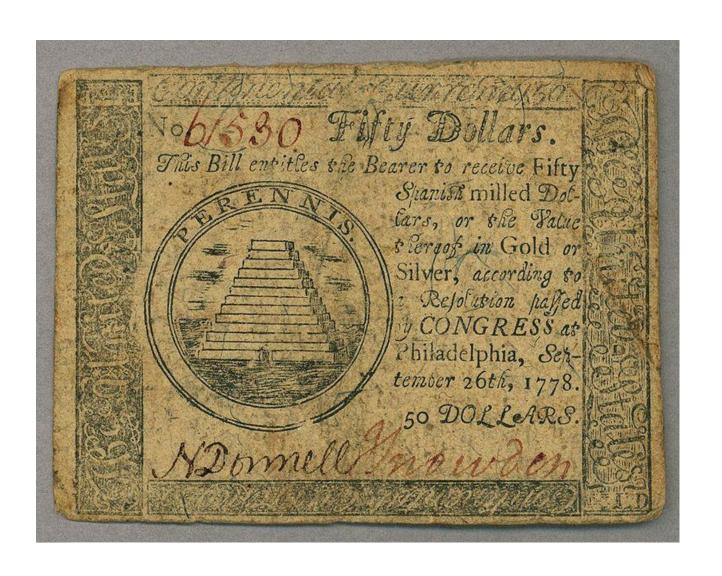
Creating a monetary and fiscal union: The American experience

Jeffry Frieden
Harvard University
September 2013

Worthless as a Continental



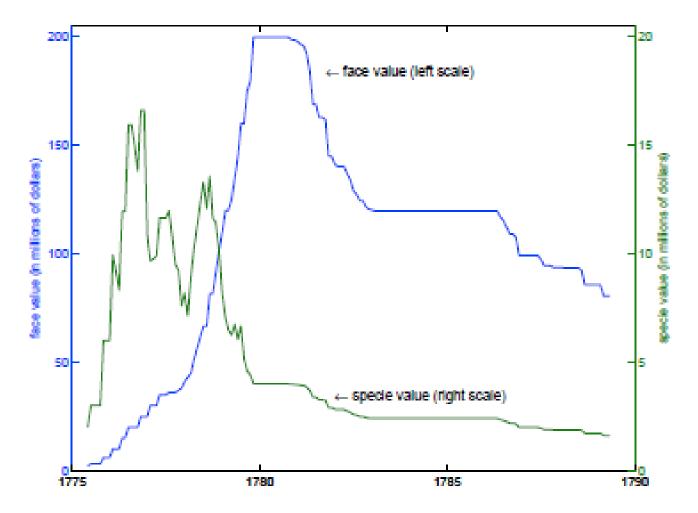


Figure 1: Face and Specie Value of the Outstanding Continental Dollars

Source: George J. Hall and Thomas J. Sargent, "Fiscal Discriminations in Three Wars"

Hamilton on central banking

"The tendency of a national bank is to increase public and private credit. The former gives power to the state, for the protection of its rights and interests: and the latter facilitates and extends the operations of commerce among individuals. Industry is increased, commodities are multiplied, agriculture and manufacturers flourish: and herein consists the true wealth and prosperity of a state." (Report on Manufactures, 1790)

(First) Bank of the United States, 1791-1811



National banknote, 1798



Hamilton on the national debt

"A national debt, if it is not excessive, will be to us a national blessing...a powerful cement of our Union." (letter, 1781)

"To be able to borrow upon good terms, it is essential that the credit of a nation should be well established...States, like individuals, who observe their engagements, are respected and trusted: while the reverse is the fate of those, who pursue an opposite conduct." (Report on Public Credit, 1790)

"In countries in which the national debt is properly funded, and an object of established confidence, it answers most of the purposes of money. Transfers of stock, or public debt, are there equivalent to payments in specie. The same thing would, in all probability, happen here, under the like circumstances. (*Report on Public Credit*, 1790)

