

## **EIR**SpecialReport

# Can Poland yet be saved?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

It is now the greater part of a year since the "Russian Studies Division" of the London Tavistock Institute successfully coordinated the destabilization of Poland. Since that time, Poland's economy has been skidding downslope, accelerating toward an early precipice of monstrous disaster. Not far from each village and town one can imagine oneself to hear clearly the rumble of the armored divisions which could so quickly bring to an end the political existence of the Polish nation.

At night, I can stand in the garden, and look up toward the stars, toward Poland. If I close my eyes, I can see Poland most clearly. Within a short time, Poland might be transformed into something out of a painting by Hieronymus Bosch or Pieter Breughel.

How can the looming catastrophe be averted?

The catastrophe is fostered by the diplomatic and other lies which continue to dominate the Soviet and Western news media. The disaster will not be frightened away by the wild, irrationalist's slogans of the Polish existentialists, it will not cower before the impassioned singing of anthems, nor be awed by ripping open one's shirt to expose Polish courage.

So, for this important moment of writing, I must become a Pole.

Naturally, I am a political figure and patriot of the United States. Yet, despite such dog's-vomit on our flag as the recent Jimmy Carter administration, that nation was created as the instrument of a higher purpose, which I serve more consciously and more directly than all but a few of my fellow-citizens. We few, of various nations, walk in the profession of such as Dante Alighieri and Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, and of such collaborators of the Marquis de Lafayette as John Quincy Adams. In such matters as the crisis of Poland, we of this profession have special responsibilities.

We of this profession and its global networks, are dedicated to the establishment of sovereign nation-state republics, and to the establishment of a world-order dominated by a community of principle among such sovereign republics. That is our policy toward Poland. It is that policy which requires me to become, for this moment of writing, a Pole, in a moment when



Polish peasants—in the 1980s.

the threat to the very existence of that nation requires this function of me.

Let the following serve as the prologue to a new Polish National Manifesto. Let its immediate purposes include that of touching the consciences of influential circles, both in Moscow and among the so-called Western powers. Let it inspire new hope among the cities, the towns, and the villages of Poland itself.

## I. The Ever-Vanishing Polish Nation

Put aside the mere peculiarities of each past and present period of Poland's history. Over the centuries to date, there have been periods when Poland appeared to have become a self-ruling nation. Yet, subsequent events have shown such periods to be so ephemeral as to be virtually an illusion.

Twentieth-century Poland was twice created from the outside. It was created by great powers, and its continued existence was always on the verge of being nullified by the same great powers which brought it into being. So, matters went at Versailles, and once again, during and following great-power relations of the recent world war. Earlier, a short-lived Poland, created as an instrument of policy of Napoleon Bonaparte, was wiped from the map by agreement of London and Metternich at the 1815 Treaty of Vienna.

Over the centuries, the fate of Poland has been arranged according to Poland's status as a northern border-area of Hapsburg politics, and, more recently,

British Eastern-European policy. Over the entire span of the period of Poland's emergence as a potential nation, Hapsburg and British policies affecting those regions of Eastern Europe have been coordinated by the evil families of the Byzantine satrapy of Venice.

In modern times, Polish nationalist movements have been predominantly a failure. Although Polish nationalism has had some important leaders, such as the 18th-century collaborators of Benjamin Franklin and the Marquis de Lafayette, the qualities of such leaders were never successfully imparted in a sustained way to a broader movement among the Polish people generally.

In consequence of this, Polish nationalist upsurges have been *nationalist* only in the negative sense of that term. Insurgent Poles, allying with one foreign force against a present overlord, have become the expendable instruments of policy for those foreign forces whom they embraced as supposed allies. *In this course, Poland's struggles in the name of independence have become struggles to exchange one foreign master for another.*

Those who appeared to have generously given Poland nominal independence in one moment, have later betrayed or directly crushed that independence.

The old Poland of Versailles was so betrayed by the Britain which had authored its existence. At Munich, in 1938, Britain and its French dupe gave not only Czechoslovakia, but also Poland to Adolf Hitler. This was done on the assumption by London that the anglophile Hitler would march only East, and would bleed Germany to death in destroying Russia, after which British, French, and Belgian troops would bring the matter to a

conclusion by occupying the Ruhr district of Germany. So, Britain cynically went through the motions of allying with Poland, and declaring war—without significant military action—when Poland was destroyed. If the course of the last world war went differently, on numerous counts, than the British had intended, the intent was clear and is massively and conclusively documented today.

The present tragedy of Poland is that that long-suffering history is now repeating itself.

The forces engaged in Poland's recent mass political strikes have been so narrowly occupied with their hostility to Soviet hegemony, that they have been self-blinded to the true purposes of many among their supposed "foreign friends." So, an inadequately developed form of Polish nationalism has made Poland once again the imperiled, expendable instrument of policy of foreign powers.



Zbigniew Brzezinski

"Experience and the Future" forces are creations and tools of the "Russian Studies Division" of the London Tavistock Institute (Sussex). These assets of SIS in Poland are coordinated with relics of the *old wartime Polish London government-in-exile*, which was run during that period out of the predecessor-kernel of the London Tavistock Institute, the *Tavistock Clinic of Brigadier Dr. John Rawlings Rees* and *Eric Trist*. Zbigniew Brzezinski has been an asset of this component of British SIS all of his adult life to date.



