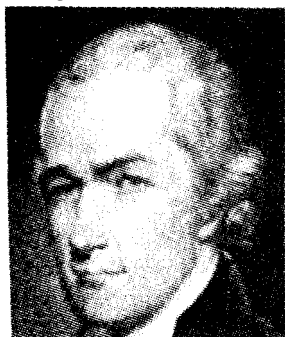


United States. During the 17th century, the republican faction in England, John Milton's Commonwealth party, had recruited the best parishes of England and other nations to settle on the North American continent. This was done not to flee religious persecution, but rather to establish on American shores a new republic, which would develop to tilt the balance against the feudalist forces corrupting old Europe. The great republican classicist John Milton, and his conceptions, were the central images around which a superior people was developed in America.



Alexander Hamilton

great Leibniz. From, chiefly, French and German mercantilists and kameralists the conspiratorial circles of Benjamin Franklin gained for the United States the technology and economic science needed to secure the development of the new constitutional republic.

The concentrated expression of this economic science is summarized in the policies of the first President of the United States, George Washington. The policy papers on credit, banking and manufactures issued as reports to the U.S. Congress by Washington's Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton are the foundation of what became known worldwide as the American System. It was the American System, spread to Germany and Japan—and to Poland and Russia—under the names of Hamilton, Carey and Friedrich List, during the 19th century, which prompted every successful industrial revolution of that century.



Friedrich List

promotion of transportation and manufactures. Hamilton restates Leibniz's principle, that the only source of the wealth of nations is the promotion of technology and

The shaping of the American economy was accomplished by turning to the English Commonwealth party's traditional allies on the continent of Europe, the French *mercantilists* and the allied *kameralist* networks spread throughout so much of Europe under the leadership of the

education to advance the productive powers of labor.

(Anyone who informs us that Karl Marx discovered the principle of "labor-power" is clearly an illiterate, who does not know that this was discovered in a far more advanced form than Marx ever understood it, by Leibniz in the 1670s writings on *Society*.)

It was the combination of Hamilton's policies—the American System of kameralism—with the *superior level of popular education of the American population*, which made the transformation of U.S. agriculture possible.

True, the American System was not always followed as policy of the United States. Jefferson and Madison nearly wrecked the United States by replacing Hamilton's policies with the dogmas of the British East India Company's Adam Smith. Monroe and John Quincy Adams rescued the United States from the disasters which Jefferson and Madison had caused, and gave the United States a great decade of new growth under revived Hamiltonian policies. Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan were national catastrophes, principally for the same reason that Jefferson and Madison had been. President Abraham Lincoln revived Hamilton's American System in the most energetic

## Poland's economy: the agriculture trap

The mainstay of Polish agriculture is the small peasant plot, worked by an old man and his horse.

Three-fourths of the land under cultivation is in private hands. Of these 3 million and some farms, 30 percent are smaller than 2 hectares (1 hectare equals 2.471 acres); 60 percent are smaller than 5 hectares; 85 percent are smaller than 10 hectares. The peasant plot may be 10 meters wide and a kilometer long, in the worst cases of strips of land marked out more than a hundred years ago under the repartitional tenure system that gave each son in each peasant family his parcel of land.

Although Poland in the 1970s became the 10th greatest industrial power in the world, 40 percent of the working population lives on farms. Nearly a million farmers are past retirement age and still working.

In 1979, Poland, 19th country in the world in human population, stood 8th in total number of horses, according to United Nations statistics. It had 16.6 horses per square mile, the highest equine density in the world and almost twice the density of horses in

form, accomplishing an industrial revolution which could not be undone until the subversion of the past 15 years.



*Abraham Lincoln*

After Lincoln, the British enemies of the United States did succeed in progressively undermining the nation. The treasonous elements, centered in the Manhattan financial community, subverted the United States on behalf of Britain by taking over the credit and banking system, and using this invasion to attack and subvert the agricultural and industrial institutions of the national economy, and to seize control, through financial corruption, of leading sections of the national political parties. The 1876-1879 Specie Resumption Act was the most important of those treasonous actions on British behalf.

Despite such British-directed subversion, the eco-

nomie and related institutions embedded in the life of the United States through Hamiltonian policies continued to resist British corruption of credit and banking powers into the middle of the 1960s. It was those institutionalized influences which produced the results establishing the United States as the "cynosure" of admiring eyes from around the world into the immediate postwar period. The miracle of American agriculture is a leading symptom of that process.

There is no Comecon nation's government which has not studied the achievements of U.S. agriculture, and similar accomplishments in German agriculture under the influence of the allies of Friedrich List. We know of important accomplishments in the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia on the basis of development, for example, and know that such methods could readily succeed where properly applied in Poland.

There are two reasons for the general backwardness of Comecon nations' agriculture. One is economic: a shortage of the capital improvements needed to implement agricultural development at adequate rates. The other cause of perpetuated backwardness of Comecon

Mexico, the next country on that list.

These horses pull the plows and haul the crops and eat a good deal of what is grown on Polish farms. But, as former American Ambassador to Poland R. T. Davies relates in a recent article, the Polish peasants resist mechanization, which is difficult to accomplish efficiently given the way that Poland's land is organized. U.S. companies anxious to export farm machinery to Poland, even small implements designed for gardening, hit a brick wall, Davies reports; Polish officials explained that the farmers only had confidence in their horses, being suspicious that ownership of machines would lead to dependence on central depots for service and parts.

The history of Polish agriculture since World War II is the history of a long contest between the central regime and the peasants, in which the authorities sought to coax the farm sector into higher efficiencies without creating rural turmoil. Collectivization of agriculture never occurred. Especially under the Wladyslaw Gomulka regime of 1956-1970, attempts to consolidate at least some aspects of farm activity such as machinery distribution into larger units than the single farm (farmers' "circles," for example) shifted into a pattern of flinging incentives at the peasants with only spotty results. In 1977, farmers were offered immediate pensions in exchange for turning over their land to state farms.

The Polish peasants have tremendous clout; they either feed or do not feed the cities, and are liable to act by a notion of their own, not the national interest. Last fall, when strikes cut into coal production and domestic coal deliveries shrank alongside exports, rumors swept the countryside that farmers were underplanting the 1981 crop in retaliation for their not receiving anticipated amounts of fuel.

When food supply is such a volatile factor, countless factory directors and other officials take out "insurance policies" against its disruption. An industrial plant with its own kitchen garden and barnyard of hogs will not have a crisis in its cafeteria, no matter what the peasants do. (Ambassador Davies reports such an arrangement, described by its organizers as "socialist self-help.") But it will certainly contribute to economic chaos, as each small unit looks out for itself.

Lech Walesa, the electrician who leads the Solidarity trade unions, revealed in a recent interview how quickly many Poles think of the farm, the tiny, horse-powered farm, when they look for sources of national strength. It would be a good idea, he suggested, for industrial workers—perhaps men laid off from the many factories closing down in "nonpriority" sectors of the Polish economy—to go out into the countryside and work on the land, as a way to help bring Poland out of its crisis.