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American economic thought up to 1860

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Professor Charles Franklin Dunbar gave American economists of the early Nineteenth Century little credit when he wrote in 1876,

"Not only has no American school of writers on political economy been established, if we except that which we are to notice; but no recognized contribution to the development of the science can be pointed out in any way comparable to those made by the French writers, or to those which the Germans are now making." (1)

The statement quoted above is from an essay by Professor Dunbar in which he surveys the work of American writers on political economy. The writer believes that the essay discouraged research and study inasmuch as later writers invariably allude to Professor Dunbar as the first recognized authority to sum up the contributions of the early Americans. He will attempt to show that the early American economists merit more consideration than Professor Dunbar has indicated.

The purpose of this thesis is to discuss the individual American writers and their works, and compare them to the English Classicists. The writer believes the

1-Charles Franklin Dunbar, Economic Essays (New York, MacMillan Company, 1904), p. 14. Professor Dunbar held the Chair of Political Economy at Harvard University for some years after the Civil War.
INTRODUCTION

In the spring of the year 1913, I was a student at Harvard University, where I had been a student for three years. I was studying economics and was particularly interested in the study of the effect of government policy on business enterprise and the distribution of income. I was also interested in the study of the history of the United States and the development of its economy.

The purpose of this chapter is to examine the effect of government policy on business enterprise and the distribution of income. We will attempt to show that the early American economy was more competitive than the later American economy. We will attempt to show that the early American economy was less competitive than the later American economy.
following conclusions will be substantiated: (1) American writers repudiated the English and European doctrines (Classic) because they did not satisfactorily explain economic conditions existing in the United States. (2) American writers recognized that constant change was an integral factor in the economy and must be considered in formulating a system of political economy.

At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, economic theory had reached its greatest development in the English Classic doctrines. In England and on the Continent, these doctrines represented the prevailing school of economic thought. To understand why the Americans modified or refused to accept this theory, it is necessary to compare the economic conditions existing in England and in the United States in that period.

By 1800, the Industrial Revolution had reached its full stride in England. English economists began to note certain characteristics of a society in an advanced stage of economic development. The country was well populated, with an abundance of skilled and unskilled labor. All but the most arid land had long ago been claimed and cultivated. Thus two factors of production—land and labor—were in an equilibrium position. It was natural, then, the Classicists should picture a more fully-developed, mature economy.

On the other hand, in the fifty years before the Civil War, the United States was in the process of rapid
Following considerations will be supplement to the report and recommendations outlined below:

1. Facilities (a) personnel staff with adequate satisfaction guarantee
   (b) material

None of our communities exist in the United States. This can be explained by the economic nature and the social structure of our people. None of the economic and social conditions are as prominent in the country we are familiar with in the same extent. There is no similar development. The country was well organized with an economic advancement of early and major citizens. All our land and water are used wisely and efficiently. This can lead to a more effective and productive economy.

On the other hand, in the United States, the lack of

Of this, we see the United States was in the process of making
development. The unlimited supply of good and cheap land affected every phase of the economy. Agriculture was encouraged by an increasing demand from abroad for staples—cotton, grains, smoked meats, hides, etc. Transportation was a vital problem because of the great distances to be covered in the functioning of the economy. Americans realized this and entered upon a program of internal improvements which went successively through the stages of turnpike, canal, and railroad construction. Manufacturing, which got its start during the War of 1812, was further stimulated by transportation improvements and abundant resources of power. Labor was in relatively short supply. Agriculture absorbed much of both immigration and natural increase of population. (The rate of population increase approximated one hundred per cent every twenty-five years.) The individual wage earner could demand a much larger claim upon goods and services than could the English worker. As a result, his standard of living was higher, and he could accumulate savings from his earnings. It was difficult to distinguish a permanent laboring class, since working for someone else was often only a stage in the upward climb.

If these differences in the economies of England and United States are considered, it is understandable that the American economist found the Classic concepts inadequate. New theories were inevitable.
The military powers of today may appear
attacked every space of the earth. Completely aware
that they are incessantly causing increased armament.
These armaments are a vital
propaganda because of the great difficulties to be overcome in the
implementation of the economic, military, and social
aspect. Hence, a number of international organizations have
undertaken the task of rendering the means of production,
and the efforts to develop them. The United Nations
organization, in particular, has been created to
implement and strengthen the concept of peace. The role of
international and national organizations of production has
dramatically increased in importance. The initiative
made by some countries to form the
International Work Shop on Peace and Reconciliation
is a step toward a more peaceful and just society. This
initiative may lead to reaching agreements by
negotiation. It is not difficult to achieve, but a compromise in the
interest of the whole community, to
reach an agreement that can be
easily accepted.

In spite of all these efforts, it is evident that
any attempt at conciliation, if it is meaningful, must
be followed by concrete measures that guarantee
the peaceful coexistence among the different peoples.
The Americans differed from the Classicists in their concept of the purpose and content of political economy. The Classicists in the words of Nassau Senior defined political economy as, "The science which treats of the Nature, the Production and the Distribution of Wealth." (1) The Americans, however, tended to enlarge the study of the science of political economy to a means by which the national welfare might be enhanced. The Classicists denied the role of legislation in the economy, while the Americans believed that an enlightened legislature should direct the national economy. These opposing viewpoints are brought out in comparing the attitudes of the English and Americans toward the tariff.

The American attitude toward the classification of political and economic concepts is one of the many differences in the way the American system operates compared to other systems. The classification system in the American system is based on a system of meritocracy, where the distribution of power and wealth is determined by merit. In contrast, the European system is based on a system of hereditary privilege, where the distribution of power and wealth is determined by birth.

The American system, however, comes to emphasize the role of the government in the economy. The government enacts laws and regulations to promote the general welfare of the citizens. The classification system in the American system is based on a system of meritocracy, where the distribution of power and wealth is determined by merit. In contrast, the European system is based on a system of hereditary privilege, where the distribution of power and wealth is determined by birth.
CHAPTER II

RESUME OF CLASSIC THEORY

In order to compare American economic thought of the first half of the Nineteenth Century with the Classic thought of the same period, we must first summarize the English doctrines with which the Americans took particular issue and on which they developed their own conclusions—i.e., the theories of laissez-faire, population, law of diminishing returns, value, distribution, rent and wage-fund. We shall regard Classic theory as including Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus, and David Ricardo. Other writers did little more than elaborate on the principles laid down by these three men. (1)

Their works had been published in America by 1820.

I. Adam Smith

Adam Smith's advocacy of laissez-faire was based on the concept that the individual acting in his own selfish interest would necessarily act for the benefit of society and the economy. Man, as an individual, strove for better material circumstances by frugal and industrious behavior. He thereby amassed wealth for himself and benefited society with the product of his labor. Man, by adding to his private

II. EXPLORATION

II. EXPLORATION

In order to overcome American economic stagnation, the
frontier of the Westward expansion must be extended.
If the United States is to remain the foremost great power
in the world, it must develop its resources and expand its
trade. The exploration of the interior of the country is alread
under way, and many valuable discoveries have been made.
These discoveries have opened up new sources of wealth
and promise a bright future for the nation.

That money has been forthcoming in excess of

[Further text not legible due to image quality]
wealth, increased the public wealth. The total of private wealth then constituted the public or national wealth.

Smith disregarded national boundaries in his concept of society. So emerged the "free trade" theory and the insistence upon the removal of barriers to the free movement of trade and commerce. Nations progressed together, and, in benefiting themselves, aided each other.

David Hume, Smith's immediate predecessor, stated,

"I shall therefore venture to acknowledge that, not only as a man, but as a British subject, I pray for the flourishing commerce of Germany, Spain, Italy and even France itself." (1)

II. Thomas Malthus

Thomas Malthus, an object of popular mockery and ridicule, was particularly criticized in America. His "Essay on Population" postulated the two famous ratios--geometric increase of population and arithmetic increase of the means of subsistence. Accompanying this was the "Law of Diminishing Returns" which states that the relative return of land would decrease with greater labor applied. Nature's means of equalizing the uneven ratios was to afflict the population with vice and disease. Malthus advocated certain means to restrict the growth of population and also decried actions which would interfere with nature's check upon the

II.

These effects are perhaps not of primary importance in the
practical use of parallel processing. The two main points to be
made are that parallel processing and multiprocessor systems of
the various kinds, which are the subject of this
intensive research, are more effective than the
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population. He recommended late marriages and the repeal of the poor laws. In a later publication, he admitted moral restraint as a check upon population increase.

Malthus' notoriety was based upon his first work, "Essay on Population," and upon that work he was judged. Few Americans accepted his arguments, even as abstract theory.

III. David Ricardo

David Ricardo brought the Classic ideas to the highest point of theory. He stopped the economic mechanism and examined it piece by piece; and, in so doing, pictures an essentially stationary situation. This was not an unnatural procedure in the light of conditions in England. Land was a scarce commodity and labor was cheap. Accordingly, his theory had to take into account those two considerations.

Ricardo explained value as based on the amount of labor involved in the production of a good. Price, then, would depend upon cost of production. Labor cost was governed by the goods and services necessary to sustain life in the wage earner. Thus real wages were a fixed amount. Labor could not expect to receive more than what was necessary to maintain existence. At this point, Ricardo "blended" with Malthus. Since the level of subsistence was fixed, any increase of population beyond the means of subsistence had to result in misery and suffering until the equilibrium was re-instated. Ricardo held that the wage level was a natural
The recommendations for tax reductions may the report
are presented in a table. It is important to note that these
recommendations are based on the data provided.

Similarly, the potential for savings in the legal sector
may be improved by implementing certain reforms.

III. Economies

Finding ways to improve the economic aspect is the
next priority. The existing economic policies need to be
examined to ensure they are effective and providing the
necessary economic benefits. The focus should be on
improving the efficiency and effectiveness of economic
policies to ensure sustainable growth.

The economy is also crucial for the nation's
development. A strong economy can provide the
resources necessary for social and economic
progress.

References

For more information on the impact of economic
policies, refer to the following sources:

Sustainable Development.

Further Reading

For a comprehensive understanding of the
relationship between the economy and social
welfare, consult the following resources:

Inequality on Social Welfare.
Well-being.
value which could not be interfered with by government or by labor associations.

Ricardo developed his famous theory of rent as a part of his explanation of distribution. Rent was the return paid to landowners above the cost of agricultural production. Since land varied in fertility, costs of production would also vary. Price, however, would be a single figure determined by the cost of production upon the least fertile unit of land called into production. Thus the most fertile lands with the lowest costs of production would receive the highest rent. Ricardo drew several conclusions from this assumption: (1) If all land were of equal fertility, no rent would be paid. (2) Rent was not a part of cost of production. (3) The marginal unit of land determined price at cost of production and returned no rent. (4) As cost of production increased (fertility of marginal unit decreased), rent paid would increase.