John Rawlings Rees

The principal foreign control-points for penetration of Poland for this element of the business has been, in order of rank, Venice, Vienna, and Munich.

The Socialist International was a joint-creation of

As if nothing had been learned from the experience of Versailles Poland, the most prominently visible among the supposed "foreign friends" of the mass political strikes has been the British *Secret Intelligence Service (SIS)*. Most emphatically, *Jacek Kuron's KOR* and the

British SIS and Hapsburg-Venice intelligence services, during the 1870s and 1880s of the last century. It is controlled, *as an international organization*—not all aspects of national social-democratic parties, by the same political interests today.

Hapsburg Austria, the Balkans, and the regions of the former Austro-Hungarian empire have been formally under the predominant control of the Byzantine satrapy of Venice since the 13th century—many parts of the regions much earlier. The core of the feudal aristocracy of this region was established chiefly by granting of feudal titles and estates to members of aristocratic families of Byzantium and Italy's "black nobility." For related reasons, not only Yugoslavia, but the Warsaw Pact member-nation of Romania are under virtual Venetian control to the present day. Otherwise, "Venetian" today signifies not only those forces, together with the so-called "Genoese" junior-partner of Venice and its networks of financial power throughout Europe. It means also the Veneto-Tyrol region of Italy, adjoining Switzerland, Austria, and elements in Bavaria.

It is this Venice-centered "black oligarchy" which created Benito Mussolini and the Austrian fascist dictator Dollfuss, as well as Hungary's Horthy regime and the Iron Guard of Romania. For special reasons, elements from this force broke with Adolf Hitler after participating in creating him and his Bavarian party. These are the same forces which destroyed Poland at the 1815 Treaty of Vienna, and which have never abandoned the political objectives which prompted those actions of 1815.

The launching of the mass political strikes had a third, less publicized, but massive and crucial element of support. The British SIS coordination of the strikes was conducted in conscious and close cooperation with *elements behind the Soviet KGB*.

This is a fact emphasized by some leaders of the mass political strike forces themselves. Jacek Kuron's KOR is the exemplary case. Although the KOR was a creation and tool of British SIS, it appeared to enjoy a special relationship with the Interior Ministry of Poland, and with the Soviet KGB. Each time KOR figures were routinely detained by the Interior Ministry, the KOR circulated fresh dossiers against competitors of Stanislaw Kania. For this and correlated reasons, strike-movement leaders were fearful that their movement might be under the manipulative influence of both British and KGB provocateurs.

In Poland, as in certain Middle East nations, including Iran, it is impossible for leading counterintelligence operations to distinguish between British SIS and Soviet KGB shared direction of many curious events and movements.

As leaders of the mass political strike-movement perceived the matter, the forces of their movement, organized chiefly out of the Catholic University in the

# A history of 'Experience and the Future'

In the 1976-78 period, after a wave of strikes and protests over food price hikes, Polish leader Edward Gierek entrusted Stefan Olszowski with drafting an outline for economic reform. His conclusions led, even before Gierek fell in summer 1980, to the gradual dismantling of Gierek's industrial investment program, just at the point when Poland's British and American creditors had decided that Poland no longer merited development or balance-of-payments loans on favorable terms.

Today, Olszowski is cast as a "hardliner," a man who would guarantee on Moscow's behalf the integrity of Poland as a socialist entity. But it was from Olszowski's consultations on economic reform, according to sources who know his aides, that there emerged the project known as "Experience and the Future," or by its Polish initials, DiP.

One Western friend of Experience and the Future calls it the most "pivotal" group in Poland "because of its long-range and far-reaching liberal reform strategy, which does not pose itself as a direct threat to the Soviet System."

The first of DiP's studies and surveys on reform, "Report on the State of the Republic and Ways to Improve It," circulated in May 1979, after which DiP was banned from meeting. In 1980, its coordinators conducted a survey of 150 prominent Poles, one-third of them party members, and printed it under the title "How to Get Out of It." This was the manifesto of DiP's British-linked directors.

In addition to calling for changes in the "style of governing the state," DiP attacked "stultifying centralization" and, in the case of economic policy, specified the need for "a shift away from central control of the economy and toward greater autonomy of regional and smaller units" and reorganization to "enhance the role of individual enterprises." This became precisely the agenda followed since the August 1980 mass strike for erasing the vestiges of a capital-formation program of heavy industry in Poland.

DiP bridged the gap between communist party reformers and nonparty British and other foreign intelligence networks in Poland.

Its leading light was Stefan Bratkowski, a sociologist and a party member. Bratkowski became the first party member to thank the small Workers Defense Committee (KOR), a collection of ex-

Trotskyists whose efforts are directed from emigré member Leszek Kolakowski's headquarters at All Souls College in Oxford and funded by foreign sources, including the London Polish government-in-exile channels, for its role in shaping the strikes.

But no Polish sociologist avoids the influence of Jan Szczepanski, who runs the Polish Academy of Sciences social sciences division. Szczepanski worked with DiP. And Szczepanski is a recruit of the Tavistock Institute, the British intelligence center for international operations conducted through the sociology and anthropology professions, and sits on the board of its theoretical journal *Human Relations*.

