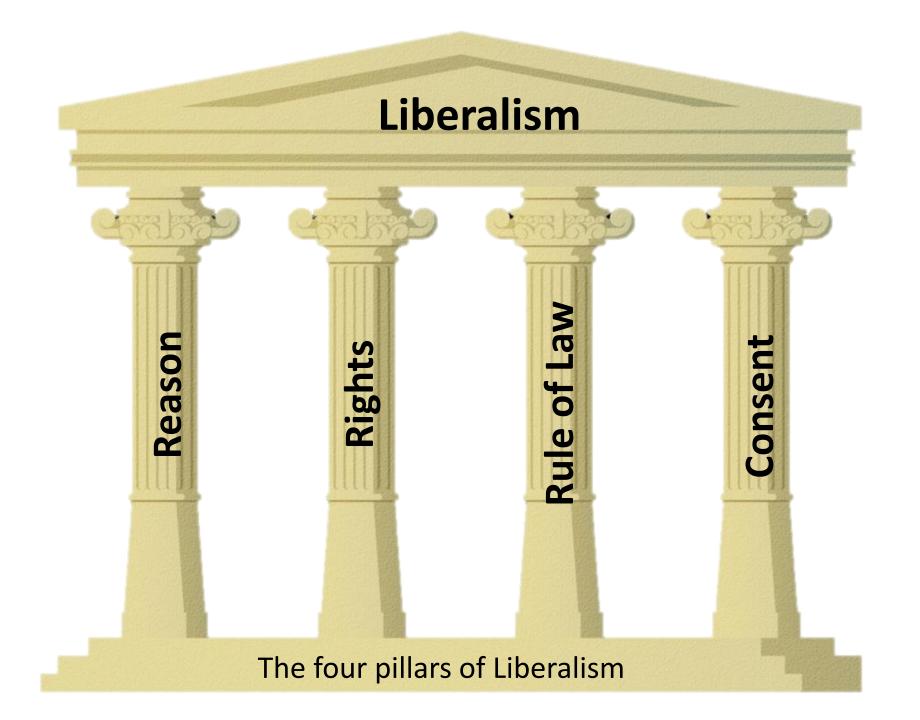
# What is your tolerance for economic inequality?

- A. High I know that the market creates inequalities but everyone is better off in a market economy than in any other type of economy
- B. Medium I want a short-medium term social safety net to allow those who have failed in the mark et to get back on their feet.
- C. Low I believe that society should maintain the market but provide the government with the capacity to redress the economic inequalities that it creates.

#### The "Liberal World Order:" Is it ending?

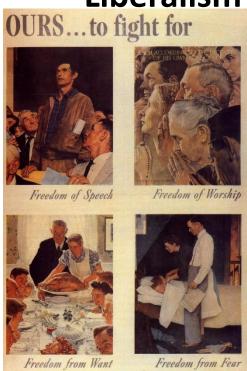




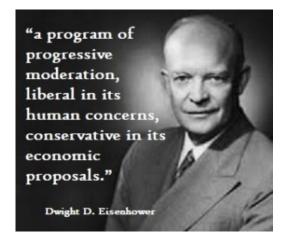
### Review: Historical Roots and evolution of U.S. Liberalism