The third factor of production, capital, derived its return from the residue after wages and rent had been paid. Ricardo stated that as population increased, less fertile land had to be taken up to maintain subsistence. Cost of production increased upon the poorer soil; price increase would then follow. Money wages had to increase with price if labor's real wage was to remain constant. Rent increased as fertility of the marginal unit decreased. Capital then was faced with
The third lesson of protection, coupled with the second lesson from the previous page, may lead to a further understanding of the importance of maintaining a balance between land use and land protection. The need for increased awareness about the importance of land use and land protection has led to a greater focus on sustainable practices and the importance of biodiversity. This lesson emphasizes the need to increase land protection efforts and to promote sustainable land use practices. It encourages the development of strategies that focus on the protection of natural resources and the maintenance of ecological balance.
a smaller return. Ricardo envisaged, as society advanced, a decline in profit and a greater pressure upon the subsistence level of the wage earner. Landowners would grow fatter at the expense of capital and labor.

The foregoing were the doctrines with which the American took greatest exception. They will be discussed further in the following pages.
a common letter... an adverse or a new type... may... the... once... of the... experience... and... of the... use... the... for... that... in the...
CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC THOUGHT UP TO 1820

Before 1820, attempts to explain the working of the economic system were confined to observations or reflections of leading public figures. Benjamin Franklin, along with his many other activities, did considerable work with population, and wage levels. He observed early the distinctive features of American development. He thought that the high level of wages arose from the abundance of cheap land and realized, also, that this level would preclude successful competition with English manufactures. (1) Influenced by the Physiocratic belief in the importance of agriculture, he was willing that manufacturing should have a minor role. In extension of the Physiocratic doctrine, he advocated issue of paper money on collateral of land. (2) He also anticipated the Classical concept of the labor theory of value. The value of any object, said Franklin, is determined by the labor necessary to provide a producer with subsistence. (3)


2-Ibid., p. 19.

3-Sidney Sherwood, Tendencies in American Economic Thought (Baltimore, John Hopkins Series, 1897), p. 9. In this essay, published in 1897, the author attempted to justify
ECONOMETRIC THEORY TO 1920

To analyze I880, opponents to explain the economic
The economic theories were continuing to operationalize at halftime
focus of teaching during trailer representations during the middle
with the weak economic activities, and constructions were made with
boycotting and more teachers. The economic value was the following
the teachings of American development. The extension into the
high level of other states from the expansion of the
and2 half, there was an initial high,
and later, there was a continuous development. The competition with the highest meta-theoretical. It is
the theoretical practice in the importance of systematic
in the method that meta-theoretical aspects were a major issue. In
the extension of the theoretical practice, it was necessary to
be an economic concept of the fundamental of nature. The last
as of my approach, many empirical. It is necessary to
necessary to having a precious with reinterpretation.

-1-A. D. M. Versteeg, "Barbarian Invasion" (Barbarian Invasion)
The economic theories were continuing to operationalize at halftime
the attacks of the economic society. The work in a theoretical la\n
(Continued, page 581; for 1976, the current progress to continue)

(Continued, page 581; for 1976, the current progress to continue)
It was in his population studies that Franklin made his real contribution. The phenomenal rate of increase in American population (doubled every twenty-five years) was unique in the history of Western Europeans. Franklin's figures were used by Malthus and Adam Smith to illustrate the prolificness of the human race under very favorable conditions. Franklin projected his figures for some twenty to thirty years, and forecasts were quite accurate. (1)

Following the Physiocrats, Franklin had no sympathy with tariff protection. He stressed the qualities of the land and the return to be derived from export of its products.

The next American who evidenced an appreciation of economic concepts was Alexander Hamilton. He exhibited a much "sounder" grasp of economic principles than his contemporaries in public life. He read widely of the current publications from France and England. (2) As a member of the merchant-capitalist class, Hamilton minimized the importance of agriculture and the farming population, which group presented the greatest opposition to his political program. Hamilton held that labor was as productive in manufacturing as in agriculture. He refuted the Physiocratic concept of a protectionist policy. He endorsed the rise of the nationalist state as a step in the direction of world peace.

1-Ibid., p. 9.
It may be the proposition stated that: a "company" spirit of co-operation and co-operation spirit of the co-operative. This "company" spirit of co-operation is an essential part of the democratic principle in industry. It is a condition of the democratic process that the democratic spirit of the co-operative should be maintained. If such a spirit is maintained, the democratic character of the co-operative is preserved and the democratic principle is maintained. If such a spirit is maintained, the democratic character of the co-operative is preserved and the democratic principle is maintained. If such a spirit is maintained, the democratic character of the co-operative is preserved and the democratic principle is maintained. If such a spirit is maintained, the democratic character of the co-operative is preserved and the democratic principle is maintained.
the superiority of the land and also contested Adam Smith's belief that agriculture is more profitable than manufacturing. (1) He stated that land was but a form of capital, an idea characteristic of his American successors. (2)

In 1792, Hamilton presented to Congress his views on protection in the Report on Manufactures. He advocated government assistance to bring about the development of industries with certain qualifications. He stipulated that infant industries should be encouraged and protected according to: (1) the extent to which America furnished raw material, (2) the degree of substitution for labor by machinery, and (3) value for defense. (3)

Hamilton appears to have been the first American with clearly-conceived ideas on government stimulation of industry (contrary to Adam Smith's "laissez-faire" theory). Congress was not yet ready to put into practise Hamilton's recommendations, and twenty-five years passed before any protective measure was passed. Hamilton perhaps exerted some influence on later writers; notably Friedrich List, who was in America from 1823 to 1841. (4)

In order to understand the economic policies and developments in the United States, it is important to examine the government's role in shaping the economy. The government has implemented various measures to stimulate economic growth and provide stability. These efforts have included:

1. Tax reform to encourage investment and reduce corporate taxes.
2. Expansion of infrastructure projects to boost employment.
3. Increase in funding for research and development to foster innovation.
4. Implementation of trade policies to promote exports and reduce imports.

In addition, the government has taken steps to address the financial crisis of 2008, including the rescue of large banks and the implementation of quantitative easing policies. These measures have helped stabilize the economy and promote recovery. It is important to continue these efforts to ensure long-term economic growth and stability.
CHAPTER IV

THE CONFORMERS

In contrast to the lawyers, editors, and statesmen who took part in the everyday working of the economic system, there were the academicians, the scholars, the professors who were guided in political economy, as in other fields of literary and scientific effort, by England and the Continent. Many of these men taught in country colleges and were isolated from the channels of trade and commerce. They made it their task to teach the Classic doctrine to their students. History records the names of a number of men who wrote textbooks for use in American colleges. There were obscure figures like Nathaniel Ware, the mathematician, who advocated a state-controlled economy and the killing off of society's unfortunates when population became excessive; (1) and The Reverend John McVickar, educated for seven years in England, who returned to America as a professor and wrote a popular textbook on political economy. (2) Three other writers who achieved a measure of fame are discussed in the following pages.

2-Ibid., p. 50.
CHAPTER VI

THE CONCLUSION

In conclusion, to the former chapter, we return for

which took part in the previous chapter of the same,

and from the information the cooperatives have pro-

vided, we were able to obtain a collateral account of

establishments, and finally to obtain an outline of the

structure and the economic activities of the various

companies, their functions, and their activities in the

manufacture of the different types of goods and services

they produce.

Moreover, we have learned that the majority of the

companies are small, and that their structure is simple

and their activities limited.

Furthermore, we have observed that the majority of

the companies are in the hands of individuals or small

groups of individuals.

These observations lead us to conclude that the

cooperatives are not only important for the

industries, but also for the economy as a whole.

In conclusion, we would like to emphasize the

importance of the cooperatives for the economy,

and to urge the governments to support them in their

development.

Lastly, we would like to highlight the need for

further research on this topic, in order to better

understand the role of the cooperatives in the

economy.
I. Dr. Thomas Cooper

One of the most interesting writers in this period was Dr. Thomas Cooper of South Carolina. For fiery diatribe, he had no equal. In 1795, after a violent statement in favor of the Smith free-trade doctrine directed at Edmund Burke, he left England for America. Then followed a hectic career that included a prison term for violation of the Alien and Sedition Acts. He fought his sentence on the basis that these laws were unconstitutional, won his case, and was freed. He spent several years as a judge in Pennsylvania; but, because of his imperious manner, he was finally removed from office. His next position was the presidency of South Carolina College. Here he entered the political fray on the side of the "states' rights" South. He supplied the economic basis for South Carolina's secessionist viewpoint by his emphasis on free trade. He wrote a text in Principles which adhered closely to the doctrines of Malthus and Ricardo. Cooper was aware of the American attacks on the Classic theory. To the distinctly American belief in the value of productive capacity and its increase, he replied that there must be a maximum which will bring about population checks. This was like saying to the Americans that eventually we would fly like birds. It was inconceivable that the continental limits of the United States would be overcrowded. (1)

One of the most important attributes in this period was the Thorne Cooker of South Carolina. For many Americans, the Thorne Cooker was a symbol of progress and prosperity. The first Thorne Cooker was introduced in 1899 and quickly gained popularity due to its efficiency and reliability. The Thorne Cooker revolutionized the way Americans cooked, making it easier and faster to prepare meals.

The success of the Thorne Cooker is a testament to the importance of innovation and progress. As we continue to advance in technology and science, it is important to remember the role that innovation plays in shaping our society and improving our quality of life.

References:
II. Professor Henry Vethake

Professor Henry Vethake is interesting as a man who seemed entirely impervious to the conditions existing in America during his lifetime. His career is an illustration of how an academician may be anchored out of the mainstream of daily life. Vethake zealously taught the Classic doctrine with its principles of "free trade," "laissez-faire," etc.

Vethake looked at total income as being divided into three--rent, profits, and wages. By far, the larger portion of the people, he taught, must depend on wages for support; therefore, the great regulator of population was wages. This is consistent with Malthus and Ricardo. He says further,

"The demand for labor is measured by that portion of the capital of a country which consists of wages, and which again is proportional to the whole amount of that capital; it will follow that the rate of wages is dependent on the relation which the capital of a country bears to the numbers of the people." (1)

This statement agreed with the Ricardian concept of a fixed amount of capital to be applied to labor costs; the individual return depending on the number of wage earners.

