

Dr. Franklin's plan

Years before the United States became a nation, Founding Father Benjamin Franklin had a plan for the kind of country he wanted it to be

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On a Sunday in late October 1776, seventy-year-old Benjamin Franklin sailed for France to take up his duties as one of his new nation's commissioners to the Court of Versailles. His signature was on the inflammatory Declaration of Independence, a document he had just helped craft. It would be his task to squeeze from the most autocratic monarch in Europe the money to pay for a democratic revolution. His ultimate success in securing the assistance of the French would culminate with his



An undated picture of a sketch of inventor, scientist and a signer of the U.S. Constitution Benjamin Franklin. (© AP Images)

negotiation of the Treaty of Paris, confirming the existence of the United States.

Franklin came late to the idea of independence, but early to the colonies as a distinct union. Once he had embraced independence, he had passionately held to a clear vision of the kind of country he wanted it to be: a democratic republic whose political power flowed from its citizens. To build such a society he had many years before devised a plan with three simple, practical steps: the creation of "virtuous" citizens, the formation of small groups with a common purpose and commitment to the collective good,

and the establishment of networks that grew from these groups.

In 1727 he proposed to a group of friends in Philadelphia that they join together to start what he called the "Junto." It was his first experience with the power of small associations. To create opportunities, he used the junto model again and again, spinning off clones when a small group grew too large. The groups could become a loose network of independent societies. The plan was particularly effective in the creation of fire companies, but he started a city watch and libraries with it as well. On

May 14, 1743, Franklin began work on his ultimate junto, the American Philosophical Society.

Back from his long embassy tour in France, in 1787 he was selected to be one of Pennsylvania's delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Immediately upon arriving in Philadelphia for the convention, George Washington paid an official call on Franklin, the only other man of comparable stature in the country. At the convention, Washington and Franklin acted as moderating forces. Washington spoke but once in formal sessions, and Franklin only infrequently.

But each, in his own way, worked to see that the convention did not fly apart as the passionate debate over the nation's form of government went on.

Two years later, in 1789, Franklin's health was failing. With wisdom's long vision, he decided to amend his will. He gave to Boston and Philadelphia each "One thousand Pounds Sterling." This money was to be loaned in small sums to "young married Artificers, under the Age of twenty-five Years, as have served a n Apprenticeship in the said Town; and faithfully fulfilled the Duties required in their Indentures, so as to obtain a

good moral character from at least two respectable Citizens...." Franklin clearly saw each set of three people -- a young "Artificer" and two "respectable Citizens" -- forming a small group. In this way individuals would join in small groups, strengthening their cities, their states and, ultimately, their nation.

The trusts would live on until dissolved in 1991, still in accordance with Franklin's careful instructions. For 200 years they improved the lives of thousands of young families in Boston and Philadelphia, and they do so still, because the \$6.5 million in the trusts

when they were dissolved was used to support educational programs for the same people. Franklin had originally designed them to serve. His trusts anticipated the modern microlending programs of the famous Grameen Bank and similar efforts.

Franklin died about 11 o'clock Saturday night on April 17, 1790, three months past his 84th birthday. His was the largest funeral that had ever been held in America. It was estimated that 20,000 people witnessed the procession and ceremony.

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Our flag was still there

EDWARDS PARK

humid heat of August and headed for "Washington City."

We scraped up all the militia we could, and ventured to meet the invaders at the suburb of Bladensburg. At first glimpse of approaching red-coats with bayonets aglitter, most of us scampered home as fast as our weary legs could take us. The battle became known as the Bladensburg Races.

The British were tired too, but they pressed on to Washington, burned the Capitol and many other buildings, and stormed into the White House. Before setting it ablaze, the officers sat down to a sumptuous dinner laid out for President and Mrs. James Madison, who had hastily departed, Dolly Madison clutching Gilbert Stuart's portrait of George Washington.

Now the British were really coming. Glutted with victory, and dead tired, they encamped at Upper Marlborough. On the way to Washington, they'd usurped the manor house of Dr. William Beanes, a feisty 65-year-old, eminent in his profession. Now, as the British reached town again, roistering red-coats disturbed Beanes and his dinner guests. They went out to stop the noise and got the drunk soldiers jailed. For this, the British brass ordered that Beanes be taken prisoner.

Aghast, the doctor's friends set about trying to get him released. A parley with the British command called for a skillful negotiator, able to exert charm yet put generals and admirals firmly in their place... Aha! Francis Scott Key! Key was one of those people who knew everybody. By 1814, he was a lawyer and a popular success, with a wealthy wife and a fine home in

Georgetown, the rich old neighbor of muddy little Washington. He liked to scribble poetry -- a not unusual diversion two centuries ago. He was a godly man, a pacifist who hated this war yet served as an officer in a Georgetown artillery company. Altogether, this able, likable, well-connected dilettante was the perfect choice for an extremely dicey -- if not impossible -- mission.

