

I dreamed I was Madam Defoe in my Maidenform Bra

Well, I'll tell you. At first I didn't believe you when you said that the French revolution exemplified all revolutions. However, after considering it a while, I decided that you were right. I could only think of three other examples, the American, the Russian, and the Cuban revolutions. Two of the three were like the French revolution. So, the fanatical revolutions outnumber the more moderate ones three to one (based on my not yet published but still forthcoming book, The Conscience of a Confessed Statistics Filer). Anyway, let us look at the revolutionary processes and determine the course of a successful revolution, a subject which (supposedly) is the main intention of this, my last theme.

The first thing one needs for a revolution is somewhat chaotic economic conditions in a country, and somebody to notice it. All right, now, if a tyrannical king (or other nobility) is present, and ~~that is~~ if he is over-taking, overworking, and otherwise treating that somebody (and others like him) as ~~if~~ he would treat dirt, ^{that is all for} the better. ¶ This, of course, is the condition which France was in when the French revolution takes place. The

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has anyone
ever told
you that
you were
passing
well?

king, queen, other nobility, and the Church overtaxed, overworked, and otherwise treated these somebodies like dirt. People were ~~killed~~ executed for stealing a loaf of bread, or for murdering somebody. There was no humanity shown. The people were dogs, existing only for the pleasure of the few nobles (the earth is the Monseigneur's, and the fullness thereof). Okay, so now we have the conditions in which revolutions thrive.

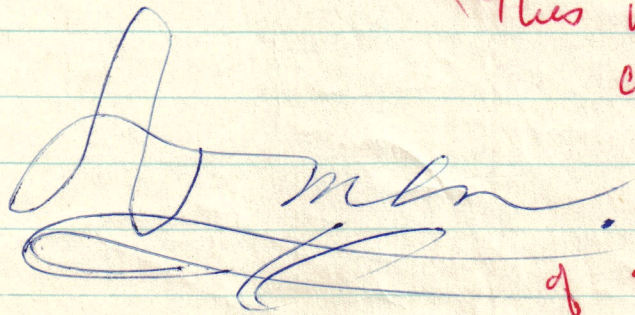
Next, these somebodies, who are nobodies to the nobility, suddenly become busybodies and form an organization. If there are others who feel as they do, this organization grows rapidly and is able to become quite effective, if not discovered (They usually aren't, because the nobility is so busy feeding their faces that they don't have time to notice what the proletariat is doing). At first, certain members of the organization may strike in a small group or individually. A noble killed, or his home burned. People rejoice! More join. Morale is at its highest. It lowers, goes back up. But finally, the inevitable happens.

There is no immediate, soul-arousing cause (like Marquis in the country) that takes place ~~at the~~ to begin the ~~not~~ revolution, as at the beginning of a war. The organization just becomes so great in size, so vengeful in feeling that this incessantly nourished feeling overflows to begin the revolution. The overflow soon settles to just a constant flow (usually) of blood.

Now the revolution can go one of two ways, it can either become radical and blood-thirsty, or the people can quietly free themselves of the tyranny. Unfortunately, since the injustice done to the people ~~is~~ is usually great, so is the vengeful feeling of the people, so that the former course is taken. With this course, masses are executed. Innocent people die. The annihilation of the nobility is complete. This form of non-government, popularly known during the French revolution as the reign of terror, lasts for some time, depending on the success of the ~~the~~ revolution. Finally ~~either~~ the revolution is squelched, ~~or~~ the elite of the ~~the~~ revolutionists become new nobility, or some form of constitutional government is formed.

However pitiful the course of a revolution may be, it is bound to happen whenever and wherever there is tyranny. People have the power to reason, a power which God gave to no other creature (on earth). When tyranny is present, at one time or another there are people who will rise to bring others out of this tyranny, although the course they take may lead directly into other tyranny.

So, it is obvious that you have brought me around to your way of thinking at least on one issue. rejoice! The year was not entirely fruitless. I now believe, as you do, that revolutions are most likely to be bloodthirsty. (Thoughtful of me to give you encouragement, isn't it?)



This was not her major contention -

Interesting to examine the nature

of so-called "tyranny" -

Crisis usually present - economic - generally - increased by war - depression - King pressures nobles pressures lords etc. etc. - At any rate - 2nd date!