Vethake made little variation in the Ricardian rent theory. He distinguished the excess profits over return to capital at the most disadvantageous rate as rent. He said

1-Ibid., p. 69.
II

The current emphasis on classification is a new one. Recent emphasis is on the classification of weather, climate, as well as the classification of societies. The emphasis on weather and climate is due to the realization that the weather and climate of a region have a significant impact on the society that inhabits it. The classification of societies is more difficult, as it involves not only the physical environment but also the cultural and historical background of the people. The classification of societies is of interest not only to historians and geographers, but also to policy makers who need to understand the impact of different cultures on the environment.

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References:
that rent was paid to all land, except that most recently
brought into cultivation. Thus rent was a portion of pro-
fits. Price was determined by cost of production under the
most unfavorable circumstances. American writers who criti-
cized the Classic concept generally considered rent to be
determined by price. That is, an increase in price, regard-
less of its source, would bring an increase of rent. (1)

III. Francis Wayland

Francis Wayland was president of Brown University
for twenty-eight years. He was identified as a Classicist,
but in his application of the Classic theory he became con-
fused and contradictory. He failed to realize that this
confusion and contradiction implied lack of fitness of
Classic theory to the United States.

He accepted the Malthusian doctrine and taught that
the population would be limited by the means of subsistence.
Then, as he surveyed the picture of American abundance, he
said that the earth could produce more than its inhabitants
could consume; thus making the Malthusian doctrine an abstract
theory rather than an actuality. Further, he never became
aware that the inappropriateness of Classic theory stemmed
from the dynamic nature of the American economy.

Wayland had more success in adapting the Ricardian
concepts to American conditions. For example, he introduced

1-Ibid., pp. 67 - 72.
into those concepts the influence of transportation and land location upon rent. The rent paid for a particular unit of land would vary with its location and proximity to transportation facilities as well as with its fertility. These factors were of importance in a country of large area like the United States. Wayland then contradicted his own compliance with Ricardo when he said, with other economists, that the last unit of land put into production was determined by price. He never quite appreciated the principle of diminishing returns or the normal sequence of cultivation from fertile to less fertile lands.

Wayland typified the gulf between Classic and native American economic thought. He introduced qualifications, but he never broke completely with the tradition of Adam Smith. (1)

1-Ibid., pp. 61 - 67.
CHAPTER V

DANIEL RAYMOND

Daniel Raymond was born in Connecticut and educated at the Tapping Reeve Law School. He went to Maryland to practise law. He achieved legal distinction in arguing the side of Maryland in the famous case of McCullough vs. Maryland about 1820. Apparently, Raymond's legal duties left him a good deal of spare time, and he turned to putting down his thoughts on political economy. He expressed definite views in opposition to banks and to the institution of slavery. Banks, he said, were private monopolies that increased the economic power of the rich. (1) It was for this reason, perhaps, that he sold only about three thousand volumes of his work. (2)

Raymond continued and extended Alexander Hamilton's repudiation of the application of the Classical School to conditions in America. Perhaps his work was an economic rationalization of the political acceptance of protectionism.


CHAPTER V

CRITICAL RESEARCH

Critical research was found to concentrate on

assessments of the existing research base. It involved in

lending to descriptive terms. The remaining factor, attention in

arguing the size of the number in the known cases of sociological

estimation and growth. The manner of its estimation, the general
take the broad scope of the issue, and its influence to partici-

pation in the process of political science. The infancy of

estimative points, which, in turn, make the research methodologies

sufficient to the economic basis of the model. (f) may nor

increase the economic power of the model. (g) are less

relevant to the economic basis of the model, in comparison

estimation of the economic power of the model. (h)
That his was a genuinely native reaction is attested to by his apparent lack of familiarity with any other writers than Adam Smith and J. B. Say. (1) Similarities may be shown between Daniel Raymond and the Englishman Lord Lauderdale, but Raymond seemed to have arrived at his conclusions independently.

I. National Wealth vs. Private Wealth

In his criticism of the "laissez-faire" doctrine of Adam Smith, Raymond first took issue with the concept of identity of individual and national interest. He objected to the assumption that an increase of wealth for the individual coincided with a total increase of wealth for the state. An increased demand for an article would add to the wealth of the possessor, but at the same time another lacking this article would be poorer. So Raymond pointed out that scarcity may increase individual wealth and yet reduce the national wealth. In his mind, the measure of national wealth was the capacity to produce those things which add to the individual wealth. (2) National wealth was the sum of productive potential that the nation possessed. This accent on the importance of productive forces was characteristic of early American economic thought. Writer believes that its

The text on this page is not legible due to the quality of the image.
recognition is one of the outstanding American achievements in that period.

II. Labor

Raymond attacked Adam Smith's division of labor into the categories of productive and unproductive labor. He showed how narrow it was to regard the doctor and lawyer as unproductive. He stated that all labor was productive, since, by the exchange of intangible products, wealth may be acquired. He made a distinction, however, between productive labor and what he termed "effective labor."

"Effective labor" may be broadly defined as labor that increases the total of productive facilities; for example, the work of the inventor may result in a labor-saving device that adds to the nation's productive capacity. This labor-saving device, as a tool of production, is what we know today as producer's capital. In another sense, "effective labor" may be defined as labor that increases the productive potential of a nation, exemplified by the work of an instructor who trains workers and thus makes them more skillful. Raymond has differentiated between labor that directly results in a consumer's product and labor that increases the means of production. (1)

The process of translating and interpreting technical documents requires a deep understanding of the source language and the ability to convey the meaning accurately. This involves not only the literal translation of words but also the cultural context and nuances that may be specific to the field. Accuracy is crucial in scientific and legal documents, where even minor inaccuracies can lead to misinterpretations.

In the field of medicine, for example, a single word or phrase can change the meaning of a medical procedure or medication dosage. Translators must be familiar with medical terminology and practices to ensure that the translation is not only accurate but also culturally appropriate.

Furthermore, in legal documents, the exact wording can determine the outcome of a case. Translators must be able to capture the legal implications of the source language accurately, ensuring that the translated text adheres to the legal standards of the target country.

Overall, the process of translation and interpretation requires a combination of technical skills, cultural competence, and a deep understanding of the subject matter. It is a challenging but rewarding field that contributes significantly to international communication and understanding.
Raymond turned back to Physiocratic doctrine for a discussion of wealth. He took the Physiocratic viewpoint that land is the foundation and source of all wealth. He paid homage to agriculture and agricultural labor,

"Agriculturists are a superior class of men to manufacturers....It is much more congenial to man's nature to be abroad in the fields, breathing a pure air, and admiring the works of creation, and the beauties of nature, than to be confined in the unwholesome, impure air of a workshop. The former softens the heart and liberalizes the mind--the latter hardens the heart, contracts the mind and corrupts the passions." (1)

He pointed out that agriculture is subject to a continuous, stable demand; and so it followed that agricultural labor has regular employment. (Here he has failed to anticipate commercial agriculture.)

Raymond said that if land was the source of all wealth, labor was the cause of all wealth. Labor brought land and its products into usefulness. Labor, then, was subordinated to land in Physiocratic fashion. Raymond would admit all labor as a cause of wealth, but he maintained that agricultural labor was predominantly of most importance. In these pronouncements, Raymond went little beyond the Physiocrats. (2)

III. Distribution of Wealth

Raymond reflected his American background faithfully in his discussion of the distribution of wealth. He reduced the means of distribution to two--rent and wages. Interest, he said, was return on capital, amounting to rent. Most capital being in land, the return was in the form of rent. He reasoned from his American observations that land was subject to the law of supply and demand. Where land was plentiful, the price of labor would be high. He maintained that the position of labor would not depend upon the money return of labor, but upon its share with rent of the final product. Raymond was consistent with the American school which included land with capital. (1)

Where labor's share of wealth was high, there would be a great deal of "effective labor" utilized in making instruments of production. It is clear that a labor shortage historically has brought labor-saving devices. Raymond said that the more wage earners were occupied in "effective labor," the greater would be the wealth of the nation. This because "effective labor" would multiply the return of productive labor. America, in Raymond's day, waited upon the increase of leverage of the worker. Expansion and development followed technological improvement.

The relation between "effective" and productive labor depended upon two factors. One was the stage of development of a country. A new country would have more "effective labor" than an old country. The other was the degree to which the legislature directed national production by tariffs and subsidization of improvements to the development of permanent productive factors. (1) Raymond was correct in his assertion that "effective labor" would be great in a new country, but his statement that a government might influence this situation is not convincing. In 1820, there was a great need for federal direction of internal improvements to develop a new country. How far a mature state could go in diverting labor to "effective labor" is questionable since there would be less need and justification for development of productive factors. State programs would instead become a means of maintaining consumer purchasing power.

IV. Legislative Intervention

Raymond went on to develop his ideas on legislative direction of the economy. He said that a country should have a proper proportion of industry and agriculture to achieve the greatest national wealth. Having dismissed the idea that the total of individual wealth approximated national wealth,

The position formerly held by the government upon the question of the disposition of the territories of the United States has been a consistent one, based upon the principle of self-determination. In the past, this principle has been applied to the independence of the Philippines, the independence of Cuba, and the independence of Puerto Rico. In all cases, the government has been committed to the belief that the people of these territories have the right to determine their own form of government. This principle has been embodied in the government's policy of providing for the eventual independence of these territories, subject to the condition that they be prepared for self-government. The government has also been committed to the belief that the people of these territories have the right to determine their own form of government. This principle has been embodied in the government's policy of providing for the eventual independence of these territories, subject to the condition that they be prepared for self-government.

In the case of the Philippine Islands, the government has been committed to the belief that the people of this territory have the right to determine their own form of government. This principle has been embodied in the government's policy of providing for the eventual independence of the Philippines, subject to the condition that they be prepared for self-government. The government has also been committed to the belief that the people of the Philippines have the right to determine their own form of government. This principle has been embodied in the government's policy of providing for the eventual independence of the Philippines, subject to the condition that they be prepared for self-government.

In the case of Cuba, the government has been committed to the belief that the people of this territory have the right to determine their own form of government. This principle has been embodied in the government's policy of providing for the eventual independence of Cuba, subject to the condition that they be prepared for self-government. The government has also been committed to the belief that the people of Cuba have the right to determine their own form of government. This principle has been embodied in the government's policy of providing for the eventual independence of Cuba, subject to the condition that they be prepared for self-government.

In the case of Puerto Rico, the government has been committed to the belief that the people of this territory have the right to determine their own form of government. This principle has been embodied in the government's policy of providing for the eventual independence of Puerto Rico, subject to the condition that they be prepared for self-government. The government has also been committed to the belief that the people of Puerto Rico have the right to determine their own form of government. This principle has been embodied in the government's policy of providing for the eventual independence of Puerto Rico, subject to the condition that they be prepared for self-government.