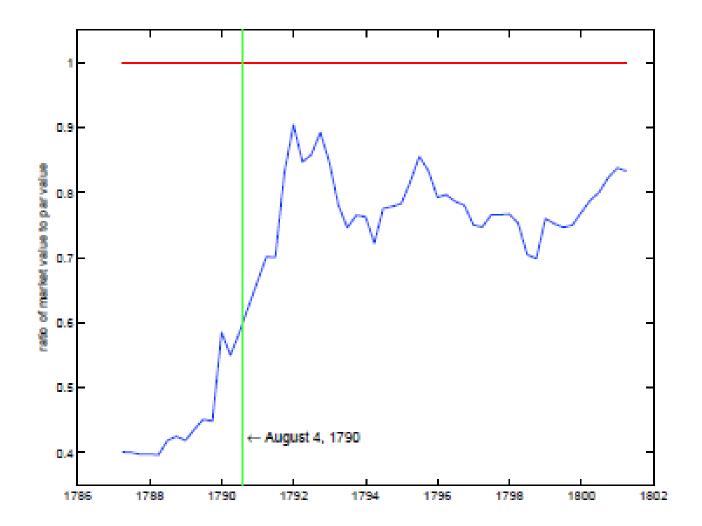
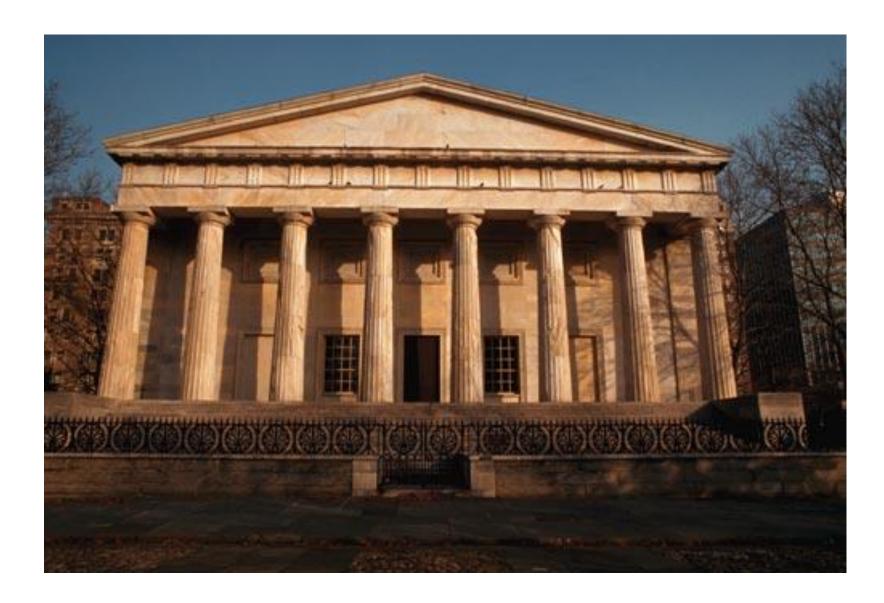


Figure 5: Ratio of the Market Value to the Par Value of the Outstanding Debt

Source: George J. Hall and Thomas J. Sargent, "Fiscal Discriminations in Three Wars"

Second Bank of the United States, 1816-1836



National banknote, 1829



The Bank Wars



GENERAL JACKSON SLAYING THE MANY HEADED MONSTER.

Andrew Jackson attacks the Bank

"The rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes....If Congress has the right under the constitution to issue paper money, it was given them to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or corporations." (Veto Message, 1832)

"I have been a close observer of the doings of the Bank of the United States....You have used the funds of the bank to speculate in the breadstuffs of the country. When you won, you divided the profits amongst you, and when you lost, you charged it to the bank....You are a den of vipers and thieves. I have determined to rout you out, and by the Eternal, I will rout you out!" (To Bank supporters, 1834)

Daniel Webster defends the Bank

"Credit is the vital air of the system of modern commerce. It has done more, a thousand times, to enrich nations, than all the mines of all the world. It has excited labor, stimulated manufactures, pushed commerce over every sea.... It has raised armies, equipped navies, and, triumphing over the gross power of mere numbers, it has established national superiority on the foundation of intelligence, wealth, and well-directed industry."

Effects of the Specie Circular, 1836



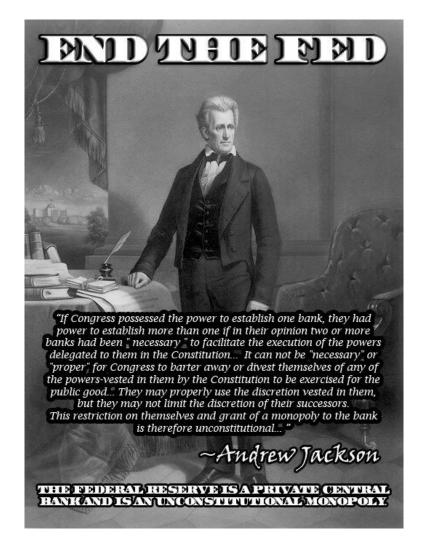
Dead hand of history?

