGS WHICH THEY HAVE OCCASION FOR, AND WHICH WE DO NOT DESTINE FOR OUR OWN USE.

The Past

SECTION 86

SECONDLY, SOCIETY BEING ESTABLISHED WITH THE VIEW THAT EACH MAY PROCURE WHATEVER THINGS ARE NECESSARY TO HIS OWN PERFECTION AND HAPPINESS, AND A HOME TRADE BEING THE MEANS OF OBTAINING THEM, THE OBLIGATIONS TO CARRY ON AND IMPROVE THIS TRADE ARE DERIVED FROM THE VERY COMPACT ON WHICH THE SOCIETY WAS FORMED. FINALLY, BEING ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE NATION, IT IS A DUTY THE PEOPLE OWE TO THEMSELVES, TO MAKE THIS COMMERCE FLOURISH.

The Past

SECTION 90

EVERY STATE HAS CONSEQUENTLY A RIGHT TO PROHIBIT THE ENTRANCE OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISES; AND THE NATIONS THAT ARE AFFECTED BY SUCH PROHIBITION HAVE NO RIGHT TO COMPLAIN OF IT, AS IF THEY HAD BEEN REFUSED AN OFFICE OF HUMANITY. THEIR COMPLAINTS WOULD BE RIDICULOUS, SINCE THEIR ONLY GROUND OF COMPLAINT WOULD BE THAT A PROFIT IS REFUSED TO THEM BY THAT NATION, WHO DOES NOT CHOOSE THEY SHOULD MAKE IT AT HER EXPENSE.

The Past

SECTION 94

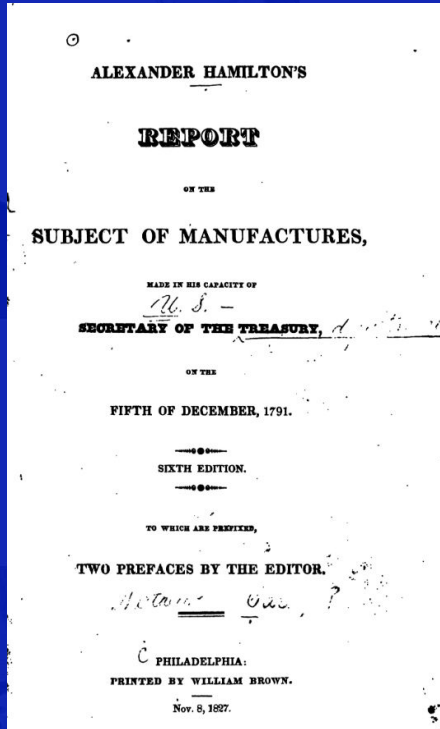
LET US ONLY OBSERVE, THAT NATIONS, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALS, ARE OBLIGED TO TRADE TOGETHER FOR THE COMMON BENEFIT OF THE HUMAN RACE, BECAUSE MANKIND STAND IN NEED OF EACH OTHER'S ASSISTANCE. STILL HOWEVER, EACH NATION REMAINS AT LIBERTY TO CONSIDER, IN PARTICULAR CASES, WHETHER IT BE CONVENIENT FOR HER TO ENCOURAGE, OR PERMIT COMMERCE; AND AS OUR DUTY TO OURSELVES IS PARAMOUNT TO OUR DUTY TO OTHERS, IF ONE NATION FINDS HERSELF IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, THAT SHE THINKS FOREIGN COMMERCE DANGEROUS TO THE STATE, SHE MAY RENOUNCE AND PROHIBIT IT.

The Past

SECTION 94

THIS THE CHINESE HAVE DONE FOR A LONG TIME TOGETHER. BUT, AGAIN, IT IS ONLY FOR VERY SERIOUS AND IMPORTANT REASONS THAT HER DUTY TO HERSELF SHOULD DICTATE SUCH A RESERVE; OTHERWISE, SHE COULD NOT REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH THE GENERAL DUTIES OF HUMANITY.

The Past



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The Past

There is, however, one maxim in his book, which ought to be posted in letters of gold, in Congress Hall and in the houses of the president and secretary of the treasury. It is worth all the rest of the work together. It is a maxim which unfortunately our statesmen have generally disregarded—and the disregard of which has cost this country millions of dollars annually, since the establishment of the federal constitution. This disregard has converted thousands of manufacturers and artificers into farmers—of farmers into cotton and tobacco planters—glutted the foreign markets with our produce—impoverished the country—excluded at least 20,000 emigrants annually, with all their skill, their talents, their industry, and their capital. In a word, there is no distress, no suffering, no paralysis of industry that has prevailed in this country, which cannot be fairly traced to the opposition between our policy and this grand maxim :

*“ Whatever tends to diminish in any country the number of artificers and manufacturers, tends to diminish the home market, the most important of all markets for the rude produce of the soil—and thereby still further to discourage agriculture.”**

This sound maxim may be fairly said to be “the Alpha and Omega,” “the law and the prophets,” as regards political economy. It is the same, with respect to that science, as “Love God above all things, and your neighbour as yourself,” in religion. The prosperity or decay of any country bears a regular proportion to its observance, or rejection. Great Britain has by every conceivable means, increased “the market for the rude produce of her own soil,” and every soil under heaven. On this basis she has erected the stupendous power she possesses, so far beyond what her natural advantages entitle her to claim. In Ireland, on the

The Past

In order to a better judgment of the means proper to be resorted to by the United States, it will be of use to advert to those which have been employed with success in other countries. The principal of these are—

I. *Protecting duties*—or duties on those foreign articles which are the rivals of the domestic ones intended to be encouraged.

Duties of this nature evidently amount to a virtual bounty on the domestic fabrics, since by enhancing the charges on foreign articles, they enable the national manufacturers to undersell all their foreign competitors. The propriety of this species of encouragement need not be dwelt upon; as it is not only a clear result from the numerous topics which have been suggested, but is sanctioned by the laws of the United States, in a variety of instances; it has the additional recommendation of being a source of revenue. Indeed, all the duties imposed on imported articles, though with an exclusive view to revenue, have the effect in contemplation; and, except where they fall on raw materials, wear a beneficent aspect towards the manufactures of the country.

The Past

ON MANUFACTURES.

51

II. *Prohibitions of rival articles, or duties equivalent to prohibitions.*

This is another and an efficacious mean of encouraging national manufactures; but in general it is only fit to be employed when a manufacture has made such a progress, and is in so many hands as to ensure a due competition, and an adequate supply on reasonable terms. Of duties equivalent to prohibitions, there are examples in the laws of the United States: and there are other cases to which the principle may be advantageously extended; but they are not numerous.

Considering a monopoly of the domestic market to its own manufacturers as the reigning policy of manufacturing nations, a similar policy on the part of the United States, in every proper instance, is dictated, it might almost be said, by the principles of distributive justice; certainly by the duty of endeavouring to secure to their own citizens a reciprocity of advantages.

III. *Prohibitions of the exportation of the materials of manufactures.*

The desire of securing a cheap and plentiful supply for the national workmen, and, where the article is either peculiar to the country, or of peculiar quality there, the jealousy of enabling foreign workmen to rival those of the nation with its own materials, are the leading motives to this species of regulation. It ought not to be affirmed, that it is in no instance proper; but it is certainly one which ought to be adopted with great circumspection, and only in very plain cases. It is seen at once, that its immediate operation is to abridge the demand and keep down the price of the produce of some other branch of industry, generally speaking, of agriculture, to the prejudice of those who carry it on; and though if it be really essential to the prosperity of any very important national manufacture, it may happen that those who are injured in the first instance, may be eventually indemnified, by the superior steadiness of an extensive domestic market depending on that prosperity: yet in a matter, in which there is so much room for nice and difficult combinations, in which such opposite considerations combat each other, prudence seems to dictate, that the expedient in question ought to be indulged with a sparing hand.

The Past

IV. *Pecuniary bounties.*

This has been found one of the most efficacious means of encouraging manufactures, and it is in some views the best; though it has not yet been practised upon by the government of the United States, (unless the allowance on the exportation of dried and pickled fish and salted meat, could be considered as a bounty,) and though it is less favoured by public opinion than some other modes, its advantages are these—

1. It is a species of encouragement more positive and direct than any other, and for that very reason, has a more immediate tendency to stimulate and uphold new enterprises, increas-

The Past

(3) Bounties have not, like high protecting duties, a tendency to produce scarcity. An increase of price is not always the immediate, though where the progress of a domestic manufacture does not counteract a rise it is commonly the ultimate, effect of an additional duty. In the interval between the laying of the duty and the proportional increase of price it may discourage importation by interfering with the profits to be expected from the sale of the article.

The Past

There is a degree of prejudice against bounties, from an appearance of giving away the public money without an immediate consideration, and from a supposition that they serve to enrich particular classes at the expense of the community.

But neither of these sources of dislike will bear a serious examination. There is no purpose to which public money can be more beneficially applied than to the acquisition of a new and useful branch of industry, no consideration more valuable than a permanent addition to the general stock of productive labor.

The Past

V. *Premiums.*

These are of a nature allied to bounties, though distinguishable from them in some important features.

Bounties are applicable to the whole quantity of an article produced or manufactured, or exported, and involve a correspondent expense—Premiums serve to reward some particular excellence or superiority, some extraordinary exertion or skill, and are dispensed only in a small number of cases. But their effect is to stimulate general effort. Contrived so as to be both honorary and lucrative, they address themselves to different passions; touching the chords as well of emulation as of interest. They are accordingly a very economical mean of exciting the enterprise of a whole community.

There are various societies in different countries, whose object is the dispensation of premiums for the encouragement of *agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce*; and though they are for the most part voluntary associations, with comparatively slender funds, their utility has been immense. Much has been done by this mean in Great Britain: Scotland in particular owes materially to it a prodigious melioration of condition. From a similar establishment in the United States, supplied and supported by the Government of the Union, vast benefits might reasonably be expected. Some further ideas on this head shall accordingly be submitted, in the conclusion of this report.

The Past

VI. *The exemption of the materials of manufactures from duty.*

The policy of that exemption, as a general rule, particularly in reference to new establishments, is obvious. *It can hardly ever be advisable to add the obstructions of fiscal burdens to the difficulties which naturally embarrass a new manufacture ;* and where it is matured, and in condition to become an object of revenue, it is, generally speaking, better that the fabric, than the material, should be the subject of taxation. Ideas of proportion between

The Past

VII. *Drawbacks of the duties which are imposed on the materials of manufactures.*

It has already been observed as a general rule, that duties on those materials, ought, with certain exceptions, to be forborne. Of these exceptions, three cases occur, which may serve as examples—One, where the material is itself an object of general or extensive consumption, and a fit and productive source of revenue—Another, where a manufacture of a similar kind, the competition of which with a like domestic article is desired to be restrained, partakes of the nature of a raw material, from being capable, by a further process, to be converted into a manufacture of a different kind, the introduction or growth of which is desired to be encouraged—A third, where the material itself is a production of the country, and in sufficient abundance to furnish a cheap and plentiful supply to the national manufacturers.

Under the first description comes the article of molasses. It is not only a fair object of revenue; but being a sweet, it is just that the consumers of it should pay a duty as well as the consumers of sugar.

The Past

VIII. The encouragement of new inventions and discoveries, at home, and of the introduction into the United States of such as may have been made in other countries : particularly those which relate to machinery.

This is among the most useful and unexceptionable of the aids which can be given to manufactures. The usual means of that encouragement are pecuniary rewards, and, for a time, exclusive privileges. The first must be employed, according to the occasion, and the utility of the invention, or discovery. For the last, so far as respects "authors and inventors," provision has been made by law. But it is desirable, in regard to improvements and secrets of extraordinary value, to be able to extend the same benefit to introducers, as well as authors and inventors ; a policy which has been practised with advantage in other countries. Here, however, as in some other cases, there is cause to regret, that the competency of the authority of the national Government to the good, which might be done, is not without a question. Many aids might be given to industry ; many internal improvements of primary magnitude might be promoted, by an authority operating throughout the Union, which cannot be effected as well, if at all, by an authority confined within the limits of a single state.

The Past

IX. *Judicious regulations for the inspection of manufactured commodities.*

This is not among the least important of the means, by which the prosperity of manufactures may be promoted. It is, indeed, in many cases one of the most essential. Contributing to prevent frauds upon consumers at home, and exporters to foreign countries—to improve the quality and preserve the character of the national manufactures, it cannot fail to aid the expeditious and advantageous sale of them, and to serve as a guard against successful competition from other quarters. The reputation of the flour and lumber of some states, and of the potash of others, has been established by an attention to this point. And the like good name might be procured for those articles, wheresoever produced, by a judicious and uniform system of inspection, throughout the ports of the United States. A like system might also be extended with advantage to other commodities.

The Past

X. The facilitating of pecuniary remittances from place to place—

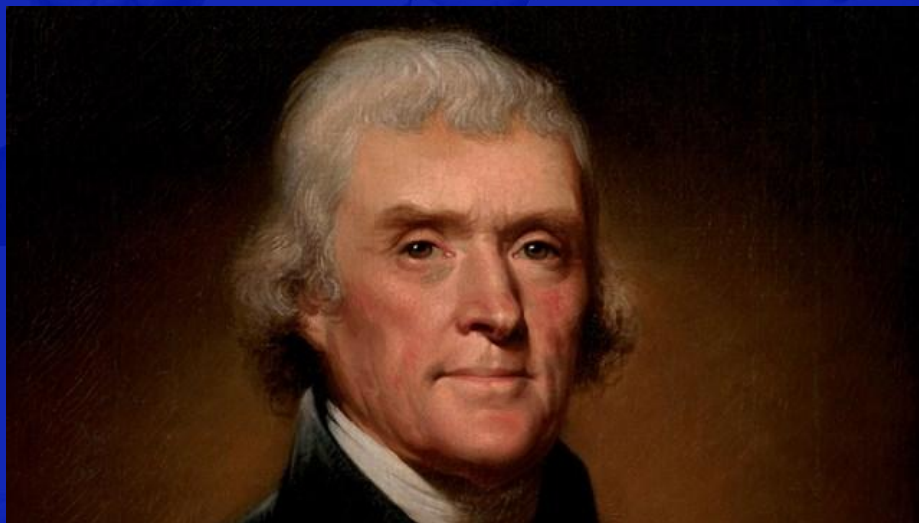
Is a point of considerable moment to trade in general, and to manufactures in particular ; by rendering more easy the purchase of raw materials and provisions, and the payment for manufactured supplies. A general circulation of bank paper, which is to be expected from the institution lately established, will be a most valuable mean to this end. But much good would also accrue from some additional provisions respecting inland bills of exchange. If those drawn in one state, payable in another, were made negotiable every where, and interest and damages allowed in case of protest, it would greatly promote negotiations between the citizens of different states, by rendering them more secure ; and, with it the convenience and advantage of the merchants and manufacturers of each.

The Past

XI. The facilitating of the transportation of commodities.

Improvements favouring this object intimately concern all the domestic interests of a community; but they may without impropriety be mentioned as having an important relation to manufactures. There is perhaps scarcely any thing, which has been better calculated to assist the manufactures of Great Britain, than the meliorations of the public roads of that kingdom, and the great progress which has been of late made in opening canals. Of the former, the United States stand much in need; for the latter they present uncommon facilities.

The Past



President Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809

The Past

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY;

ON THE SUBJECT OF

PUBLIC ROADS AND CANALS;

MADE

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF SENATE,

OF MARCH 2, 1807.

APRIL 12, 1808.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE.

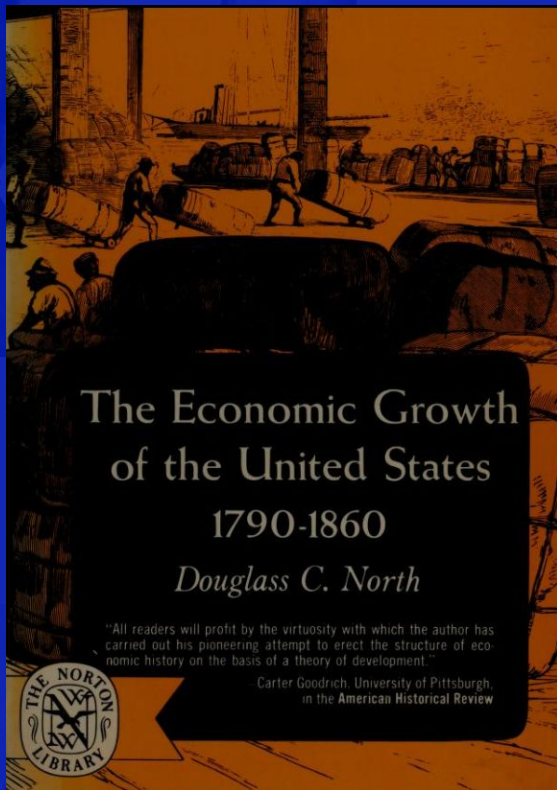
WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY R. C. WEIGHTMAN:

1808.

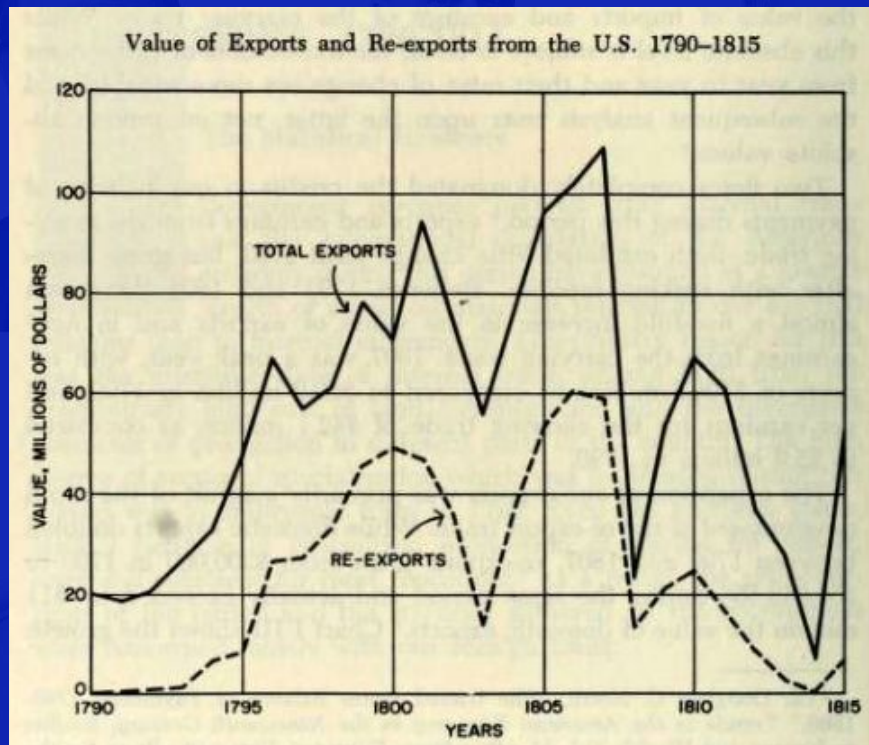
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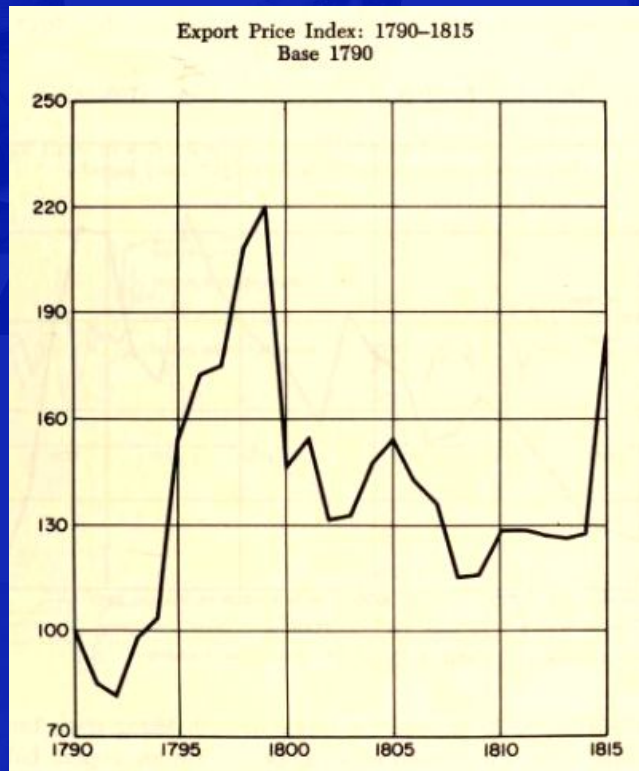
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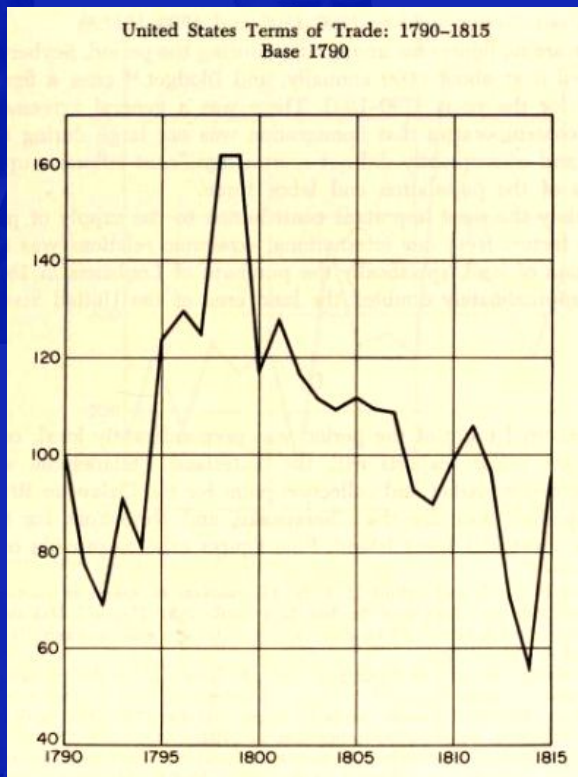
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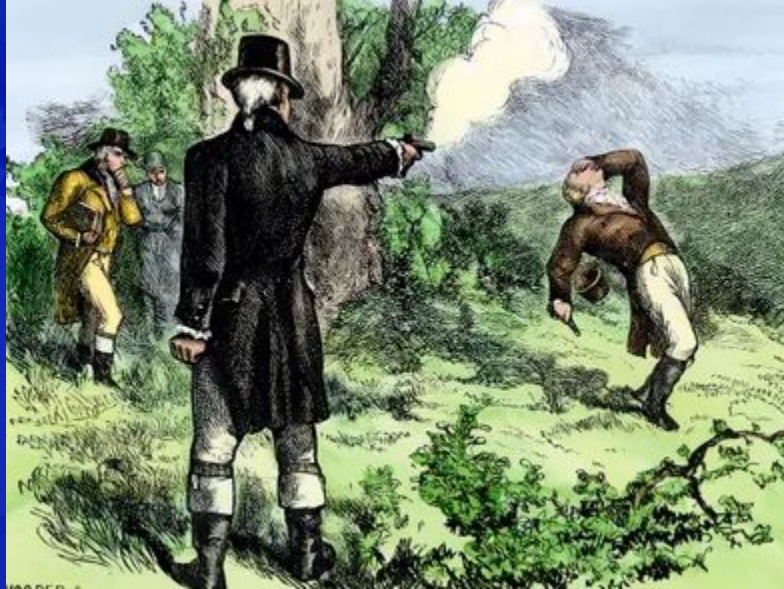
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Burr Murders Hamilton 1804. A perfect metaphor.

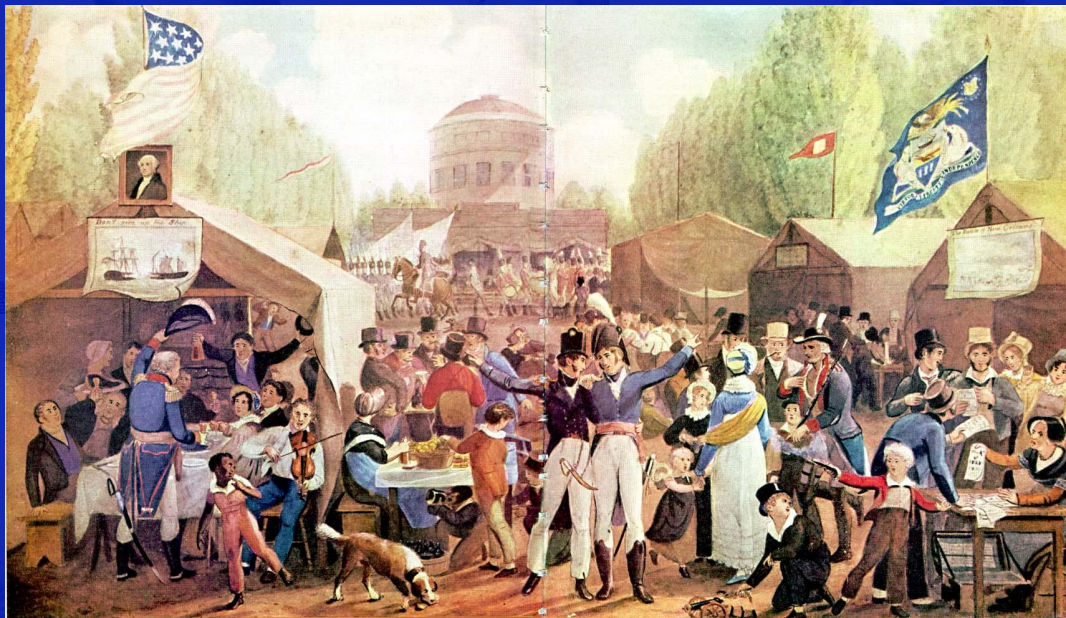
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War of 1812

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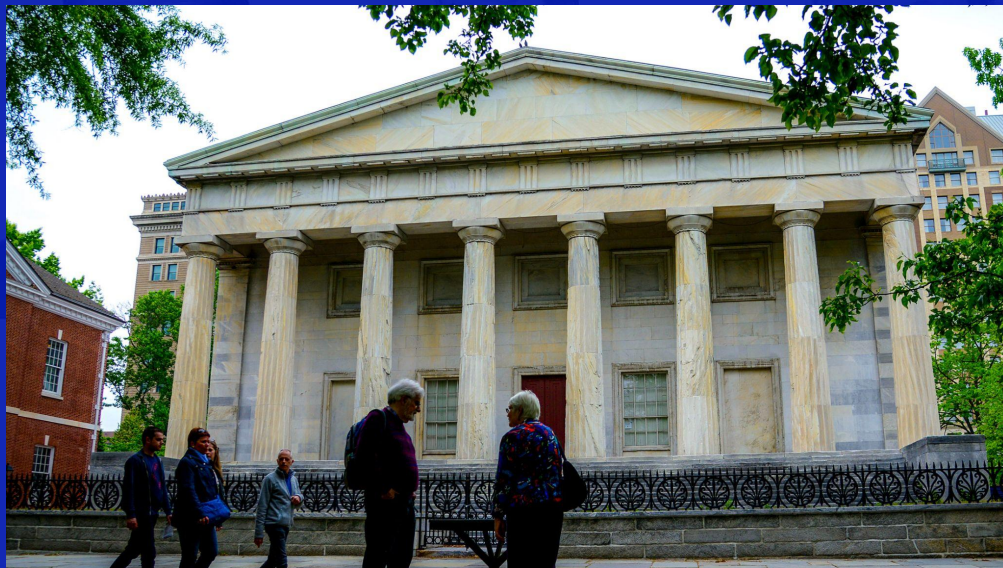
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The Era of Good Feelings

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The Past



The Second Bank of the United States in Philadelphia

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The Past

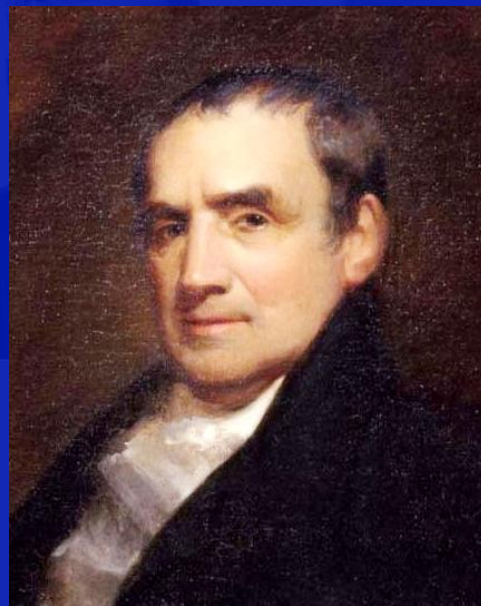


Secretary of the Treasury Alexander James Dallas

The Past



Alexander James Dallas



Mathew Carey

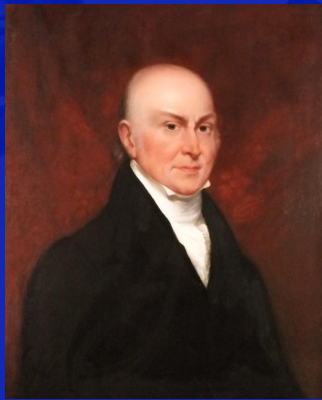
Co-Leaders of Pennsylvania Democratic-Republican Party

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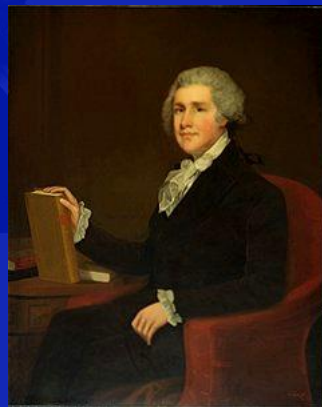
The Past



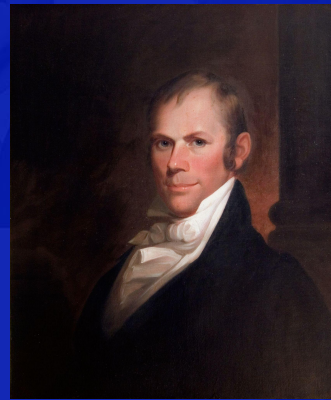
President Monroe



Secretary of State
John Quincy
Adams



Secretary of the
Treasury
Alexander James
Dallas



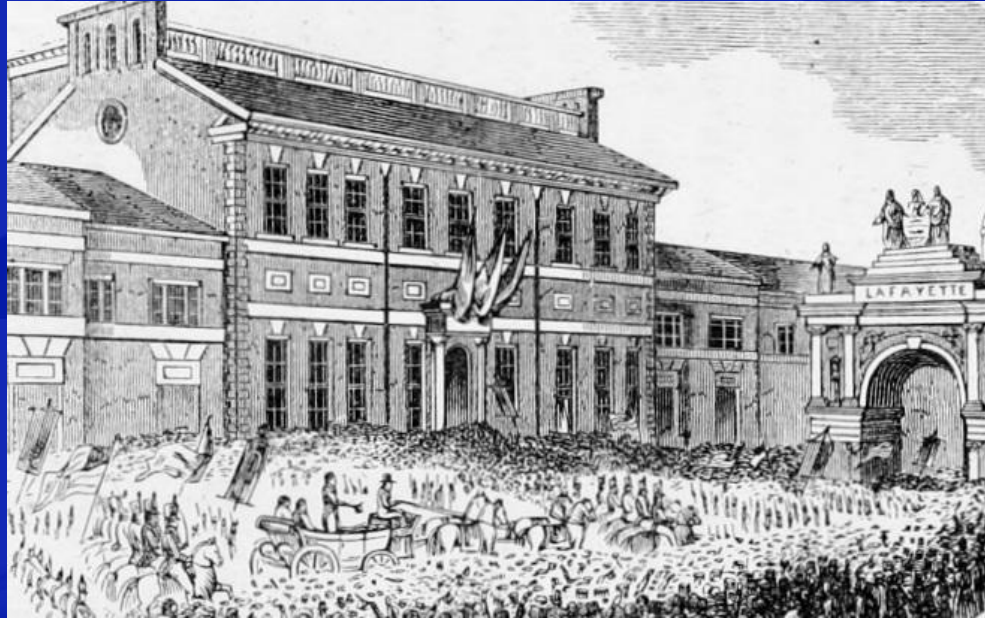
Speaker of the
House Henry Clay

The Past



Portrait of General Lafayette by Samuel Morse in 1826

The Past



Lafayette's welcoming parade in Philadelphia

The Past



Friedrich List, translator for Lafayette on his American visit
Settles in Pennsylvania 1824-1832, then returns to Germany

The Past



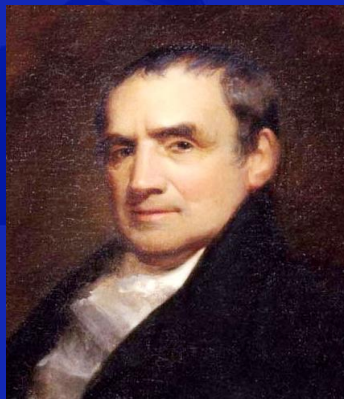
“I herewith declare war against the system of Adam Smith on behalf of the American System of political economy.”