In his capacity as Polish chairman of the Anglo-Polish Round Table, Szczepanski consults each year with such Britons as Mark Bonham Carter, an advisory board member of the Index on Censorship, a London-based platform for East European dissident writers. The Index is financed by the Arts Council, presided over by, among others, Anthony Quinton, a colleague of KOR's Kolakowski at Oxford.

One of the three Polish members of the Club of Rome, Jan Strzelecki, joined DiP. So did Bogdan Cywinski, who ran the Society for Academic Courses, or underground "flying university," whose curriculum encompassed "Christian existentialism," the logical positivism of Oxford Prof. A. J. Ayer, and the writings of KOR members Kolakowski and Adam Michnik.

One patron of DiP was Mieczyslaw Rakowski, now a deputy prime minister. As a party Central Committee member, Rakowski kept his association with DiP low key, but when he wrote an editorial in his weekly *Polityka* in July 1980, after the first small strikes occurred in Lublin, it was widely recognized as the DiP program coming into the public eye. Rakowski wrote, "Our vital national interest requires . . . a comprehensive program for structural changes involving the guidance and management of the national economy . . . thought-out decentralization. Our society has still not been psychologically conditioned to make sacrifices."

In May 1981, with many of its members in powerful positions, DiP reconstituted itself to issue a warning that if Soviet forces enter Poland, partisan warfare will begin.

former Austro-Hungarian region of Lublin, were Poles, who must generally speaking, live and die in Poland, and share in suffering whatever fate befalls that nation. Consequently, the genuinely Polish elements of the strikes, and their leading Catholic friends abroad, had a different view of the conduct of the strikes than their supposed British, Socialist International, and Venetian "friends."

Both British SIS and the KGB wished to create a situation in Poland to the result that Soviet tanks would recreate something like Hungary 1956 or Prague 1968. For respectively different reasons, SIS and forces behind the KGB wished an escalation of the "Cold War"; despite some important differences in longer-term objectives,



Jean-Baptiste Colbert

SIS and the KGB collaborated to bring that strategic incident into being.

The indigenous forces had, naturally, a different view of the matter. They wished to exploit the situation as much as they dared, short of Soviet tanks; they did not wish to provoke the destruction of Poland.

So, we have a deadly situation consistent with the past tragedies of Poland. How can the familiar outcome of such tragic insurgencies of Polish nationalism be avoided this time?

So far, Poland has sought to borrow tactics from old Byzantium, and has suffered each time such models of maneuver were employed. It is time to adopt Italian methods from the 15th-century Golden Renaissance. Although those methods failed their purpose—so far—in Italy itself, it is those methods which have led to every successful establishment of durable sovereign nation-states since the success of France's Louis XI.

It is time for Polish nationalists to adopt at last the principles of my profession.

Since we are dealing most immediately with Soviet policies and Soviet power, it is the internal dynamic of Moscow which must be understood as key to design of any effective Polish nationalist policy.

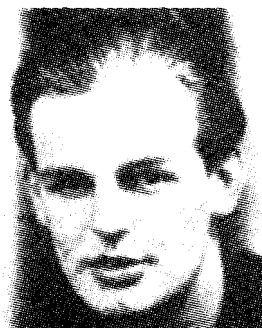


Gottfried Leibniz

There are, essentially, two opposing factional currents in Moscow. One of these two is properly described as *Soviet nationalist*, a commitment to agro-industrial technological progress and rapid scientific progress. Although this

fraction's policy is consistent with V. I. Lenin's commitment to nationalized property, it tends toward becoming otherwise a Soviet adaptation of the *mercantilist* and *kameralist* principles of France's Jean-Baptiste Colbert and Colbert's great German protégé, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. This faction tends to be concentrated in the state-industry side of the Soviet command. The opposing factional current is identified with the dangerous *M. Suslov* and *Boris Ponomarev*. This latter faction is a continuation of the *Communist International apparatus* of G. Zinoviev, and such one-time protégés of the Venetian intelligence operative Alexander Helphand ("Parvus") as L. Trotsky, N. Bukharin, Karl Radek, G. Ryazanov, and C. Rakovsky. This component of the Soviet command was reactivated formally on the instigation of *Eugene Varga* in 1956, as *IMEMO*. Predominantly, *IMEMO* and the KGB are functionally the same.

To understand the Polish situation, it is useful to emphasize that the chief policy adviser to *IMEMO* is former British SIS official *Donald Maclean*, and that Maclean's old collaborator in British SIS, *Harold "Kim" Philby*, is a most powerful KGB general. To understand how British SIS planted two such "triple agents" in the Soviet intelligence's command, it is important to examine not only the exposed case of a member of the British monarchy's private household, *Anthony Blunt*, but another former member of the same private household of the monarchy, the late *Herbert Waddams*. Waddams, the controller of the foreign-intelligence operations run under the auspices of the Church of England, coordinated British deep-intelligence operations inside the Soviet Union through both the *hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church*, and the *KGB's foreign-intelligence training-center in Greece*, operated under the cover of an Eastern Orthodox seminary!



Donald Maclean

Philby and Maclean's fathers were prominent in the Eastern Mediterranean side of SIS operations (SIS's Arab Bureau), where Philby and his father ran operations jointly with the networks coordinated by Waddams and with elements of the Soviet KGB. Philby was laundered into high rank in the KGB with aid of a typically British sideshow run out of the old Venetian colony of Albania.