"Who among past presidents should Republicans turn to for lessons and guidance? Who is the Tea Party progenitor? Who offers the insight, outlook, and rhetoric for today's GOP?

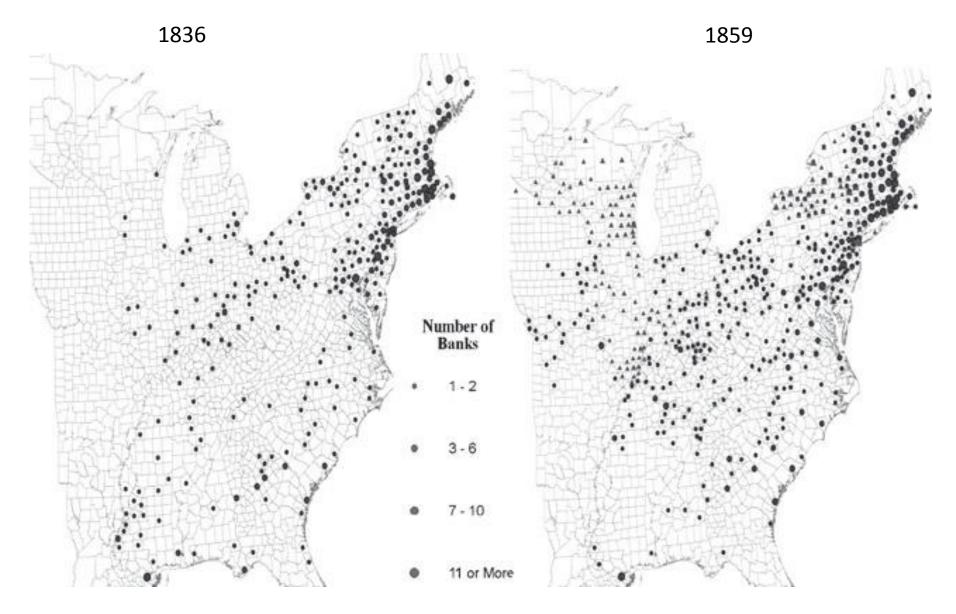
"The answer is Andrew Jackson. Jackson was the great conservative populist of American history, and his story bears study at a time when the country seems receptive to a well-crafted brand of conservative populism."

Robert W. Merry, "Andrew Jackson: Tea Party
 President," The American Spectator October 2011





Banks in 1836 and 1859



Source: Matthew Jaremski and Peter Rousseau, "Banks, Free Banks, and Economic Growth" Economic Inquiry 51:2 (April 2013)



BANK NOTE

DESCRIPTIVE LIST,

SUPPLEMENTARY TO

Thompson's Bank Rote & Commercial Reporter,

CONTAINING ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL THE

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1859

VAN COURT'S

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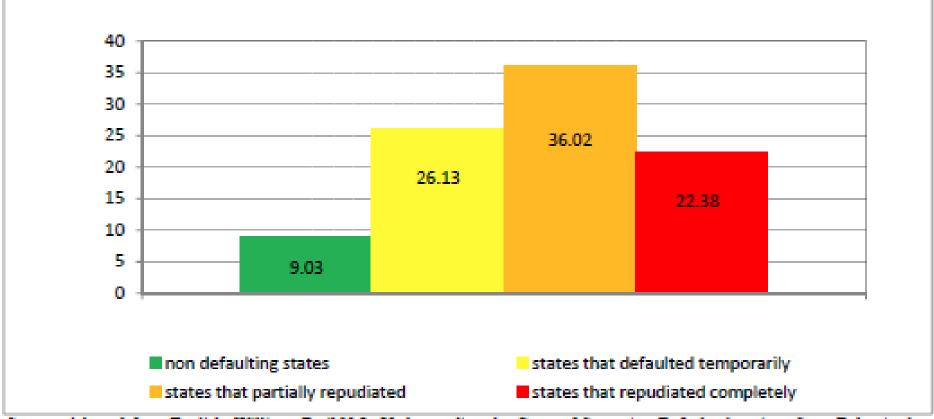
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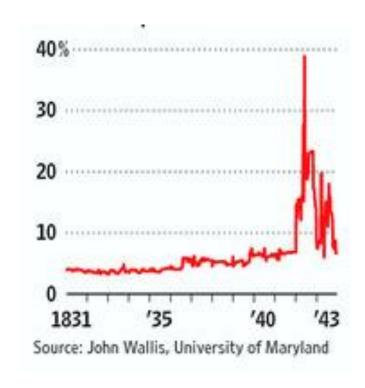
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State debt as share of state income



Source: Adapted from English, William, B. (1996). Understanding the Costs of Sovereign Default: American State Debts in the 1840's. American Economic Review, 86, 259-275.