Speech before the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of
Manufacture and the Mechanic Arts, 1827

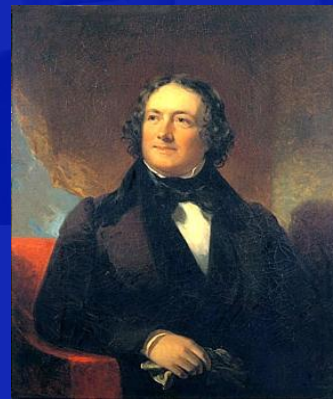
The Past



Friedrich List



Mathew Carey

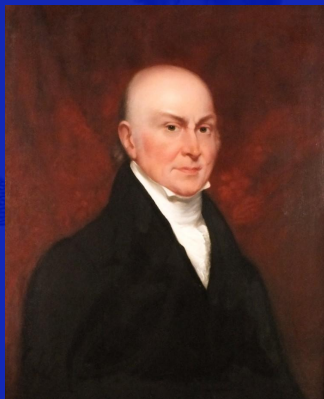


Nicholas Biddle

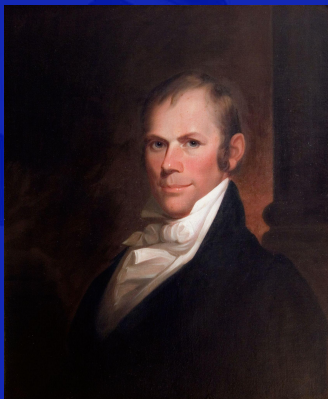
Pennsylvania Triumvirate

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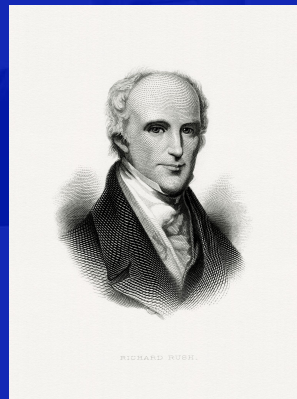
The Past



President John
Quincy Adams

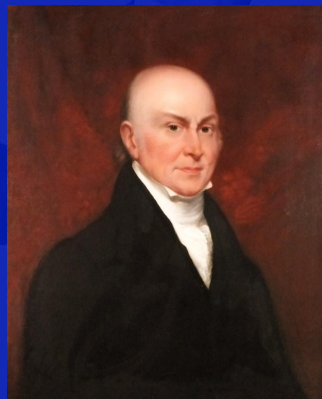


Secretary of State
Henry Clay



Secretary of the
Treasury Richard
Rush

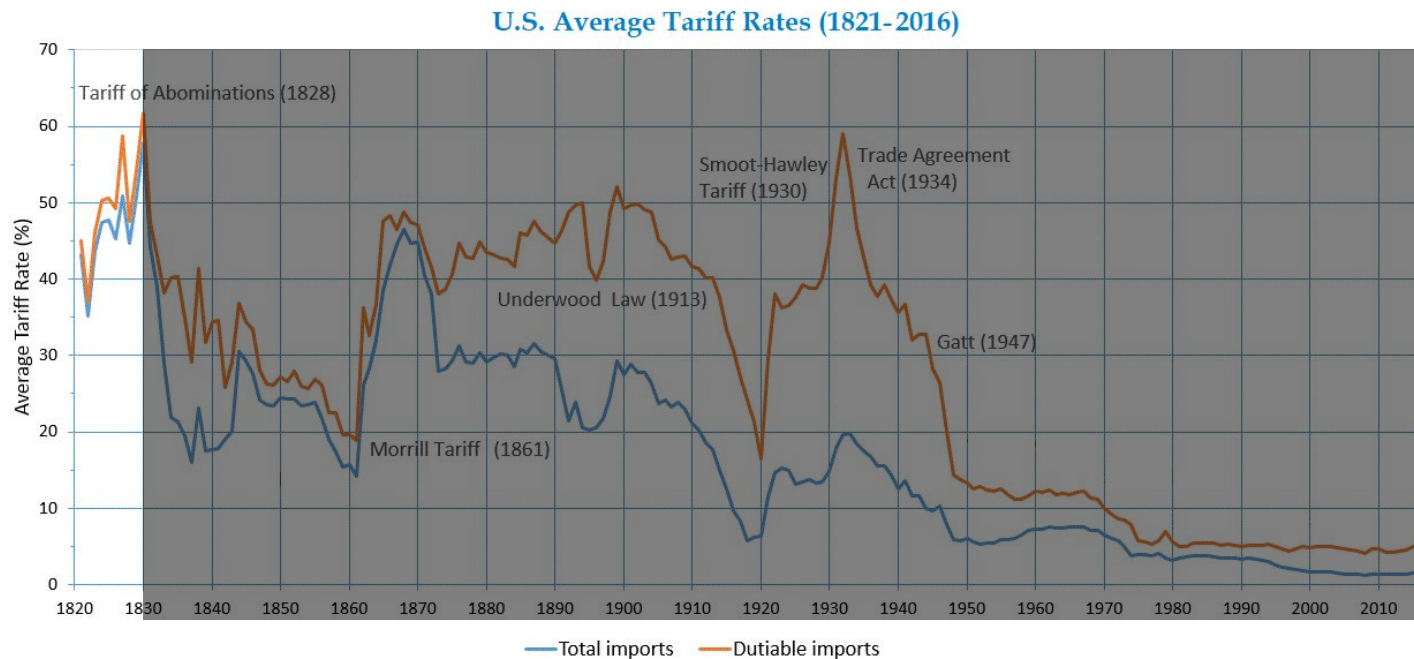
The Past



“America does not go abroad in search of monsters to destroy”

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The Past



Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States 1789-1945, U.S. International Trade Commission, dataweb.usitc.gov

The Past

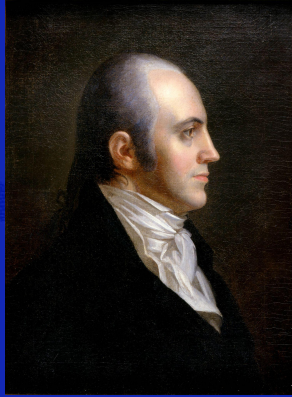
The National Road
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal
Louisville and Portland Canal
Dismal Swamp Canal

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (1st US Passenger Railroad)

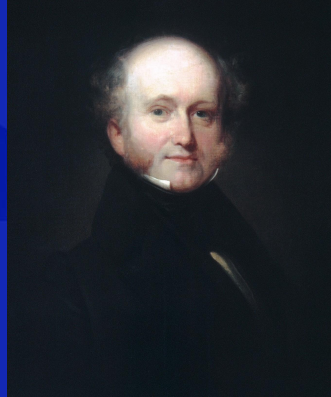
Internal Improvements under President John Quincy Adams

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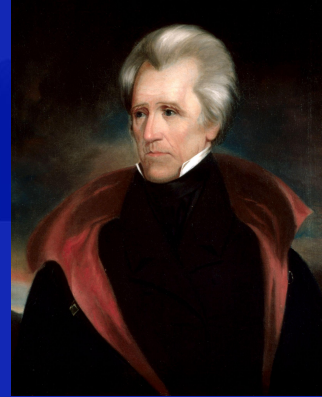
The Past



Aaron Burr

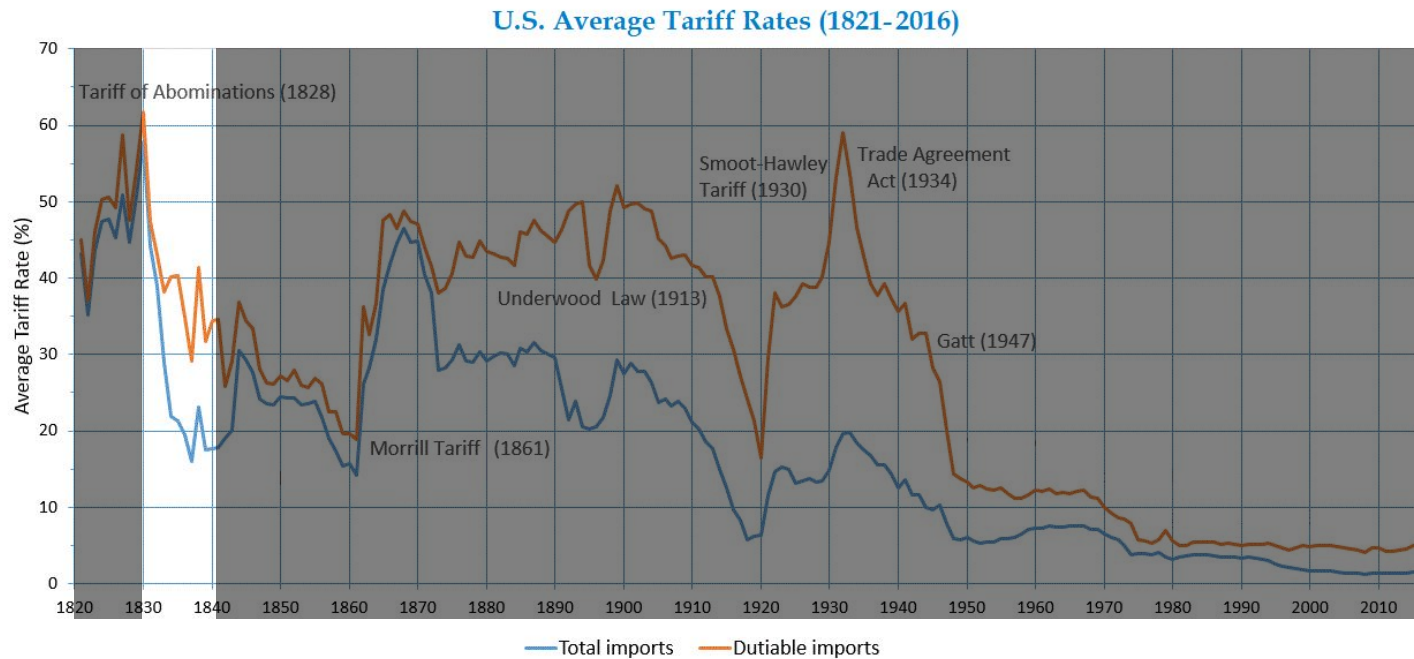


Martin Van Buren



Andrew Jackson

The Past



Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States 1789-1945, U.S. International Trade Commission, dataweb.usitc.gov

The Past

Andrew Jackson was the People's President, and his election came at a time when the vote was finally being extended to those who did not own property. To clean out the bureaucracy, Jackson removed 10 percent of the federal workforce. He launched a campaign to sweep out government corruption. Totally. He didn't want government corruption. He expanded benefits for veterans. He battled the centralized financial power that brought influence at our citizens' expense. He imposed tariffs on foreign countries to protect American workers. That sounds very familiar. Wait till you see what's going to be happening pretty soon, folks. (Laughter.) It's time. It's time.

President Trump remarks on Andrew Jackson

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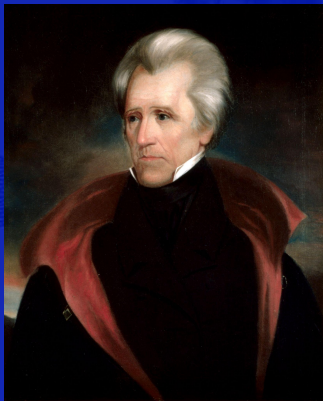
The Past



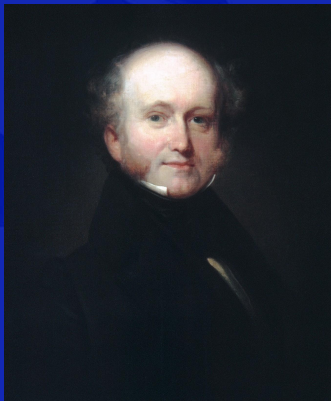
The Bank War

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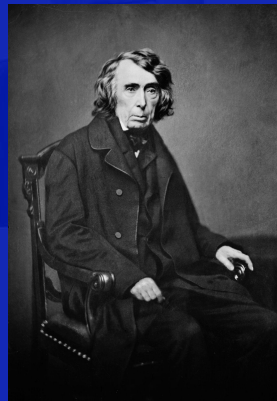
The Past



Andrew Jackson

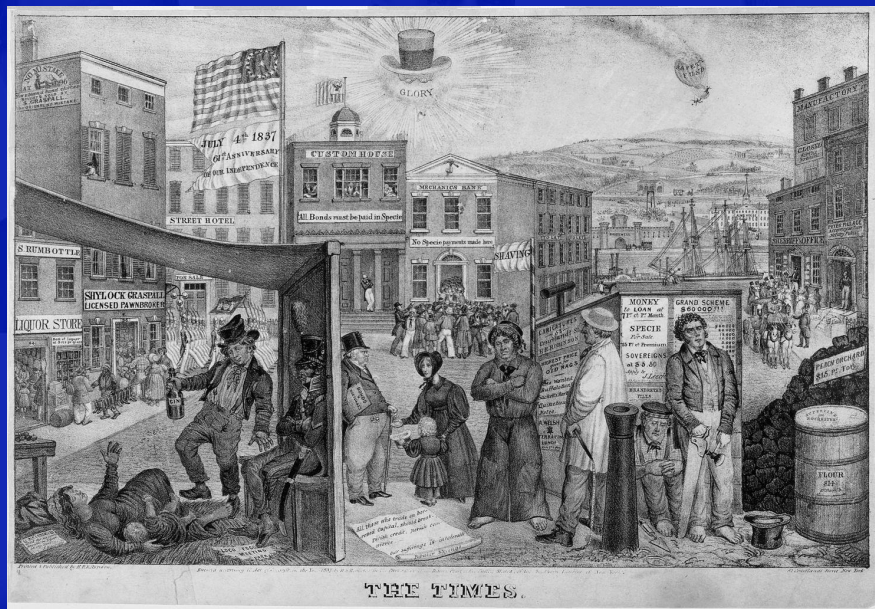


Martin Van Buren



Roger Taney

The Past



The Panic of 1837

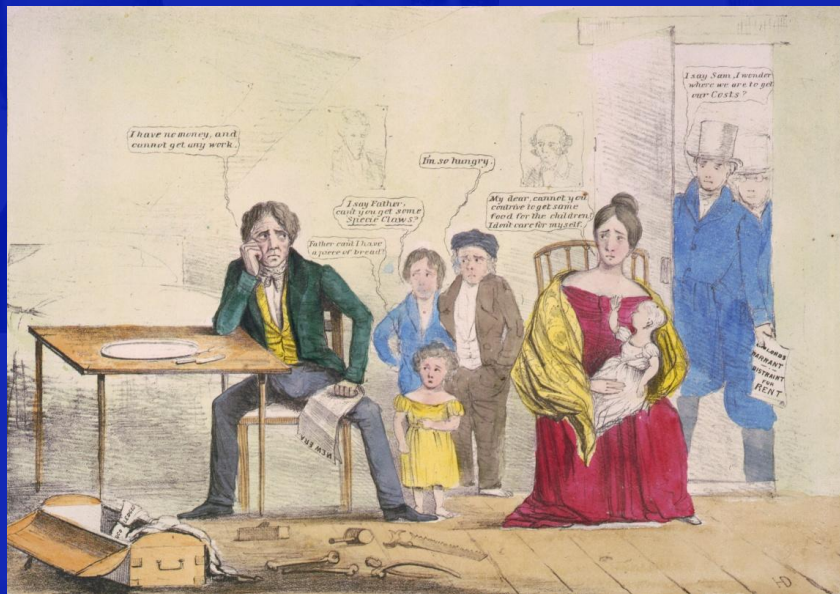
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The Past



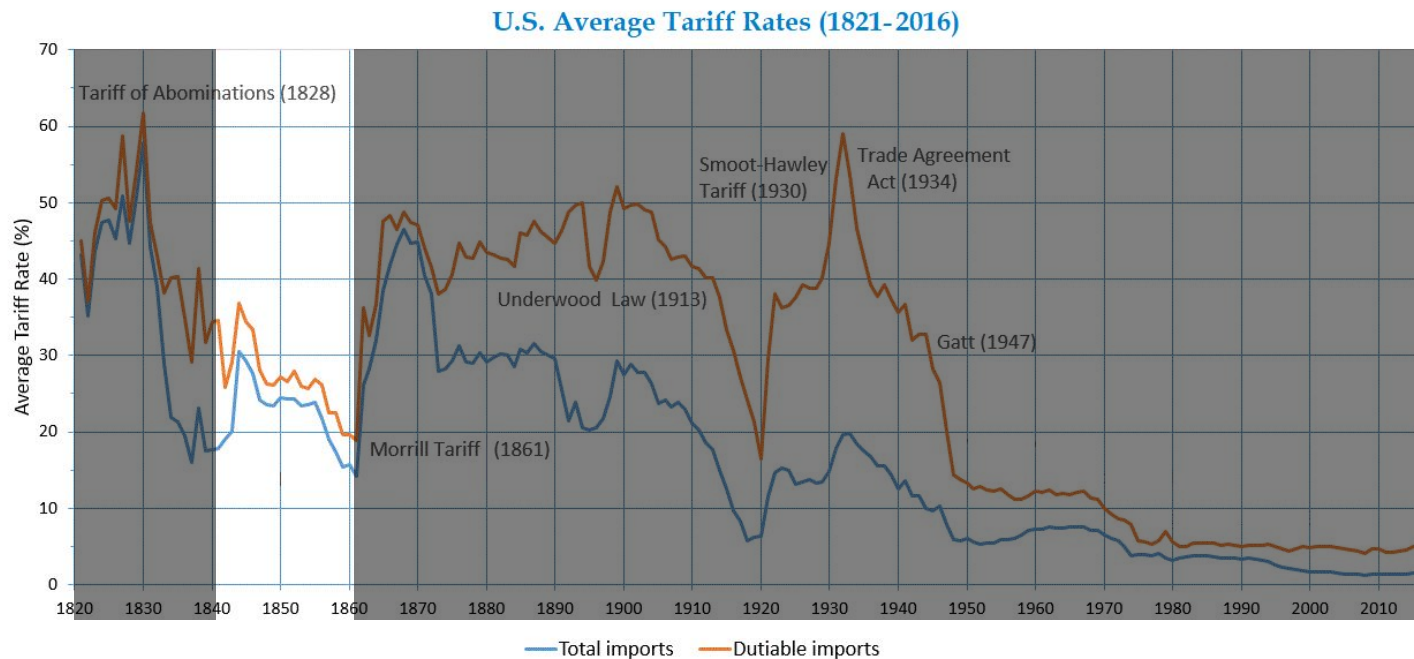
The Panic of 1837

The Past



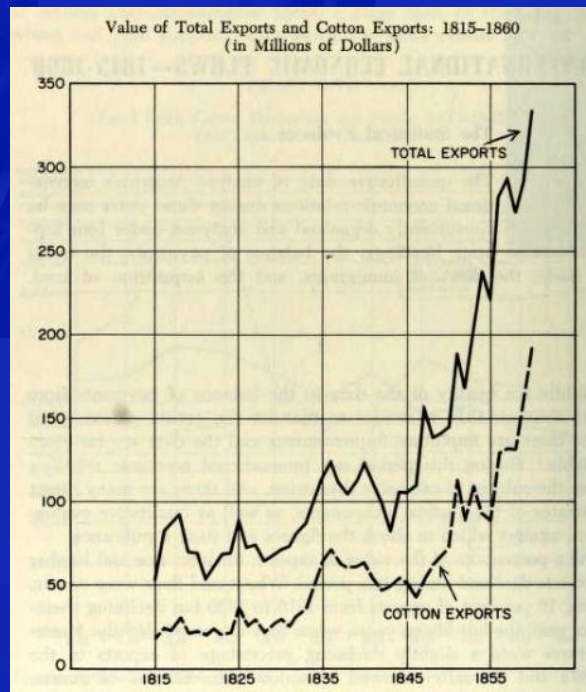
The Panic of 1837

The Past



Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States 1789-1945, U.S. International Trade Commission, dataweb.usitc.gov

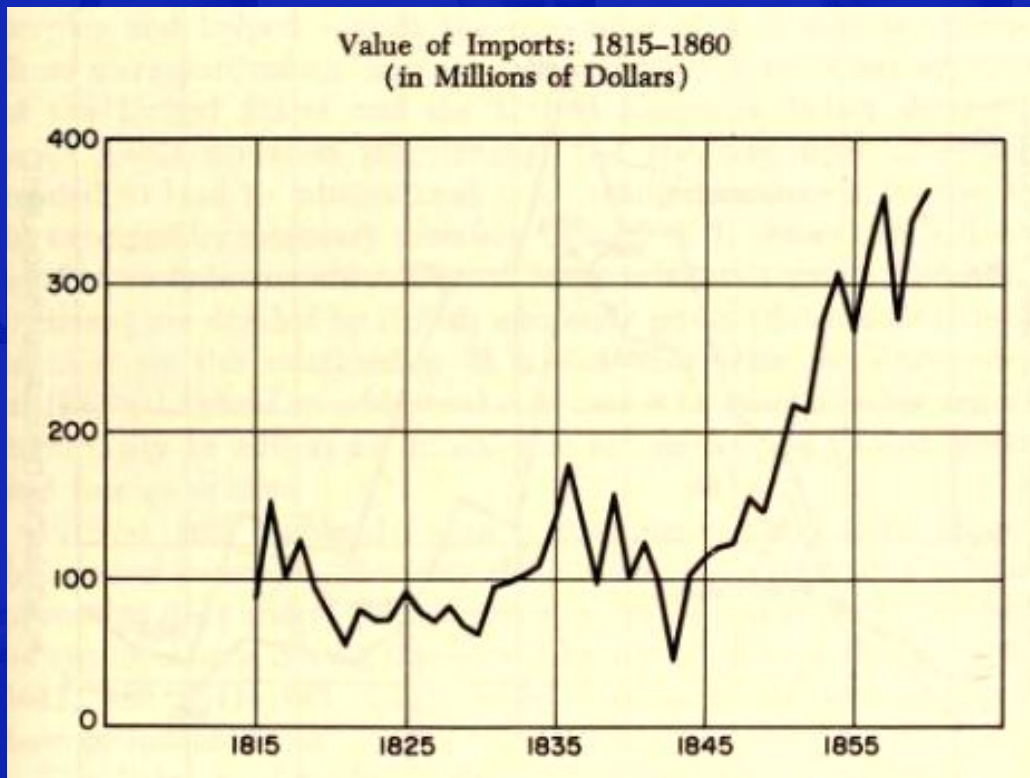
The Past



The Rise of King Cotton

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The Past



The Past



The American Treason Faction



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The Past

Boston Brahmins

Essex Junto

Lowell

Cabot

Higginson

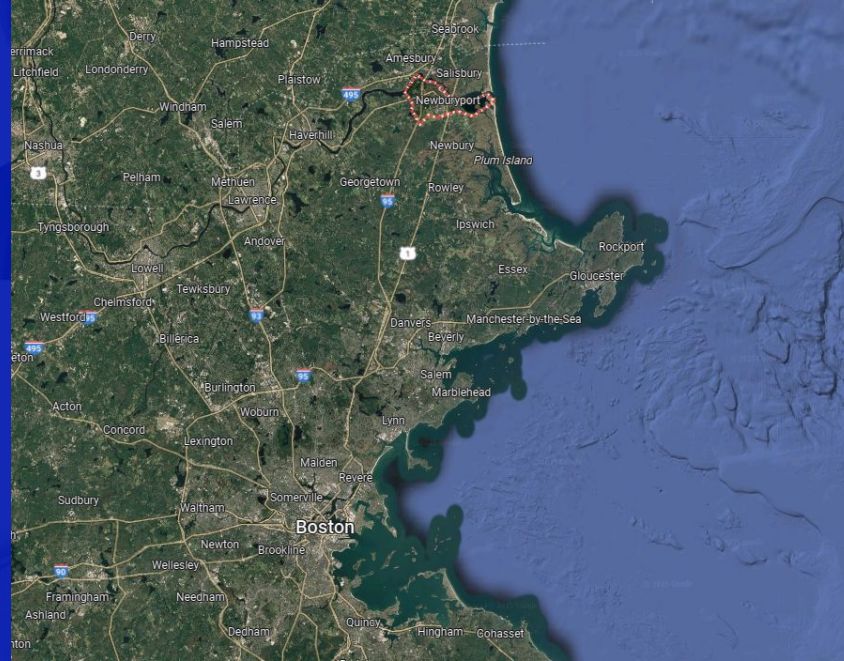
Coolidge



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The Past Newburyport, Massachusetts

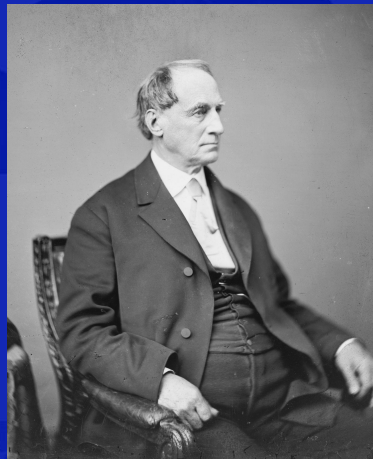


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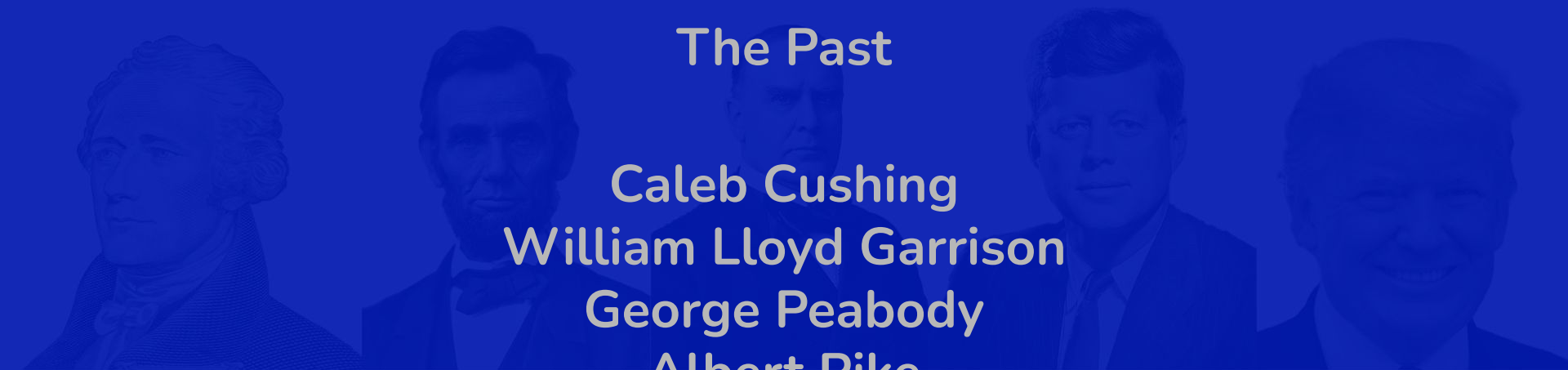
The Past

Caleb Cushing



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The Past

Caleb Cushing
William Lloyd Garrison
George Peabody
Albert Pike



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John A. Quitman
Thomas Cooper

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Massachusetts Bank (later First National Bank of Boston)

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The Past

Wall Street

Aaron Burr and his Manhattan Company

August Belmont, American agent for House of Rothschild



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The Past

The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry



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The background of the slide is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this background are several faint, semi-transparent images. At the top, there are five portraits of men, likely political figures, arranged horizontally. Below these portraits, there are several smaller, more detailed images showing historical scenes, including what appears to be a battle scene with soldiers and a crowd of people. The overall theme of the background imagery is American history and political events.