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With the first of the two factions, *the Soviet nationalist forces*, it is feasible to negotiate a strengthening of Poland's sovereignty. With the second of the two factions, only chaos and worse is possible for Poland.



H. St.-John Philby

Therefore, we must focus upon matters of Soviet foreign policy, upon the decisive differences in foreign-policy outlooks between the two principal Soviet factions.



Anthony Blunt

Like the Czarist ally of France's Gabriel Hanotaux, Minister Sergei Count Witte, the Leninist current of Soviet nationalist policy bases the foreign policy of the Soviet state on the perceived and actual fact that it is in the mutual interest of Russia and the Western industrialized nations to cooperate in massive agro-industrial development of Russia.

For this reason, the May 1978 summit meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Germany's Chancellor



Mikhail Suslov

Helmut Schmidt is a model of reference for the basis on which peaceful cooperation between East and West can be developed. For related reasons, the Soviet nationalist currents have supported the *European Monetary System* authored by Chancellor Schmidt in July 1978,

and tend toward accepting as agenda-items proposals to link East-West and North-South economic and political-stability cooperation.

The "Cominternist" forces, associated with Suslov, Ponomarev, IMEMO, and Philby's KGB, have attempted to pull the Soviet state into the International

Monetary Fund and alliance with the financial center of the City of London *against the EMS*. Where Brezhnev viewed Giscard and Schmidt as rational discussion-partners, IMEMO and Ponomarev have allied with the British SIS and the Socialist International in the effort to destroy Giscard and Schmidt. Similarly, IMEMO is allied with the Socialist International and SIS in efforts to bring down the governments of India's Indira Gandhi and Mexico's President José López Portillo.



Boris Ponomarev

These issues between the two Soviet factions were the principal reason the KGB cooperated with London and Vienna to launch the destabilization of Giscard's and Schmidt's closest discussion-partner in the Comecon, the government of Poland's Edward Gierek.

The British, Venice, and the KGB assumed that the administration of President Jimmy Carter would be re-elected in the November 1980 general elections in the U.S.A. Suslov, Ponomarev, et al. based everything on that assumption. The destabilization of Poland was to (1) create the conditions for bringing down Giscard and Schmidt, (2) trigger a new "Cold War" between East and West, and (3) set into motion the mechanisms of a general economic depression. From the vantage-point of Suslov, Ponomarev, et al., this would lead to the defeat of the Soviet nationalist forces. From the standpoint of IMEMO's SIS and Venetian allies, this would begin the desired process of general, step-by-step destabilization of the Warsaw Pact, leading toward massive eruptions inside the Soviet Union itself.

So, the two forces, those led by SIS-Venetians and those associated with IMEMO, joined to effect common short-term objectives despite significant disagreements concerning long-term objectives.

### M. Suslov's fascist friends

The forces associated with Suslov and Ponomarev are, as of this moment of writing, in continuing and conscious political alliance with forces which are professedly fascist (or, even worse), and which Suslov et al. know and have known to be fascist or worse.

How many know the name of *Dzhermen Gvishiani*? He is the son-in-law of the late *A. Kosygin*, head of the *Vienna-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis*, and is classified by Western counterintelligence services as a high-ranking official of the KGB. For more than a decade, Gvishiani has been in close collaboration with high-ranking political circles of NATO intelligence, and with the world's most notorious advocate of genocide, *Aurelio Peccei of the Club of*

Rome. Recently, after years of open collaboration with Peccei, *Gvishiani has openly praised the genocidal policies of the Club of Rome.*

Peccei has recently come into new dimensions of public prominence. Shortly after the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, courageous groups of officials allied to the Vatican forced public exposure of a fascist Scottish-Rite Freemasonic Lodge in Italy, the so-called P-2 Lodge. This Lodge was constructed as a conspiracy by a group of former military and intelligence officers of the Mussolini regime, including the Nazi-occupation asset of Mussolini's secret police, OVRA, *Licio Gelli*. This Lodge—together with other Venice-allied forces within Italy's Scottish-Rite Freemasons—controls both the nominal neo-fascist party of Italy, the *MSI*, and the *Socialist Party of Italy*. These same forces were plotting to bring Socialist Party leader *Bettino Craxi* to power in Italy immediately after the election of Socialist Party candidate François Mitterrand in France; Bettino Craxi was to become the "new Mussolini," like the former Socialist Party leader, Mussolini, before him. The massive exposures involving Gelli, the P-2 Lodge and the allied *Banco Ambrosiano of Milan*, have led to the doorsteps of U.S. Secretary of State *Alexander Haig*, former U.S. Secretary of State *Henry A. Kissinger*, and have directly exposed new dimensions of Aurelio Peccei's fascist-linked activities.

Who is Peccei? He was formerly president of the Argentine division of *Fiat*—a firm now jointly owned today by the old fascist Italian family of *Agnelli* and a principal founder of the Socialist International, *Libya's Colonel Qaddafi*. Peccei moved on to become an executive of the *Olivetti* firm, an office-equipment firm which functions as a business-type covert-intelligence front for some of the wealthiest and most politically powerful old oligarchical families of Venice. According to NATO-OECD official sources, Peccei was picked up for sponsorship by the Rockefeller-backed organization called *Adela*, from which Peccei was moved, through United Nations laundering, to collaborate with NATO political-intelligence in establishing the genocidal organization, the Club of Rome. Fiat, Olivetti, and one famous, Germany-based multinational firm, are the Club of Rome's principal industrial backers, in addition to a nest of financial institutions, including insurance companies.