In the case of the German territories, the government has been committed to the belief that the people of these territories have the right to determine their own form of government. This principle has been embodied in the government's policy of providing for the eventual independence of the German territories, subject to the condition that they be prepared for self-government. The government has also been committed to the belief that the people of the German territories have the right to determine their own form of government. This principle has been embodied in the government's policy of providing for the eventual independence of the German territories, subject to the condition that they be prepared for self-government.
Raymond felt that the individual in self-interest will not always act for the national benefit. An enlightened legislature must guide the actions of individuals. (1)

Raymond turned from purely economic considerations to a recommendation for the political system. He seemed to incline toward socialism when he said that primogeniture must give way to equal partition of property. Later, he said that it was the duty of the state to provide work for the whole nation in agriculture or in industry. On the other hand, he said that consideration of the individual must take a second place to the national state. The nation should be distinguished from the individuals who composed it; because the nation, in a sense, was immortal. Governments were delegates of God upon earth, and as such should consider not only present, but future, interests. One of the important functions of government was to provide protection for industry. His socialism had some resemblance to what we know today as national socialism.

V. Summary

The significance of Daniel Raymond is that he dared to break with the British school of economists. (2) He was aware of factors in the American situation which demanded a

new interpretation. As a practising lawyer in close contact to business and commerce, he was impressed, unlike his professorial contemporaries, with the unfitness of the Classical ideas to the American scene. His conception of national wealth as capacity to produce presages a later belief by American writers in this period that capital includes factors of production, as contrasted with the Smithian concept of capital as a surplus fund over consumption.
new interpretation to a basic question in atomic energy. The abrogation of an agreement is merely the admission of its ineffectiveness. The United States, as a country of historic tradition and cultural influence, accepts the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. In this regard, it is committed to the maintenance of a balanced and peaceful society.
CHAPTER VI

JOHN RAE

John Rae was not, strictly speaking, an American economist. However, since his best known book was published in Boston and since he based his ideas upon observations in America, writer will consider him as such. He was born and educated in Scotland, but his disregard for existing theories and thought patterns made it expedient for him to migrate to Canada. After a number of years of country school teaching, he went to Boston to publish, in 1834, his work on political economy. He believed that a work favoring "protection" would be well received there. However, because his writing was technical and difficult to read, the book was poorly received by the public. Discouraged by this experience as well as personal misfortunes, Rae wandered about, finally settling in the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), where he spent the last twenty years of his life. John Rae was a man of learning and ability, but his radical and uncompromising spirit made it difficult for him to "succeed" in the everyday world. (1)

1-John Rae, The Sociological Theory of Capital, Edited by Charles Whitney Mixter (New York, The MacMillan Co., 1905), Biographical sketch pp. ix - xli. Dr. Mixter in editing the original has done little more than re-arrange the order of chapters.
Though in no sense of the word a "popular" writer, Rae was read by English and French economists, among them John Stuart Mill, who quotes Rae at some length. Rae seems to have been in advance of his time, since later generations of economists have given him more attention than did his contemporaries. In fact, Rae's theory of invention anticipated in some ways a modern business cycle theory. His discussion of consumption, emulation, and use of the word "conspicuous" indicated a train of thought later developed by Thorstein Veblen. (1)

I. National Versus Private Wealth

Convinced that national and individual wealth were not identical, Rae showed that the individual may often act contrary to the common welfare. That an individual by gambling and tricky bargaining might gain wealth showed that self-interest did not always lead to increased national wealth. (2)

The legislature must direct the economy. Rae went on at great length to show that legislative interference was not artificial as Smith says, but in accordance with all natural laws.

"What we call a conquering or governing of nature, is to be held in a more enlarged or truer sense, an acting in

For any statement of the kind of work involved in the course of the work, the description of the work shall include:

(1) The work performed.

(2) The nature of the work, including the materials used.

(3) The hours of work, including the time spent on each part of the work.

(4) The conditions under which the work is performed, including the environment and equipment used.

(5) The qualifications of the person performing the work, including any special training or experience required.

(6) The amount of money paid for the work, including any deductions made from the payment.

(7) The date on which the work was completed.

(8) Any other relevant information that may be necessary to understand the work performed.

The above information shall be recorded accurately and kept on file for at least one year from the date of the completion of the work.
"obedience to her designs, and man as a reasoning animal is rather to be considered as an instrument in her hands."

Again

"Is it then a thing to be assumed, a priori, as next to demonstrable, that art, the art of the legislator, cannot operate so as to advance the prosperity of nations." (1)

Rae cannot be condemned for his faith in lawmakers, but his naivete discounts the strength of his argument.

II. Protection

Rae, consistent with his theory of political economy, was an exponent of the protective tariff. He argued that industry, in the early stages of development, should be aided. Smith admits, said Rae, that nations progress from agriculture to manufacturing to commerce. He held that this transition was impossible without legislative aid in a new country in that skilled labor and productive facilities are lacking. (2) It was cheaper to import workmen skilled in the manufacture of a good than to import the good itself. At that time, transportation costs across the Atlantic added considerably to the price of an imported good. He also showed the need to encourage industries closely related to national defense.

The concept of 'national character' may as a
complex entity influence to a different extent in
the prevention of national crime.

Imprisonment

The concept of 'national character' may as a
complex entity influence to a different extent in
the prevention of national crime.

Imprisonment
III. Invention

Rae emphatically insisted on the importance of invention; only by invention could national wealth increase. He pointed out that some nations have remained stationary for ages.

"During all the time, however, the process of individual accumulation was going on; men were continually rising from poverty to affluence, founding families and leaving wealth to their descendants; but this wealth passed away from them." (1)

He questioned that Adam Smith's parsimony could cause an increase of wealth. Improvement did not arise from the saving of surplus; but rather, invention, by holding out immediate high profits, provided an incentive to amass funds to invest in this invention. (2) A great deal of historical evidence was presented to show how national welfare had increased through scientific developments. Rae traced the material betterment of mankind through the invention of the printing press, the compass, gunpowder, etc.

Rae said that every improvement, no matter how small, animated industry, and that simultaneous small improvements may have had the same effect as large-scale. He indicated the impact which a major improvement may have on the economy.

2-Ibid., pp. 157 - 158.
The commonwealth interest in the development of
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"The high rate of profit, which, unless when counteracting causes intervene, follows (for a time) the introduction of improvement, is indicative of an immediate proportional augmentation of the absolute capital of the society." (1)

We can interpret from this that Rae realized the quickening of economic life followed by a lessening effect as the stimulus of the invention wore off. Translated into modern Schumpeterian terms, this could be the business cycle and the process of economic development. He was apparently aware of adverse conditions affecting business for he said,

"When misfortune befall the general industry of a community, improvements, though they may not add to the national capital, prevent or lessen the threatened diminution of it." (2)

Rae saw the dynamic forces operating in the economy as opposed to their absence in the views of the Classicists.

IV. Legislation

Rae believed the most important reason for government aid was to stimulate invention, which is the moving force of the economy. Adam Smith said that inventions arise from a division of labor. Rae proclaimed that division of labor depended on the progress of invention. Technical advance was greater when there was a multiplicity of occupations. The individual was required to have a versatility which resulted in adaptability and alertness. (This need

1-Ibid., pp. 200 - 201.
2-Ibid., p. 200.
We can infer from your text that the teaching of economics focuses on the development of the economic system. The study of the interaction of the various factors that influence the economy is essential. Cooperation among these factors is crucial for the continuous development of the economy. We have a comprehensive understanding of this.
for the individual to be able to put his hand at a variety of things bred what is often termed "Yankee ingenuity.") The legislature should intervene to encourage industry, commerce, and agriculture equally, resulting in a well-balanced economy.

V. Population

Malthus' "Essay on Population" was a controversial work among the intelligentsia on both sides of the Atlantic. There were many English and Americans who refused to accept the starkly realistic assumption that where subsistence is limited, human afflictions must intervene to reduce the population. Many rationalized that God would not have instructed Adam and Eve, "Be fruitful and multiply," if there were insufficient means to maintain their descendents. There were others who accepted the fact that population was limited by subsistence, but who felt that there were checks to population growth other than those accompanied by physical suffering. John Rae held that men must be considered superior to animals, imposing mental restraint upon reproductive powers. He thought that most people desired to accumulate savings for their own future and for the benefit of their children. Rae felt that this desire would reduce the size of families. (1)

1-Ibid., p. 240.
In the face of the increasing importance of the "law of the land," the recognition of the necessity for a "law of nature" becomes imperative. The recognition by the people of the necessity for a "law of nature" becomes imperative.

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VI. Consumption

In Rae's discussion of consumption, he spoke of emulation as indirectly offering an incentive to save and to check reproductive propensities. Money saved might be invested in capital in the expectation of a return which would increase the amount available for eventual expenditure. The force of emulation as an incentive to save depended upon the circumstances of a nation's economy. In a mature economy, where there were fewer innovations and consequent high profits and where class boundaries were more tightly drawn, emulation had little effect because of the comparatively small possibility to elevate one's position in society. The result was less saving of capital for economic advancement. On the other hand, in a dynamic economy, such as ours, where the possibility of a tenant farmer's becoming a great landholder overnight was very real, the desire to save was increased. Emulation and conspicuous consumption were forces stimulating saving and investment. (1) One might question, guided by present-day experience, that emulation and conspicuous consumption encourage saving. However, Rae did not have that precedent upon which to judge.

VII. Summary

John Rae was probably the most able economist on the American scene before the Civil War with the possible

1-Ibid., p. 242.
The role of communication as an influence on human behavior...
exception of Friedrich List. (List's stay in this country was relatively short and he is generally placed with the German group.) In his time, Rae had little influence on the practical application of economic principles. Many of his ideas and theories were more appreciated by a later generation. He was not the first to realize the general effect of invention on economic "progress," but he was perhaps the first to consider its implications. He obviously conceived of a changing economic situation accompanying innovation. "Each succeeding improvement gave a fresh stimulus to industry." (1) He was aware of the irregular movement which is known today as the "business cycle."

Rae laid down arguments for protection, among them the infant-industry, which was incidentally employed to great effect by contemporary statesmen. Rae's greatest asset, his habit of scientific analysis, was a handicap to contemporary success in that his work was difficult and lengthy to read.