Letters were exchanged across the battle lines. Grudgingly, the British agreed to let Key and Col. John Skinner, in charge of prisoner exchange, make their plea if they could meet the British fleet, sailing up the Chesapeake. Key and Skinner hailed the British flagship from their small vessel, were taken aboard and learned that Beanes was in danger of being hanged. Key went to work, pointing out that the doctor had treated wounded British soldiers with the same care and kindness as he had Americans. That won over the British command. Dr. Beanes could go, but he and his rescuers must stay with the fleet until Baltimore went the way of Washington. Under a guard of marines, Key's party ended up in their vessel, towed by the British flagship as it surged up the Bay.

On September 11, the British fleet came together -- 50 vessels, ranging from the 80-gun flagship through 74-gun men-of-war, 38- and 36-gun frigates, to rocket and bomb ships (actually huge

rafts). Transports carried "Wellington's Invincibles," the 4,000 or so troops who had so enjoyed themselves in Washington.

Early on the morning of the 12th, the redcoats landed east of Baltimore and charged the massed militia. And this time things fell apart for the British. Two American snipers quickly picked off the British commanding general, and although some militiamen skedaddled, many others stuck it out.

Humid, rainy weather helped the American cause. The Invincibles pulled back and encamped, waiting for the navy to do its stuff. The ships would first have to put out of action that pesky Fort McHenry.

Next morning, in pouring rain, bomb ships opened fire thunderously from about two miles below Fort McHenry -- well out of range of its guns. Mortar bombs, some of 200 pounds, soared high in the air and plunged into the fort to explode in showers of rubble. Key, Skinner and Beanes had a distant view from their small vessel. They made out a flag, limp in the soggy air.

All day the guns bellowed. Newly introduced Congreve rockets screeched toward the fort in hopes of starting fires. When enemy "bomb," or mortar vessels moved in to score even more hits, the Americans opened up with everything they had and drove the British back.

Night fell. The tremendous bombardment eased off as boatloads of British troops slipped past the fort to attack the city. The Americans spotted the foray, and their guns roared, and again the British had to pull out of range. Desperate to finish off the fort, they redoubled their cannonade, bombs curling high in the night sky, their lit fuses streaking across it, then down to their bright burst. Key, tirelessly watching, realized that the roar of British guns meant the fort still held; by the burst of bombs he could see the flag, still there.

And, in the faintest first light of dawn, at about the time the British command called off its Baltimore campaign, he spotted it. The rain had ceased; a stirring of wind opened it, and he made out the red of the stripes, the blue square. The American flag.

As a poet, Key could be suddenly and deeply moved, and instinctively he'd create rhythmic phrases to describe his feelings. All night, words had tumbled in his head: proudly hailed . . . gallantly streaming . . . bombs bursting in air . . . gave proof . . . Still there! Now he scribbled them on the back of a letter, then later, safely ashore in Baltimore, he wrote out and polished the song. Of course it had to be a song.

The phrasing of "Defence of Fort McHenry," as he first named it, fitted perfectly an old favorite "To Anacreon in Heaven." This was the song of a popular London gentlemen's club, the Anacreontic Society, honoring an ancient Greek poet who lyricized life's joys. Members devoted themselves to good food, good wine, good cheer. They'd composed a pleasant, lilting tune, and one of the club's presidents had supplied words, a fanciful communication with Anacreon, fun to

To Anacreon, in Heav'n,



Hundreds of people turn out to watch the annual fourth of July parade make its way down the main street of Capitan, New Mexico. Here, spectators are greeted by the sight of a horse-drawn wagon, symbolizing the pioneer history of the Old West.

where he sat in full glee,
A few sons of harmony sent a petition,

That he their inspirer and patron would be;

When this answer arriv'd from the jolly old Grecian --

"Voice, fiddle, and flute,
No longer be mute;

I'll lend ye my name, and
inspire ye to boot;

And, besides, I'll instruct ye,
like me to intwine

The myrtle of Venus with
Bacchus's vine."

The music was a hit in America. A patriotic song, "Adams and Liberty" (later changed to "Jefferson and Liberty"), adopted the tune, which was also used for a song celebrating the naval war against Barbary pirates, early in the 19th century. "When the warrior returns, from the

battle afar, To the home and
the country he nobly defended . . . " And who had written that? Francis Scott Key.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was popular, but not our national anthem. Not until 1931 did Congress grant that status. Before that we'd made do with "My Country 'Tis Of Thee," our version of "God Save the King (Queen)" as an anthem. (Many people still regret that "America the Beautiful" wasn't chosen.) But Key's song, played more slowly than the original song, with a few crashing chords and drumrolls, works well because it deals with our flag.

We Americans don't have a king or queen. We have a flag.

The Smithsonian got this one in 1907, as a loan from Armistead's grandson that

turned into a gift.

A strange red V may have been the start of an A for Armistead. Some missing pieces were probably snipped out for souvenirs. They were likely not shot away during the bombardment. In that rain, the flag would have dropped against its mast with little chance of being hit.

In fact, some experts believe that the giant Pickersgill flag wasn't chosen at all until that clear morning when Key saw it; another banner had flown in the rain. The impact on Key as the morning breeze finally revealed the enormous emblem of his beloved country -- beaten, scoffed at, but still in the fight -- must have been explosive.

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