Peccei is also directly linked to the international cartel behind the Banco Ambrosiano of Milan, a cartel named the *Inter-Alpha* group, which includes the home bank of the Scottish-Rite Freemasons, the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, through the banking firm of Williams and Glys. The P-2 Lodge itself is merely the most-exposed element of the fascist nest uncovered so far.

Why should such forces be suspected in connection with the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II? The Club of Rome is the key to the motive causing the

suspicion. Certain U.S.A. and other Jesuits have published statements calling for a *great schism in the Roman Catholic confession*, in order to eliminate the power of the Papacy to oppose effectively the genocidal proposals submitted by agencies including the *Club of Rome*, the *Willy Brandt-led North-South Commission*, and President Carter's *Global 2000*. The *Archbishop of Canterbury*, *Robert Runcie* is collaborating directly with such schismatic Jesuits in support of the Club of Rome, Brandt Commission, and *Global 2000*, and in deploying Anglican forces and complicit protestants, in the effort to bring the schism into effect. Peccei and his types are among the public links between the sacerdotal and laic forces committed to this policy.

What these forces seek to effect, most fundamentally, is to reverse the establishment of technologically progressive forms of sovereign nation-states, and to transform the world into a "world-federalist" form of what they sometimes term a "postindustrial society." In short, they are best termed *neofeudalists*.

Their included problem is the fact that without maintaining high levels of technology the present levels of the world's population can not be maintained. Therefore, to bring their neofeudalist utopia of world-federalist postindustrial society into being, these evil scoundrels have adopted a policy of creating famine, epidemic, and regional wars as instruments of policy for halving the world's population over the course of the coming two decades. The year 2000 A.D. is the date of reference these neofeudalist genocidalists have adopted as the date by which such genocide is to be more or less completed.

Although these forces intend to reduce significantly the populations of the presently industrialized nations—the plan to reduce the U.S. population to about 70 million, and the Mexico population to between 20 and 30 million—they follow in the footsteps of Cecil Rhodes and Adolf Hitler in projecting a virtual elimination of nonwhite and other populations in favor of future world-rule by the Anglo-Saxon race.

*This is the genocidal policy supported by the leadership of the Socialist International.* This is the policy of the forces rallied around "environmentalism" and Aurelio Peccei. This is the policy supported by Soviet official Dzhermen Gvishiani, and otherwise *openly advocated by leading officials of Soviet IMEMO*. This is the policy of "self-sufficiency" of starving nations which the scoundrel Boris Ponomarev set forth as international policy at the 1980 East Berlin conference of representatives of Communist parties.

This is also the policy of the London Tavistock Institute, of the OECD officialdom, and naturally, of the networks of Venetian intelligence and their branches in such places as Vienna and Munich. It is with such "foreign friends" and secret (KGB) sponsors that the force of the mass political strikes in Poland have found

themselves in bed, so to speak. Is it conceivable that forces dedicated to reducing conclusively the population of Poland, and to eliminating all sovereign nation-states might be *sincerely allies of the cause of Polish nationalism?*

Once again, Poles have been following so narrowly, so blindly their impulses to attack a perceived overlord of the moment, that they place themselves at the mercy of new, more hideous masters of tomorrow. So, the age-old Polish Problem has re-enacted itself once again.



## II. Poland: The 'Sancho Panza' of Europe

We are concerned to save Poland from disaster. Therefore, let us not distract ourselves unnecessarily with reflections on such subjects as the lunatic Baltic nobility, from which Sweden's Olof Palme claims descent. Let us not distract ourselves with comparisons to the so-called Ukrainian problem, nor the cases of Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. It is more than enough that we can not avoid comparative reference to Russia.

What is the inside of the "Polish problem"? We have looked at the outside. What is at fault inside the Poles that they invite new overlords to replace present overlords? What deep, inner sense of inadequacy causes this recurring, childlike appeal to the "adult" nations of the world?

In the classical Russian literature, we learn of the

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*Sancho Panza abdicates his governorship: by Gustav Doré.*

"Oblomov" within each chauvinistic, Russian peasant's soul. It is on the basis of psychological profiling of the Oblomov within today's Soviet leaders that British SIS successfully (often) manipulates Soviet policy-making. What is the corresponding vulnerability within the Pole?

The foundation for a true, new Polish national movement would be efficiently established by a broad and intensive study of Miguel Cervantes' great prose dialogue, *Don Quixote*. The tragic history of Poland to date is the history of the "Sancho Panza" of Europe.

To speak Russian for a moment, let us examine the *materialistic* side of this problem, and then advance to the higher and deeper features of the problem.

*The persisting internal crisis of Poland is the backwardness of Poland's agriculture.* This is the explosive economic problem of Poland at this instant; it is also the equally deadly moral of Poland's political life.

It is a corollary to this fact: *the lack of an adequately developed perspective for the transformation of Polish agriculture, out of the backwardness embedded in ideology of traditionalist practice, has been the chief obstacle to development of a viable, broad-based Polish nationalist force.*

Looking at this in Russian (materialistic) terms of reference first, we have the following principal observations to consider.