The Past

The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry
B'nai B'rith
Knights of the Golden Circle
Young America

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The Past

Knights of the Golden Circle
Young America
Both financed by August Belmont

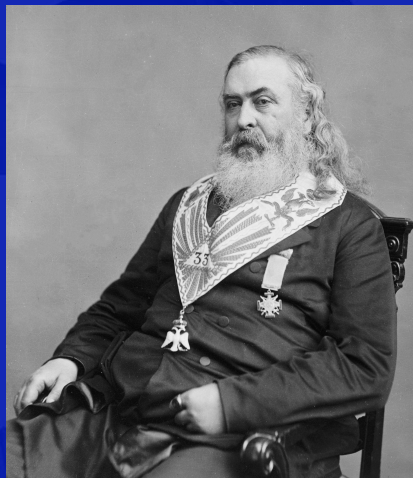


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The Past

Albert Pike, lifelong friend and protege of Caleb Cushing



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The Past

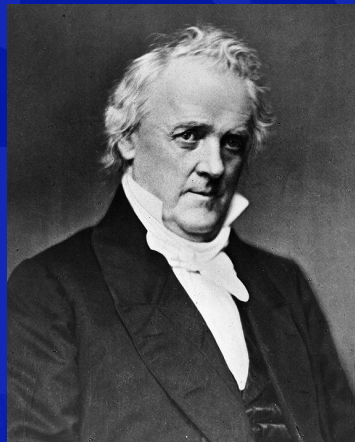
Albert Pike steps up as leader of the Southern Scottish Rite following the death of John A. Quitman in 1858

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The Past

President James Buchanan shifts US money and weapons
down south to arm the insurrectionists

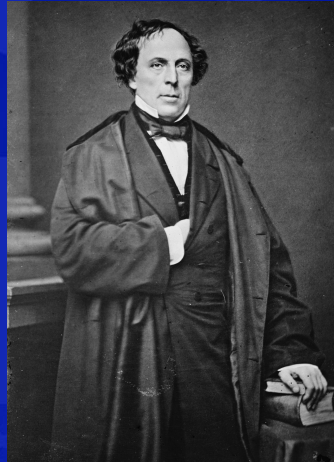


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The Past

Buchanan's Secretary of War John Floyd was a member of the
Knights of the Golden Circle



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The Past

“Floyd, the Secretary of War, scattered the army so that much of it could be captured when hostilities should commence, and distributed the cannon and small arms from Northern arsenals throughout the South so as to be on hand when treason wanted them.”

-Ulysses S. Grant

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The Past

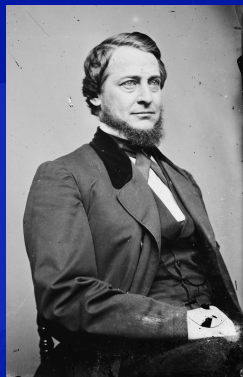
P.G.T. Beauregard was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle and the man who initiated the firing on Fort Sumter



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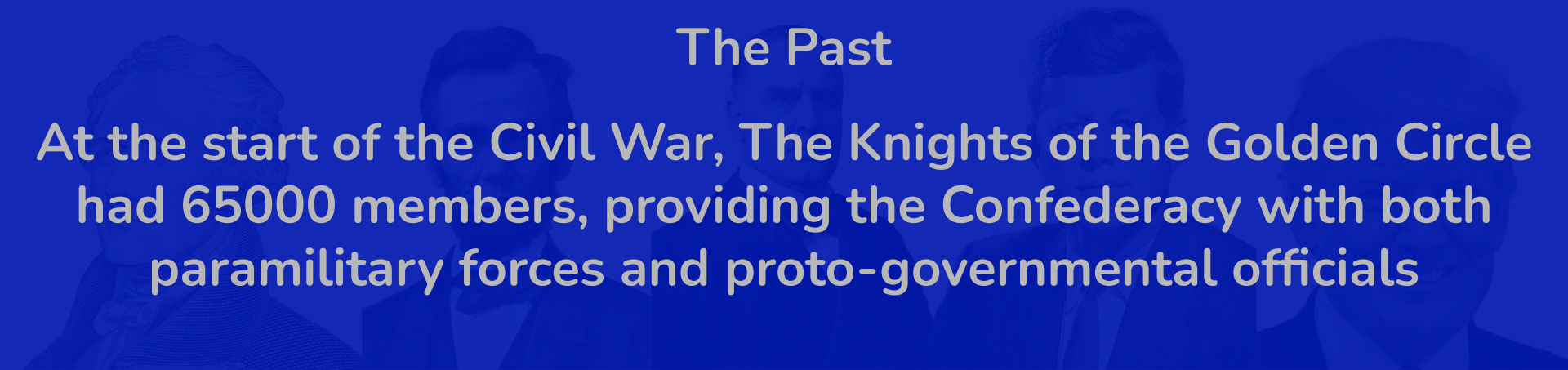
The Past

Clement Vallandigham leader of Knights of the Golden Circle during the Civil War. Good friends with Edwin Stanton before the war.



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The Past

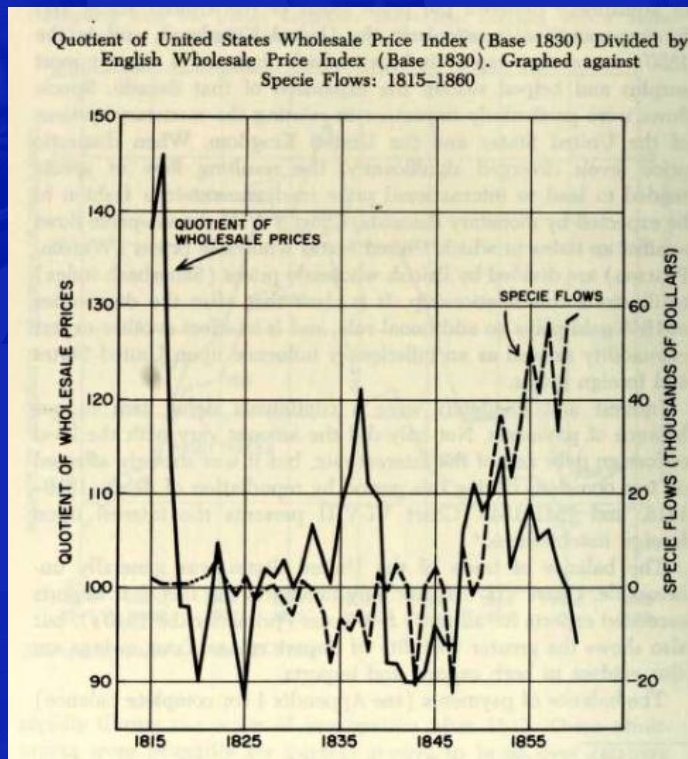
At the start of the Civil War, The Knights of the Golden Circle had 65000 members, providing the Confederacy with both paramilitary forces and proto-governmental officials



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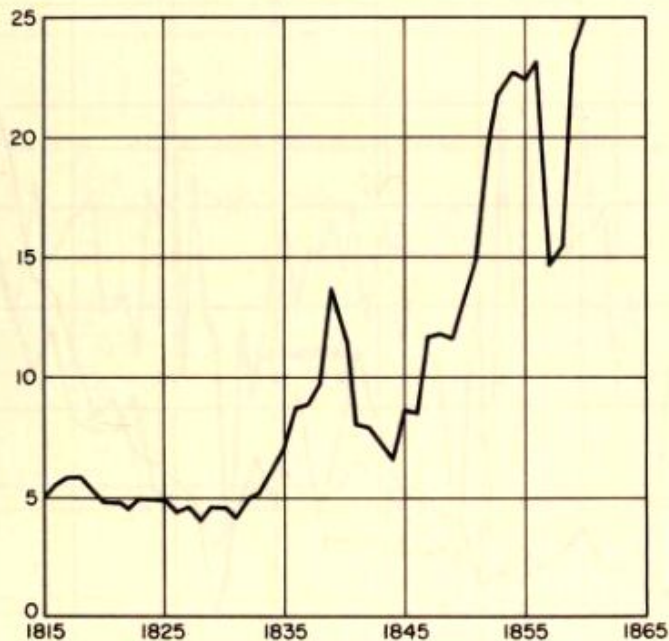
The Past



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The Past

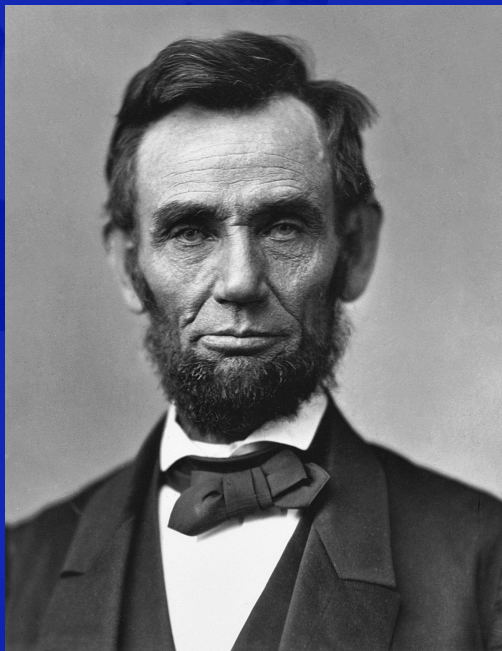
Interest and Dividends on Foreign Indebtedness: 1815–1860
(in Millions of Dollars)



The Past



The Past



President Abraham Lincoln

The Past

“During my whole political life, I have loved and revered him [Henry Clay] as a teacher and leader.”

President Abraham Lincoln

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The Past

“I was an old Henry Clay Tariff Whig. In old times I made more speeches on that subject than any other. I have not since changed my views.”

President Abraham Lincoln

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“I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman’s dance. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system, and a high protective tariff.”

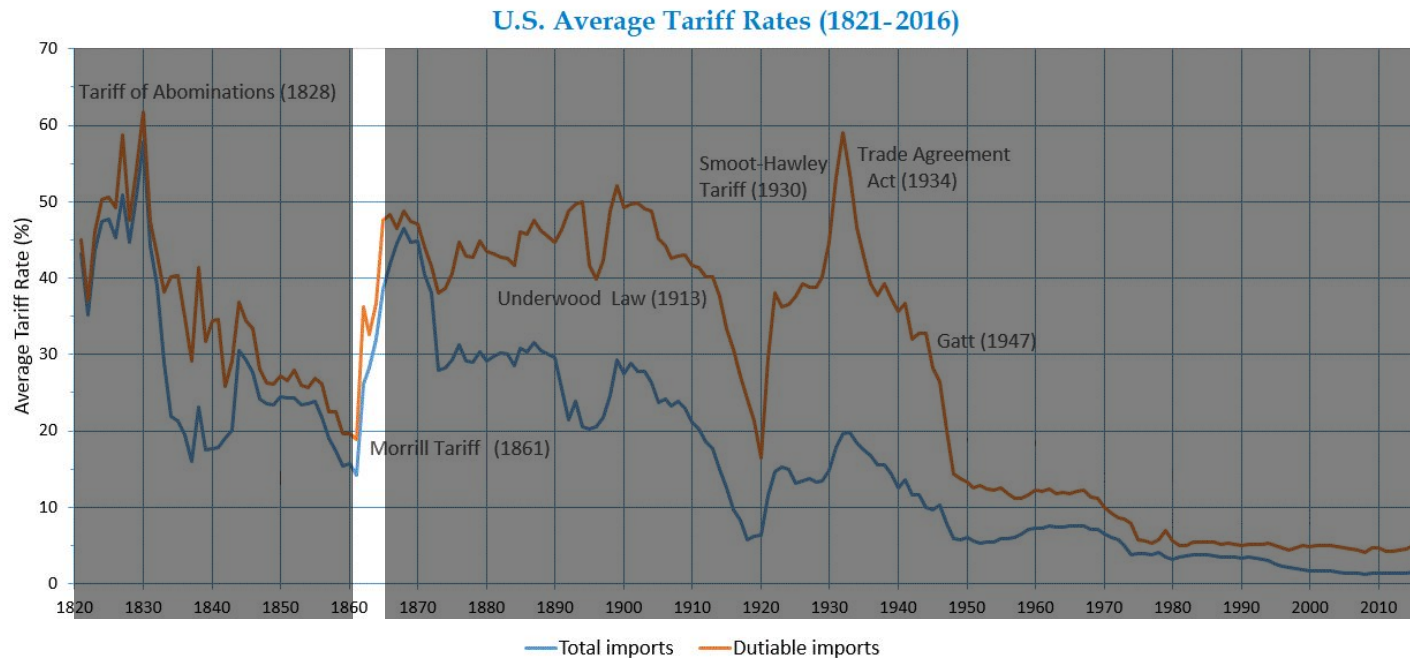
President Abraham Lincoln

The Past



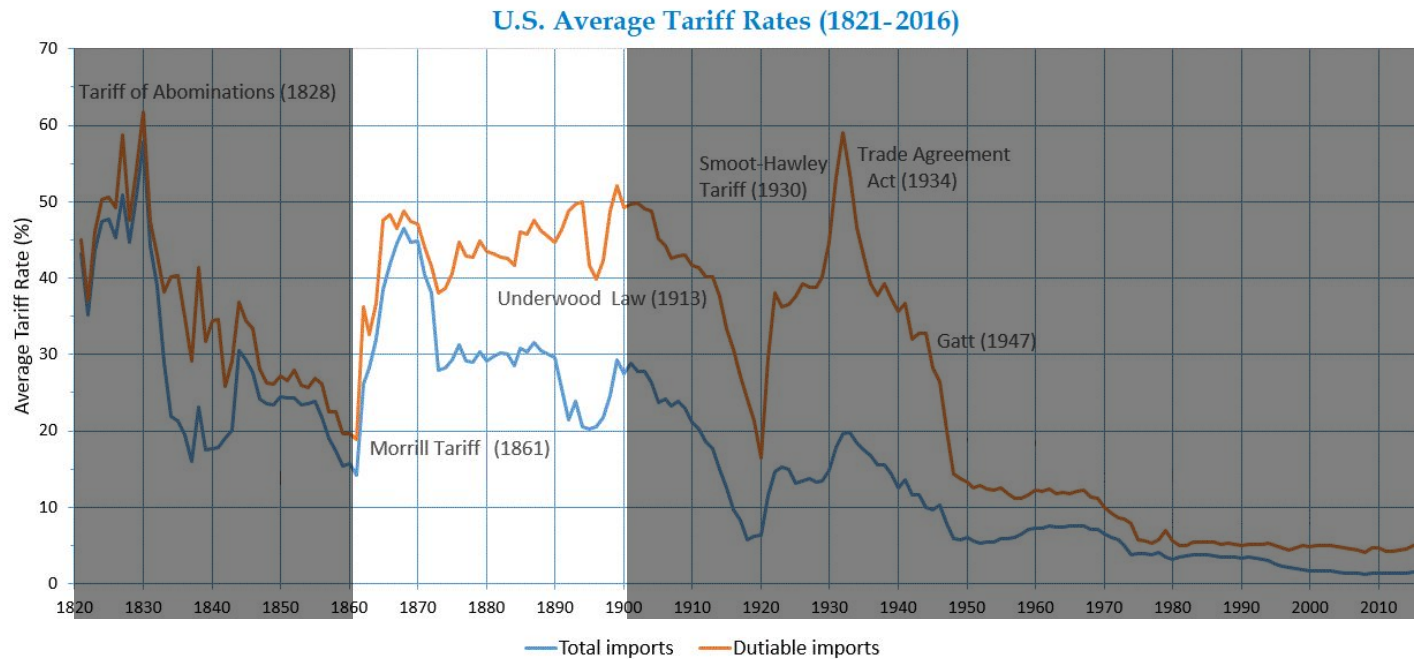
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Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States 1789-1945, U.S. International Trade Commission, dataweb.usitc.gov

The Past



Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States 1789-1945, U.S. International Trade Commission, dataweb.usitc.gov

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The Past

No. 88.]

THE ADVANTAGES

[4 pp.]

OF THE

NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM



The national banking system is not a monopoly. Its privileges are free to all. Any five persons having \$50,000 of collective capital can organize a national bank, deposit bonds and receive circulation upon them. Nor is the capital stock of national banks in the hands of capitalists. Among the shareholders may be found persons in every rank of life; and great numbers of widows and children rely for their support upon these institutions. In the year 1876, the total number of national bank shares was 6,605,830, and of shareholders 208,488. More than one-half of these shareholders each held less than \$1,000 in stock, and the average amount held by each one of the total number of shareholders was \$2,400 only.

PRIVILEGES.

It is stated by the opponents of the system that the national bankers deposit United States bonds with the United States Treasurer and receive annual interest upon them; that in addition they receive circulating notes upon the bonds so deposited, and loan these circulating notes, thus receiving double interest, once on the bonds and again on the circulation issued, on the security of the bonds.

In answer to this it is sufficient to show from the actual business of to-day, the cost of starting a national bank, the profits which such bank can expect to make, and the taxes and expenses it will have to pay. After at least five persons with at least \$50,000 in hand, have determined to organize a national bank, the first step is to purchase United States bonds upon which to obtain circulating notes. The only United States bonds now in the market, which do not mature in less than a year are the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds. The four and one-half percents are to-day at a premium of 11 per cent., and the fours at a premium of 9 per cent. Fifty thousand 4 per cent. bonds at 9 per cent. premium cost \$54,000. The new bank therefore will probably buy \$50,000 four per cents, on which it has to pay a premium of \$4,000.

It deposits these bonds in the United States Treasury at Washington and receives thereon \$45,000 in circulating notes. Of these notes \$4,500 are at once required to pay the premium on the bonds purchased, reducing the amount of circulation available to the bank to \$40,500. Five per cent. of the total circulation received (\$2,225) must be kept as a reserve fund in Washington for its redemption, reducing the loanable amount to \$38,275. How now stands the account? The bank has \$50,000 bonds in Washington on which it receives \$2,000 per annum in interest. It also has \$38,275 in notes which it can loan, say at 8 per cent., for \$3,062 per annum. Its total income from these sources is therefore \$5,062. On the other hand, the bank pays an annual tax of 1 per cent. to the United States Government on the circulation received. One per cent. on \$45,000 is \$450. Deduct this from the total income of \$5,062, and we have a net profit of \$4,612, which must be further slightly reduced by the annual expense of redemptions. Now in order to become a national bank the

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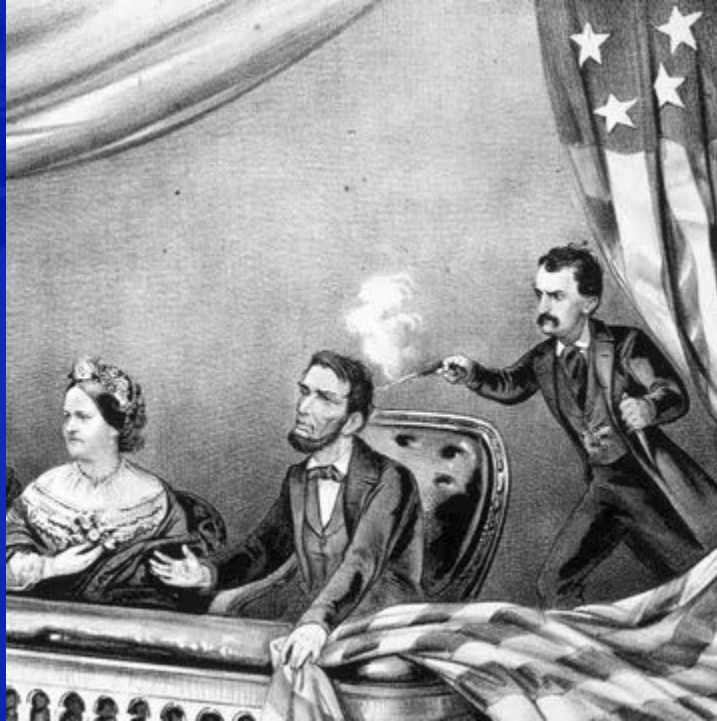
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Lincoln Funeral Cortège, Buffalo NY

The Past

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION
OF OUR
FINANCIAL POLICY
DURING THE
SOUTHERN REBELLION.

BY
SIMON NEWCOMB.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
448 & 445 BROADWAY.
1865.

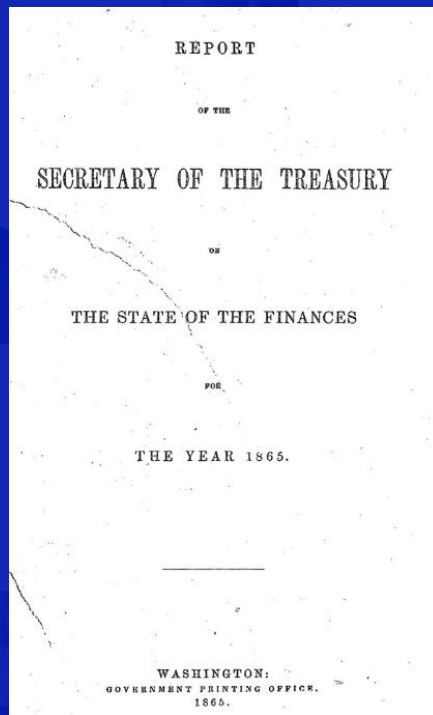
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Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch

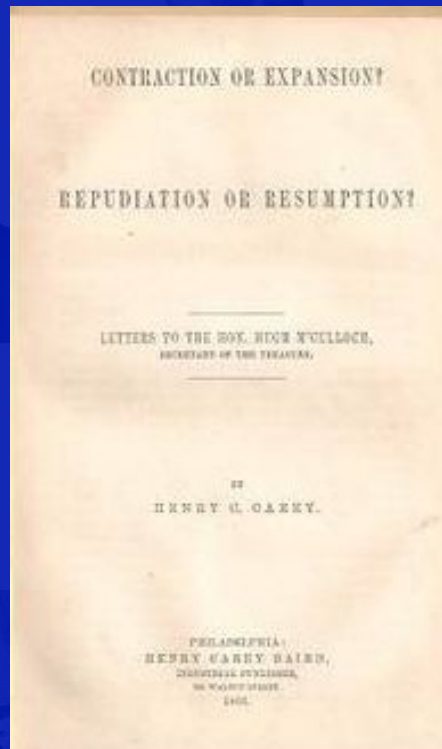
The Past



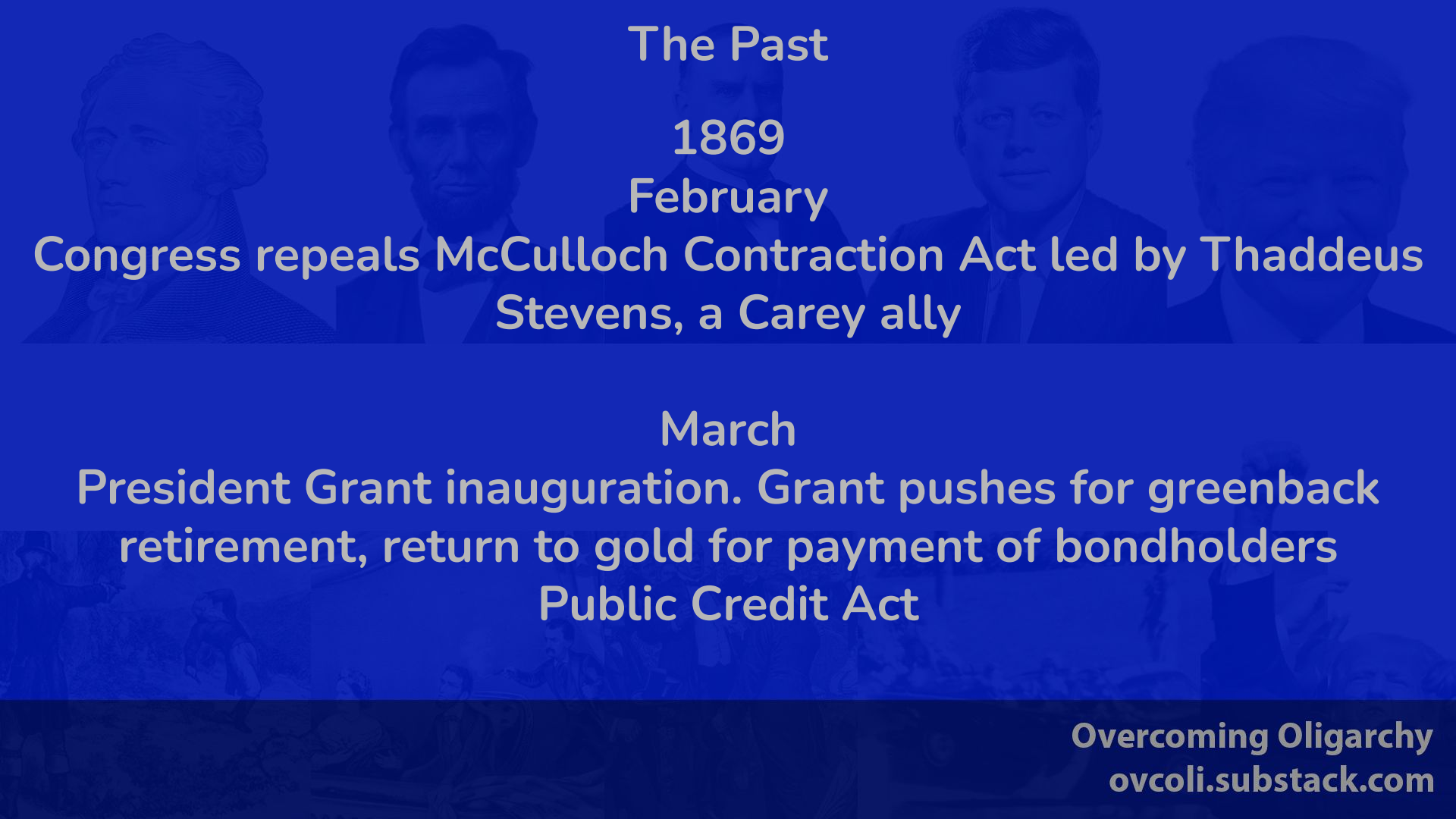
Treasury Secretary Hugh McCulloch

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The Past

1869

February

Congress repeals McCulloch Contraction Act led by Thaddeus Stevens, a Carey ally

March

President Grant inauguration. Grant pushes for greenback retirement, return to gold for payment of bondholders
Public Credit Act