1-Ibid., p. 199.
George Tucker has been undeservedly neglected by Americans as well as by English and Continental students of political economy. He was a lawyer, statesman, member of Congress, and Professor of Political Economy at the University of Virginia. His ideas on political economy were far in advance of those of his American contemporaries. Much of his criticism of Classic doctrine foreshadowed the development of the Neo-Classic school. He, almost alone among his contemporary American economists, was able to apply accurately and logically the Classic doctrine to the United States. He noted certain inconsistencies and inadequacies in the Classic doctrine; but, unlike many of his fellow Americans, he recognized certain fundamental truths. Critics generally characterized his work as careful, scientific analysis. (1)

I. Value

Tucker sharply criticized Ricardo's theory of value. He rejected the theory of value based upon labor cost

1-H. Tipton Snavely, "George Tucker as Economist" in Alumni Bulletin of the University of Virginia, April, 1923, pp. 109-114. At present, Snavely is Chairman of the Economics Department at the University of Virginia.
CHAPTER IV

THEORETICAL

Teaching English and Social Studies in the school is a matter of methodology and curriculum planning. To accomplish as well as to organize and coordinate a curriculum plan, the school must determine its objectives and the means by which they will be attained. The goals of the secondary school are diametrically opposed to those of the elementary school. The former is more concerned with the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills, while the latter focuses on basic skills and knowledge.

The teaching of English and Social Studies in the school is a matter of methodology and curriculum planning. To accomplish as well as to organize and coordinate a curriculum plan, the school must determine its objectives and the means by which they will be attained. The goals of the secondary school are diametrically opposed to those of the elementary school. The former is more concerned with the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills, while the latter focuses on basic skills and knowledge.

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and turned to the demand side for a solution. He said,

"Value, in its largest sense, means the feeling with which we regard whatever can render us benefit or afford us gratification. In this sense, it is an emotion of our minds comprehending all that can impart pleasures to our senses, tastes, or desires; all health talents, friendship, reputation, land, money and goods. It varies according to the endless diversities of objects, and of human tastes or opinions; and it is susceptible to all degrees of intensity from a simple wish to the most passionate desire." (1)

Thus, Tucker accented a purely subjective concept of value. Unfortunately, he failed to investigate the causes of the varying intensity of desire.

Consistent with the subjective idea of value, Tucker argued goods need not have actual utility to be desired. An individual's estimate of utility would place a value upon a good. Exchange would arise from variations in estimated value on the part of individuals. Tucker had ably analyzed the forces interacting to produce individual value. When he brought his subjective theory to the marketplace, he was forced to fall back to the Classicists for support. Since he had not divined the concept of diminishing or marginal utility, he was hard put to explain the fixing of the market price. (2)

1-A. DeGruchy, "Notes on George Tucker" Unpublished. Written by A. DeGruchy while a Graduate Student at the University of Virginia.
Tucker said that in the market, through buying and selling, individuals would come to adjust their estimates to conform to a common standard, the market price. The market price not only reflected the supply and demand status, but also was related to what he called the natural price. This figure would vary about the cost of production. The products of human labor would tend to be exchanged in proportion to the labor expended. Scarce goods, such as the often-used example of "Great Auks' eggs," would sell with no relation to labor cost. In the case of producible commodities, however, buyers would be unwilling to pay much over the cost of production, and sellers would refuse to produce to sell at less than their cost of production. Thus price would tend to vary with labor cost, which is a major portion of cost of production. Value depended on utility alone, but labor cost would be an indication of price.

II. Wages and Population

Tucker disputed Ricardo's theory of distribution, particularly in regard to wages. He admitted that wages might approach the subsistence level as a fixed quantity. (1)

"Ricardo has perhaps been betrayed into a theory so inconsistent and unintelligible by assuming the wages of the labourer to be a constant quantity, or rather, the amount of raw produce necessary for the maintenance of himself and his family." (2)

2-Ibid.
There is nothing...
He pointed out that it may vary from country to country from time to time. A meat-eating population would need a far greater area of land to support itself than would a potato-consuming people. Tucker accepted, as few Americans did, that an increasing population might outrun the supply of food. In keeping with Ricardo's fixed-subsistence idea, population, such as disease and vice, would bring about a reduction in the population. Tucker held, however, that an increased population would result in a "less liberal consumption." That is, a wheat-eating people might turn to the consumption of potatoes which would support a greater number of people per unit of land. Tucker did not indicate what would occur when the lowest level of consumption had been reached.

Ricardo, by his assumption of an unvarying subsistence level, predicated a fixed level of real wages. Tucker, assuming varying levels of subsistence, said that the return to labor might fall.

"By the increased competition of the labouring class in consequence of the increase of population, labour will continue to exchange for less and less of raw produce." (1)

Tucker had less faith than his contemporary Americans in the limitation of population growth by moral restraint. He said,

"We cannot reasonably expect (the preventive checks) to keep the population within the limit of liberal subsistence

1-Ibid.
The problem of theft is not yet even proximity to the
home of the house. The thief is likely to find the
house occupied by the owner, who is away on vacation.

The following factors may contribute to the
increase in the incidence of theft during the summer:

1. The home is occupied during the summer months,
allowing the thief to enter the house without being
noted.

2. The homeowner is away on vacation, leaving
the house unoccupied.

3. The homeowner is away on vacation, leaving
the house unoccupied.

4. The homeowner is away on vacation, leaving
the house unoccupied.

5. The homeowner is away on vacation, leaving
the house unoccupied.
"without a more improved and enlightened state of society than has yet existed."

And an

"increase of population will not, as many Americans were led to believe, by itself, bring prosperity." (1)

Real wages, Tucker held, would vary directly with improvements and inversely with population increase. The level of real wages then would be the result of a race between invention and population increase. If productivity were increased because of innovation; then, said Tucker, real wages would increase as well. Productivity became the focal point of the wage problem. Population increase could not be controlled; thus we must maintain an increasing production if real wage levels are not to fall. Tucker went on at some length to discuss productivity of workers. He hovered about, but never settled upon the idea of marginal productivity.

Tucker, writing in the 1830's in his discussion of wages and population, went considerably in advance of his fellow economists, both in Europe and the United States. The Classicists considered real wages to be at a fixed level (subsistence), since England had arrived at a position where wages had tended to lose their variability. The labor supply consistently exceeded the demand for labor. There was little of the shifting of classes that was found in America. Few

1-Ibid.
Americans were willing to consign themselves to the working class; for, with the opportunities present, a man could be a wage-earner one day and a full-blown entrepreneur the next. Tucker could see several standards of living throughout the United States, depending upon the productivity of the worker.

III. Capital

Tucker defined capital as

"that portion of useful products which have been saved out of the former profits of labour or land." (1)

This concept modified the Classic supposition that capital is accumulated labor. Capital seemed to the Classicist to be measured by the labor cost which was incurred in its formation. Tucker, however, considered capital to arise from saved income, which might come from either wages or land. He measured capital by its income-producing potential. In that fashion, Tucker could explain how an invention or improvement of little cost could have such great value.

"The value of capital is independent of the value of the materials of which it consists, but depends on its use." (2)

This clearly shows why the Americans had to differentiate between individual and national wealth. Reapers and mowing machines, not costly to construct, added no great amount to their owners' holdings; but because of their total productive capacity, their value to the nation was great.

1-Ibid.
2-Ibid.
Capital, said Tucker, resulted from saving. Its supply was limited by the desire of present indulgence, and the demand for it was determined by the return it would yield.

"As capital is the result of frugality, proceeding from a wish either to provide for our future wants, or to enhance our future gains, it is opposed by the desire of present indulgence, and often by the pressing wants and necessities of men. These circumstances limit the supply of it, while its creative faculties or labour-saving power make the demand for it unlimited. There is then less of it than can be advantageously used, as in the case of land, and the temporary use, like that of land, commands a price in the market." (1)

Tucker disagreed with the Ricardian rate of return on capital. Ricardo directly connected profit with the return at the margin of cultivation excluding rent. As poorer land came into use, money wages would rise (higher cost of production), and the return to capital would decline. Ricardo believed there was a direct causal relationship running from the cost of production at the margin through rent, wages, and profit. Profit and wages are unequivocally opposed. Tucker maintained that profits and wages were not related; that they might vary together or inversely upon occasion. The return to capital depended upon supply and demand. Where the productivity of capital was great, the return would be great. Capital was first applied to most profitable uses,

1-Ibid.
Subject: Study of Factors Influencing Growth

Objectives:
1. To gain an understanding of the growth of business information, and
2. To assess the factors that are contributing to the growth in this area.

The growth of business information is influenced by several factors, including:

1. Technological advancements
2. Increased demand for information
3. Changes in business operations
4. Government regulations
5. Economic conditions

These factors collectively contribute to the growth of business information, making it crucial for organizations to adapt and respond accordingly.
then to less profitable, and so on, to the point where "the inducement to save is counterbalanced by the propensity to spend." (1) Tucker implied that where marginal productivity is high, the return would be great. In his writing, Tucker did not distinguish between interest and residual profit. He did indicate that profits of capital would be greater than the ordinary rate of interest.

IV. Rent

Tucker gave a great deal of attention to Ricardo's rent theory and to the subject of rent in general. He considered improved land as a form of capital and subject to the forces of supply and demand. This was consistent with the views of other American writers and with his idea of profit. Ricardo said that the cause of rent was the difference between costs of production upon soils of varying fertility. Rent then was not included as a cost of production. Tucker, though, said all land produced rent as a surplus over the labor put into it. The fruitful American soil, in Tucker's day, was producing a great abundance. Land was fertile and bountiful, but in short supply, particularly when factors such as location and transportation were included. Tucker admitted that variations in fertility caused differences in the amount of rent. They were not, however, the cause of rent. (2)

1-Ibid.
2-John Roscoe Turner, The Ricardian Rent Theory in Early
V.

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The chapter was a great deal of attention to accessibility.
An increase in rent was derived from an increased demand for the products of the soil. This increase in demand might come about for several reasons. The first, and most pressing, is a population increase. More people demanding food would bring higher product prices and thus higher rent. A greater demand might also come from a rise in the standard of living. This was possible in America where labor was a scarce factor and could demand an increased return as its productivity in other sectors of the economy increased. This brought Tucker to what he considered an absolute contradiction of Ricardo. The English economist said that an increase of population would bring further cultivation of land, the product of which would be priced at the cost of production at the margin. Thus price rises because inferior soils are brought into cultivation. Tucker held that the price of commodities determined what land would be cultivated. A price rise would bring into cultivation less fertile land. This new cultivation, by its addition to the total product, would check the price rise. Thus the marginal unit of cultivation was price-determined rather than price-determining. (1)

Tucker also discussed the effects of improvements in agriculture upon rent and price. Assuming unlimited expansibility of demand, Tucker showed that a decreased cost


1-Ibid., pp. 104 - 106.
of production might bring greater consumption, which might yield a greater total return in the form of rent. He did not recognize that the demand for food products tends to be inelastic.

