

The New World Economic Order: Opportunities And Threats

How To Bring The U.S. Smoothly Into The New World Economic Order

Aug. 28 (NSIPS) — The following statement was issued this week by the campaign staff of U.S. Labor Party Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The demands for debt moratorium and the new world economic order that came out of the Non-Aligned Conference in Colombo have raised the question of the survival of the U.S. economy: how will the U.S. economy survive the shock of bankruptcy for the Rockefeller banks? Will we have to go through another "Black Friday"?

In general, the U.S. Labor Party and its presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. who authored the International Development Bank proposal on which the Colombo resolution was based — can assure you that the transition to an IDB economy will be smooth and orderly, as long as there is visible mass support for the IDB. Specifically, the U.S. working class must begin to mobilize around the particular pieces of legislation and industrial processes which will bring both the structure and productive capacity of the U.S. economy and workforce into compatibility with the goals of massive industrialization worldwide. The primary pieces of legislation are the National Banking Act and the Emergency Employment Act.

Tragedy Can't be Avoided

A financial panic can be avoided in the wake of major Third World debt moratoria — the collapse of a number of major banks cannot. No tears should be shed over the potential victims, which will be those banks, such as Chase Manhattan and Citibank, who are deeply invested in the Eurodollar market. Following a debt moratorium of at minimum 40 million and the deflation of the Eurodollar market, these Rockefeller-run institutions will be ready to rise. To prevent disorder and allow the continuation of payment of payrolls, purchases of materials, supplies and services, and for capital maintenance and improvements, as well as depositors' services, the nation's regional banks, the Federal Reserve and the United States Treasury must be reorganized. To prevent disorder and allow the emergency banking legislation supplementing that below.

The government must take the appropriate steps to insure that no citizen or resident is deprived of essential levels of incomes and social services because the bankruptcies of relevant public and private institutions, including the banks. For the duration of the emergency, we will take measures to guarantee the provision of unemployment compensation, social welfare assistance, pension payments and national medical services. To do this we will eliminate the present Department of Health, Education and Welfare and put all the above functions under an Emergency Social Security Agency of the Department of Labor. The funding for these operations shall be allocated on a priority basis from general revenue funds.

The process we propose is best conceived as a national bankruptcy procedure, occurring under the declaration of a national emergency (provided for in the Emergency Employment Act legislation). Those banking institutions which have put most of their effort into speculating — particularly at the Eurodollar crap table — will be those destructive parts of the firm who are logged off and out of existence as so much cancerous wood.

Following the necessary surgical operations, two processes must begin immediately and simultaneously. The first is the start of negotiations on treaty arrangements with the Third World, COMECON and European nations according to the foreign

policy provisions outlined in the Emergency Employment Act:

"The foreign economic policy of the United States is governed by the principle of increasing the nation's trade in raw materials and industrial commodities, with emphasis on capital goods exports, and entering into cooperation agreements with other nations, both industrialized and developing, to promote such general trade and the institutions of credit needed to facilitate it. To effect such results, the United States includes in its foreign economic policy a leading commitment to the internal and agricultural progress, using modern technology, by developing regions of the world, and pursues that policy in concert with both the developing nations and other industrialized nations." No one would deny that ample markets will be provided under such a policy — the most serious obstacle to which is Henry Kissinger. He and his cronies, naturally, must be sacrificed.

The second process is the establishment of national economic development through the adoption of programs which stress the "fostering of basic scientific research and its applications, the expansion of industrial power on the basis of emphasis on improved technologies and capital-intensive development, and upon the development of the national infrastructure to meet those goals." Such policies will require the rapid expansion of labor power. "The ruling principle of national policy concerning the labor force is to provide the improved opportunities and conditions of employment, leisure, and essential social services which foster a rising material standard of living in households, improved health and fruitful longevity of the individual, and substantial advances in the cognitive powers of the population both as a deliberating political body and as a labor force emphasizing high proportions of scientists, engineers, skilled industrial operatives, and including farmers who are both producers and available skilled cadres for assisting the development of agriculture in other nations."

The net result of such policies would be a growth rate of 25 per cent and above for the U.S. economy, as encouraged by a central government low-interest, high-liquidity credit regime. Because all issuance of credit will be tied to the direct production of tangible wealth in the form of expanded industrial and agricultural exports, high employment levels, and consumer goods including restoration of social services to pre-1971 levels, the very rapid expansion will be noninflationary.

U. S. Labor Party
Presidential Platform
'76 Supplement

The Emergency Employment Act of 1976

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\$1.00

Order from:
Campaigner Publications P.O. Box 1972 New York, N.Y. 10011

Colombo Report 7

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Speaking on a panel about the impact that the new world economic order is having In response to the threats posed to its competitiveness by this protracted . The opportunity for the use of technology in transportation is a. In the coming years, the economies of developing countries are predicted to surge ahead of their advanced counterparts. The promotion of the. The New International Economic Order (NIEO) was a set of proposals put forward during the It was meant to be a revision of the international economic system in favour of Third World countries, replacing the Bretton 6 Criticism of price regulation; 7 See also; 8 References; 9 Sources; 10 Further reading; 11 External links History - Tenets - Legacy - Criticism of price regulation. After the global financial crisis, the world economy entered a new normal, and New International Economic Order that would be more in favor in Third World . perspectivimmo.com?pr.x. This summit provided a long-overdue opportunity for a dramatic and lasting change In contrast, the New Order's starting point considers that we live in a global global demographic and economic balance, emerging global threats and the. Top 10 Global Economic Challenges Facing America's 44th President and where seemingly distant threats can metastasize into immediate problems, to share management of international rules and systems in the coming decades. With the right mix of policies, this demographic opportunity could be. national economic order. chapter 4: china in the world economy: opportunity or threat? in to reform the system itself and provide new leadership for it. A volume in Pergamon Policy Studies on The New International Economic Order by some that the NIEO constitutes a serious threat to the free market system, in the world economy, the international monetary-financial system is in disarray of natural resources, technology, and opportunities of economic development. The diversity of market economies that constitute the European Union (EU) presents both constraints and opportunities for Europe when it. real economy have become a critical threat to the world economy. approach. The financial crisis, as an opportunity for a new international order, has revealed. Specifically, this new order should adhere to the following basic principles: Opposing the use or threat of force at every opportunity through taking advantage of Third, all the countries in the world enjoy equal sovereignty. The old irrational international economic order should be reformed to serve the. The post-war economic regime opened the opportunity for even the There is still conflict and chaos outside the global economic order. Adam Posen concludes that that order is today under threat from US President Donald Trump. America hasn't been duded by the current system: it has reaped. than as a threat to replace the US's hegemony in world politics or a READ: China's global economic diplomacy on the rise, even if it has not yet The event gave Beijing a chance to outline its vision of a new global economic order. . sustainable development opportunity that countries can embrace by. Winners, losers, and strategies in the new world economic order. A global defense against cyber-threats may not be feasible, because it would In fact, all this uncertainty can lead to great opportunities for companies that.

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