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April 1874 Inflation of Currency Bill

\$400 million greenback increase

New York and Boston make massive push on Grant to veto led
by John Murray Forbes in Boston and August Belmont in NY

Grant vetoes bill

GOP in complete disarray

Democrats win 1874 landslide in House. Take the House for
the first time since 1854

The Past

1875 Democratic Convention

Allen/Carey ticket sole issue is repeal of Specie Resumption Act

Boston/NY terrified

August Belmont, lifelong Democrat, starts funding Republican Rutherford B. Hayes

With Hayes victory, GOP split

Pennsylvania Industrial League breaks with Henry Carey, endorses gold standard

From this moment on GOP becomes party of gold standard

The Past

Specie Resumption Act 1879

Rutherford B. Hayes President

John Sherman Secretary Treasury

British and Wall Street now control US currency

Foreign bond sales in gold arranged through Houses of
Rothschild and Morgan

Morton Bliss and Company, August Belmont (Rothschilds),
Seligman Brothers, Drexel-Morgan

Panic of 1884

Panic of 1893

The Past

New Competing Economic Theories



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Member, Board of Directors of the Manchester Cotton Exchange

Family owned textile mills bought American slave cotton

Sold textiles at barrel of a gun in British India, traded for opium to be pushed on the Chinese

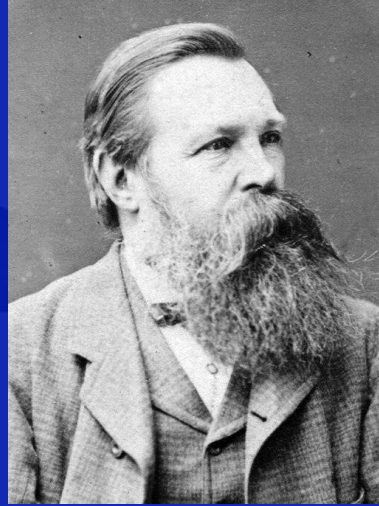
Fanatical free trader

Member of the fox hunting upper crust clubs of Manchester

From Germany's Wupper Valley, known as Little England, opposed to Friedrich List and his influence on Germany

Member of Lord Palmerston's Young Germany movement

The Past



Friedrich Engels

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Friedrich Engels published Karl Marx 1845 attack on Friedrich List
“Draft of an Article on Friedrich List’s book: Das Nationale System der Politischen
Oekonomie”

Marx also published by British agent David Urquhart and lived much of his life in
England

The Past

Slightly later in 1871 Carl Menger founded the Austrian School

Menger was a retainer of the house of Hapsburg and Wittelsbach

Also opposed to Prussian industrialization policies modeled on Hamilton and List

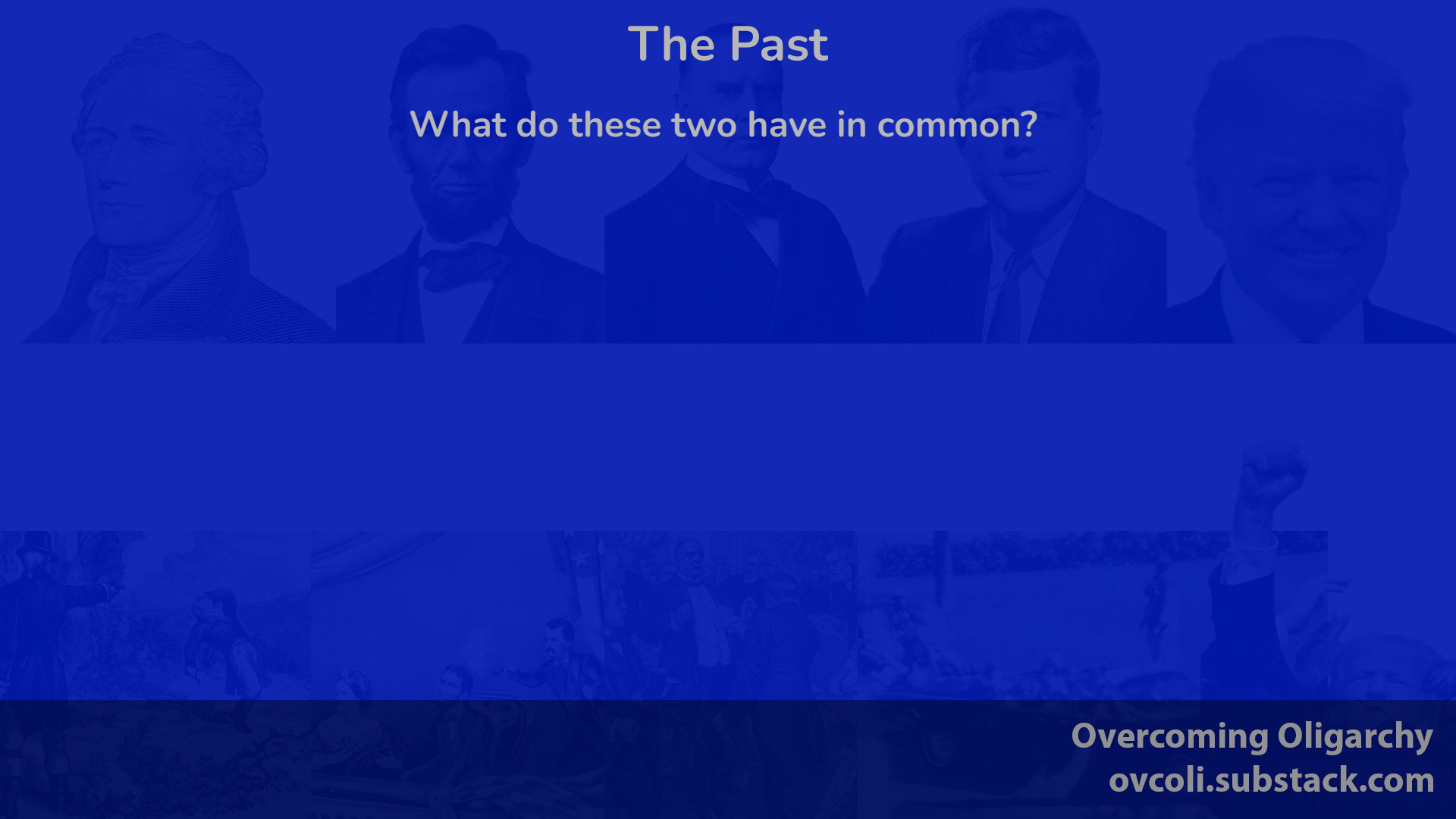
Ideological heritage of John Stuart Mill and Jean-Baptiste Say

Continued the “mathematical political economy” of Bank of England’s William Stanley Jevons

Attacked Friedrich List as Communist

The Past

What do these two have in common?



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The Past

What do these two have in common?

1) Opposed to the nation state



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The Past

What do these two have in common?

- 1) Opposed to the nation state
- 2) Opposed to protectionism and in favor of free trade

The Past

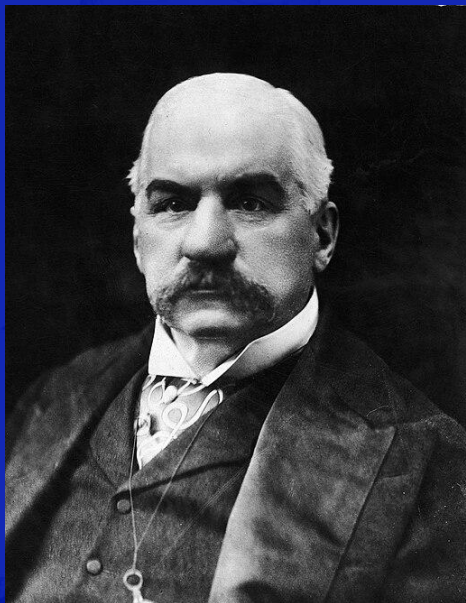


The American Treason Faction



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JP Morgan

Father mentored by George Peabody of Essex County, MA

NY representative of his father's British bank

Ran slander against Nationalist Jay Cooke in 1873, causing economic collapse, weakening Philadelphia nationalist faction

Morgan-Rothschild US Bond Syndicate

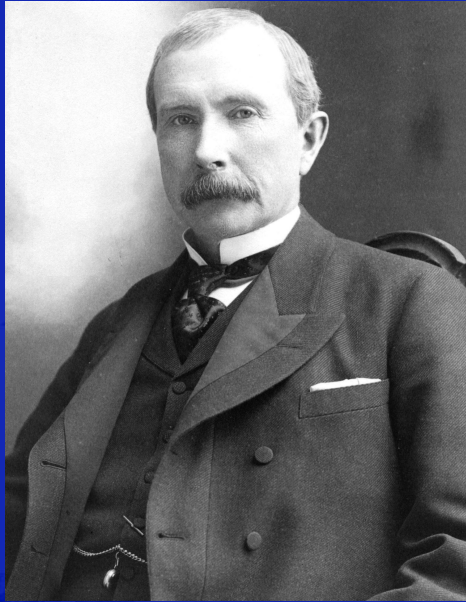
By early 1900s gains control of most of America's heavy industry

During WWI was official US agent for British Crown and Empire

The American Treason Faction

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The Past



John D. Rockefeller

Entered business in Cleveland in 1859 with British money

British partner Maurice Clark

Allies with Cornelius Vanderbilt and other New York anglophiles to build Standard Oil

Went to war with Pennsylvania Railroad allied to Carey faction

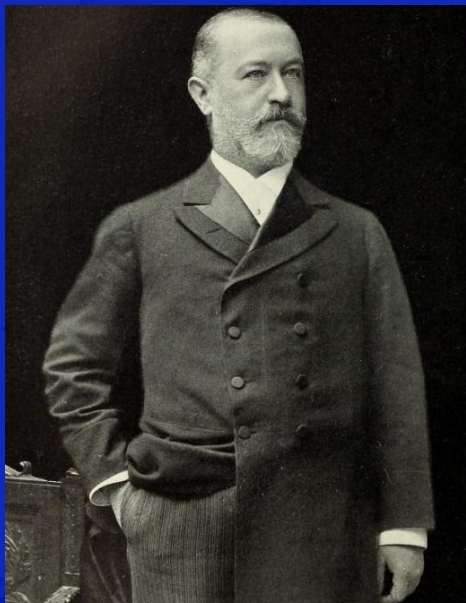
During strikes of 1877 rioters set fire to millions of dollars of PRR assets. None of Rockefeller's or Vanderbilt's assets were ever threatened.

PRR folds to the Anglophile treason faction two months later. Rockefeller Foundation important US-British nexus

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The Past



Jacob Schiff

Mentored by Sir Ernest Cassel, personal banker of King Edward VII

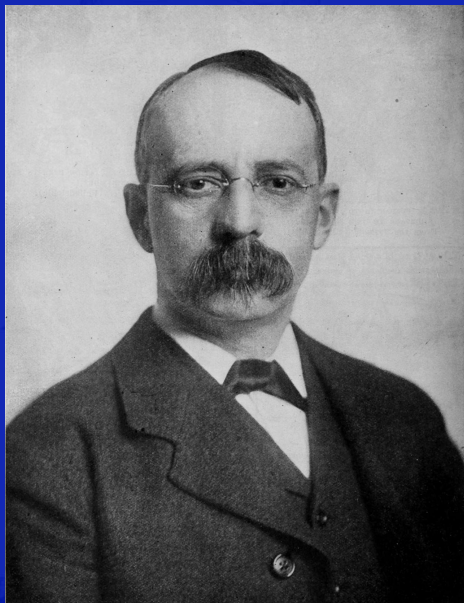
At the request of the King, Schiff issued bonds in America to finance Japan's 1905 war against Russia, which ruined Russian-American alliance

Sir William Wiseman a partner of Schiff and Warburgs at Kuhn Loeb. Head of British Intelligence for North America in WWI.

The American Treason Faction

Overcoming Oligarchy
ovcoli.substack.com

The Past



E.H. Harriman

Allied to August Belmont. Extreme Anglophile.

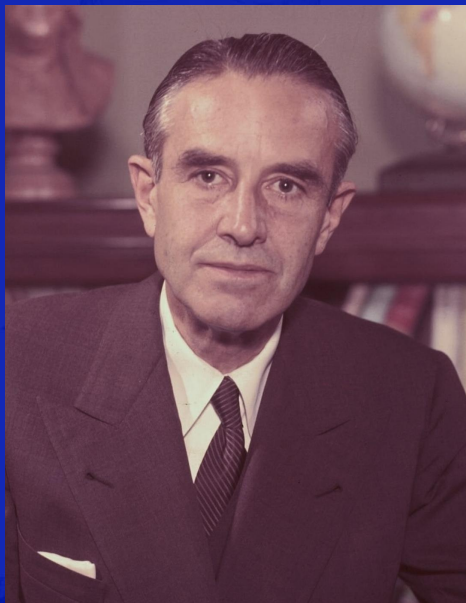
1898 Sir Ernest Cassel puts Crown money through Kuhn Loeb to finance Harriman purchase of Union Pacific Railroad.

Enthusiastic supporter of eugenics

The American Treason Faction

Overcoming Oligarchy
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The Past



Averell Harriman

Merges with Brown Brothers, an Anglo-American bank with ties to Montagu Norman family, to create Brown Brothers Harriman

Bank managed in New York by Prescott Bush

Represented by Dulles brothers at Sullivan Cromwell

Financed the rise of the Nazis through Union Banking

Corporation with Prescott Bush

Prosecuted under the Trading with the Enemy Act by FDR

The American Treason Faction

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The Past

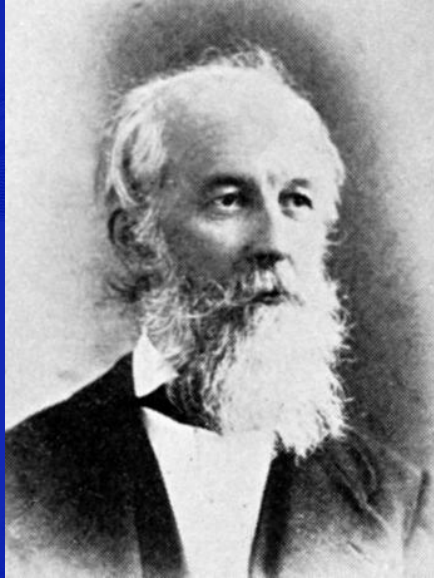
Carey and Allies lost the bank war to the treason faction
2nd move focused on global development to flank the British



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The Past

1872



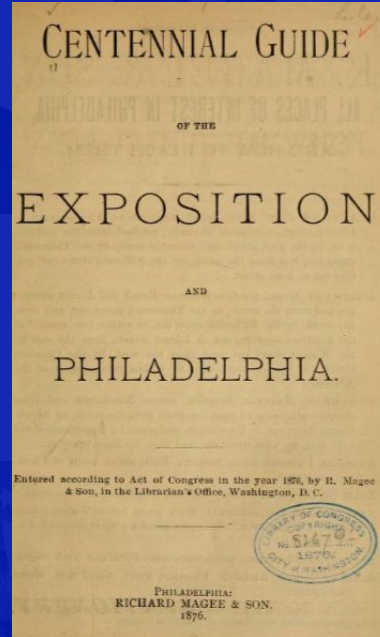
E. Peshine Smith



Emperor Meiji

The Past

1876 Centennial Exposition



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The Past

1876 Centennial Exposition

21.5 acres. Largest building in world history at the time



The Past

1876 Centennial Exposition



The Past

1876 Centennial Exposition



The Past

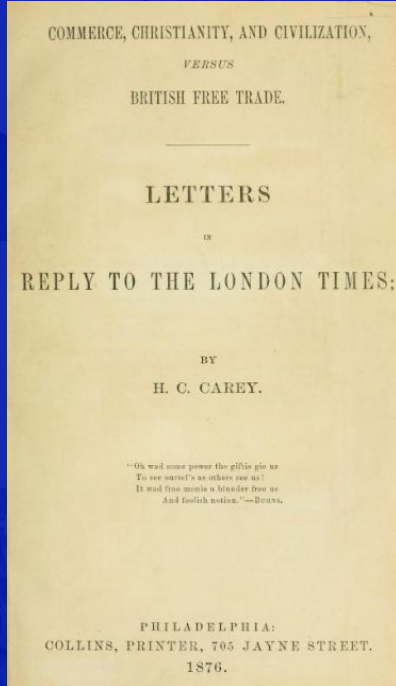
1876 Centennial Exposition

Over 9 million visitors attended
37 countries participated

Henry Carey had prominent booth inside Machinery Hall
Used by Carey network to spread American system ideas to
other countries

The Past

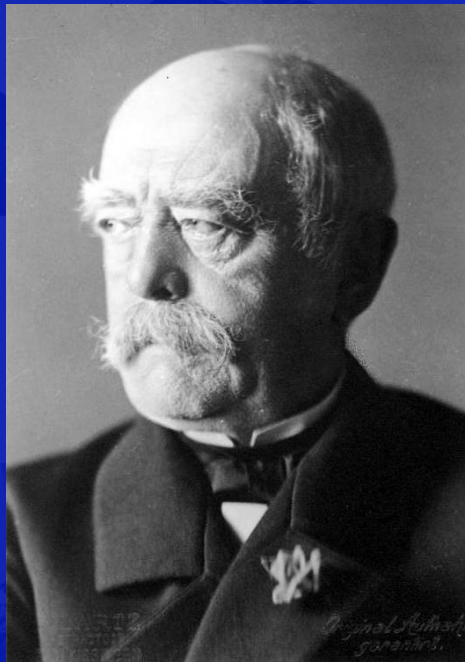
1876 Centennial Exposition



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The Past

1878-1879 Otto Von Bismarck breaks with free trade



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The Past

FRIEDRICH LIST
DAS NATIONALE SYSTEM
DER POLITISCHEN
ÖKONOMIE

AUSGABE LETZTER HAND
VERMEHRT UM EINEN ANHANG

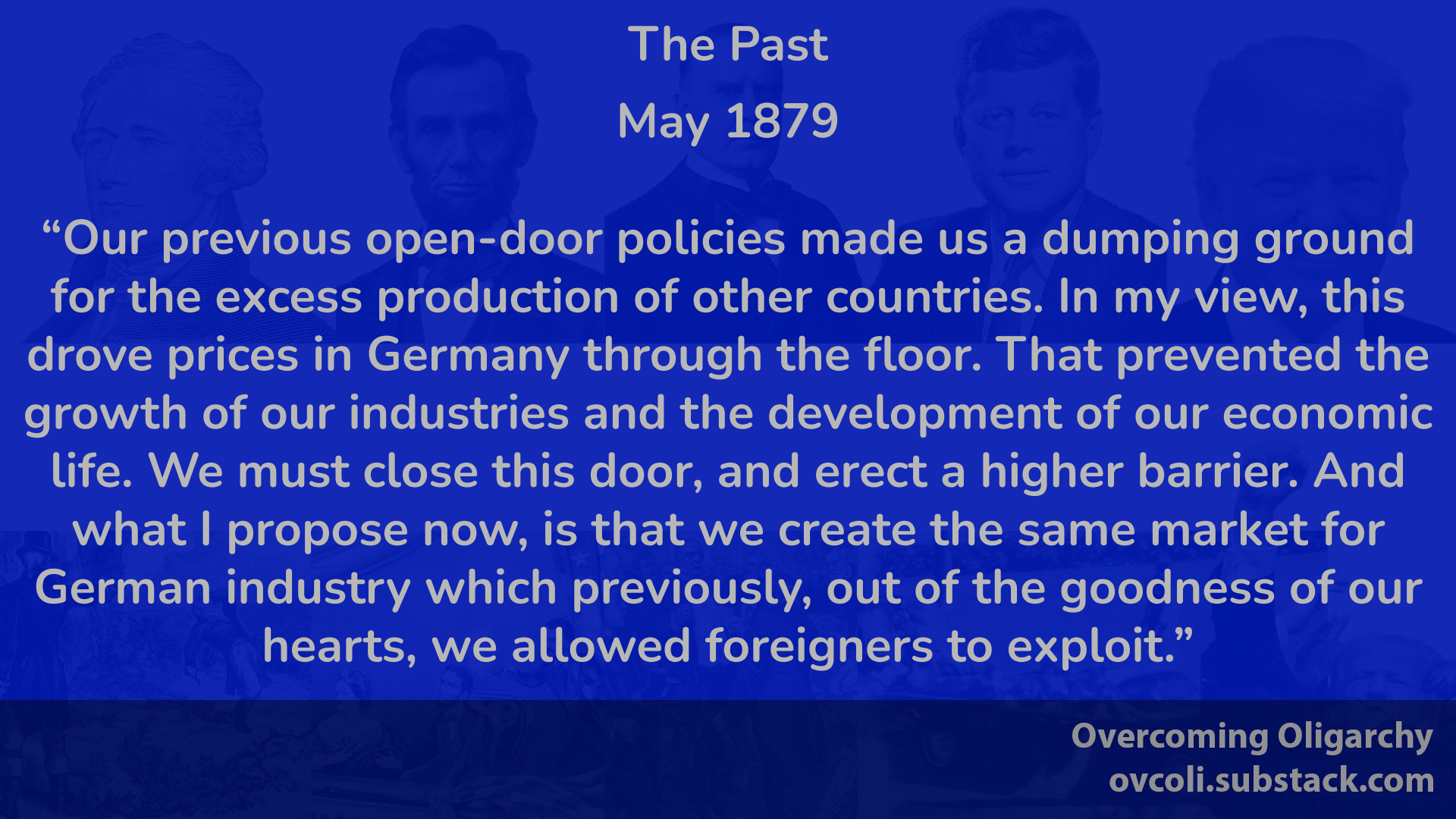
HERAUSGEGEBEN
VON
ARTUR SOMMER



VERLAG VON REIMAR HOBGING IN BERLIN SW 61

“Otto Von Bismarck kept a copy of Friedrich List’s National System of Political Economy on his bedside table throughout his time in office”
Count Sergei Witte

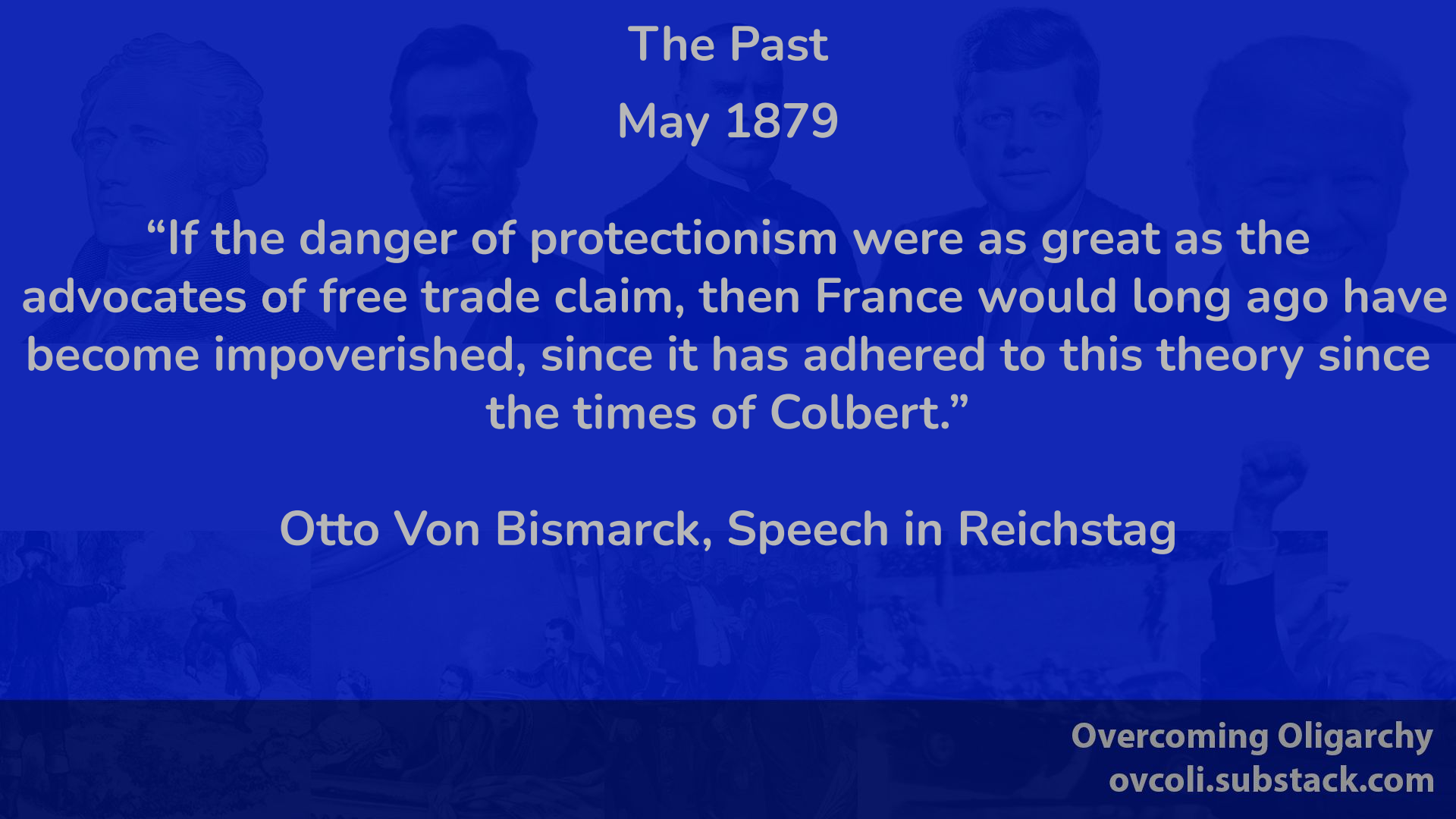
Overcoming Oligarchy
ovcoli.substack.com

The background of the slide features a collage of historical figures and a crowd. At the top, there are five portraits of men: Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, a man in a suit (possibly a German official), John F. Kennedy, and another man. Below these portraits is a large, dense crowd of people, likely at a political event or rally. The entire background is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

The Past

May 1879

“Our previous open-door policies made us a dumping ground for the excess production of other countries. In my view, this drove prices in Germany through the floor. That prevented the growth of our industries and the development of our economic life. We must close this door, and erect a higher barrier. And what I propose now, is that we create the same market for German industry which previously, out of the goodness of our hearts, we allowed foreigners to exploit.”

The background of the slide is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this background are several faint, semi-transparent images. At the top, there are five portraits of men, likely historical figures, arranged horizontally. Below these portraits, there is a larger, more detailed image of a crowd of people, some of whom appear to be raising their fists, suggesting a protest or a significant public gathering. The overall theme of the background imagery is historical and political.

The Past
May 1879

“If the danger of protectionism were as great as the advocates of free trade claim, then France would long ago have become impoverished, since it has adhered to this theory since the times of Colbert.”

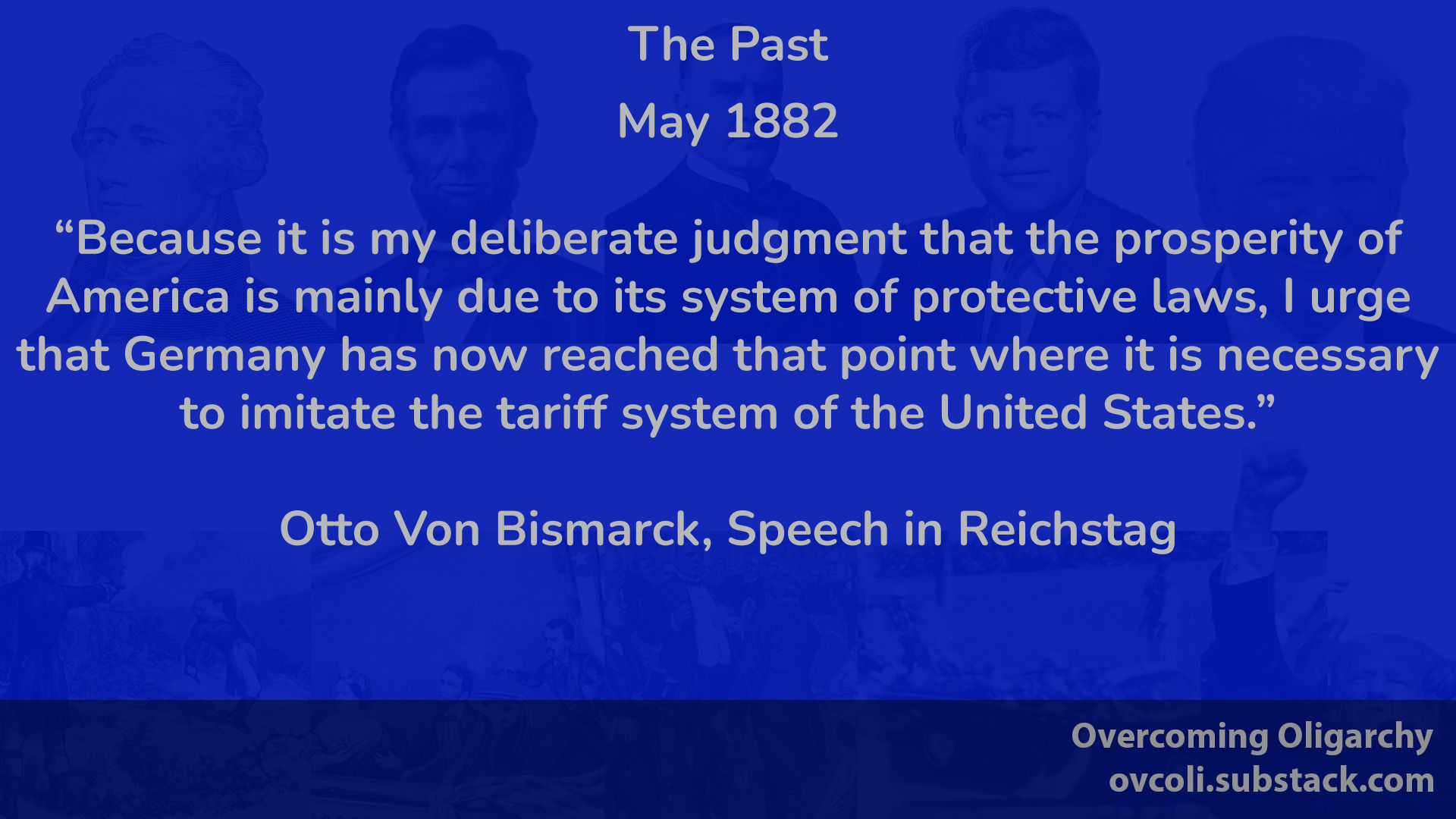
Otto Von Bismarck, Speech in Reichstag

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The Past

May 1882

“The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern time. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterward disbanded its Army, found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt.”