**Classical Liberalism** 



Or
New Deal Liberalism



**Dynamic Conservatism** 



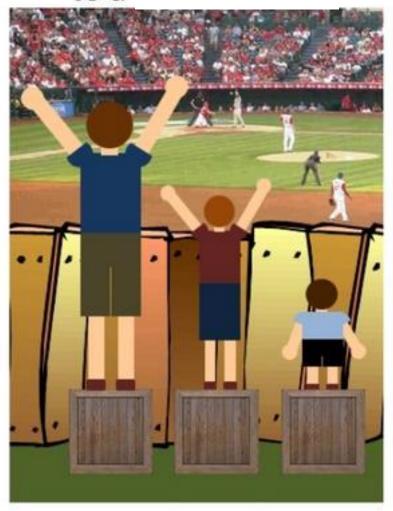
#### Right Wing Conservativism

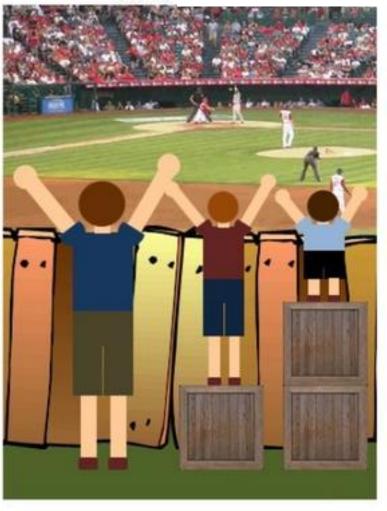
.... back to
Classical economic
Liberalism but
Social
conservativism

## EQUALITY

to a Classical Liberal

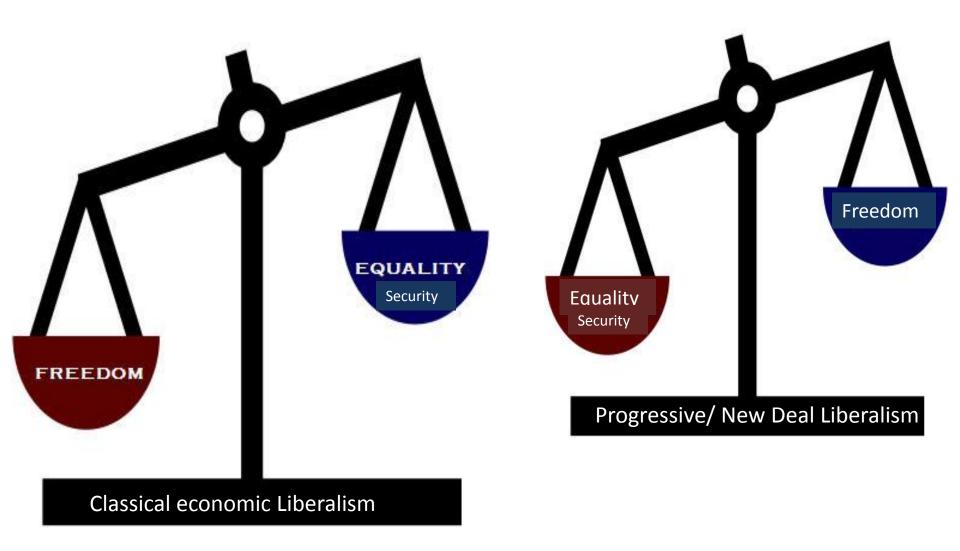
to a Progressive N. D. Liberal





<sup>\*</sup> Classical Liberal = economic conservative

## There will always be a tension between freedom and equality in Liberal thought



## The tension in Global Liberal Economy? Classical (Economic) Liberalism (the "positive" features)

#### Assumptions

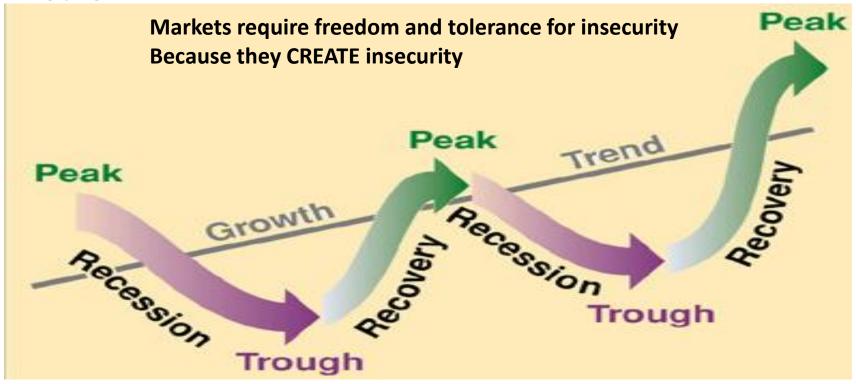
- Individual is at the center
- Individuals are self interested
- Desire for freedom of choice is "natural"
- We are all born equal in our freedom to choose
- Our choices are rational
- Private property is "natural"
- Given all of the above, Free Markets arise "spontaneously" (Smith)
- The classical liberal economic argument