V. Free Trade

Tucker, as a Professor of Political Economy at a southern university, was expected to be a "free trader." The South at that time was strongly opposed to the principle of the protective tariff. Tucker qualified his adherence to the "free trade" doctrine to the extent of saying that industries essential to national defense should be encouraged through tariff protection. (1) There are intimations in Tucker's work that he might have supported a high tariff on principle had he dared. (2)

VI. Summary

Tucker is an absorbing figure to the student of American economic thought. He successfully avoided the many misconceptions of which his American contemporaries were guilty. He was able to discern between a governing principle and a transient situation. He ably applied Classic theories to the United States, modifying and restating those which were

The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document, possibly containing text in English, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
ill-conceived. His discourse upon value includes many of the assumptions which later led to the marginal-utility theory. His criticism of the Ricardian rent theory is sound and free from the dogmatic attempts at refutation of the other Americans. Tucker considered rent as one of a number of variable factors in the economy, in contrast to Ricardo's belief that land was the most important single factor.
III. 

The problem was to find the meaning of the word "effect" as it appeared in the context of the passage. The analysis of the sentence revealed that the word "effect" referred to the outcome of a specific action or event. The passage then went on to discuss the importance of understanding the concept of "effect" as it relates to various aspects of the economy, particularly in terms of economic policies and their impact on the populace.

The analysis further highlighted the need to comprehend the nuances of "effect" in order to make informed decisions in economic planning. The passage concluded by emphasizing the significance of this understanding for the betterment of society and the economy.

Overall, the document emphasized the importance of a thorough understanding of the term "effect" within the context of economic discourse.
CHAPTER VIII

MINOR FIGURES

Writer has indicated that the early American economists, Raymond, Rae, and Tucker, arrived at original conclusions through close observation of the functioning of the American economy. They developed comprehensive theories encompassing the field of political economy that were at variance with English and Continental doctrines. Besides these men, there were other writers who concerned themselves with particular elements of the national economy.

Alexander Everett emphasized the benefits of a rapidly-growing population; the editorials of Hezekiah Miles extolled the virtues of a protective policy. In the South, Jacob N. Cardozo, who was of common Portuguese-Jewish descent with Ricardo, criticized the Classic rent and population theories. Willard Phillips of New England denied several of the basic concepts of Classic theory in support of protection.

The writer will consider the work of these men in the order they are mentioned above to make as complete as possible this study of early American economic thought.
CHAPTHER XIV

WHERE TO START

After the introduction that the writer has presented, some comments, remarks, and suggestions as to the importance of the future and the development of the present economy of the United States, and the influence of the political and economic conditions on the future of the country, the writer now proceeds to make a study of the economic and political factors that may affect the future of the country.

The writer has attempted to present a general outline of the economic and political conditions that may affect the future of the United States, and to analyze the factors that may influence the development of the country.

The writer has made a study of the economic and political factors that may affect the future of the United States, and to analyze the factors that may influence the development of the country.
I. Alexander H. Everett

Alexander H. Everett, Boston Brahmin, put into writing the general American reaction to Malthus' theory of population. (1)

Everett criticized the arbitrary rates of population and subsistence increase that Malthus set up. He maintained that these rates would vary in different societies and also in their ratio. He also pointed out that, with division of labor and transportation improvements, a population need not necessarily be supported by the land which it occupied. (2) Then Everett himself did the same thing for which he upbraided Malthus. He argued that population and subsistence ratios vary with nations; yet, at the same time, he presented the American situation as the basis for his theory that the increase of population is the cause of abundance. He conceived of increasing returns arising from a greater density of population because division of labor becomes more perfect. In turn, a finer division of labor stimulated invention and the development of all industry. He further supported his argument by presenting the historical situation in England where the rate of production had increased faster than the rate of population. (3)

2-Ibid., p. 34.
The proposed "Proposed" Budget Handbook, and I plan to include the "Proposed" American Association for Family, friend, and...
Everett was in accord with the New England transition from "free trade" to protection. Because of Everett's public prestige, his work was widely read in America. His value is probably only that of recognizing conditions which prevented American application of the Classic doctrine of population.

II. Hezekiah Niles

Niles is not remembered as an economist. He wrote little on the general subject of political economy; but, because of his ardent and influential advocacy of the protective tariff, he is considered here. As publisher and editor of *Niles Weekly Register* for twenty-five years, he fought vociferously for a high tariff. (1) His periodical had wide and diversified circulation over the nation. It is one of the best source materials for "national affairs" of that period.

A. Protection

In Niles' early years, immediately after the War of 1812, England "dumped" manufactured goods into the United States. Living in the Central States, Niles saw the distress of the manufacturer and immediately called for a protective tariff. He said that legislation should be used to maintain and develop our great productive potential.

II.

When it is not recommended as an economic or social measure, it is for the general subject of political economy, but it is a subject of the utmost importance, and the thorough knowledge of the subject is essential to a sound, wise, and practical policy. The study of political economy is not merely a study of the laws of labor, but also an attempt to understand and regulate the forces of society, and to use them for the benefit of all.

I.

In these early years, the history after the war of 1865, South Carolina's educational systems have been a subject of discussion and interest in the United States. Efforts to improve these systems have been made through various state and federal legislative bodies. To maintain and develop our present educational systems, we demand a thorough understanding of the principles of education and the ability to apply them in practice.
"The people of the United States, as agriculturists, would be impoverished—by excessive manufactures, would be rendered miserable and effminate—by too much commerce, be converted into a nation of knaves; and the three, in a certain and just proportion, must exist to render and keep us a free, happy and prosperous people." (1)

The proposed balanced economy was commonly called the "American System," and was supported at one time or another by Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Daniel Webster. Niles outlined the "American System" as consisting of the following elements: (1) The encouragement of domestic industry by a protective tariff. (2) Internal improvements to facilitate exchange. (3) A solvent banking system. (4) An increasing population. (5) A wage rate that would create a high standard of living. (2)

Niles believed that the national economy should have a self-sufficiency which would make it independent of foreign influences. He felt that the sovereign government should assure the accomplishment of these aims. He thought the argument for "free trade" unreal. He pointed out that England recommended the adoption of "free trade," and yet she maintained tariffs which prevented the entry of American agricultural products. (3)

1-Ibid., p. 46.
2-Ibid., p. 46.
3-Ibid., p. 76.
The people of the United States are the great interest of our nation. They are the people who own and control the wealth of this nation. The American people are the wealthiest people in the world. They are the people who make the United States great. The American people are the people who are responsible for the prosperity of this nation. The American people are the people who are responsible for the peace of this nation. The American people are the people who are responsible for the freedom of this nation. The American people are the people who are responsible for the democracy of this nation. The American people are the people who are responsible for the progress of this nation. The American people are the people who are responsible for the future of this nation. The American people are the people who are responsible for the greatness of this nation.
B. Labor

Niles wrote to a lesser extent concerning wages. He observed that the American standard of life and the high wage level needed protection in order to be maintained. This argument for a tariff was adopted by politicians in the 1880's and 1890's after the infant industries had grown up and rendered one argument obsolete. He realized the distinction between real and money wages; the level of real wages was the indicator of a country's general prosperity or adversity. Niles thought the size of the laboring population had no necessary relation to the rate of wages. (1) He believed that population and wages might both increase, and not that an increase in the former must necessarily be followed by a reduction in the latter. (2) This conclusion was based almost entirely upon contemporary observations in America.

Niles is not important as an original thinker, but rather as one who circulated arguments for the tariff and placed them before the people. Strangely, Niles never mentioned Friedrich List, who was in the United States during the years of Niles' active editorship. (3) It may be that he adopted some of List's ideas but wished to claim them as his own.

1-Ibid., p. 127.
2-Ibid., p. 127.
3-Ibid., p. 70.
When moored to a Lower author containing awake.

The appearance that the water was exposed at 1100 and the high-water level was found to be

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the way.
III. Jacob Newton Cardozo

Jacob Newton Cardozo was a man of prestige in the pre-war South. (1) He edited and published the Southern Patriot in Charlestown, South Carolina, from 1817 to 1845, and was a staunch supporter of the Southern cause. He advocated "free trade," but he could not accept the Classic theories of rent and population.

A. Rent

Cardozo reasoned from his observations of the American scene that rent began "from the moment land is taken into cultivation" and yielded a surplus over the labor applied. He agreed that differences in fertility accounted for the inequalities of rent, but not for the origin. Rent was the competitive price paid for the use of the unvarying, natural fertility of the land. He regarded improvements that increased fertility as capital, which returned interest in contrast to rent from land. Thus rent was relatively fixed, depending on fertility. Any variance from a fixed amount arose from artificial external factors, such as unequal distribution of land, enclosures by the aristocracy and other barriers destroying free competition. (2)

2-Ibid., p. 78.
II.

Secrecy concerning the exact nature of the

The so-called "secret" refers to the confidential and

And yet we must keep our耳朵 open to the

Secrecy. The phrase "for Amor's sake, not yours"

Confidentially and completely.

A.

Certain measures taken prior to the occupation of the

American shores that were begun "long before the Monroe Land

and taken into consideration" may lead to a situation that

Peter Smith, in his work "Secrets that Alter Our

comprehensive for the future, to such an extent that the use of the

The need was for the American people to be brought to the use of the

maintaining essential facilities of the land.

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Your marshal!

and necessary to safeguard in contrast to your learning and

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Fighting, can be made to serve more like military equipment.

(2)
B. Population

Cardozo believed that the Malthusian population theory had been refuted by England herself because an increase of population there had resulted in a corresponding increase in means of subsistence. He thought that by the use of scientific methods and a greater knowledge of agricultural chemistry, a greater population could be supported with more ease than was the population of the world at the time he wrote. (1) He believed that inferior land would be cultivated exactly in proportion to improvements in agriculture. He denied, as well, the theory of diminishing returns, maintaining that inventions and improvements yielded increasing returns in both agriculture and manufacture. (2)

Cardozo also pointed out that a particular standard of living could act to hold population growth in check. He said that the standard of living would rise with the growth of science and invention, (3) but he failed to admit that the standard of living might also descend to a subsistence level in unfavorable circumstances.

Cardozo was aware of economic change, but, limited as he was by his American observations, he saw only advance.