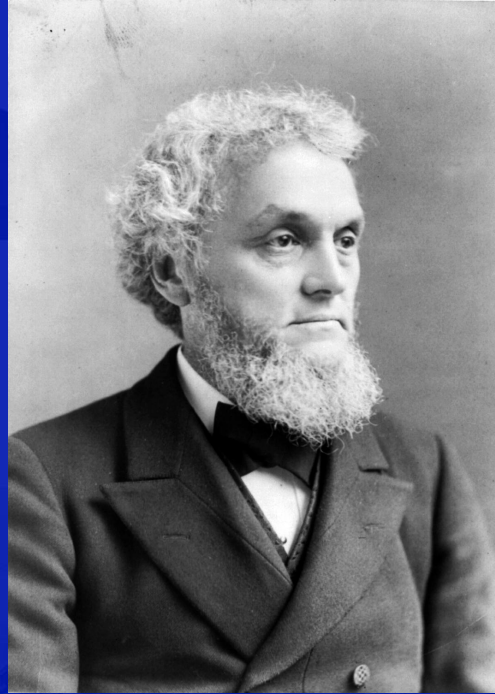
The background of the slide is a blue-tinted collage of historical images. At the top, there are portraits of several men, including Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and John F. Kennedy. Below these, there are various scenes of historical events, including a crowd of people, a man in a top hat, and a group of people in a room. The overall theme is historical and political.

The Past
May 1882

“Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States.”

Otto Von Bismarck, Speech in Reichstag

The Past Wharton Barker



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The Past

Count Sergei Witte, later Prime Minister



The Past

Trans-Siberian Railroad



The Past

Trans-Siberian Railroad

ЛОКОМОТИВНАЯ МАНУФАКТУРА
„БАЛДВИНЪ“,
ГГ. БУРИГАМЪ, ПЕРРИ ВІЛЬЯМСЪ и К^о,
ВЪ ФИЛАДЕЛЬФІИ, ПЕНСИЛЬВАНІИ—Соед. Штаты.



Изготовляют ЛОКОМОТИВЫ всесоюзныхъ устройствъ для перевозки товаровъ и пассажировъ, приспособленные къ экономическому сжиганію дровъ, кокса, слюдяного или антрацитнаго угля.

Распространеннымъ употребленіемъ изъ Пенсильваніи топлива локомотивовъ антрацитовъ, вышедшихъ изъ мануфактуры болѣе вслѣдствіе другихъ подобныхъ заведеній, приобрѣла особую снѣжность изъ изготовленій ЛОКОМОТИВОВЪ, ОТОПЛЯЕМЫХЪ АНТРАЦИТОМЪ.

Заводъ „Балдвинъ“, изъ числа всѣхъ занимающихся исключительно производствомъ локомотивовъ, въ настоящее время самъ обихаживаетъ по всему свѣту; фирма эта принимаетъ на себя поставку по контрактамъ паровозовъ для желѣзныхъ дорогъ въ Россіи, съ доставкой ихъ во всѣхъ портахъ Россійской Имперіи на бортъ корабля.

Локомотивы мануфактуры „Балдвинъ“, отопленные антрацитомъ, въ употребленіи на европейско-азиатской желѣзной дорогѣ.

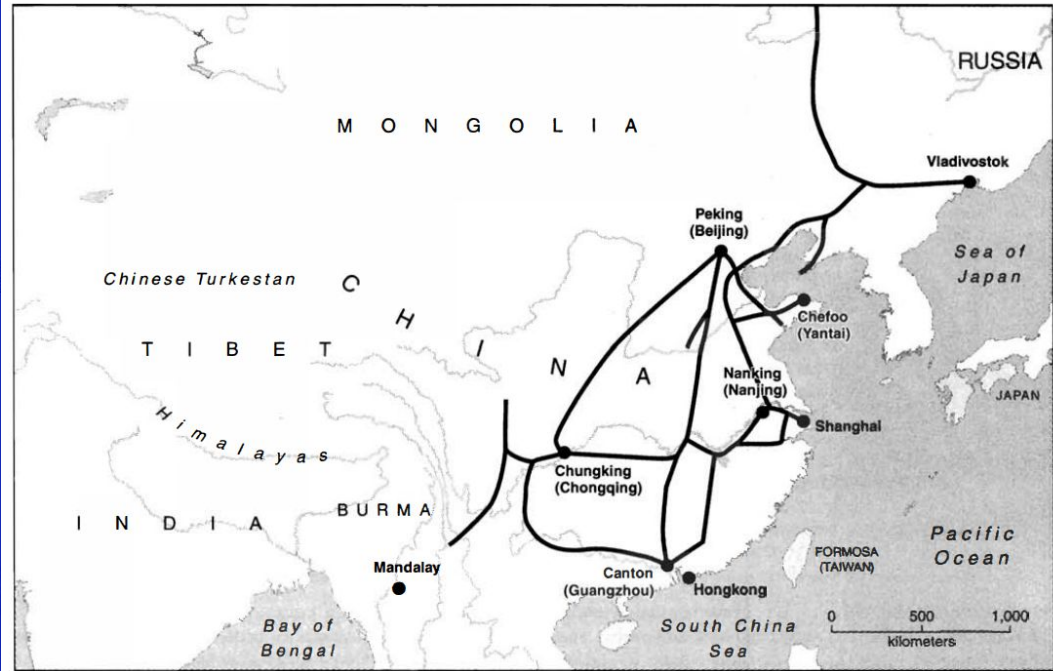
Иллюстраціонныя каталоги локомотивовъ высылаются по требованію.

За свѣдѣніями обращаться по адресу:

„BALDWIN“, LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania U. S. A.,
SS15. 22. 34—36.

The Past

Chinese railroads projected by Wharton Barker



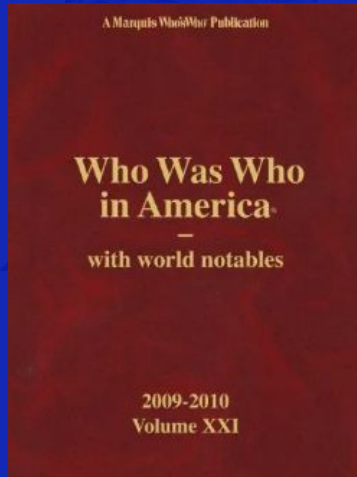
Never built due to British pressure on America and China

Overcoming Oligarchy
ovcoli.substack.com

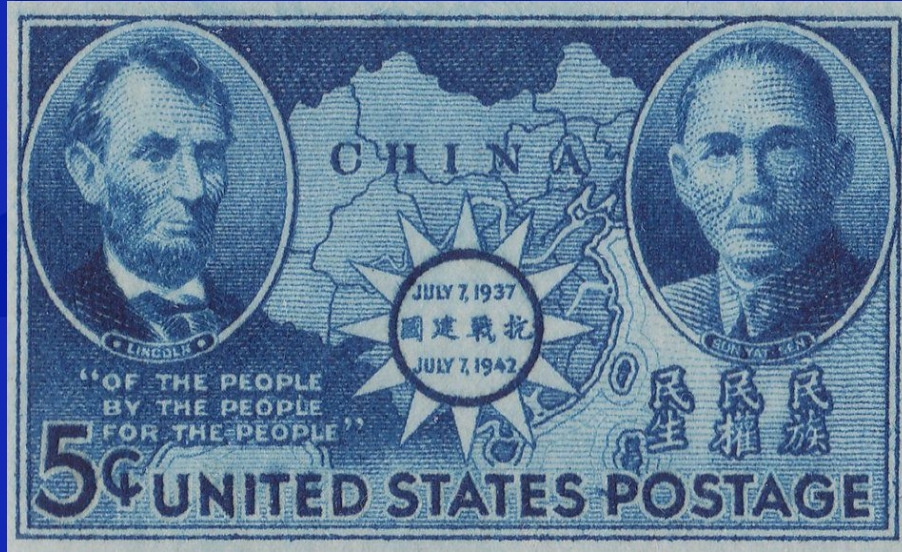
The Past

Wharton Barker

Obtained, 1887, valuable railroad, telegraph and telephone concessions from China, withdrawn, 1888, by pressure upon Chinese Imperial Govt. by British Govt.; maintained correspondence with leading Chinese, some of them leaders in the revolution resulting in the republic, and regarded by them as authority on Far Eastern affairs; advocate of American cooperation in the development of China's material resources.



The Past



Jianguo Fanglue (Building the Nation)

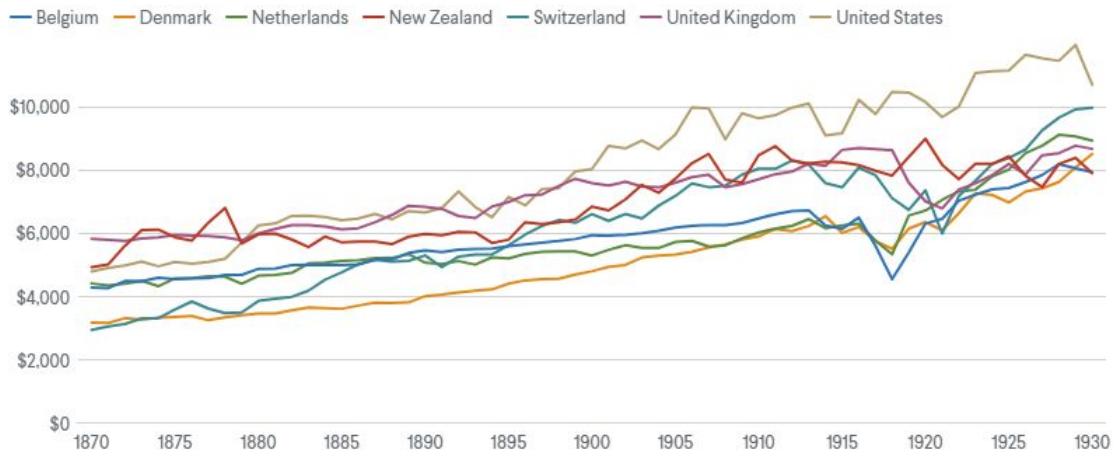
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The Past

Its economy took off after the [Civil War](#). Between 1865 and 1898, coal production rose by 800 percent and railway track mileage by 567 percent. By the middle of the 1880s, the United States had surpassed Britain as the world's leading producer of manufactured goods and steel. Yet despite their growing wealth, Americans still steered clear of foreign entanglement.

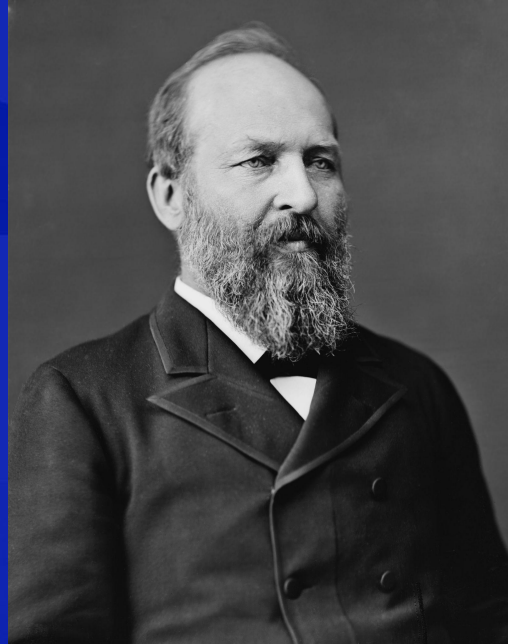
GDP Per Capita in the Seven Wealthiest Countries, 1870 to 1930

By the turn of the century, the United States boasted the world's largest growth domestic product (GDP) per capita.



The Past

President James Garfield



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The Past

1880

Wharton Barker backs Garfield

Roscoe Conkling and James Blaine were bitter enemies
National Republican League of Philadelphia organized by
Carey allies. Becomes backbone of Garfield campaign.
July 1880 Barker writes to Russian Foreign Ministry on “the
common work of Russia and America, namely the
dismemberment of the British Empire.”

The Past

1881

President Garfield

James Blaine Secretary of State

Conkling wants gold bond syndicate member Levi P. Morton as
Secretary of Treasury

Garfield says he wants no Wall Street banker at Treasury

Garfield wanted Jay Cooke style bond sales directly to the
people

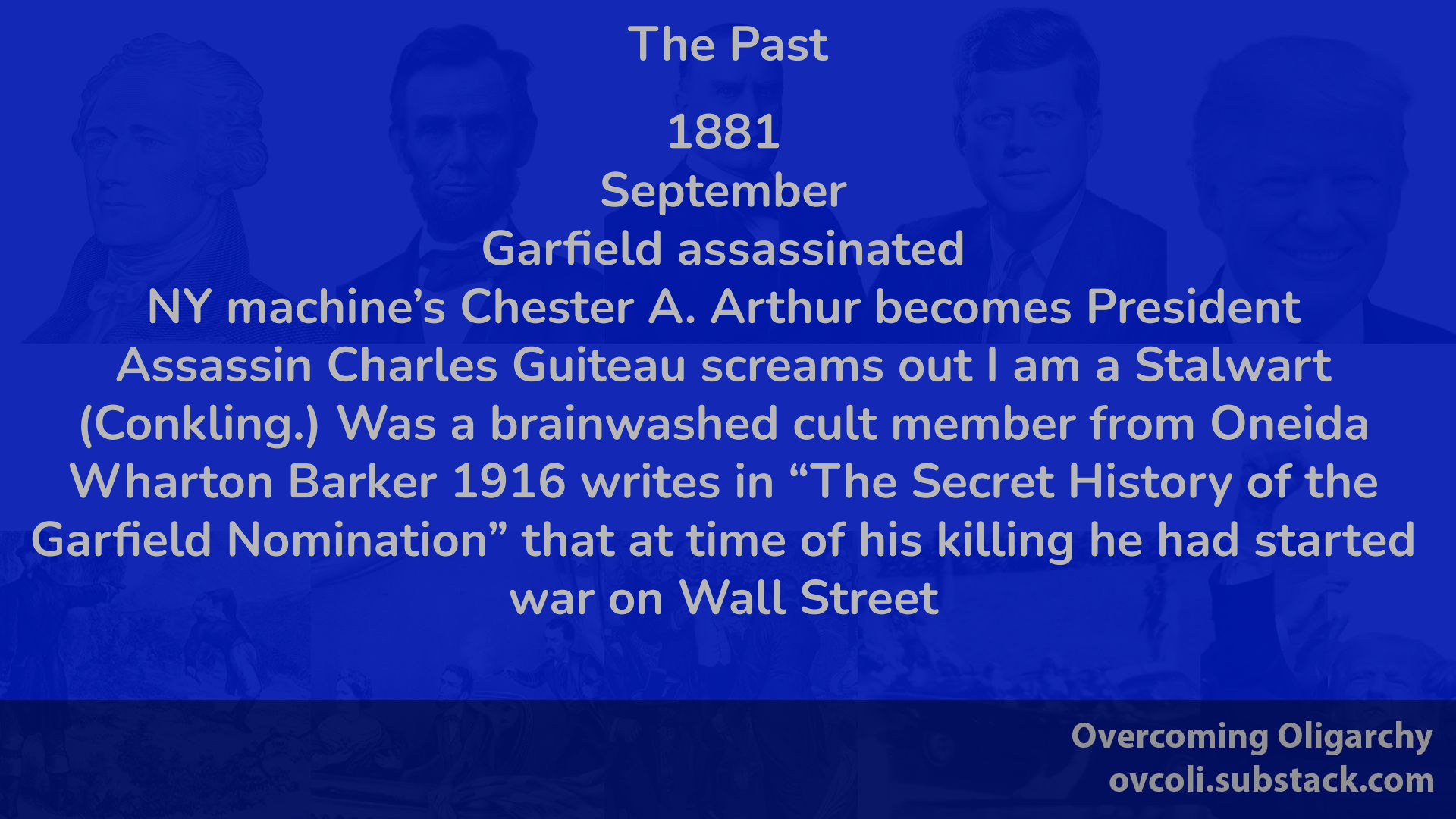
Robert Lincoln Secretary of War

The Past

1881

March 10 Wharton Barker informed Tsar has agreed to his plan
for development of southern Russia

March 13 Tsar Alexander II assassinated



The Past

1881

September

Garfield assassinated

NY machine's Chester A. Arthur becomes President

Assassin Charles Guiteau screams out I am a Stalwart

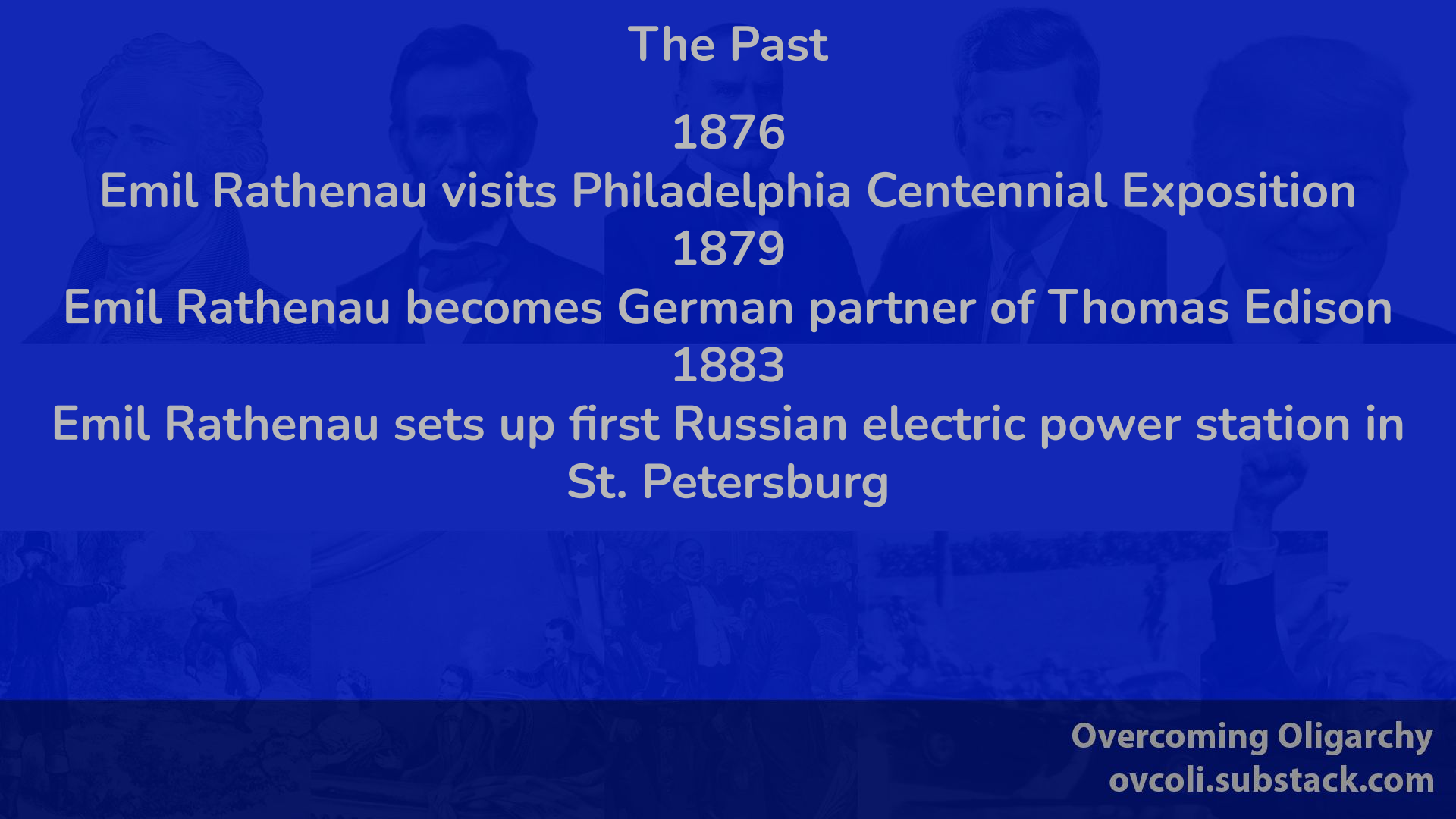
(Conkling.) Was a brainwashed cult member from Oneida

Wharton Barker 1916 writes in "The Secret History of the Garfield Nomination" that at time of his killing he had started war on Wall Street

The Past

We will soon see another Presidential assassination that elevates another NY machine Vice-President

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The background of the slide is a blue-tinted collage of historical images. At the top, there are four portraits of men: on the far left, a man in 18th-century attire; next to him, Abraham Lincoln; then, a man in a suit and tie; and on the far right, a man in a suit and tie. Below these portraits, there are several smaller, faded images showing groups of people in various settings, including what appears to be a public gathering or protest with a raised fist, and a group of people in a room.

The Past

1876

Emil Rathenau visits Philadelphia Centennial Exposition

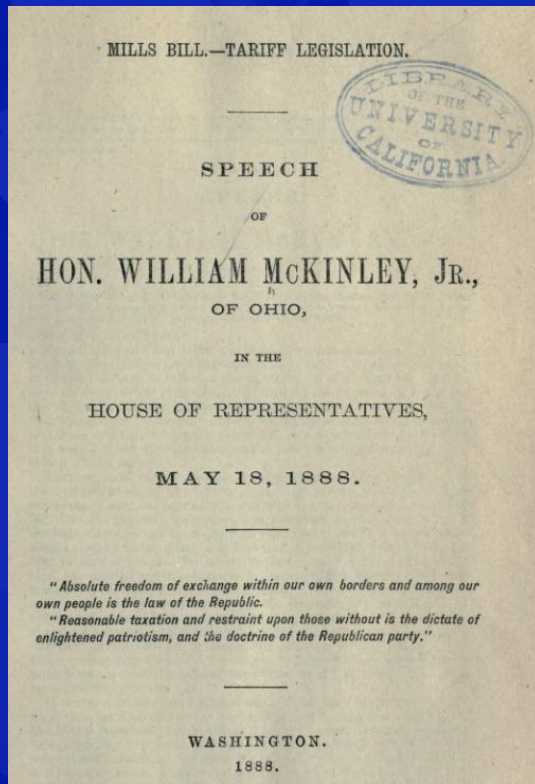
1879

Emil Rathenau becomes German partner of Thomas Edison

1883

Emil Rathenau sets up first Russian electric power station in
St. Petersburg

The Past



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The Past

WHAT IS REVENUE TARIFF?

This brings us face to face, therefore, with the two opposing systems, that of a revenue as distinguished from a protective tariff, and upon their respective merits they must stand or fall. Now, what are they? First, what is a revenue tariff? Upon what principle does it rest? It is a tariff or tax placed upon such articles of foreign production imported here as will produce the largest revenue with the smallest tax; or, as Robert J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury and author of the tariff of 1846, from whom the advocates of the measure draw their inspiration, put it:

The only true maxim is that which experience demonstrates will bring in each case the largest revenue at the lowest rate of duty, and that no duty be imposed upon any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue. The revenue (said Mr. Walker), from ad valorem duties last year (1845) exceeded that realized from specific duties, although the average of the

The Past

ad valorem duties was only 23.57 per cent. and the average of the specific duties 41.30 per cent., presenting another strong proof that the lower duties increase the revenue.

To secure larger revenue from lower duties necessitates largely increased importations, and if these compete with domestic products the latter must be diminished or find other and distant and I may say impossible markets or get out of the way altogether. A genuine revenue tariff imposes no tax upon foreign importations the like of which are produced at home, or, if produced at home, in quantities not capable of supplying the home consumption, in which case it may be truthfully said the tax is added to the foreign cost and is paid by the consumer.

A revenue tariff seeks out those articles which domestic production can not supply, or only inadequately supply, and which the wants of our people demand, and imposes the duty upon them, and permits as far as possible the competing foreign product to be imported free of duty. This principle is made conspicuous in the bill under consideration; for example, wool, a competing foreign product, which our own flock-masters can fully supply for domestic wants, is put upon the free-list, while sugar, with a home product of only one-eleventh of the home consumption, is left dutiable.

The Past

Any tax levied upon a foreign product which is a necessity to our people, and which we can not fully supply, will produce revenue in amount only measured by our necessities and ability to buy. In a word, foreign productions not competing with home productions are the proper subjects for taxation under a revenue tariff, and in case these do not furnish the requisite revenue a low duty is put upon the foreign product competing with the domestic one—low enough to encourage and stimulate importations, and low enough to break down eventually domestic competition. For example, the duty proposed under this bill upon cotton bagging will extinguish the industry here, and under its provisions we would import all of that product from Calcutta and Dundee. A large revenue would come from this source, because the foreign would take the place of the domestic production. This duty is a revenue one, and gives no protection whatever to the home producer. If it did it would not be a revenue tariff. As the Cobden school of political science puts it, “The moment it is made clear that a tax is a benefit to home producers then the free-trade dogma condemns it. The test is simple and easy of application. Free-trade or a revenue tariff does not allow any import duties being imposed on such articles as are likewise produced at home.” Or if produced at home a revenue tariff would soon destroy their production.

The Past

WHAT IS A PROTEBTIVE TARIFF?