Free Markets →voluntary exchange →buyers demand goods →sellers produce them → buyers choose rationally (price and quality) → competition among sellers →efficiency → Division of Labor

- The Liberal Prediction for the future of a market economy
  - For the Individual: More freedom
  - For production : More Efficiency
  - For all: Freedom, Growth, Welfare, and Peace

## But is freedom just another word for nothin' left to lose?

 Tension in the human drive for freedom and the drive for security. The presence of one means the absence of the other.



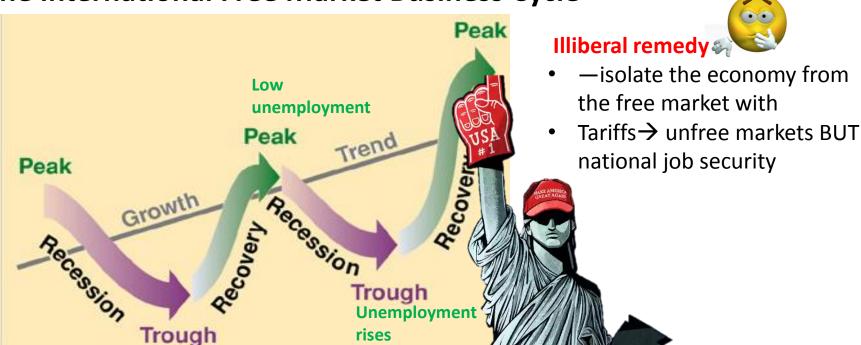
## The problem of Free Trade: Why Trump wants Tariffs and Protectionism

• The liberal economic argument Free global Markets → voluntary exchange → buyers demand goods → sellers produce them → buyers choose rationally (price and quality) → competition among sellers → efficiency → Division of Labor → more freedom, more efficiency → growth → all are better off

Problem: Market instability (you aren't winning)

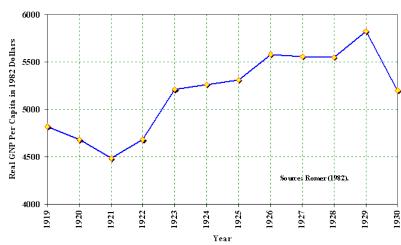
In competition (unemployment)