At the time of the first, 1790, census of the United States, approximately 90 percent of that nation's population was engaged in rural occupations. Today, an abundance of food and fiber for both national consumption and export can be provided by less than 4 percent of the labor-force.



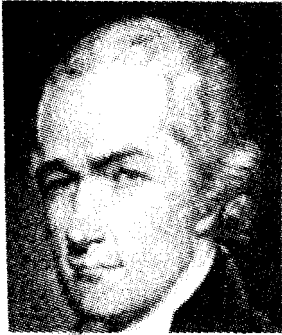
*John Milton*

The U.S. farmers of 1790 were by no means oppressed peasants. The "Jacksonian" myth repeated by the lying Turner at the beginning of this century, that early Americans were "rough frontiersmen," is just that, a myth directly contrary to reality. At the time of the American Revolution, Americans enjoyed a literacy rate in excess of 90 percent, more than twice the 40 percent literacy rate then existing in Britain. The real incomes and productivities of the Americans were twice those of the British, chiefly because of the superior level of development of the intelligence of the literate Americans. The U.S. farmer of that period was often described internationally, with admiration, as the "Latin farmer," because of the significant number of those farmers familiar with classic languages such as Latin and Greek, and familiar with corresponding sources.

This was not an accidental advantage of the young



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

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

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

The central feature of the American System is outlined, as a summary of Leibnizian kameralism, in the 1791 report to the U.S. Congress by Hamilton, *On the Subject of Manufactures*. In this Hamilton outlines the principles for a successful transformation of agriculture through pro-

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

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.

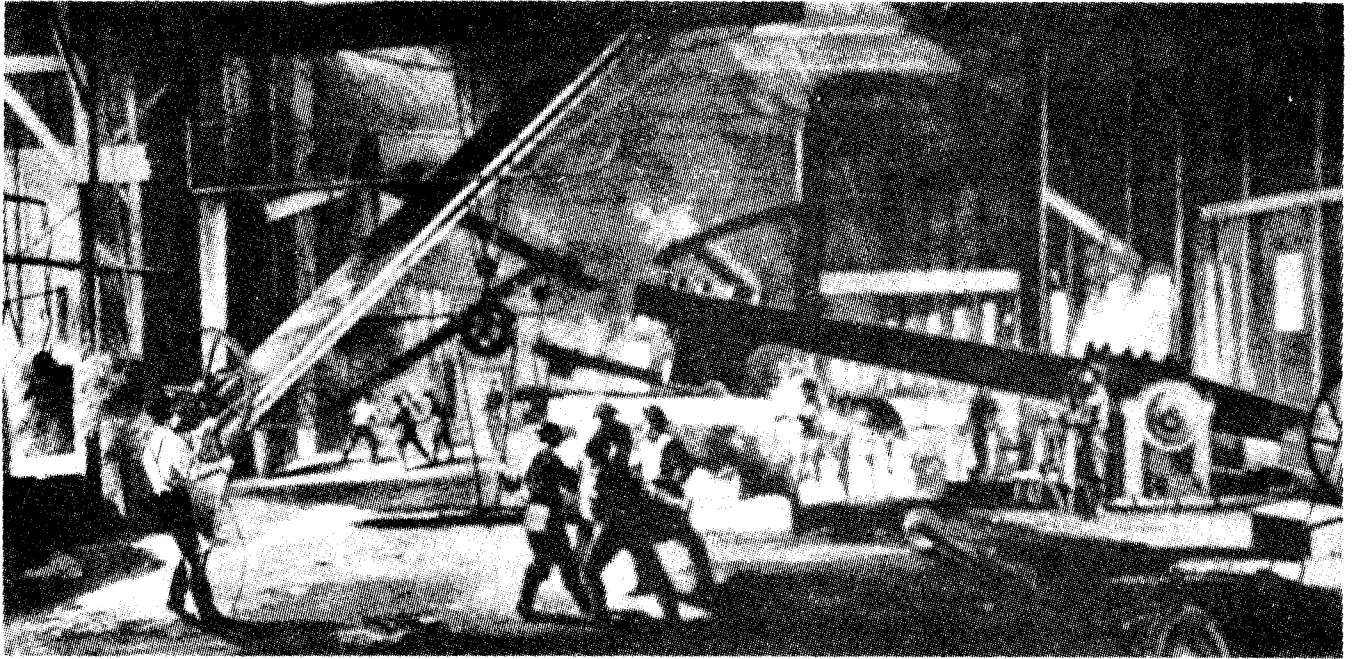
These horses pull the plows and haul the crops and eat a good deal of what is grown on Polish farms. But, as former American Ambassador to Poland R. T. Davies relates in a recent article, the Polish peasants resist mechanization, which is difficult to accomplish efficiently given the way that Poland's 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.



*The Nashua, New Hampshire Iron Co. forged iron for machine shops, ships, and railroads in the Hamiltonian tradition, before the Civil War.*

economies is social, the "peasant problem." Poland is the most serious case among Comecon nations on this latter account.

In general, modern agriculture requires individual farms of hundreds of hectares, using not only modern mechanization, but scientific agronomical management of irrigation, fertilization, and soil-treatment programs, as well as focus upon seed-stocks and so forth. Without changes in the organization of land-utilization, such technological improvements can not be implemented economically. In such a case, the nation as a whole remains economically backward, chiefly because of the direct and indirect effects of the low level of productivity of agriculture.