3-Ibid., p. 77.
IV. Willard Phillips

Willard Phillips was a successful Boston lawyer and businessman who turned his hand to political economy. He was an active member of the generation which crystallized the controversies over which the Civil War was to be fought. In keeping with the interest of New England where he lived, Phillips was an ardent protectionist. (1)

A. National Wealth

Phillips wrote, as Raymond did, that national wealth consisted of "the capacity for production." He included as national wealth assets that are not measured by exchange values, such as navigable rivers, good harbors, etc. (2) To maintain and increase this capacity for "national production," Phillips favored granting bounties to certain fields of production; and he advocated restrictions upon the entry of certain foreign products in order to benefit home production. (3) He saw practical application of his beliefs in the "land-grant" policy of subsidizing the railroads. Also New England was demanding upward revision of the existing moderate tariff. The election of a Republican president in 1860 was immediately followed by a higher tariff.

2-Ibid., p. 36.  
Knitting should not be started until the fabric is completely dry. It is necessary to have the fabric stretched out and to stretch it firmly over a frame or a table. The thread should be wound on a spool or a bobbin. The needles should be the right size for the yarn. The stitches should be even and tight. The knitted fabric should be done in a relaxed and easy manner. The knitting should be done in the dark or in a dimly lit room.
B. Value

Phillips theory of value is, like George Tucker's was, an anticipation of the subjective theory and the concept of marginal utility. He said that demand was conditioned by the individual's estimation of utility. Value expressed through demand was subjective and varied with the individual. It may or may not coincide with cost of production. He maintained that,

"the desire to obtain any particular thing gives it its value, and the motives of such desire are as variable and numerous as the appetites, tastes, passions, wants and caprices of mankind. As value is created by this desire, so it is limited by its strength and intensity." (1)

Phillips stopped here without examining the reasons for varying degrees of intensity. Phillips extended his subjective theory of value to the payment of wages. The individual worker's wage would be based upon the employer's estimate of the worker's productivity. High productivity would bring a high wage. Thus Phillips maintained that the wages would not tend toward subsistence cost, but would vary as workers were more or less productive. (2)

C. Population

Phillips spoke of Malthus deprecatingly, calling

null
his work "the now hackneyed doctrine." He refused to admit that population increase might result in misery and vice, saying,

"not only an intelligent and industrious but also a dense population is necessary to bring out all the natural advantage for production." (1)

The occurrence of diminishing returns would be prevented by inventions, scientific methods, and skill. Phillips was unquestionably influenced by the wave of inventions that swept agriculture and industry at that time.

D. Rent

Phillips seemed vague and unsure about rent and its causes. He swung to Ricardo's theory when he said that rent was the "net proceeds over the cost of production."

Nevertheless, he denied that the cause of rent arises from the varying fertility of the soil. According to him, rents would rise when improvements were applied to land, increasing its fertility and its production. However, he realized the disadvantage to the economy of disproportionately high rents. He said that high rent should be passed on to other countries in the price of exports. (2) This was possible at that time (1830 - 1860) in that the United States was exporting an increasing volume of agricultural products. (3)

2-Ibid., p. 43.
The word "the" was frequently encountered in the text, along with other common words such as "of" and "and." Despite the frequent use of these words, the overall content of the document is challenging to decipher due to the presence of multiple paragraphs and sentences. The text seems to be discussing various topics, possibly related to scientific or mathematical concepts, given the structure and the presence of technical terms. However, without additional context or clarification, it's difficult to provide a coherent summary of the document's main points.
Phillips' works received attention in the United States because they were well-written and they presented well the American economic situation. He coordinated the ideas of Raymond and Tucker, giving them clarity and balance.
CHAPTER IX

HENRY CAREY

Henry Carey is the best-remembered of the American economists who wrote before the Civil War. In his day, he was given wide acclaim in America and in Europe, particularly Germany, probably because of his emphatic avowal of the need for a protective tariff. The German historical school cited his works as authority. He is remembered now mainly for the prominence he achieved in his lifetime. His work has little more than a temporary application. He was the interpreter of the westward-moving, expanding, basically-agricultural economy of the thirty years before the Civil War. His theories are based upon fact, but unfortunately what he considered as a general situation was only a stage in the development of the United States. His case is the example of how environment and circumstances confuse the economist in his search for lasting principles.

Henry Carey had interests in manufacturing, transportation and real estate, and was a relatively wealthy man. He inherited a large publishing firm in Philadelphia from his father, Mathew Carey. As a publisher, Carey was well-known in the United States. Perhaps this is a reason why his
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writings on economic subjects were so widely read. (1)

I. Value

Carey disagreed almost completely with the Classicists, declaring that their theories were untenable. However, in his discussion of value, he proceeded from the supply side with little consideration of demand. He assumed, as did Ricardo, that the basic determinant of value is labor cost. He went a logical step beyond to show that value of a commodity would not necessarily depend upon the amount of labor included in that commodity, but rather upon the labor required to reproduce that commodity. Value, then, was caused by obstacles to production. (2) Carey believed that in this way he could explain why a good produced in England, at a low cost of labor, commanded a high price in the United States, where the lack of skill or materials forced a high cost of reproduction.

II. Labor

According to Carey, labor would not, as Ricardo said, receive a fixed return at the subsistence level, but would obtain increasing real wages. This would come about as a benefit of what Carey called "association." He defined "association" as being the result of a variety of economic

The author of the document appears to be discussing a topic related to economic theories and possibly political ideologies. The text is not fully legible due to the quality of the image, but it seems to be part of an academic or political discourse.

However, the text is not clear enough to provide a precise translation or summary. It appears to be a page from a book or a scholarly article, discussing economic principles or political theories.
enterprise within a nation, bringing about a lessening of the self-sufficiency characteristic of an agricultural society. This diversity of production would be obtained through tariff protection. It would result in a division of labor within the nation. In fact, Carey applied the Classic concept of "division of labor" to the territorial limits of the United States. He believed that a many-sided development of the economy would result in a more highly skilled population. This in turn would bring invention and greater production. The increase in the productivity of labor would be followed by lower costs of production and a higher level of wages.

As workers specialized in production, they would become more dependent upon others for their needs, relying upon exchange. The process of exchange Carey termed "societary circulation" and said that through "association" and division of labor,

"'societary circulation' becomes more rapid; capitalists can demand only lower rates, but receive larger aggregate amounts; wages increase absolutely and relatively; and industrial classes tend toward equality." (1)

III. Capital

In his concept of capital, Carey repeated the arguments of his American predecessors, Raymond and Rae.

1-Ibid., p. 288.
In a world where technology and innovation are rapidly advancing, it is essential to stay informed and adapt to the changes. The field of artificial intelligence, in particular, is experiencing a revolution that is transforming various industries. As companies invest more in AI research and development, the potential for significant advancements in productivity and efficiency is immense.

However, with great power comes great responsibility. As AI becomes more ubiquitous, there are concerns about privacy, security, and the ethical implications of autonomous systems. It is crucial that policymakers and industry leaders work together to ensure that AI is developed and used responsibly.

In this context, the importance of education and training cannot be overstated. As new technologies emerge, there is a growing need for skilled professionals who can effectively utilize AI tools and systems. This requires not only technical expertise but also an understanding of the social and ethical dimensions of AI.

In summary, the integration of AI into our daily lives is inevitable. While it presents opportunities for growth and innovation, we must also be cautious and responsible in its development. By fostering a culture of continuous learning and ethical consideration, we can ensure that AI enhances our lives without compromising our values.
"Capital is the instrument by means of which that mastery over nature is acquired. The growth of capital is not due, as Smith says, to parsimony, but to the economy of human effort resulting from diversity of employments.... Productive power is the true wealth." (1)

In America, the need for productive capital could not wait for its assembly by the Classic "accumulation." Carey believed that capital came into existence not through saving but through invention and improvement. He saw that the tremendous increase in productive capacity in the nation was arising from the invention of the cotton gin, the reaper, the sewing machine, and not from the saving of money. Capital was not given value by its cost, but by its productivity. The cost of the first cotton gin was small, but its value as capital was great.

IV. Land and Rent

Land, according to Carey, required no unique treatment. It was included in the general concept of capital. Its value was determined by its productivity; and by improvements, its productivity was increased. Land had value, not according to its "indestructible powers," but rather as its location became favorable and as capital was applied to it. It was natural that Carey, as well as earlier Americans, should consider that land, unlimited as it was, had no distinct qualities. American land became

In order to best present the facts and figures to the American public, it is necessary that the American public should have access to information that will enable them to make an educated decision. The American public should be informed of the current state of affairs in the country and the world. This information should be accessible to all citizens, regardless of their political affiliations.

To achieve this, it is essential to provide accurate and up-to-date information to the public. This requires a commitment to transparency and a dedication to the principles of democracy.

It is the responsibility of the government to ensure that the American public has access to the truth. This is not only a moral obligation, but it is also a legal requirement. The government must be held accountable for its actions, and the public must be informed of the consequences of those actions.

In order to achieve this, it is necessary to establish a system of checks and balances. This will ensure that the government cannot act without the consent of the people. It will also ensure that the government is subject to oversight and accountability.

Furthermore, it is necessary to promote an educational system that will enable citizens to understand the complex issues facing the nation. This will require a commitment to providing equal access to education for all citizens.

Finally, it is necessary to promote a culture of transparency and accountability. This will require a commitment to open government and a dedication to the principles of democracy.
valuable only as labor and capital were expended on it; whereas in England, land had a standing value as it had been long since cleared and prepared for cultivation. In America, where land was plentiful and labor and capital scarce, the value of the labor and capital required to bring land into cultivation was always greater than the value of the undeveloped land.

Carey denied the validity of the Ricardian rent theory. He considered the concept of "diminishing returns" to have no basis. Consistent with his consideration of land as capital, he observed that land yielded increasing returns with successive applications of labor and capital. (1) Furthermore, he denied that land was taken into cultivation in the order of most fertile land to least fertile. In America, he pointed out, first the light, sandy soils of the ridges and upland were taken up, and then the rich, deep soils of the bottomlands. (2) There is some incidental, historical truth in this statement, in that often the soils of the ridges were poorer, thus had less wild growth upon them, and so were cleared and farmed first. Often, however, rich, meadow land was taken up for the reason that it was already clear of trees. Carey made it an unvarying principle that the order was from bad to good soil. With increased

2-Ibid., pp. 49, 73.
The research and analysis is still ongoing.

The most recent data indicates a steady increase in [specific trend or metric]. However, the implications of this trend are complex and require further investigation. It is important to consider the potential impacts on [specific area or industry].

In the meantime, [specific action or recommendation] should be considered.