#### The International Free Market Business Cycle



# The Roaring '20s at the "Peak" of the Free Market Business Cycle





## The Gold Standard made trade multilateral but not totally free: Intervention in the market was required

The Gold Standard made trade "automatically" multilateral

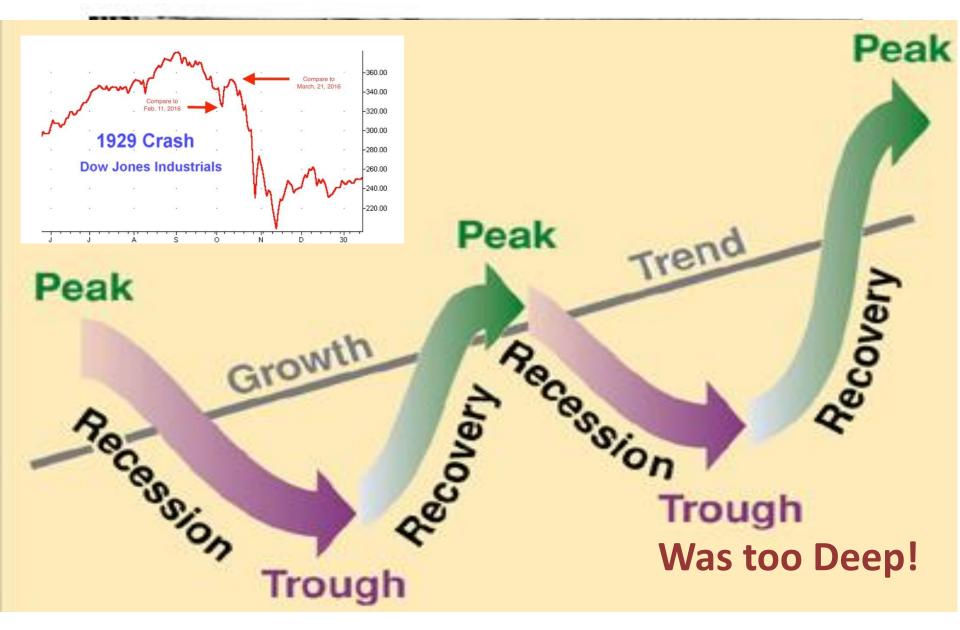


1 Gold Standard Era (1870-1914)

- When countries bought more than they could sell, they borrowed!
- Britain was the World's Creditor