What is a protective tariff? It is a tariff upon foreign imports so adjusted as to secure the necessary revenue, and judiciously imposed upon those foreign products the like of which are produced at home or the like of which we are capable of producing at home. [Applause.] It imposes the duty upon the competing foreign product; it makes it bear the burden or duty, and, as far as possible, luxuries only excepted, permits the non-competing foreign product to come in free of duty. Articles of common use, comfort, and necessity which we can not produce here it sends to the people untaxed and free from custom-house exactions. [Applause.] Tea, coffee, spices, and drugs are such articles, and under our system are upon the free-list. It says to our foreign competitor, if you want to bring your merchandise here, your farm products here, your coal and iron ore, your wool, your salt, your pottery, your glass, your cottons and woolens, and sell alongside of our producers

The Past

in our markets, we will make your product bear a duty; in effect, pay for the privilege of doing it. [Applause on the Republican side.] Our kind of a tariff makes the competing foreign article carry the burden, draw the load, supply the revenue; and in performing this essential office it encourages at the same time our own industries and protects our own people in their chosen employments. [Applause.] That is the mission and purpose of a protective tariff. That is what we mean

The Past

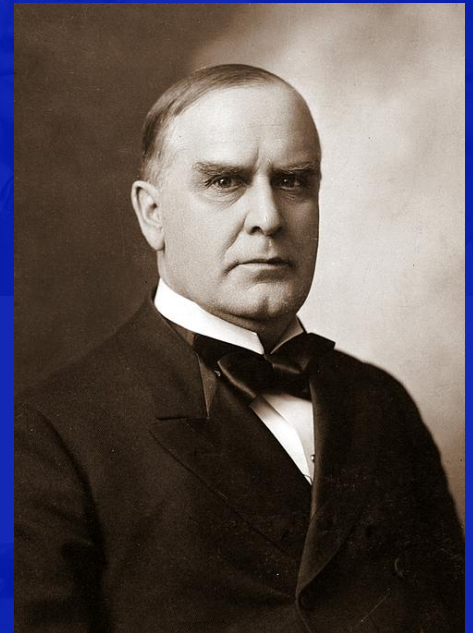
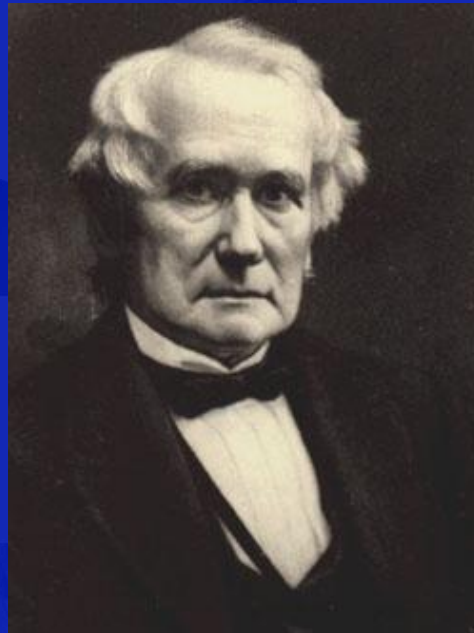
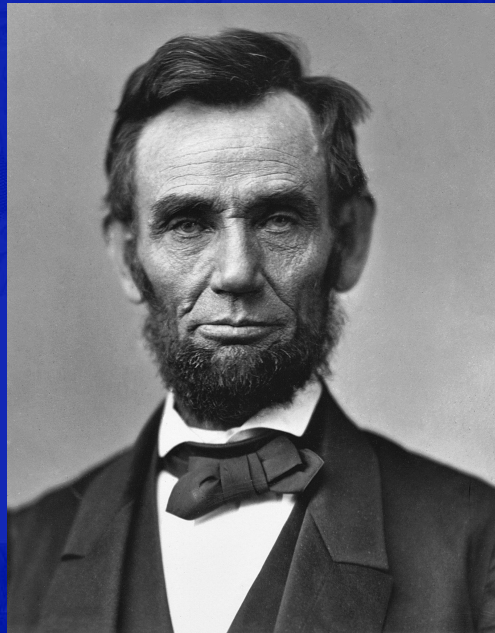
Free trade in the United States is founded upon a community of equalities and reciprocities. It is like the unrestrained freedom and reciprocal relations and obligations of a family. Here we are one country, one language, one allegiance, one standard of citizenship, one flag, one Constitution, one nation, one destiny. It is otherwise with foreign nations, each a separate organism, a distinct and independent political society organized for its own, to protect its own, and work out its own destiny. We deny to those foreign nations free trade with us upon equal terms with our own producers. [Applause.] The foreign producer has no right or claim to equality with our own. He is not amenable to our laws. There are resting upon him none of the obligations of citizenship. He pays no taxes. He performs no civil duties; is subject to no demands for military service. He is exempt from State, county, and municipal obligations. He contributes nothing to the support, the progress, and glory of the nation. Why should he enjoy unrestrained equal privileges and profits in our markets with our producers, our labor, and our tax-payers? Let the gentleman who follows me an-

The Past

Under **free trade** the trader is the master and the producer the slave. Protection is but the law of nature, the law of self-preservation, of self-development, of securing the highest and best destiny of the race of man. [It is said] that protection is immoral.... Why, if protection builds up and elevates 63,000,000 [the U.S. population] of people, the influence of those 63,000,000 of people elevates the rest of the world. We cannot take a step in the pathway of progress without benefiting mankind everywhere. Well, they say, "Buy where you can buy the cheapest".... Of course, that applies to labor as to everything else. Let me give you a maxim that is a thousand times better than that, and it is the protection maxim: "Buy where you can pay the easiest." And that spot of earth is where labor wins its highest rewards.

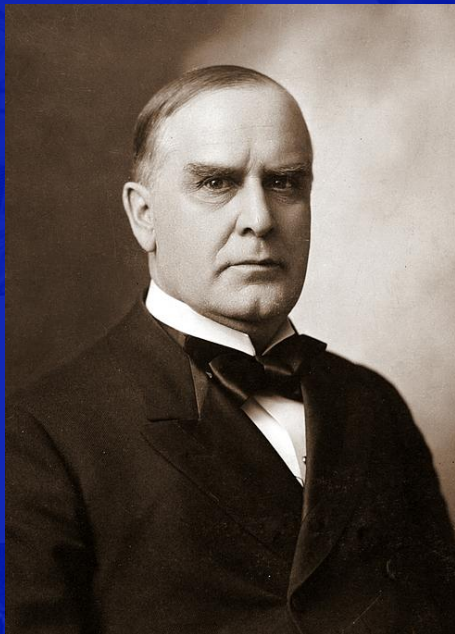
- Speech in Boston, MA (Oct. 4, 1892) William McKinley Papers, Library of Congress.

The Past



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The Past

“Peace is the national desire and the goal of every American aspiration.”

William McKinley

The Past

1890

A Tale of Two Nations

Germany and United States

Germany ouster of Bismarck

USA McKinley Tariff

The Past

1890 McKinley Tariff

Highest in US history

Principle of reciprocity

Democrats win control of government in 1890 and 1892

Panic of 1893

Government forced to take new gold load from

Morgan-Belmont syndicate

Wilson-Gorman tariff reductions in 1894

The Past

THE TARIFF
IN THE DAYS OF
HENRY CLAY AND SINCE.

AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW
OF OUR TARIFF LEGISLATION
FROM 1812 TO 1896.

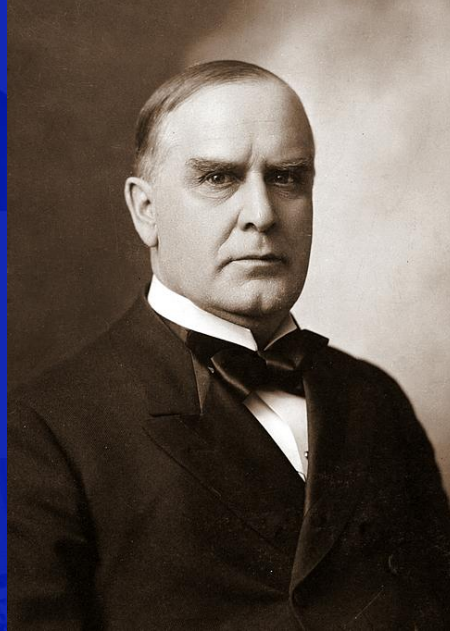
BY WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

NEW YORK:
HENRY CLAY PUBLISHING CO.
1896.

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The Past

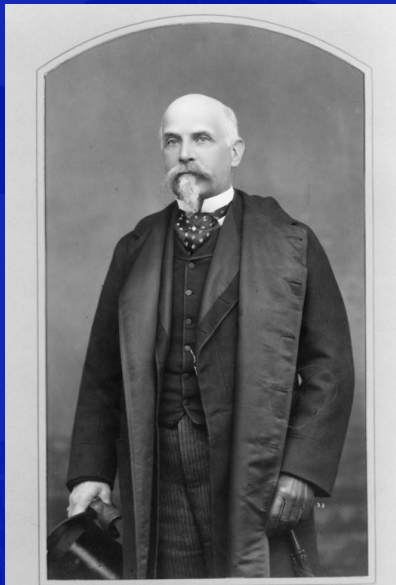
1896 President McKinley



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The Past

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge



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The Past

Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge pushes Thomas Jefferson Coolidge for
Secretary of Treasury. McKinley says no.

Father Joseph Coolidge classic Anglophile opium trading
Boston Brahmin

The Past

Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge then recommends Teddy Roosevelt for Assistant Secretary of the Navy. McKinley says yes. TR then orders Navy ship movements south that precipitated the Spanish-American war.

The Past

President McKinley

McKINLEY'S GREAT SPEECH.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE U. OF M.
REPUBLICAN CLUB MAY 17th.

Maj. McKinley being introduced by
Mr. E. E. Johnson, of this city, said:

The Past

President McKinley

from which they sprang. The same great fundamental differences divide them; the great ideas came with the creation of the federal government by the convention of 1787. One was the "national" idea; the other was the "states rights" idea, and from then until now they have been fundamental in the creeds of the two great parties. The old leaders are their idols still, and from them they draw inspiration. Jefferson and Calhoun, Jackson and Tilden, are the names most beloved and cherished by democrats everywhere. Hamilton and Webster, Clay and Lincoln, still inspire the highest and best sentiments of the republican party, and are the silent but powerful leaders of republican thought to-day.

The Past

President McKinley

again.

"I need not say to you what the world knows, that this country, after nearly one-third of a century of protection, has reach the proud position of being the first in manufactures, first in mining and first in agriculture, and in invention and educational advantages for the masses, of all the nations of the world; that labor is better rewarded; that skill and genius command higher returns, and the great body of the people have wider and better opportunities for advancement than can be found anywhere in the wide, wide world.

["Protection builds up; a revenue'tariff tears down. Protection brings hope and courage to heart and home; free trade drives them from both. Free trade levels down; protection levels up.

The Past

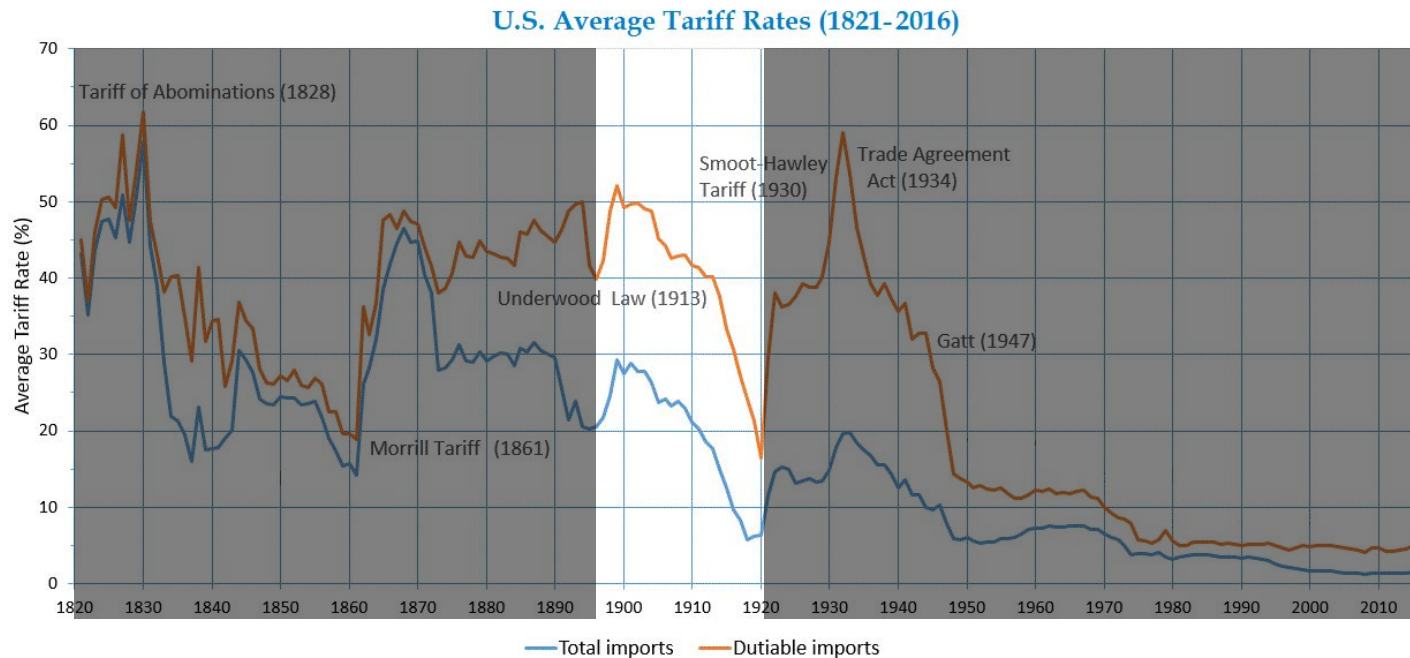
President McKinley

MAGNIFICENT PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

"We are getting on better than we ever got on during the revenue tariff periods of our history. We are getting on better than any of our sister nations. We have made matchless progress in the thirty-one years of protection, and no single year has been more satisfactory than the one just passed. Are we to abandon the policy under which we have advanced to the first rank in development and prosperity? I bid my countrymen pause and ponder before taking the fatal step. Why should we? Let the theorists and doctrinaires answer. What do they offer in exchange; what assurance do they give us of the future well being of our country under their system? Experience, which is ordinarily the best teacher, they discard altogether, for that experience in the history of our own country is a conclusive condemnation of their principles and policy when carried into actual administration.

"England is the only free trade country in the world. Is there anything in her progress and civilization, great as they are, in the condition of her masses, in her opportunities and possibilities, to invite us to turn away from our ancient policy? No American citizen would exchange what we have and enjoy for what England offers. Does this revenue tariff policy offer more work and better wages, more opportunities for labor and skill and effort,

The Past



Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the United States 1789-1945, U.S. International Trade Commission, dataweb.usitc.gov

The Past



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The Past



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The Past

Pan-American conference

First attempted by James Blaine under Garfield 1881
After Garfield killed, Blaine delayed until 1889 with Harrison
First Pan-American Conference 1889 Washington DC

The Past

Pan-American conference

Blaine dies 1892 gives McKinley 8 volume report with 311 maps

Commission formed to develop plans

Chairman is Alexander Cassatt, an ally of Henry Carey's circles and a Pennsylvania railroad executive

McKinley was discussing this with other leaders at Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo NY in 1901 when he was shot

The Past

Pan-American Exposition Buffalo NY 1901



The Past



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The Past

THE INFLUENCE OF SEA POWER UPON HISTORY 1660-1783



A.T. Mahan

With 28 Maps and Plans of Naval Battles

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The Past

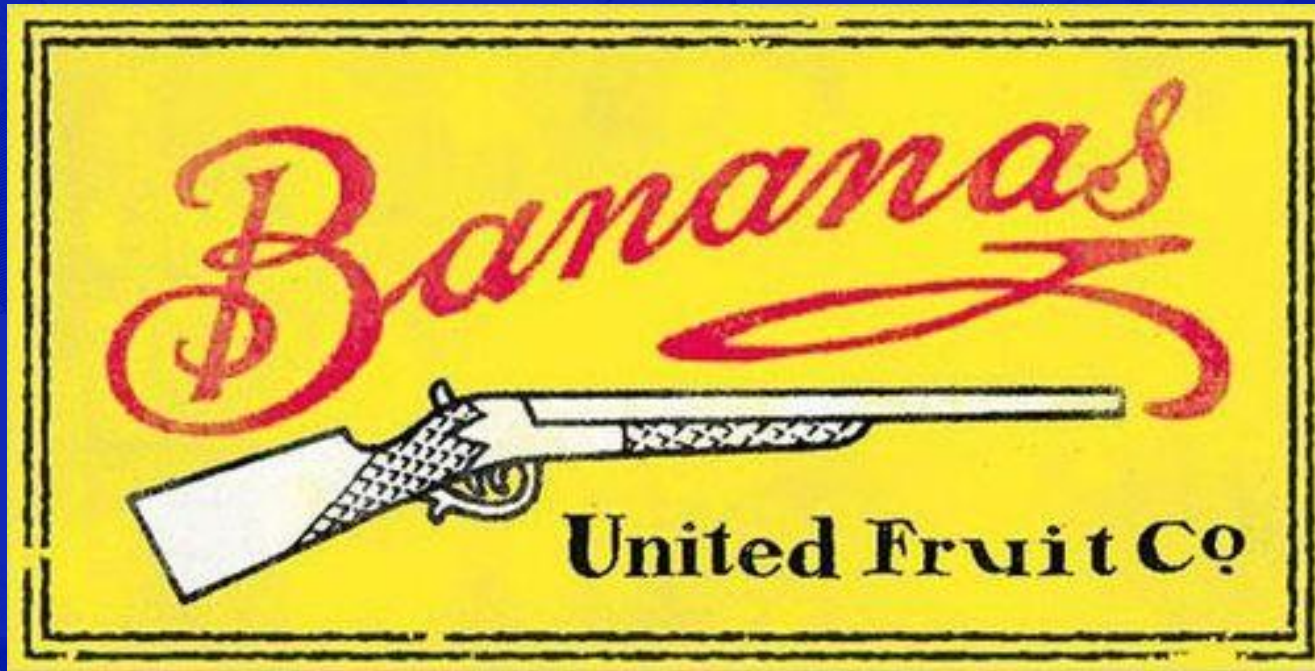


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The Past



The Past



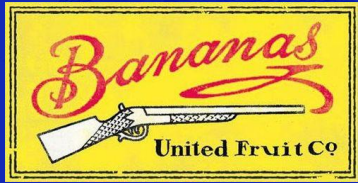
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A merger of Boston Brahmins and New Orleans mafia

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge of Boston

Joe Macheca and Charles Matrenga of New Orleans

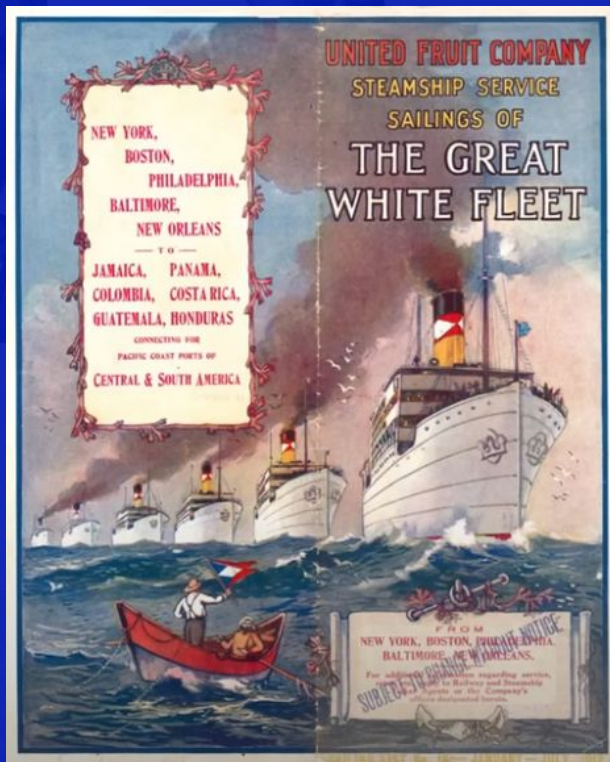
1943 Charles Matrenga dies. Entire Board of United Fruit attends his funeral.



The Past



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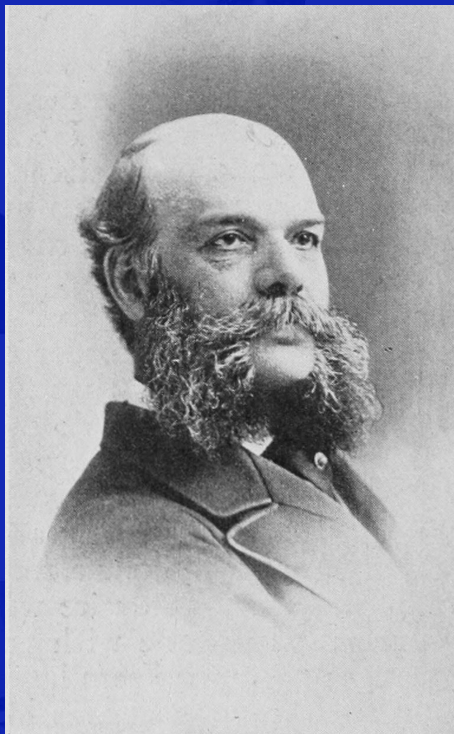
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Johnny Harris Discovers Teddy Roosevelt



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THE KING AND THE COWBOY

"Thrilling and unexpected." —*The New York Times Book Review*



THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND EDWARD THE SEVENTH,
SECRET PARTNERS

DAVID FROMKIN

Author of A PEACE TO END ALL PEACE

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The Past

THE KING AND THE COWBOY

"Thrilling and unexpected." —The New York Times Book Review



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SECRET PARTNERS

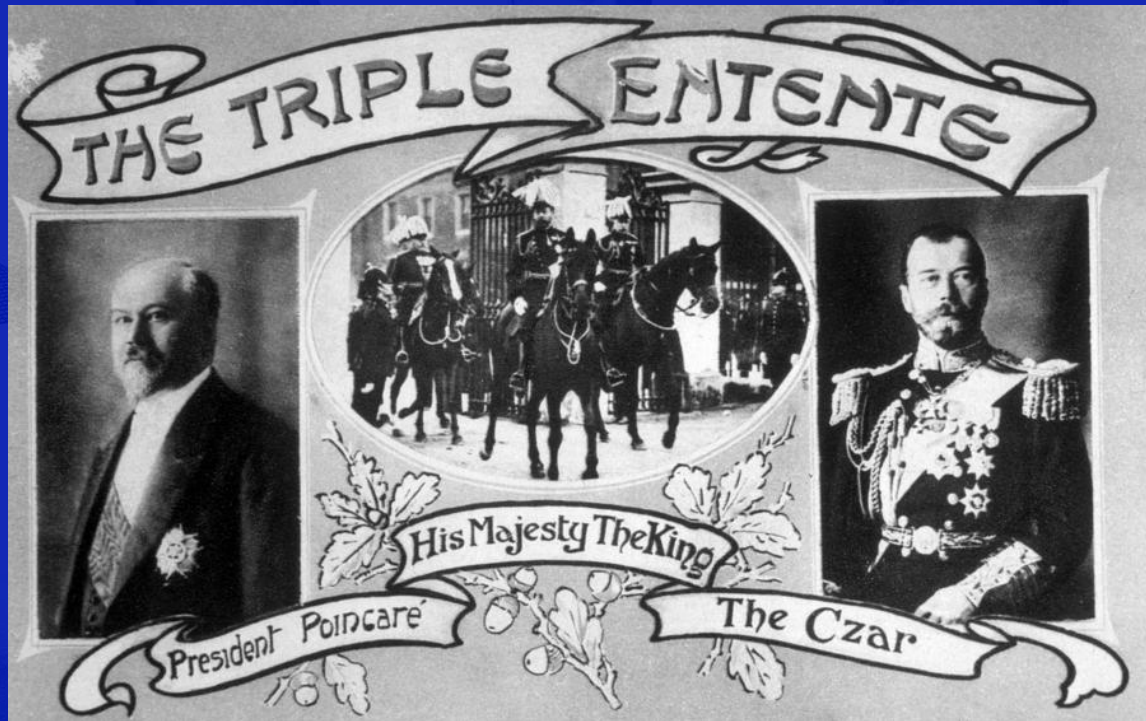
DAVID FROMKIN

Author of A PEACE TO END ALL PEACE

“The real interests of the
English-speaking peoples are one, alike
in the Atlantic and Pacific”
Teddy Roosevelt letter to King Edward
VII

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The Past



The Past

Other British Moves At This Time

Halford Mackinder

Milner's Kindergarten

Round Table Groups

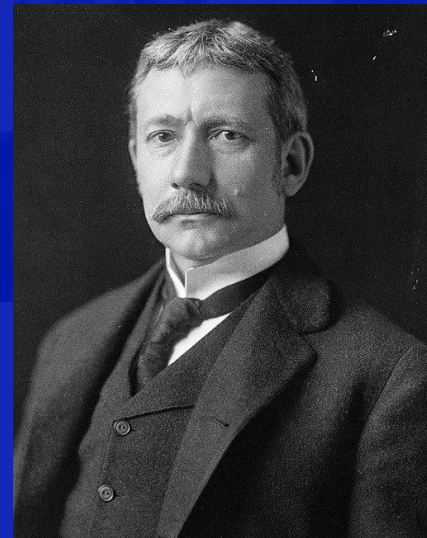
Rhodes Scholarship

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President Teddy Roosevelt



Secretary of State Elihu Root

The Past

1908 Bureau of Investigation, precursor of the FBI
1907 National Monetary Commission with JP Morgan

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The Past Federal Reserve

Powell says he would not resign as Fed chief if Trump asked for his resignation

PUBLISHED THU, NOV 7 2024 3:01 PM EST | UPDATED THU, NOV 7 2024 3:41 PM EST



Spencer Kimball
@SPENCEKIMBALL

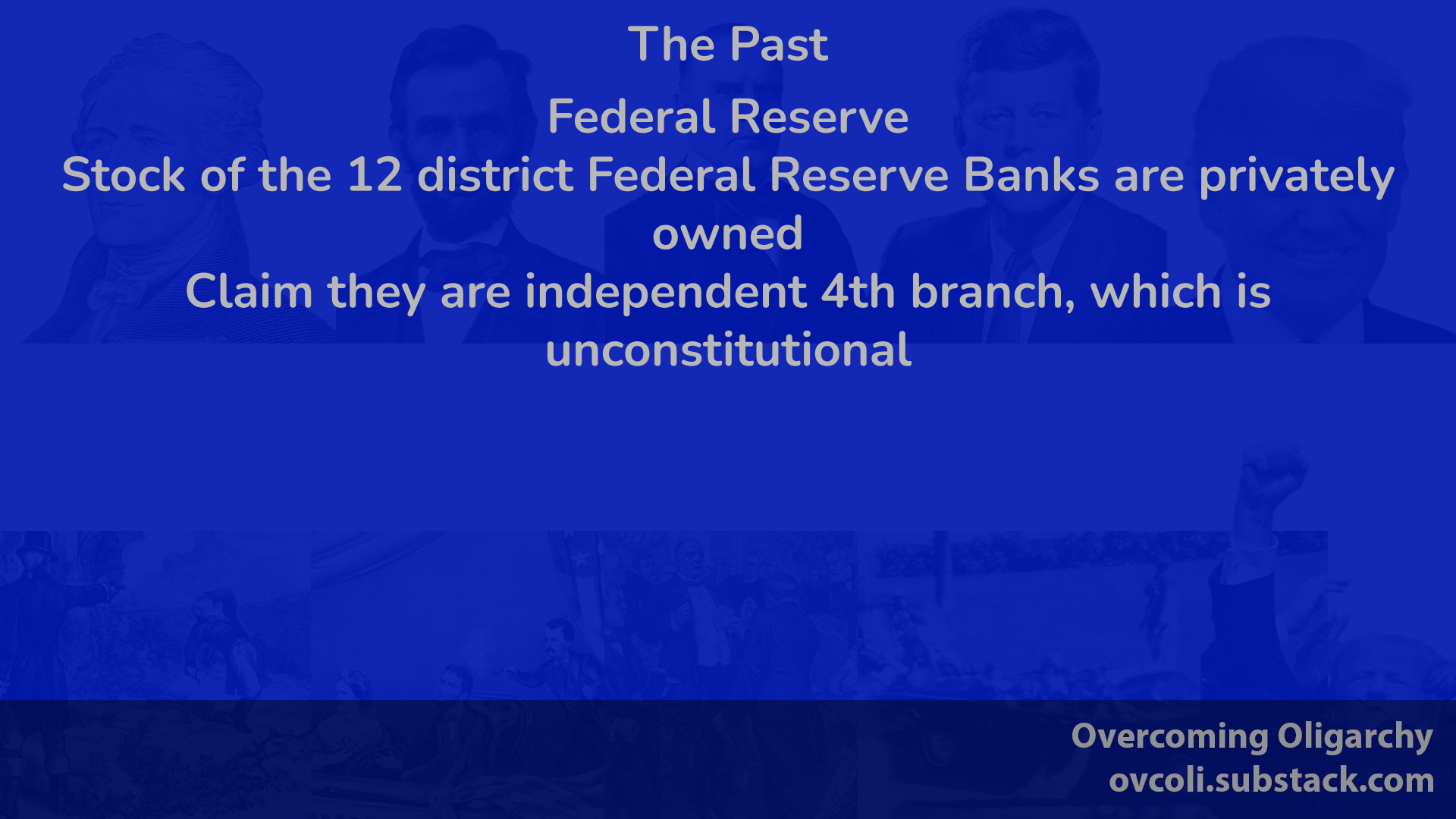
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KEY POINTS

- Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell said Thursday that the president does not have the legal power to fire or demote him.
- When asked whether he would step aside if President-elect Donald Trump asked him to resign, Powell simply said: "No."

TRENDING



The background of the slide is a collage of historical images, all rendered in a monochromatic blue color. The top half features portraits of five men, likely U.S. Presidents, arranged horizontally. The bottom half features a collage of various scenes, including what appears to be a protest or a public gathering with people raising their hands, and other historical figures in various settings.

The Past
Federal Reserve
Stock of the 12 district Federal Reserve Banks are privately
owned
Claim they are independent 4th branch, which is
unconstitutional

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The Past

Federal Reserve

Key people who set it up

Henry Davison of JP Morgan

Benjamin Strong, also JP Morgan controlled

Paul Warburg and Jacob Schiff of Kuhn Loeb

Frank Vanderlip of Rockefeller National City Bank

Senator Nelson Aldrich, father-in-law of John D. Rockefeller II

The background of the slide is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this background are several faint, semi-transparent images. At the top, there are five portraits of men: Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, and Bill Clinton. Below these portraits, there is a horizontal strip containing three images: a protest scene with people holding signs, a group of people in a meeting or protest, and a person raising their fist in a gesture of solidarity or protest.