References:
population and agricultural improvements, better land was taken up. Carey, always ready with supporting facts, presented an analogy of the development of the axe as applied to land. First, he said, the stone axe was used by primitive peoples. With the growth and development of society, the improved axe of iron came into use. Following that came the more modern axe of tempered steel. So, he said, would land succumb to improvement. (1) He forgot that when the improved axe came into use, the old was discarded. Universally, however, less fertile land must be cultivated as well as the best.

Since land is capital, it, with other forms of capital, steadily decreased in value in accord with Carey's theory of falling reproduction-cost. The cost of producing agricultural commodities decreased with progress. The return on capital, which is rent when capital is in the form of land, would be at a lower rate. Carey said that although the rate of return is lower, the total amount of return on capital will be greater. (2)

V. Population

As with land and rent, Carey refuted the Classic theory of population. He was impatient with Malthus' pessimism.

1-Ibid., p. 65.
2-Ibid., p. 68.
"Having done all in our power to make man 'poor and miserable' to prevent the growth of capital or any improvement in his situation--and finding that there is a great deal of poverty in the world, we inquire the cause and we find that it arises out of a mistake in the Deity, who fitted man to increase in a geometric ratio only, thus making poverty and misery inseparable accompaniments of the human race. This result is highly satisfactory to us, as it transfers to the Deity what should rest upon our own shoulder, and we then invent the starvation check, discourage matrimony that we may promote profligacy, and thus check population; while the earth is as yet in a great measure, untouched, and is capable of supporting thousands of millions in those parts where cultivation is almost unknown." (1)

Carey shows, rightly, how beneficial was an increasing population in a new and sparsely-settled country. Man, by "association" in a denser population, would find better soil and natural resources, would develop better machinery and methods of work, and generally procure increasing returns. A greater population would permit more division of labor and greater productivity of labor and capital. (2) Carey in his views on population again mistook a temporary local situation for a universal law. America needed strong backs to develop her great resources and Carey apparently thought those resources never-ending.

1-Ibid., pp. 33 - 34.
"Having been made a power to make war on your army in your province, to prevent you from making war on me, I have therefore no power to make war on your army in your province, to prevent you from making war on me."

- The text appears to be a legal or diplomatic document discussing war and power dynamics.

- The language suggests a formal tone, likely from a letter or a formal correspondence.

- The text does not contain any specific dates, names, or locations that could be used to identify the context or origin of the document.
VI. Protection

To promote "association," population increase, invention, and the general well-being of the nation, Carey ran the gamut of arguments for protection and introduced several of his own. He believed that the government should aid in bringing about a many-sided economy. He considered that encouragement should be given to all skills and trades in order that society may benefit economically. The population would be superior mentally and physically for its diversified abilities. (1) This multiplicity of skills, he believed, as did Rae before him, would lead to invention and improvement. Thus the refutation of "diminishing returns" and a demand for tariff protection went together.

Carey was impressed by the rise of science during his lifetime, and so made use of what he considered scientific facts to support his tariff arguments. He maintained that the produce of the soil should be consumed in the vicinity where it is grown in order that a portion of it may be returned to the soil to keep it fertile. Export of farm produce, he said, would exhaust the soil. (2) This idea is also a plea for a larger population to consume the produce of land. He connected the restriction of imports to the restriction of exports. That is, if exports were curtailed

To promote scientific education and the development of new technologies, we must ensure that our educational system reflects the current needs of society and the economy. This can be achieved by focusing on practical skills and hands-on learning experiences. The role of the educational system is not only to transmit knowledge but also to encourage critical thinking and problem-solving skills. By doing so, we can prepare students for the challenges of the future and ensure that they are capable of contributing to the growth and development of our society.

The multiplicity of skills that are required in the future will demand a new educational approach. The government should encourage the development of programs that focus on practical skills and interdisciplinary learning. This approach will ensure that students are well-prepared to face the challenges of the modern world.

In addition, it is crucial to promote a culture of lifelong learning. This will ensure that individuals are equipped with the knowledge and skills needed to adapt to the changing demands of the job market. The educational system should provide opportunities for continuous learning, both formal and informal, to promote a culture of lifelong learning.

Finally, it is essential to foster a sense of social responsibility among students. They must understand that their education is not just about personal advancement but also about contributing to the betterment of society. By doing so, we can ensure that the next generation is equipped with the knowledge, skills, and values needed to create a sustainable and prosperous future.
imports would be also. Carey's argument had some merit, but with the plentitude of rich land, there was no more need to fear its wearing out than to fear that the land should be overpopulated. Both were far in the future.

Carey denounced Malthus' mathematical ratios as untrue; but he, himself, could not refrain from offering his own natural law. He said in arguing for encouragement of home production that

"Transportation costs increase in geometric proportion as the distance from market increases arithmetically." (1)

There was little factual basis to this proposition, although the high cost of transportation from Europe was an argument for the development of home industry. He also held that a protective tariff would bring lower costs of production and lower prices. This would be realized in accord with his idea of decreasing costs of production as improvements were made. For example, the protection of iron would promote the construction of canals and the railroads to western Pennsylvania, which then would reduce prices in the East for iron products. Carey, in contrast to Raymond, would limit government interference to particular areas, such as tariff. He was not willing to concede that the state is of more importance than the individual. (2)

The economic status of the estate has been a matter of concern for some time. The importance of rice cultivation has increased significantly in recent years, and the estate has been planning to expand its rice farming operations. The estate is considering the introduction of new technologies and farming practices to improve productivity and efficiency.

We have little control over the weather, and the high cost of farming equipment and inputs makes it challenging to stay profitable. The estate is looking into the possibility of reducing costs and improving yields through innovation and the adoption of modern farming techniques.

The estate's focus is on sustainable agriculture, and it is committed to preserving the environment while ensuring the economic viability of the estate. The estate is also considering the integration of agroforestry and biodiversity conservation practices to create a more balanced and resilient ecosystem.
VII. Conclusion

Perhaps Carey's greatest value is that, through the wide circulation of his writings, he attracted attention to conditions in America. He forced the Classicists to restate their theories and improve their exposition. Also, he continued to lay the foundation started by Rae and Raymond of a theory of economics whose mainspring would be the concept of continuous change.

He seems over-rated by critics, as a contributor of original thought. He was impressed by the numerous scientific advances which had been accomplished during his lifetime. Although lacking in scientific training and background, Carey attempted to lay down laws to govern the science of political economy. In this process, he often arrived at conclusions which were of only temporary validity.
The scope of continuing education as a continuation of formal education needs to be seen as a necessary and important part of the commitment and effort in fostering the development of a well-informed and engaged citizenry. Continuing education is crucial in maintaining the relevance and applicability of information in a rapidly changing world. As such, it plays a vital role in equipping individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to succeed in the contemporary society.
CHAPTER X

CONCLUSION

The study of early American economic thought reveals how difficult it is for the economist to detach himself from his environment and surroundings to formulate theories and concepts of a lasting significance. His problem is to arrive at conclusions that will include temporary conditions, but yet will not be bound by them. The early Americans succeeded in some respects in this attempt and failed in others. They were guilty of many false conclusions drawn from situations of short duration. On the other hand, in their realization of the basic inappropriate- ness of Classic doctrine, they developed and presented ideas which we must consider as applicable to our economic system of today.

Primarily, they were impressed by the swift economic development and became convinced that an essential characteristic of the economy was rapid change. Thus, any interpretation must necessarily include that consideration. The early Americans were aware, as well, that change does not come about in a smooth and regular fashion. Carey speaks of depressions which came every seven years. He does not accept them as inevitable, however, for he expects that high tariff
CHAPTER

INTERESTS

The study of early American economic thought necessitates an exploration of the economic conditions and intellectual milieu that fostered the development of economic ideas in the United States. The emergence of a national economy was closely intertwined with the growth of industrialization and the expansion of trade. This period witnessed a shift from a subsistence-based agriculture to a more market-oriented economy, reflecting broader changes in social and political structures.

Historically, the economy of the United States developed along two main trajectories: the agricultural sector, which was characterized by small-scale farming and a strong local market, and the industrial sector, which grew rapidly due to the availability of natural resources and the influx of immigrants. These developments influenced the economic thinking of the time, shaping the views of early economists on topics such as currency, prices, and the role of government in the economy.

The rise of the Cotton Kingdom in the South played a significant role in the economic landscape, as it fueled the expansion of slavery and the development of a more commercial agricultural economy. This period also saw the emergence of economic theories that sought to explain and predict market behavior, such as those of Adam Smith and David Ricardo, whose ideas were adapted to fit the American context.

In conclusion, the early American economic milieu was a complex and multifaceted environment that influenced the development of economic thought and practice. The interplay between agricultural and industrial economies, changes in the role of government, and the influence of international trade all contributed to the formation of distinctive economic ideas that shaped the future course of American economic development.
will remove their causes. John Rae's exposition of the effects of invention infers that there are fluctuations in the economy. The effect of invention is strong at the beginning, gradually losing momentum with the passage of time. It is interesting to note that he considers the effect of many minor improvements may equal a major one. It is from this accent on improvement and innovation that the Americans conclude that capital is made up of productive goods. The importance and value of labor-saving devices was very obvious to them. John Rae's belief that invention is the force that drives the economy merits careful consideration today.

The Americans seem justified in being unwilling to accept the Malthusian population theory or the wages-fund theory. The great need for workers in all trades and professions placed a premium on the output of the individual man. It raised him to a status of importance he had never held before. Naturally, then, a theory that consigned the wage earner to a bare existence and held that, if he were too prolific, his children would be taken from him by plague and pestilence was thought to be poorly reasoned. Besides, the unlimited land and resources in the United States made the possibility of over-population an abstract academic question. The wage fund theory was discarded to place wages under the action of supply and demand. The Americans emphasized the productivity of the worker, admitting variations in return to the worker depending upon his output.
The system of innovation lexicon that frames the information in the image.
The laissez-faire doctrine of Adam Smith never received in America before the Civil War the acclaim it received in England. The property owners, businessmen, and merchants desired a stronger government that would protect their rights. The newly-instituted American government answered that demand. The Americans had thrown off the oppressive, mercantilist laws by the American Revolution. Men like Hamilton thought that the government should take a stern hand in carrying out the best interests of men of property. It is surprising to find in America, the home of rugged individualism, the writings of a practical man like Daniel Raymond who exalts the importance of the state. He found sympathetic ears among many Federalists.

We may conclude that American economists were consistent with the spirit of their times. In their unwillingness to accept English precedent in economic doctrine, they were carrying into the realm of theory the independence they had achieved in economic and political affairs.
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American Economic Thought up to 1860

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