It is at this point that the economic and political issues of national development intersect. We continue, first, with a review of the economic implications.

It is lunacy to believe that the consumption of the Polish population could be increased significantly above present levels without first overcoming the root of Poland's backwardness: the large percentile of the national labor-force occupied in producing the food and fiber required. By activating simultaneously the demands for material improvements in conditions of work of urban populations and also of rural populations, the recent direction of the mass political strike has projected the Polish population onto *a course leading toward a brutal collision of the respective demands of urban and rural segments of the population.*

*The national pot of Poland is empty.* How then shall

both the urban and rural portions of the population increase the contents of their private pots except by stealing from one another's private pots?

How could the contents of the national pot be increased? By increasing productivity. By capital-intensive investment in improvement of agriculture and industry. This requires an emphasis on heavy industry: capital-goods producing industry. Yet, the mass political strike movement has demanded precisely the opposite priorities. In fact, the shift in priorities, away from capital goods production, will have the inevitable effect of reducing the total amount in the national pot per person.

This was already clear enough before the mass political strikes. The government acted to prevent inflation of prices of goods, while offering the population concessions in the form of an increased number of zlotys in the pay-envelopes of households. The total amount of zlotys exceeded the total supply of purchasable goods.

Why did this problem develop? It developed because the productivity of Poland's population was advancing more slowly than the demand for improvements in pay and leisure. Demagogues, who are always able to speak more rapidly and loudly because their tongues are unhindered by a censorious brain, proposed that this problem of shortages and excessive working-requirements on labor could be solved. Solved how? By reducing capital-goods production! By searching in the nooks and crannies of the state bureaucracy for odd bits of

conspicuous privilege which, presumably, could be shared out to fatten the population a bit.

The root of the problem was not an excess of capital-goods production, but an insufficiency of such production. The reason for the insufficiency was the difficulty of maintaining both consumer-goods and capital-goods production at required levels when so large a portion of the national labor-force was required for low-productivity rural occupations.

In brief, in these facts we have conclusive proof that the mass political strike's movement was profoundly incompetent to govern Poland. The more successfully that movement imposes such demands upon the nation's affairs, the worse must become the very conditions of need upon which the movement premises its demands. *It is a movement which seeks to govern a nation, but which lacks the capacity to govern itself.*

It is not the foreigners who will destroy Poland. It is the present policies of the mass political strike movement which will bring Poland into a state of internal chaos without any assistance from foreign intervention.

This defines precisely the problem of "Sancho Panza." Cervantes chose the Spanish name for "belly" to describe a gluttonous, superstitious, irresponsible peasant. *Don Quixote* as a whole provides us the unfolding of a platonic dialogue centered around a decadent knight, a relic of the feudalistic Spanish Reconquista, and this gluttonous peasant, Sancho Panza. The question was how shall Spain govern itself, given the decadence of the old ruling strata, and the stupidity, gluttony and irresponsibility of the alternative strata, typified by the Spanish peasant?

Although the root of the psychological and economic problem is the heritage of feudalistic agriculture, it has been 35 years since the end of the last war. This is a span of almost two generations, which is to say *two generations of public education*. The *objective* problem of Poland may indeed be, to use Russian terminology, the heritage of rural life. However, two generations of education ought to have neutralized that problem to a large degree.

Indeed, the fact that so many Poles could storm about, proposing to extract a larger benefit from an empty pot, says something very specific about the quality of education in the public schools.

It is to be granted that public education in the schools of the United States has been increasingly corrupted over the course of the present century, and especially since the introduction of the "new math" approximately 20 years ago. I could report cases of widespread stupidity on elementary economic matters, even among elected officials and business leaders, which are scandalous enough.

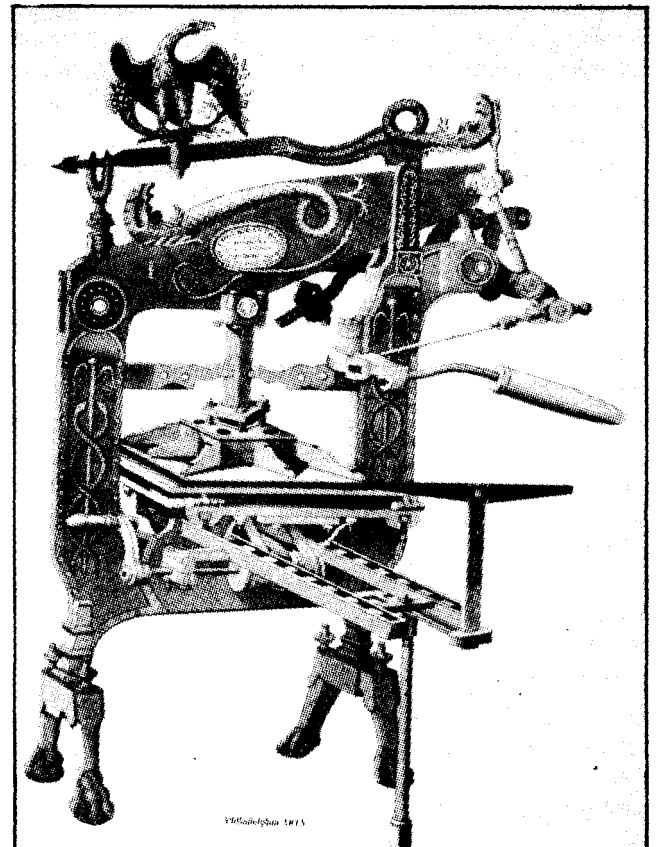
The point is, this problem of the peasantry was known decades ago. Education ought to have been