The Past

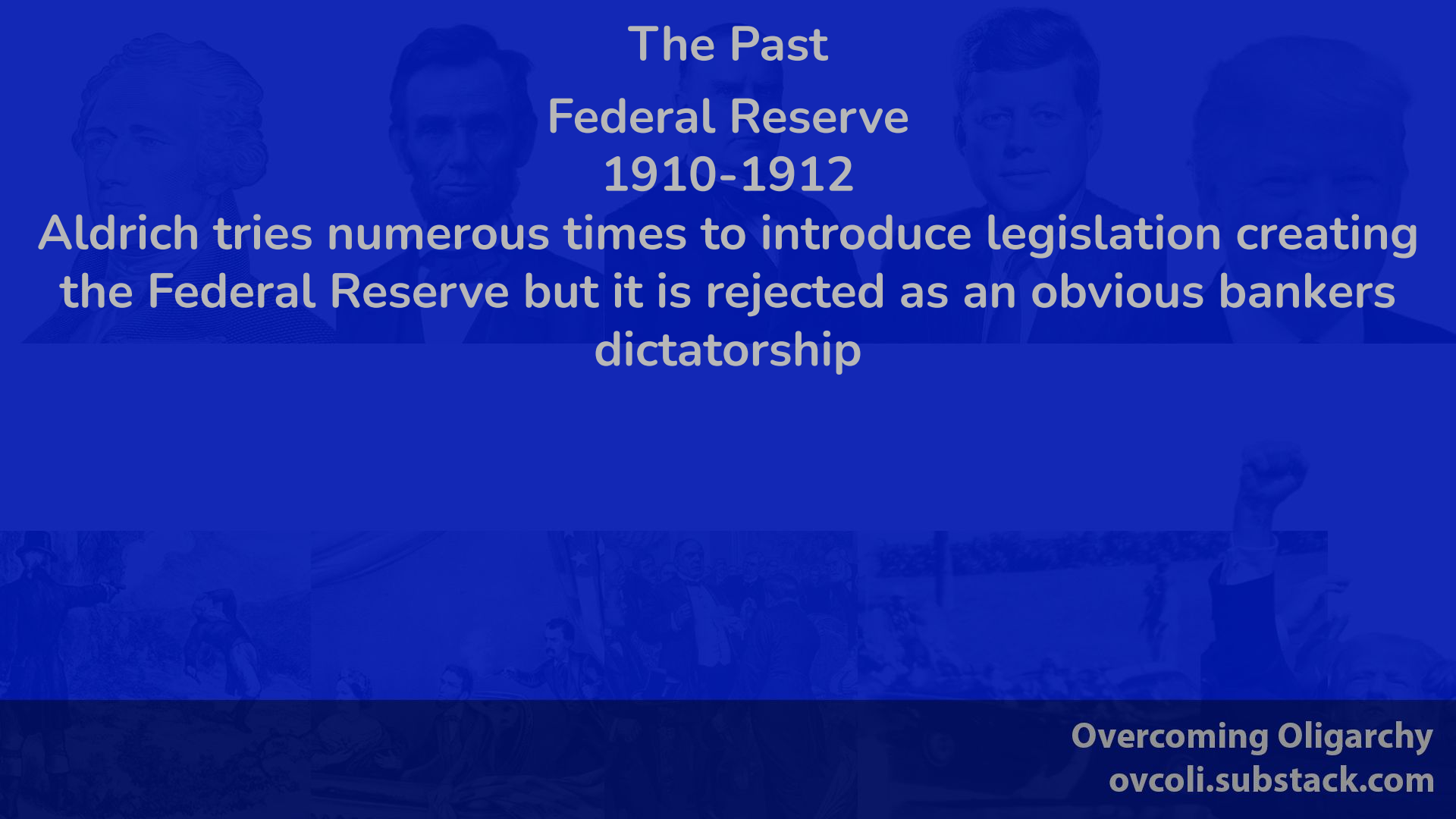
Federal Reserve

1910

Jekyll Island Meeting

Afterwards found the National Citizen's League for the
Promotion of a Sound Banking System

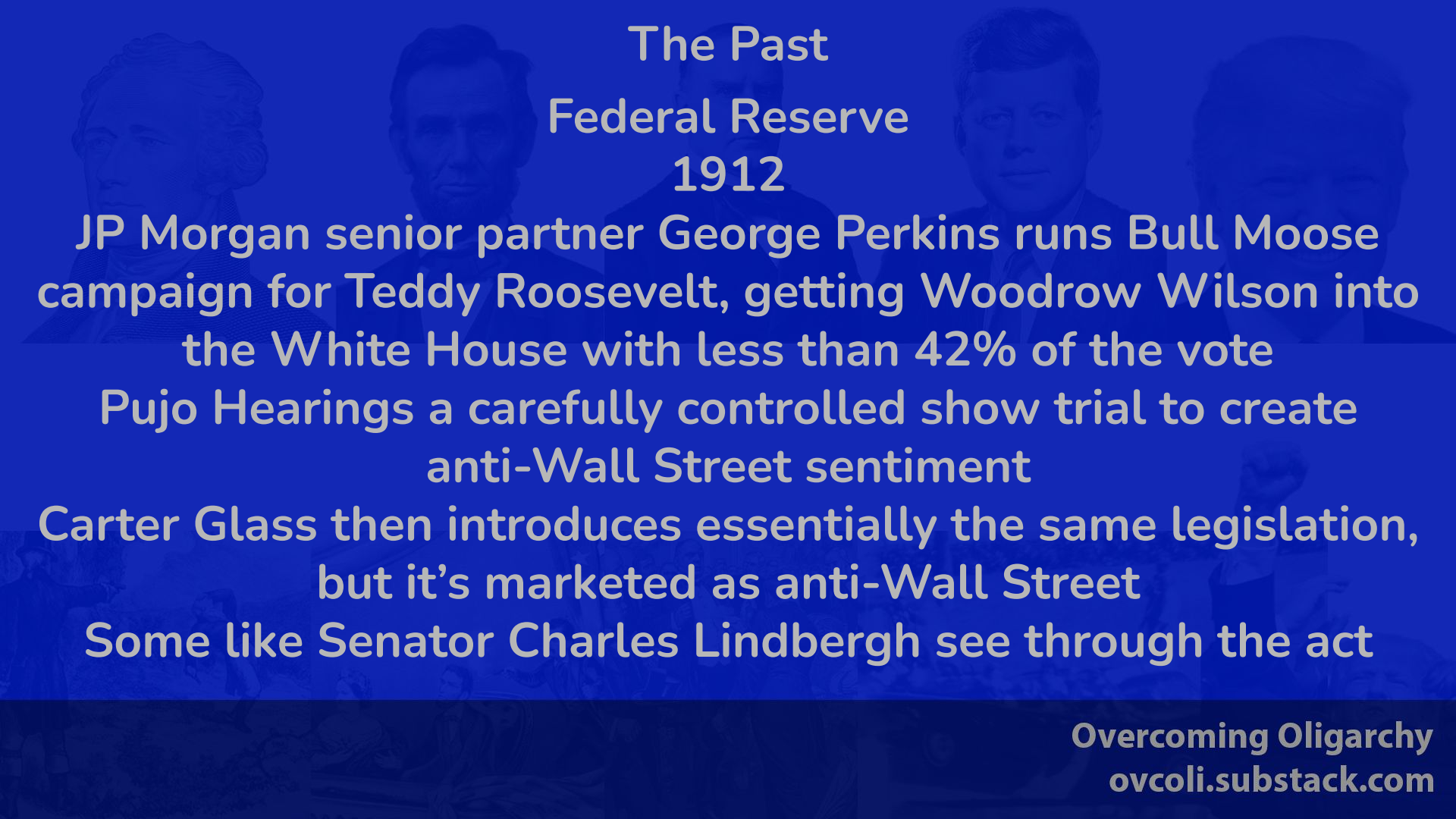
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The background of the slide is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this background are several faint, semi-transparent images. At the top, there are portraits of four men: Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, John F. Kennedy, and Bill Clinton. Below these portraits, there is a horizontal strip containing several historical illustrations and photographs, including a scene of a crowd, a person in a top hat, and a person with a raised fist.

The Past

Federal Reserve 1910-1912

Aldrich tries numerous times to introduce legislation creating the Federal Reserve but it is rejected as an obvious bankers dictatorship



The Past

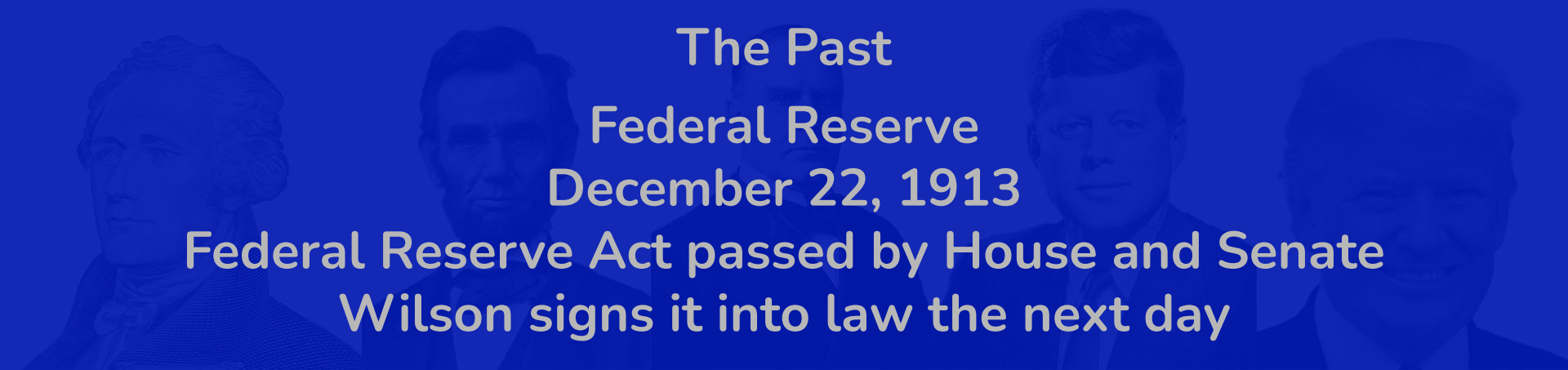
Federal Reserve 1912

JP Morgan senior partner George Perkins runs Bull Moose campaign for Teddy Roosevelt, getting Woodrow Wilson into the White House with less than 42% of the vote

Pujo Hearings a carefully controlled show trial to create anti-Wall Street sentiment

Carter Glass then introduces essentially the same legislation, but it's marketed as anti-Wall Street

Some like Senator Charles Lindbergh see through the act



The Past

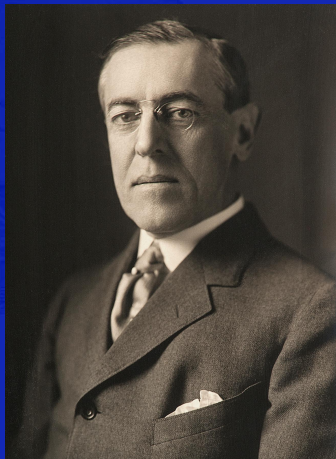
Federal Reserve

December 22, 1913

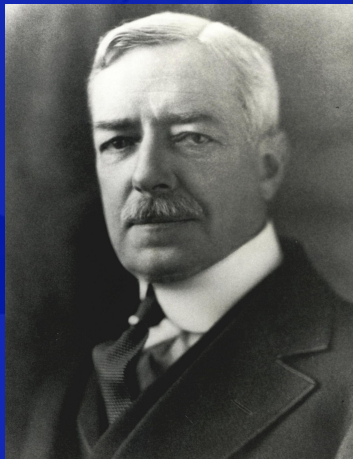
Federal Reserve Act passed by House and Senate

Wilson signs it into law the next day

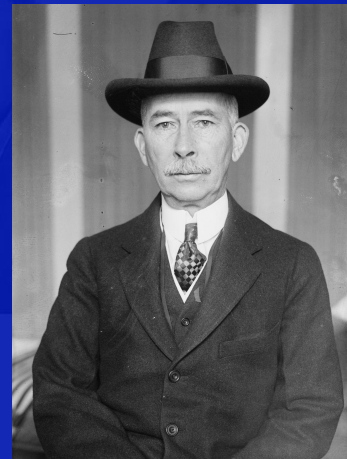
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President Woodrow Wilson

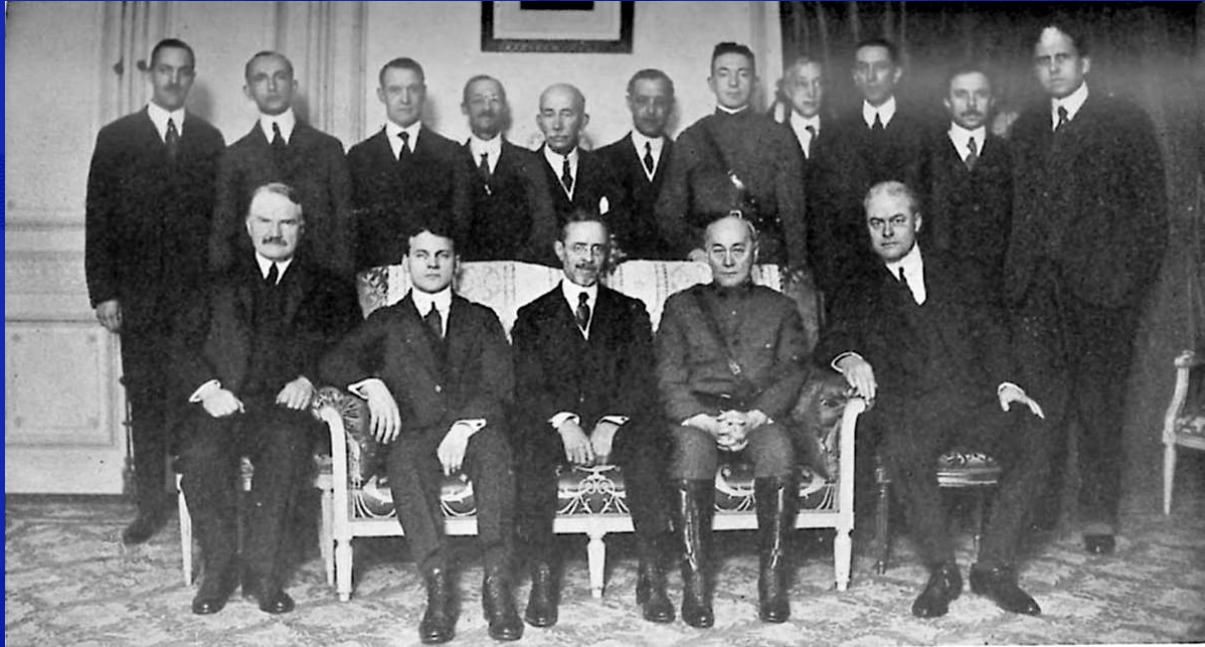


Secretary of State Robert Lansing



Closest advisor Colonel Edward M.
House

The Past The Inquiry



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The Royal Institute of International Affairs



The Harold Pratt House,
Council of Foreign Relations
headquarters, New York City.

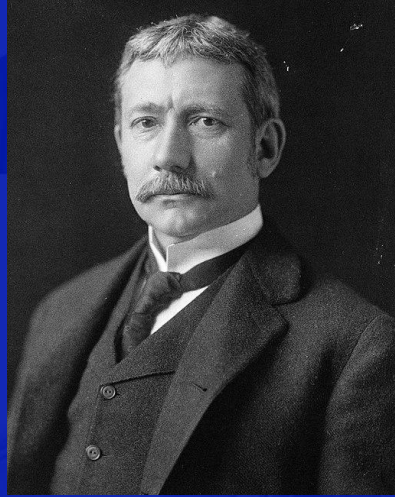
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Key Early CFR members



Archibald Cary Coolidge



Elihu Root



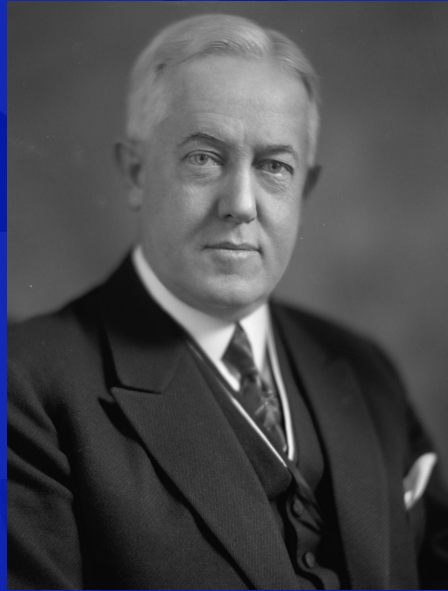
Allen Dulles



Walter Lippmann

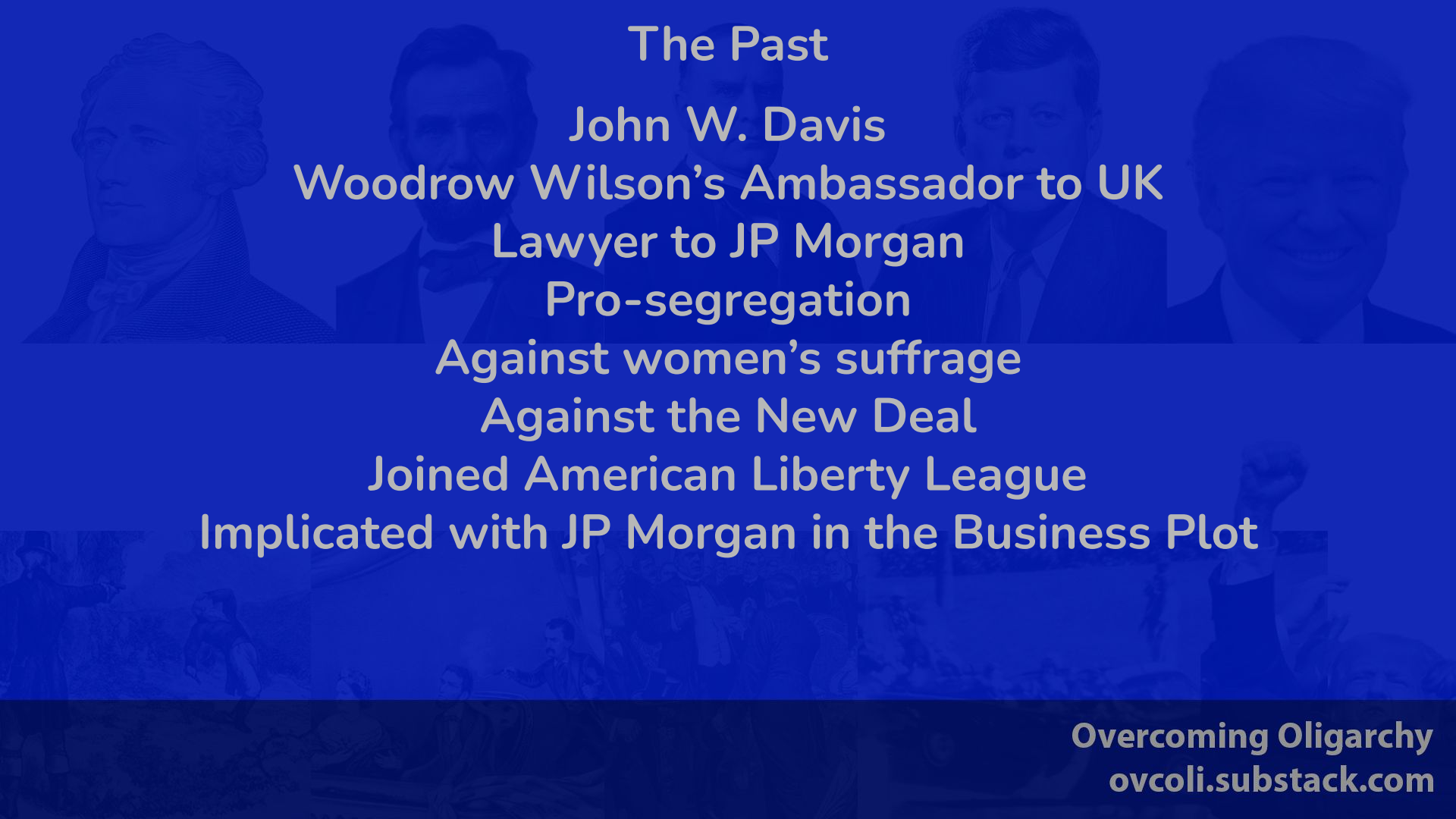
The Past

Key Early CFR members



John W. Davis

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The background of the slide is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this background are several faint, semi-transparent images. At the top, there are four portraits of men: on the far left is a classical-style portrait of a man with curly hair; next to it is a portrait of Abraham Lincoln; then a portrait of a man in a suit and tie; and on the far right is a portrait of a smiling man. Below these portraits, there is a horizontal strip containing several smaller, more chaotic images that appear to be scenes of protest or civil unrest, with people holding signs and flags.

The Past

John W. Davis

Woodrow Wilson's Ambassador to UK

Lawyer to JP Morgan

Pro-segregation

Against women's suffrage

Against the New Deal

Joined American Liberty League

Implicated with JP Morgan in the Business Plot

The Past



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The Past



FDR Harvard Thesis 1901

George Washington, the first President under the Constitution, made Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury, the greatest of the Cabinet offices. As he had stabilized the problems of State, so now he ordered the finances of the country, and it was his impetus that removed for all time the risk of disintegration of the states. None appreciated this solidarity more than Aaron Burr, who, defeated for the Presidency in his race against Jefferson, largely through the efforts of Hamilton, saw in this greater financial security the banishment of his dream of establishing a Northern Confederacy.

The Past



“I think it is time for us Democrats to claim Lincoln as one of our own. The Republican party has certainly repudiated, first and last, everything that he stood for.”

FDR Correspondence April 3, 1929

The Past

Enemies of the New Deal

JP Morgan

FDR Budget Director Lewis Douglas

His ally James Warburg

Dean Acheson

Grenville Clark

Clark's law partners Elihu Root and Henry Stimson

Willard Straight of House of Morgan, founder of Lippmann's New Republic
magazine

Wall Street lawyer Paul Cravath

Bernard Baruch

John J. McCloy

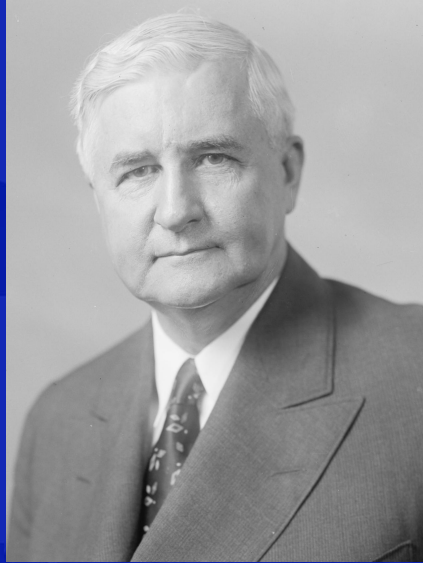
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Jesse Jones
Head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

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Diagram of Tennessee Valley Authority Water Control System

Diagram of Tennessee Valley Authority Water Control System

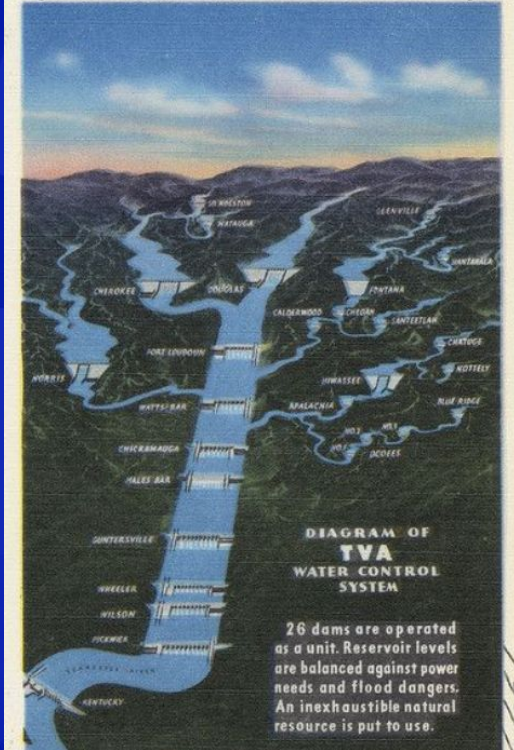


DIAGRAM OF
TVA
WATER CONTROL
SYSTEM

26 dams are operated as a unit. Reservoir levels are balanced against power needs and flood dangers. An inexhaustible natural resource is put to use.

The Past

"Be the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1945

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS DEAD;
TRUMAN TO CONTINUE POLICIES;
9TH CROSSES ELBE, NEARS BERLIN**

**U. S. AND RED ARMIES DRIVE TO MEET
Americans Across the Elbe in Strength
Race Toward Russians Who Have
Opened Offensive From Oder**

WEIMAR TAKEN, RUHR POCKET SLASHED
Third Army Reported 13 Miles From Czechoslovak
Border—British Drive Deeper in the North,
Seizing Cities—Canadians Freeing Holland

**END COMES SUDDENLY AT WARWICKS
Even His Family Unaware of Condition
as Cerebral Stroke Brings Death
to Nation's Leader at 63**

ALL CABINET MEMBERS TO KEEP POSTS
Funeral to Be at White House Tomorrow,
With Burial at Hyde Park Home—
Impact of News Tremendous

**TRUMAN IS SWORN
IN THE WHITE HOUSE**

WAR NEWS SUMMARIZED

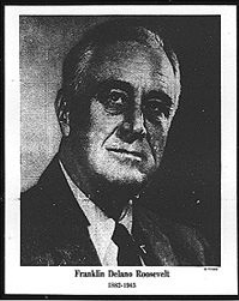
**SECURITY PARLEY
WONT BE DELAYED**

**LAST WOUNDS HAVE
TERRIFIC HEADACHE**

**ARMY LEADERS SEE
BOTH END AT HAND**

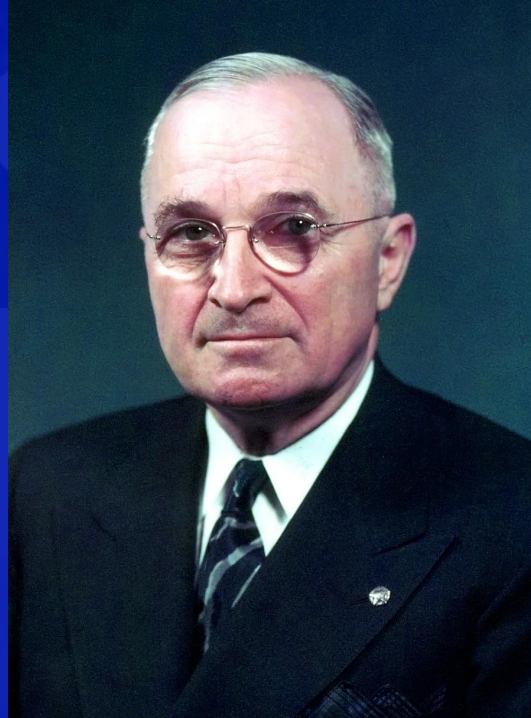
**RUSSIA MAY TAKE
FEET WITH TRUMAN**

Franklin Delano Roosevelt
1882-1945



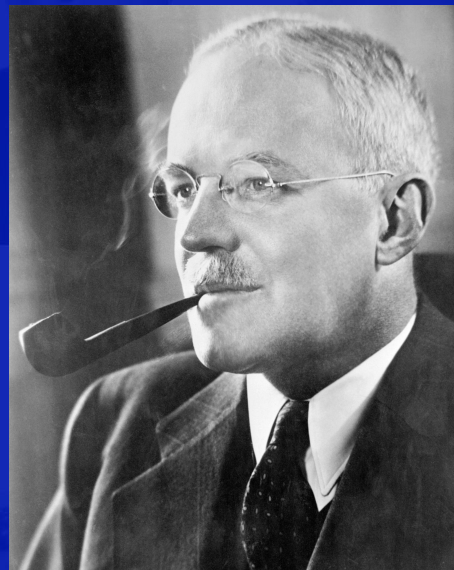
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JFK Visiting Nuclear Rocket Development Station 1962

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NAWAPA

Water collection and distribution system

1. **Yukon**—The headwaters of the Yukon and Tanana would be dammed to create a reservoir extending from the vicinity of Dawson, Yukon Territory, and from Cathedral Rapids, Alaska, southeastward into British Columbia.

2. **Peace River**—Streams in northern British Columbia would be dammed to form a chain of reservoirs tracking the upper Peace River near Prince George, and connecting the reservoir behind Postage Mountain Dam on the Peace River.

3. **Rocky Mountain Trench**—The Rocky Mountain Trench is a gorge containing the upper reaches of the Columbia, Fraser, and Kootenay Rivers. By damming these rivers, a reservoir 500 miles long would be created, extending southerly to Flathead Lake in Montana.

4. **Creek Reservoir**—A supplemental drainage area lies in the Western United States and would draw from the Clark, Clear Water, Blinnest, Big Hole, Jefferson, Salmon, Little Colorado, Snake and Teton river basins.

