

Agriculture by Susan B. Cohen

The American System for exports

An emergency resolution argues that the U.S. can expand farm markets abroad—through negotiating, not dumping.

The following is an excerpt from a comprehensive draft "National Emergency Agricultural Resolution" to be placed before the June 20-21 Texas state convention of Democratic National Convention delegates. The resolution was issued June 18 by Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., four days after he elaborated his program during a private meeting with 50 national farm leaders in Chicago. A full report on that meeting will be featured in next week's issue of EIR. The section of the resolution we reprint here concerns long-term agricultural export policy.

... The threat to world markets for U.S. agricultural exports is chiefly the result of a collapse of the world monetary order. Nations which suffer food shortages, nations which are also markets for productive investments through which they could pay for increased food supplies, are being prevented from importing productive capital by the presently continuing collapse of the world monetary order.

Be it also known, to this same purpose, that allies of the United States, especially Western European member-nations of the European Monetary System, are working to implement solutions to the world monetary disorder, and that

it is the combined actions of Henry A. Kissinger's two preceding administrations, plus the opposition to European monetary initiatives from the present administration, which have prevented this from being already a solution to an unnecessary, presently deepening world depression.

Be it known therefore, to this same purpose, that this administration must enter into partnership with those allies [and] negotiate treaty agreements with those and other nations, providing for a continuing expansion of U.S. agricultural products to a hungry world at agreed parity values for world-market agricultural products. . . .

The American System of political economy, as exemplified by the Washington administration's policies concerning credit, banking, and manufactures, is designed to protect orderly markets for the products of competitive standards of individual initiative and capital-intensive improvements, such that this nation shall never become enslaved to the mercies of the farms and industries of foreign powers. Orderly markets at parity values in world prices, combined with tax incentives and credit policies, are the principal means by which the federal government acts to promote private initiative in techno-

logically advanced qualities of production and investment.

Such protectionist features of the American System of fostering private initiative are not served by lunatic sorts of high-tariff policies, such as the notorious Smoot-Hawley legislation which worsened the great depression collapse of the 1930s. "Trade war" and "tariff war" against our allies is counter-productive and unnecessary. We must reach *world-market parity agreements with our allies on all categories of the international division of labor* in agricultural and industrial commodities, while shaping our tax and credit policies to lower our effective costs of production. . . .

The leading nations of the European Common Market and Japan support or tend to support the kinds of protectionist policies which they have developed largely through well-advised admiration of the American System of Hamilton, the Careys and Friedrich List. If the next administration collaborates in creating the new monetary order those allies desire, the industrialized capitalist and most of the developing nations of the world will find it to the common, fundamental self-interest of all to promote high-technology capital goods exports from industrialized nations into profitable investment projects in developing nations. . . .

Be it also known, to this purpose, that past U.S. policies of exporting U.S. agricultural produce at "dumping prices," instead of world-market parity prices, not only loots the incomes of American agricultural producers, but also ruins the potential for developing viable agricultural industries in hungry developing nations. . . .

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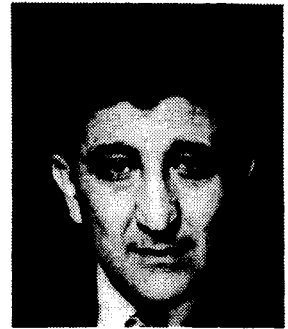
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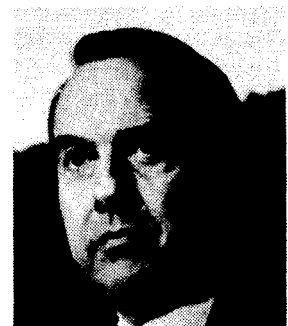
Lee Iacocca, Chairman of the near-bankrupt Chrysler Corporation



Robert Abboud, ousted Chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago



Frank Fitzsimmons, beleaguered President of the Teamsters union



Robert Dole, unsuccessful Republican candidate for President

- **the deregulation of trucking** would be rammed through the Senate— its passage will cost the U.S. economy more than the Vietnam war, not to mention thousands of Teamster jobs.
- **the Trilateral Commission** would rig the Presidential primary process to eliminate any candidates it couldn't control.

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