directed to freeing the minds of children of farming families from the heritage of feudalistic traditions, from the lunacy of *traditionalism*. It ought to have been clear from the start—and even long before the events of the last world war—that the proper foundation for a Polish national movement was a program akin to the one launched in 15th-century Italy, an educational and cultural movement to free Poles from vestiges of a feudalistic rural past, and to establish a new Polish national culture based on included conceptions of scientific, technological progress in urban and rural life.

Instead, there have been such monstrosities as Jacek Kuron's KOR and the existentialism of Adam Schaff. Unless we can free Poland of susceptibility to such national suicidal impulses as the toleration of those cited mental disorders exhibits, a true Polish national movement must remain out of reach—and perhaps Poland is doomed to suffer yet again the lack of the leadership needed to a condition of true sovereignty.

### The development of the individual

There are those who argue that moral issues have nothing to do with scientific progress as such. Such persons clearly know nothing important of human



An 18th-century American printing press.

history, and, for that reason, are incapable of leading those who follow them to anything but fresh disasters.

The root of morality, as I have developed this point in other published locations, is the individual's proper perception of the fact that his life is mortal, that it has a beginning and an end. If, therefore, that individual shapes his or her conduct according to sensuous or related forms of hedonistic "inner psychological needs," that individual degrades himself or herself morally to the condition of a lower beast, and all of the monetary gratification of his or her psychological desires will go into the grave with the person's corpse, a person to be interred as having been of no more moral use to humanity than mere cattle.

Such moral degenerates are usually called anarchists or existentialists. They are described in the "Inferno" canticle of Dante Alighieri's *Commedia*.

The moral person adduces from the fact of mortality the need to direct his or her life to some higher purpose, a purpose whose results are more durable than so ephemeral a moment of local history as his or her mere mortal existence. At the very least, a moral person is one who acts according to a perception of the consequences of his or her life for children and grandchildren.

That thought properly guides one to the fact that one's actions on the universe have consequences according to the lawful composition of the universe. Therefore, the mere intent to cause a "good thing" for one's children or grandchildren has no merit unless the intention is governed by knowledge of the lawful composition of the universe.

No action on behalf of children and grandchildren has real significance unless future generations exist. Thus, the first question confronting morality is the question of what principles properly governing action today provide for the *existence* of future generations?

We measure the power of society to exist in only one way. No other way is possible. We measure the potential number of persons who can sustain their own existence through production on an average square mile of habitable land. This we measure as *potential relative population-density*. Unless our actions on nature today *improve nature* to the effect of providing our children and grandchildren with the basis for a potential relative population-density consistent with that population, those actions are not moral, but are correspondingly meaningless.

It happens that the conditions of man-altered nature on which we act are always relatively finite in respect of the technologies presently in use. Consequently, only advances in technologies can maintain even a constant potential relative population-density. *If we do not advance in technology, we are murdering our descendants.* The person who opposes and fails to assimilate technological progress is an immoral person, *a murderously*

*immoral person.*

We advance technology by bringing our practice into greater conformity with the principles which lawfully order the composition of that continuing creation which is our universe. We gain this increase of power by submitting our wills more perfectly to that which we discover to be the lawful ordering of creation. *It is that increase of power, in that way, which is the development of the individual.*

The increase of man's power of technology is indispensable to the existence of future individuals. However, it is not the material improvements so effected which are the true purposes of that advancement of technology. The advancement of technology is an indispensable means to the perfection of the individual.

The proper function of general education is to develop that viewpoint in the individual. The proper function of education is not to provide individuals with education in specific skills. The function of education is to develop a moral intellect, which through achieving such power, can readily assimilate a range of specialized skills once that moral foundation has been established.

It is the immorality of practice of the demands of the mass political strike movement in Poland which is therefore the proper principal point of our concern. How is it that the education in Poland has been so wretched in moral content that this foolishness could be supported so passionately by so many?

The Poles are not being destroyed by the Russians. They are being destroyed by themselves, by the immorality of passions which focus only on the individual, little, irrational prejudices and desires of each, rather than on the policies and related means by which a sovereign modern republic might be developed. In effect, *the Poles are being destroyed by those who have been educating their children over the course of the most-recent 35 years.*

The Soviet armored divisions might sit outside Poland's borders and merely watch, while the present course of the mass political strike movement destroys Poland from within, merely with the encouragement of those outsiders who promote such lunatic, contradictory policies.

There is only one course of action available to us. We who share such a concern must launch a new Polish national movement, such that its very existence, however small at the beginning, provides a spark of hope to an imperiled nation, a hope that all the present nonsense is to be put to one side by a new, better effort in the making.

Meanwhile, let Poland study and master not only Cervantes' *Don Quixote*, but also the great *Commedia* of Dante Alighieri. Let us begin, even so late as this, to free Poland from its condition as the "Sancho Panza" of Europe.

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