

present generation from eating?

For example, take the following exercise. If present world population-growth trends continue to the end of the century—which will not happen unless the free-enterprise lunacy is dropped—we will have about 6.5 billion mouths to feed. What would be required to feed that expanded population at a nutritional level commensurate with a human existence? At the levels of meat-product and dairy-product consumption that now prevail in an advanced sector nation like the United States, we would require about 5 billion tons of grain, up from the 1.6 billion level that prevailed before Agriculture Secretary John Block and company introduced the PIK program to reduce production. We would require about 750 million tons of meat, up from present levels of about 100

million tons, and about 1.5 billion tons of dairy products.

At present levels of global agricultural productivity, it would take more than 2 billion people to produce all this food. Yet at the level of productivity that prevailed in American farms in the 1970s, it would require only 30 million farmers to feed the entire world's expanded population. The expansion of infrastructure and industry would be required to support such a global expansion of food production capabilities. A massive increase in the power of human labor worldwide would also be essential.

The U.S. government should figure out how this can be accomplished and set about doing it on an emergency basis, rather than allowing the cartels and financiers to shut down what farming capacity now remains.

Free enterprise: the dope traders' 'Invisible Hand'

The British school of economics officially began with Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, the gospel of today's free-marketeers (although certainly few of them have ever read it). Published in the same year as the American Revolution, Smith's book advocated everything that the Founding Fathers of the United States fought to overthrow.

The "free trade" doctrine was from the start an ideological cover for the drug trade, the rock upon which the British Empire was built. Smith was the political protégé of Lord Shelburne, the British prime minister who concluded the peace negotiations with America after the British defeat at Yorktown. Shelburne brought with him to power in 1783 the financial and political faction that had conducted the opium traffic since the 17th century.

He devised two grand strategies: the "peaceful" takeover of the United States through the weapon of free trade, and the launching of the opium trade on a massive scale. For this, he picked up British East India Company employee Adam Smith, making him the chief economist of "Dope, Inc." Smith blasted the East India Company's practice of "ordering a peasant to plow up a rich field of poppies and sow it with rice or some other grain" in order to maintain high opium prices in the existing markets. Smith insisted that the opium market had to be extended on a large scale.

In his first major work, the 1759 *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, Smith had set forth the principle of "moral indifference" that underlies the free-enterprise doctrine to this day:



Adam Smith

"The administration of the great system of the universe . . . the care of the universal happiness of all rational and sensible beings, is the business of God and not of man. To man is allotted a much humbler department, but one much more suitable to the weakness of his powers, and the narrowness of his comprehension: the care of his own happiness, of that of his family, his friends, his country. . . . But though we are endowed with a very strong desire of those ends, it has been intrusted to the slow and uncertain determinations of our reason to find out the proper means of bringing them about. Nature has directed us to the greater part of these by original and immediate instincts: Hunger, thirst, the passion which united the two sexes, the love of pleasure, and the dread of pain, prompt us to apply those means for their own sake, and without any consideration of their tendency to those beneficent ends which the great Director of Nature intended to produce by them."

Under Smith's doctrines, by the time of the American Civil War, British commerce rested completely on an opium-based cycle of trade. Gross revenues from the opium traffic averaged two-thirds of the total volume of British exports between 1840 and 1890. It is little surprise, then, to find free-enterprise economist Milton Friedman today advocating the legalization of marijuana.