Total drainage areas represent approximately 1,300,000 square miles, enjoying a heavy annual precipitation. Of an average annual runoff of 680,000,000 acre feet of water, approximately 150,000,000 acre feet are withdrawn by NAWAPA for distribution.

5. **Columbia Subsystem**—The Clearwater North Fork and Clearwater Rivers, along with the lower reaches of the Salmon and Snake Rivers, would be developed by a series of hydro-power plants in central Idaho and southeastern Washington.

6. **Western Great Basin**—Water from the headwaters of the great North American Desert would be drawn from the outflow of the Rocky Mountain Trench, and combined with considerable flows of numerous mountain streams in the Great Basin Sub-system. Water for irrigation and other uses would be distributed to Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona and New Mexico in the United States, and to Baja California, Chihuahua and Sonora in Mexico.

The Trout Creek Diversion Aqueduct in Utah would provide good quality water for Southern California



and Baja California. The degradation of valuable farm land in those states by the use of Colorado River water with its excessive mineral content could thus be averted and eventually remedied by leaching.

7. **Great Plains Sub-system**—Water deliveries would be made to the Platte, Arkansas, Canadian, Rio Grande, and Pecos rivers. Aqueducts would deliver water to the Shaded Plains area and lower Rio Grande Basin. This water would be drawn upon by New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Mexico.

8. **St. Lawrence-Lake Erie Sub-system**—NAWAPA would provide a navigable waterway across the Prairie Provinces, connecting the Transal River with the Great Lakes, supplying water to the Great Plains. A large canal branch would connect with the

upper Missouri and Minnesota Rivers, permit flow stabilization in both.

9. **St. Lawrence Diversion**—The easternmost of NAWAPA would harness the strongest rivers entering James Bay, permit stabilization levels in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, provide a large canal across central Quebec.

10. **Atlantic Diversion**—NAWAPA would stabilize and control the level of the Great Lakes with annual available supply of 48 million acre feet. Water deliveries could then be made from the Great Lakes to water short areas of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, through a system utilizing rivers, existing canals, and aqueducts.

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The United States, as the world knows, will never start a war. We do not want a war. We do not now expect a war. This generation of Americans has already had enough--more than enough--of war and hate and oppression. We shall be prepared if others wish it. We shall be alert to try to stop it. But we shall also do our part to build a world of peace where the weak are safe and the strong are just. We are not helpless before that task or hopeless of its success. Confident and unafraid, we labor on--not toward a strategy of annihilation but toward a strategy of peace.

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"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

OL. CXK...No. 41,677 © 1971 The New York Times Company NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1971 15 CENT

NIXON ORDERS 90-DAY WAGE-PRICE FREEZE, ASKS TAX CUTS, NEW JOBS IN BROAD PLAN; SEVERES LINK BETWEEN DOLLAR AND GOLD



As British soldiers take cover during disturbances, a Lonsdown woman walks home

A WORLD EFFECT

Unilateral U.S. Move Means Others Face Parity Decisions

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 — President Nixon announced tonight that henceforth the United States would cease to export foreign-held dollars into gold, unilaterally changing the 25-year-old international monetary system.

How many pounds, marks, yen and francs the dollar will buy tomorrow will depend on decisions of other countries. In some countries, the value of the dollar may "float," moving up and down in day-to-day exchange. A period of turmoil in the foreign-exchange markets is all but certain, which means uncertainty for American business, exporters and importers.

"The President said he was taking the action to stop the attacks of international forces," said P. J. R. McGovern, a 22-year-old from New Hampshire. "They get money from the banks and the banks get money from the people," said P. J. R. McGovern, a 22-year-old from New Hampshire. "They get money from the banks and the banks get money from the people."

REACTION MIXED

Mansfield Pleased by Wage-Price Action—McGovern Critical

By CHRISTOPHER LYNN
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 — Politicians and political economists who commented on President Nixon's speech tonight drew careful distinctions between the domestic and international elements of the package.

In widely mixed reactions they expressed approval, however, support for the wage and price freeze than for his action on the international position of the dollar.

The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, called the wage-price freeze "a bold but very necessary."

"The President said he was taking the action to stop the attacks of international forces," said P. J. R. McGovern, a 22-year-old from New Hampshire. "They get money from the banks and the banks get money from the people."



President Nixon after delivering telecast address

SPEAKS TO NATION

Urges Business Aid to Bolster Economy—Budget Slashed

Text of the President's speech will be found on Page 14.

By JAMES M. HACHEM
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 — President Nixon charted a new economic course tonight by asking a 90-day freeze in wages and prices, requesting Federal tax cuts and making a broad range of domestic and international moves designed to strengthen the dollar.

In a 20-minute address, telecast and broadcast nationally, the President appealed to Americans to join him in creating new jobs, curbing inflation and restoring confidence in the economy through "the most comprehensive new economic initiative in our history."

late Pursues British Troops in Ulster

By BERNARD WIDENBERG
Special to The New York Times
BELFAST, Northern Ire., Aug. 15 — They walk

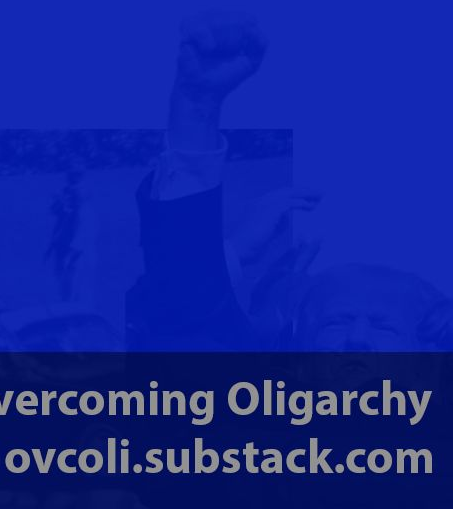
Buckley, a 22-year-old paratrooper leading a platoon of 30 men in the Catholic quarter. "There they march from people," said P. J. R. McGovern, a 22-year-old from New Hampshire. "They get money from the banks and the banks get money from the people."

Highlights of Nixon Plan

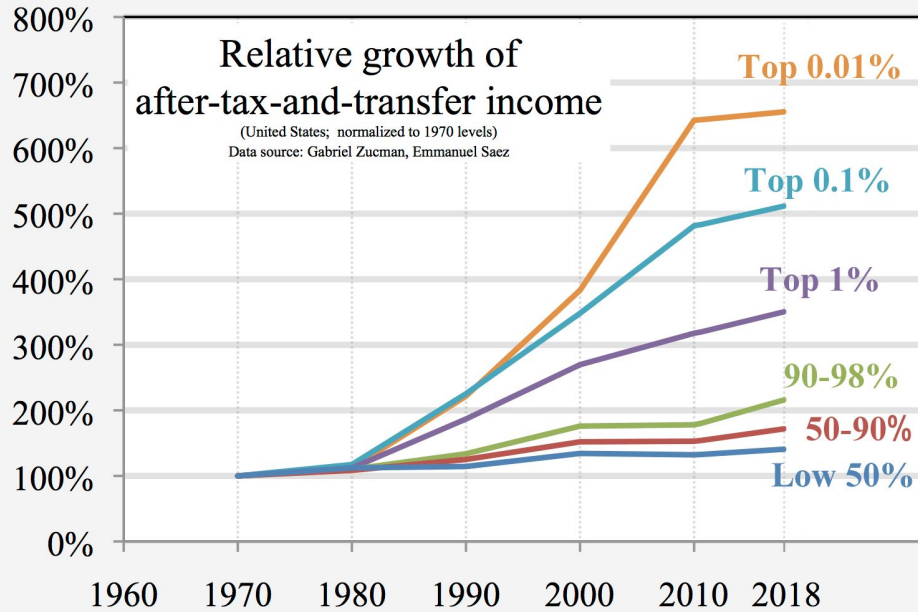
Special to The New York Times

Article in Classified

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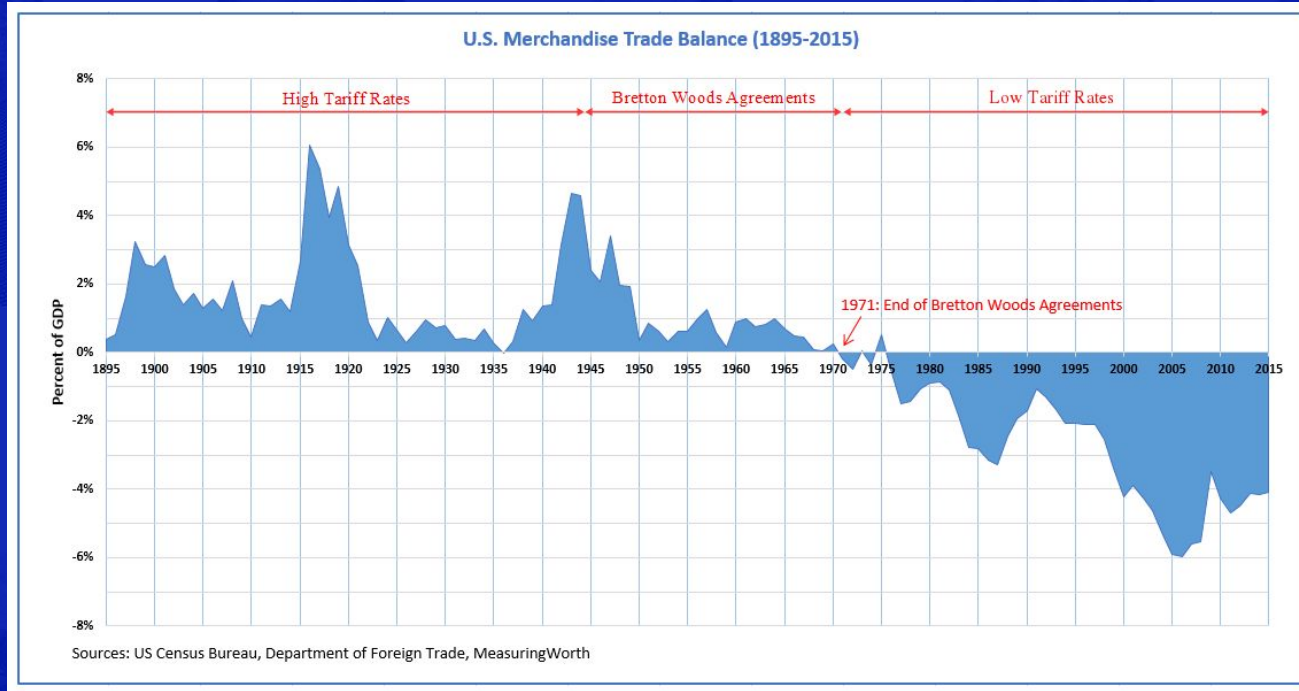
The Present



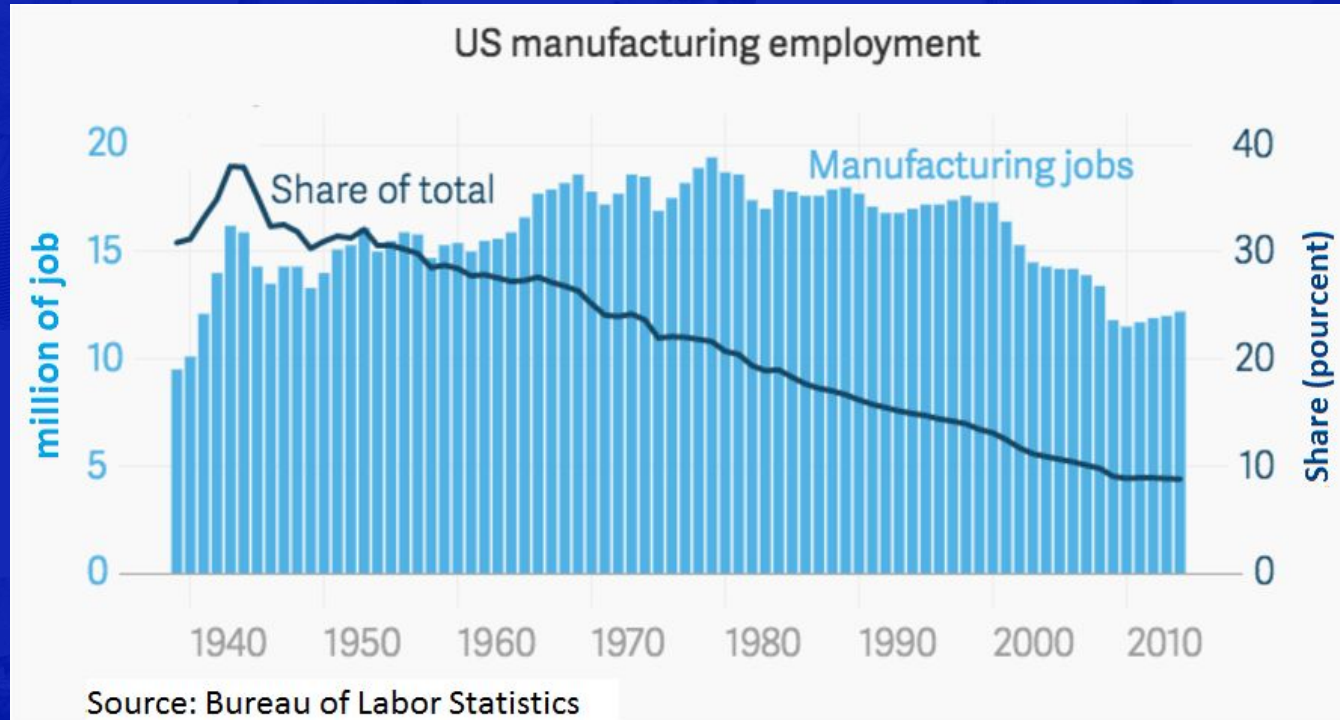
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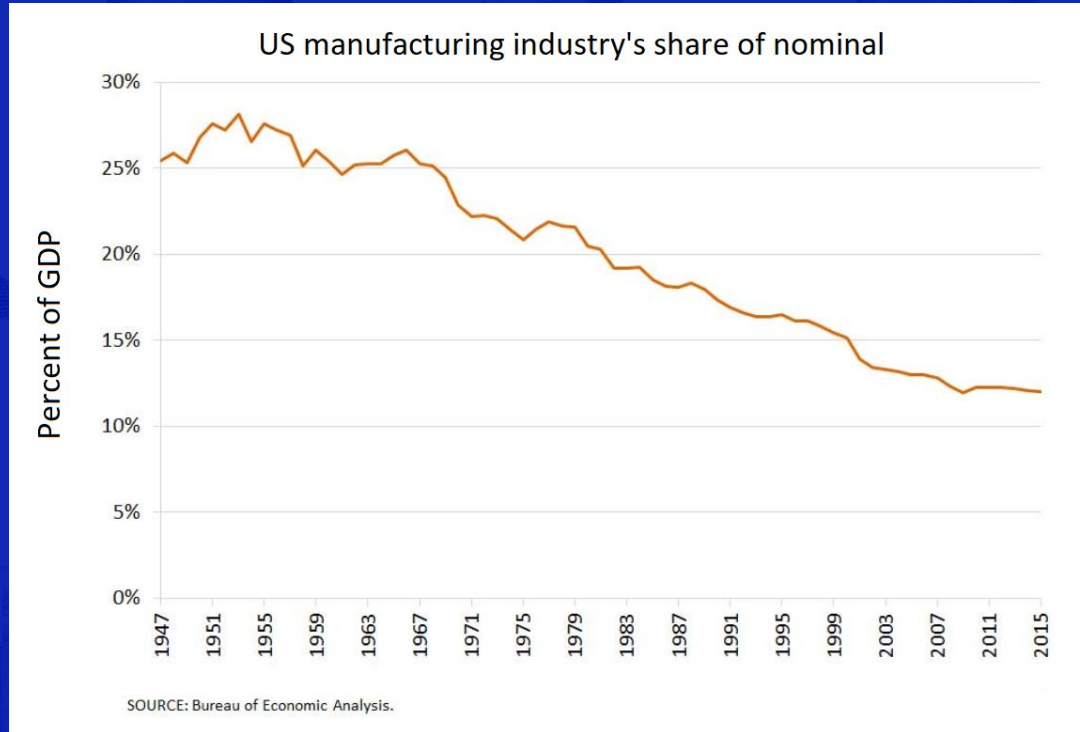
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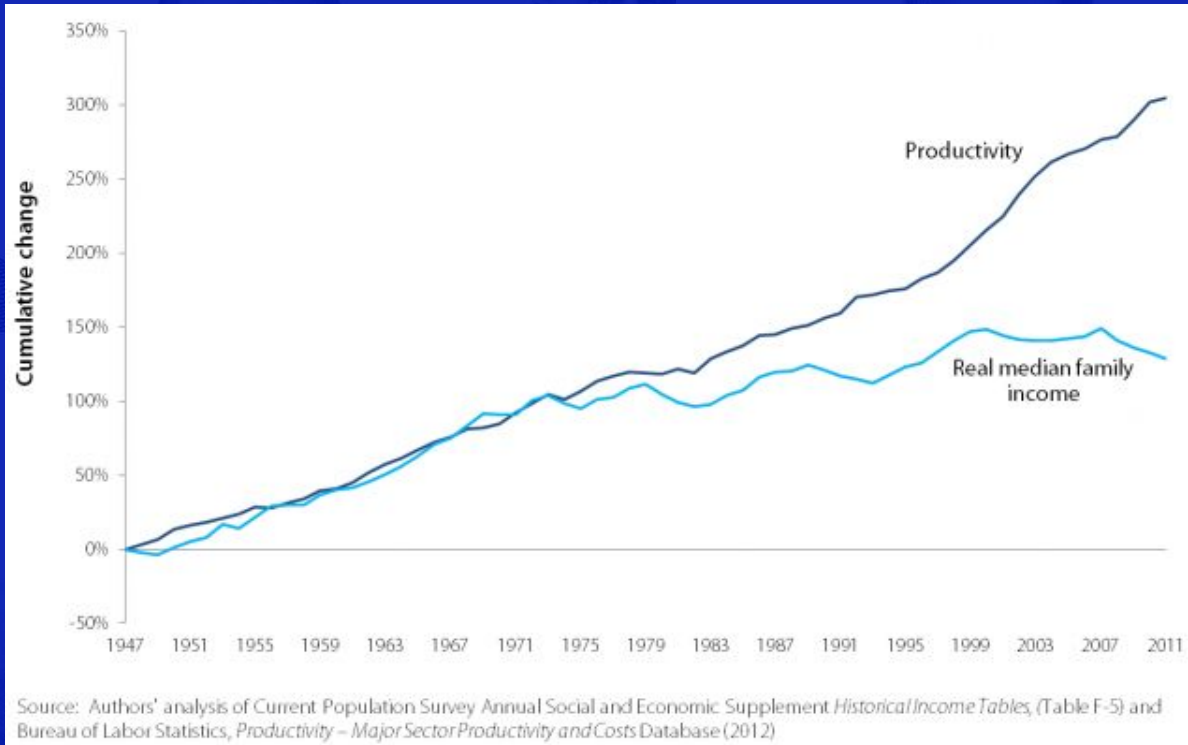
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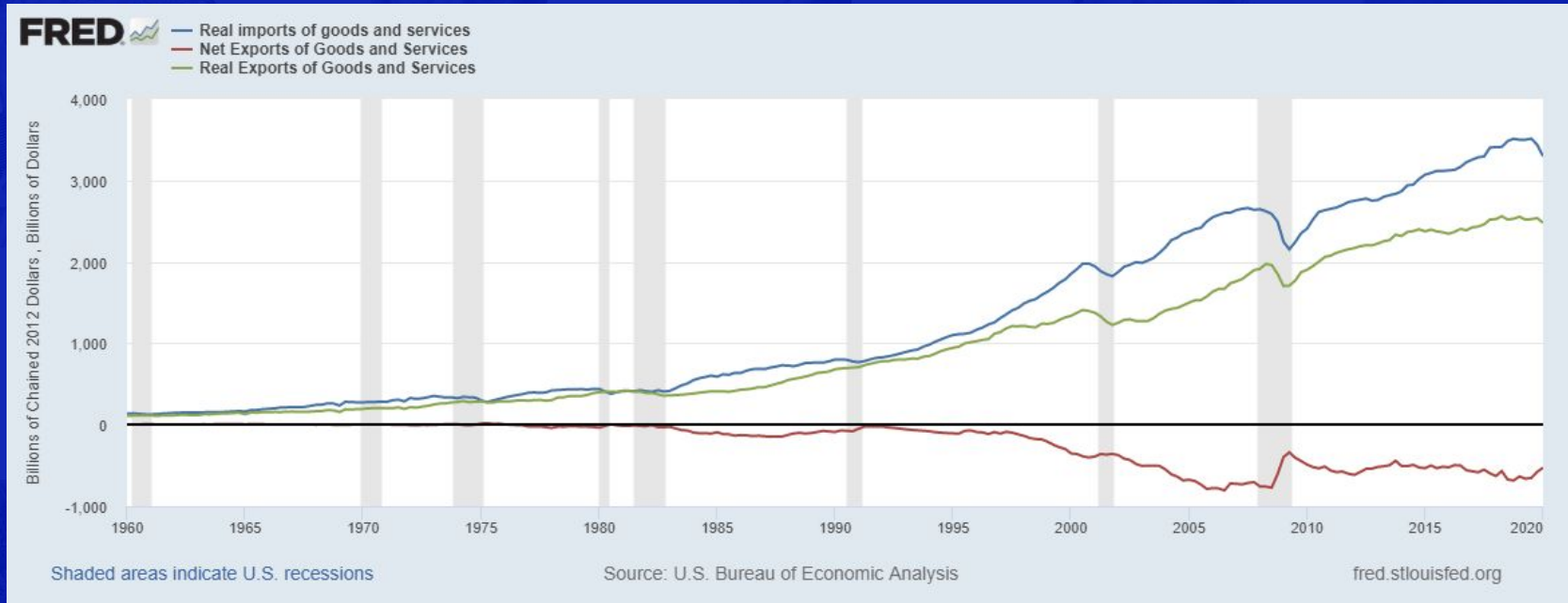
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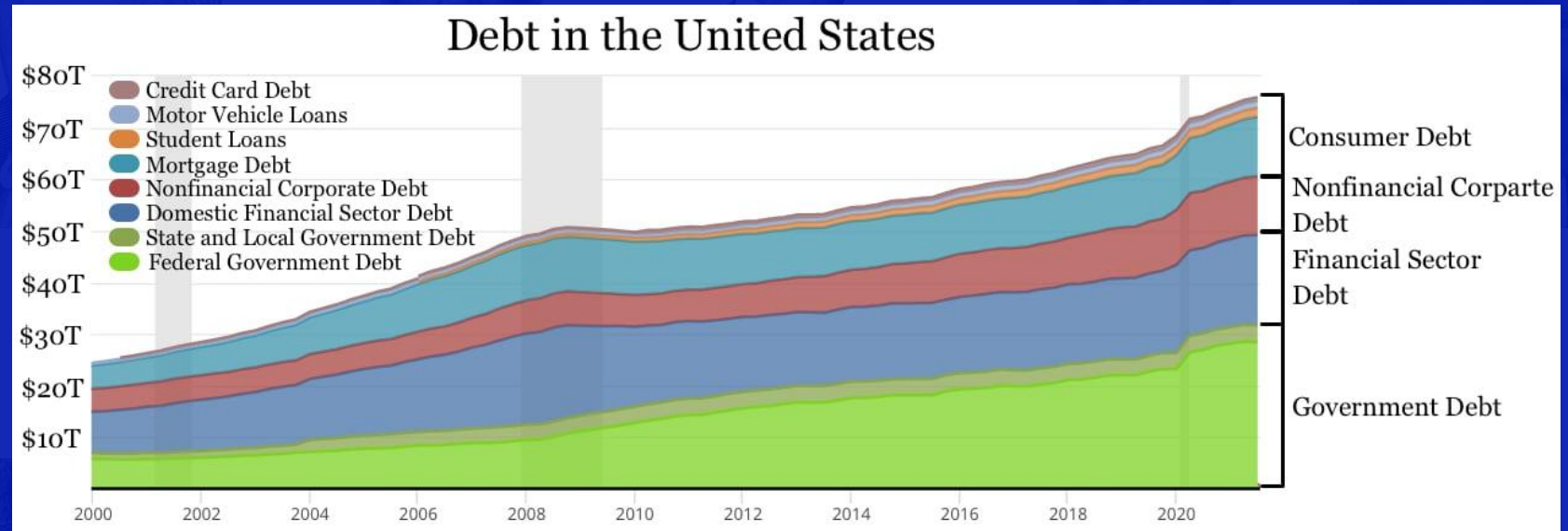
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The Present

US MILITARY

US military presence around the world

The US has about **750 bases** in at least **80 countries** around the world. It has approximately **173,000 troops** deployed in **159** countries.

Estimated number of troops

- 0
- 1-10
- 11-100
- 101-1,000
- 1,001-10,000
- 10,001-60,000

Military bases

Callout Data:

Country	Bases	Troops
Canada	3	127
USA	-	-
Greenland	-	-
Iceland	-	-
UK	25	9,274
Germany	119	33,948
Italy	44	12,247
Turkey	13	1,685
Spain	4	3,168
Cuba	1	731
Peru	2	46
Saudi Arabia	10	381
Kuwait	10	2,169
India	-	-
Japan	120	53,713
South Korea	73	26,414
Australia	7	1,085

US military presence around the world

Germany



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Donald Trump will 'unleash all-out war' on Keir Starmer if he wins US Presidential race after row over Labour helping out his rival Kamala Harris

By GLEN OWEN POLITICAL EDITOR FOR THE MAIL ON SUNDAY

PUBLISHED: 13:00 EST, 26 October 2024 | UPDATED: 21:49 EST, 26 October 2024



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View comments

Donald Trump will unleash 'all-out war' on **Sir Keir Starmer** if he returns to the **White House**, according to senior Conservative figures who have been in contact with the former US President's campaign team.

The **Tory** party sources said that revelations about the **Labour** Party's alleged interference in the US election on behalf of Trump's Democratic opponent **Kamala Harris** would have far-reaching consequences if he ends up victorious in the vote in ten days' time.

A source told The Mail on Sunday: 'Do not underestimate the damage Starmer has done to relations with the US - the Trump team are ready and waiting to unleash all-out war on him, because he is perceived as anti-American and a whingeing, liberal bore'.

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Trump threatening tariffs on everything. General 25% tariff.
Revenue tariff 2.0?

The background of the slide is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this background are several faint, semi-transparent images. At the top, there are four portraits of men: Thomas Jefferson on the far left, followed by Abraham Lincoln, then a man in a suit (possibly a modern leader), and finally a smiling man on the far right. Below these portraits, there is a horizontal strip containing several smaller images. From left to right, these include a person in a hat, a group of people, a person in a suit, and a person with a raised fist. The text is centered over the top half of the slide.

The Future

Global cooperation for development

BRICS

Encouragement of national sovereignty

Encouragement of advanced manufacturing over FIRE

Protective tariffs over revenue tariffs

Education and skills development

What great projects?

The Future

Space development?



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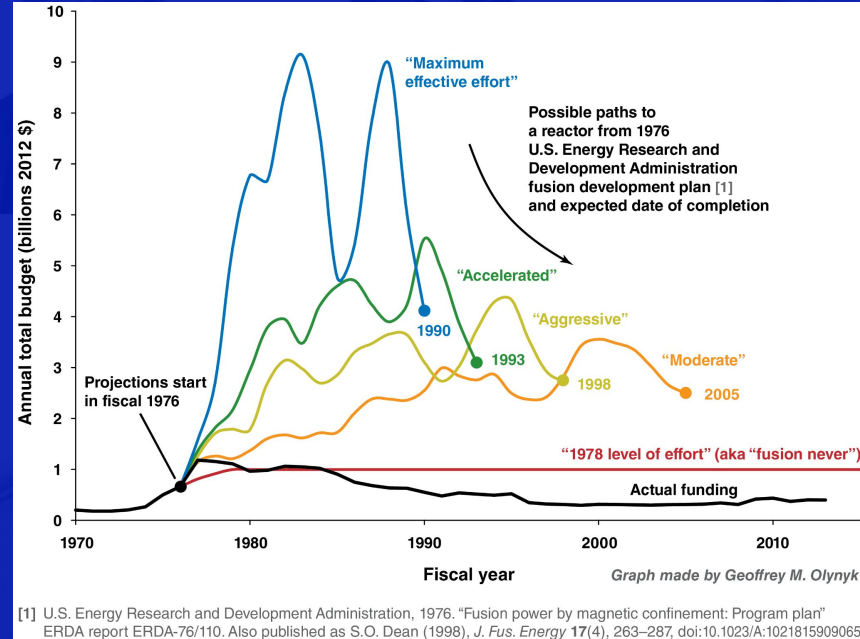
The Future

Hamiltonian premiums or bounties for advanced fission reactors?

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The Future

Crash program for nuclear fusion?



The Future

21st Century NAWAPA?





Thank you to:
EIR

Anton Chaitkin
Jeffrey Steinberg
Robert Ingraham



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