The markets react



Yield on bonds of defaulting states, 1831-1844

Mississippi and its creditors

MEXICAN BONDS IN DEFAULT

The Council of Foreign Bondholders announce a GENERAL RE-DISTRIBUTION of the undermentioned Bonds, deposited with them from 1922.

6% GOLD 10-YEAR TREASURY BONDS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO OF 1913 (THIRD SERIES C)

6% FIRST AND SPECIAL MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MEXICAN NATIONAL PACKING CO. LTD.

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(10.00 a.m. – 4.00 p.m.) 20th March 1980

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

The majority of the Bonds of the following debts defaulted and repudiated before the Civil War are held in Europe.

Description of Debt 6% PLANTERS' BANK BONDS, 1831–3 5% MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK BONDS, 1838 Approximate Principal Amount Outstanding \$1,912,000 \$5,000,000

History of the Mississippi State Debt (See also 1939 Report – under U.S.A.)

1933

Three heirs to original holdings of repudiated Planters' and Union Bank Bonds presented parts of their holdings to the Principality of Monaco, which, not being a "citizen or subject", should not be debarred from suing upon the Bonds before the United States Supreme Court. A declaration was sought that Mississippi's repudiating clause in her Constitution is illegal and so null and void, and that her Bonds, which have repeatedly been declared valid by her own courts, must be paid.

1934

On 21st May the Supreme Court gave judgment that the application of the Principality of Monaco for leave to sue the State of Mississippi in respect of repudiated Planters' Bank and Union Bank bonds must be denied. This opinion was, in substance, based upon the contention that it was contrary to the intention of the Federal Constitution that a State of the Union should be sued by a Foreign State without the former's consent. The refusal of the application to sue, therefore, prevented the hearing of the actual facts of the case. The right of the States of the Union to sue each other without consent was confirmed.

1947

The Council's Report for 1947 contained the following short summary of the claims of the Bondholders:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Council that, owing no doubt to the passage of time that has elapsed, the origin of these debts has been largely forgotten and that they are even sometimes believed to have been contracted during the Civil War, or during the Reconstruction or "carpet-bagger" period. A summarised history of these debts is contained in the appendices to the Council's Reports for 1939 and previous years. Both Loans were placed, for the most part in Europe, long before the Civil War, and their only connection with the postwar "carpet-bagger" régime is Section 258 of the present Mississippi Constitution which states, giving no reasons, that payment of either Bond issue is forbidden. This "Constitutional Amendment", conceived and introduced in 1875 by a Northern governor, was condemned as dishonourable by 18 per cent. of the voters. The largest taxpayers of both political parties had always been uniformly in favour of paying the Bonds (History of Mississippi, Lowry & McCardle) and previously, in 1852, a minority of thousands of honest citizens voted in the affirmative when the question of direct taxation to pay the Planters' Bank Bonds was put to the people.

The validity of the Union Bank Bonds was unanimously upheld by the Mississippi Supreme Court in 1853. The State's defiance in this instance of its own highest tribunal, and its disregard also of the message of six successive Governors before the Civil War pleading for payment of the never-contested Planters' Bank Bonds has been severely condemned by many of the highest legal and moral luminaries in the United States, including many leading citizens of the State of Mississippi itself. The attempts, which have been made from time to time either by persuasion or by legal processes to obtain practical recognition of the obligation have hitherto proved unsuccessful, but the Council cannot acquiesce in an unjustifiable default merely because it has been successfully maintained for many years.

1952

The Council wrote in February 1952 to the Governor-elect of the State of Mississippi inviting him, on assuming the Governorship, to give his earnest consideration to the default on the State of Mississippi Planters' Bank and Union Bank Bonds. They pointed out the injustice which was perpetrated so long ago and invited the Governor-elect to appoint a representative to discuss with them the best practical method of settling the matter in a creditable and satisfactory way. The Governor did not respond to the suggestion.

1978

In January the Council wrote to the Governor of the State of Mississippi requesting discussions. No reply was received.

1841-1979

The Planters' Bank and Mississippi Union Bank Bonds remained in default.