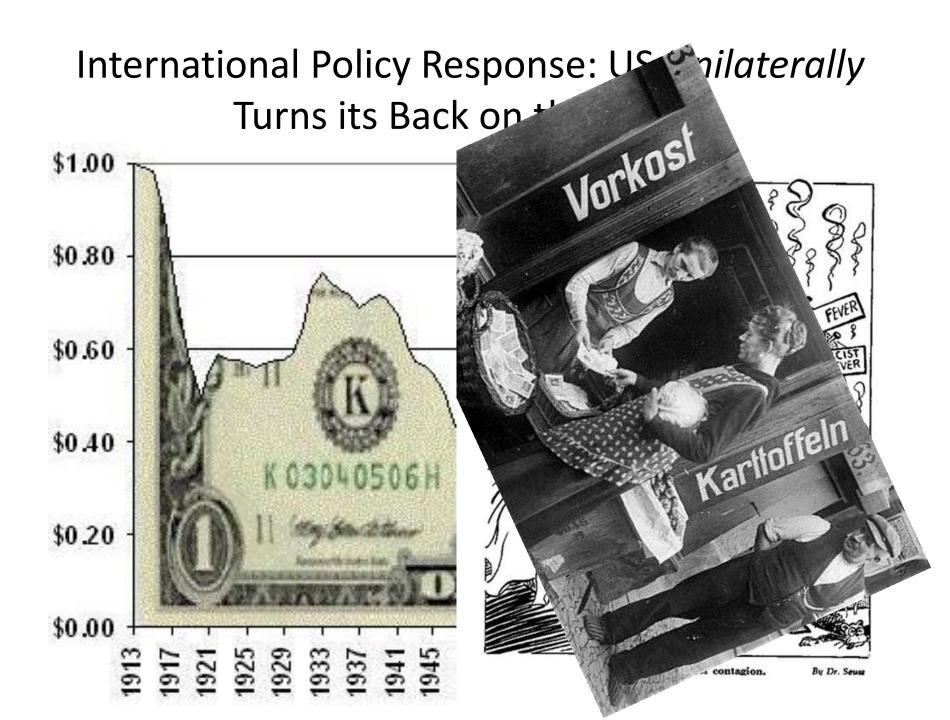


#### But then came the 1929 Market Crash!



# Large Protest movements arose across the US and Europe



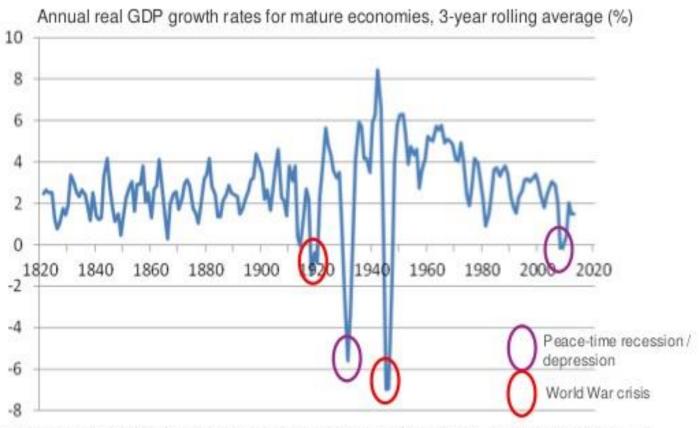


# Domestic Policy Response: Government intervention, New Deal Liberalism replaces classical liberalism





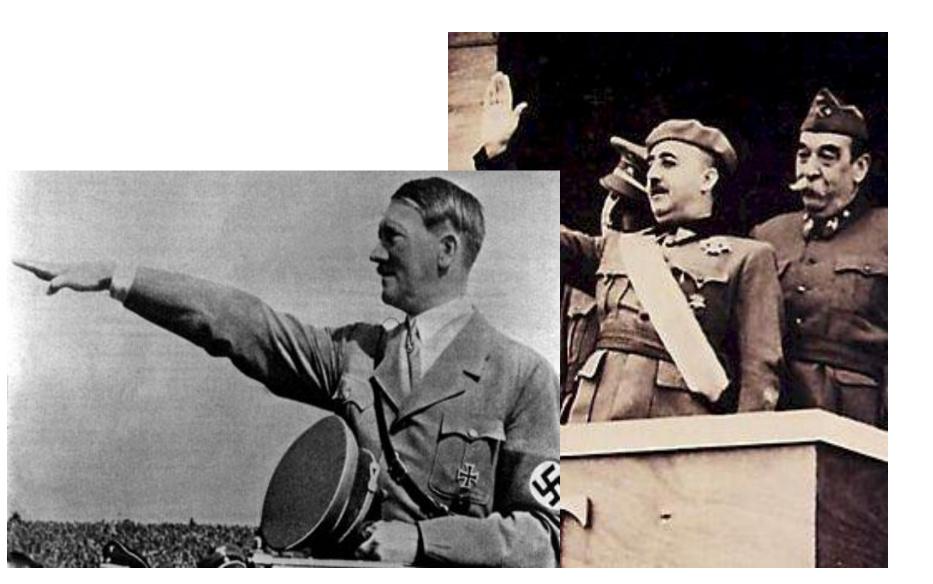
### Meanwhile.....Trade stops, US economy declines even more...global growth rates tank



Note: Before 1950 mature economies include 12 major Western European economies, Western Offshoots, Japan and Portugal and Spain. Sources: 1820-1990; Angus Maddison, World Economy Database and The Maddison Project; 1990-present: The Conference Board Total Economy Database, update May 2014.



### As Trade and Economic Decline grew around the world, Democracies died and Fascism rose



# WORLDWARM



## Liberals and Socialists defeated Fascism in WW II





# But the world had to face the consequences.....and rebuild

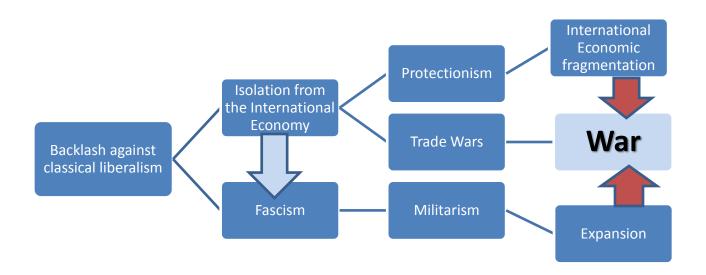


The world needed to ditch classical liberalism and build a new economic system

#### A new liberal Order: The UN System

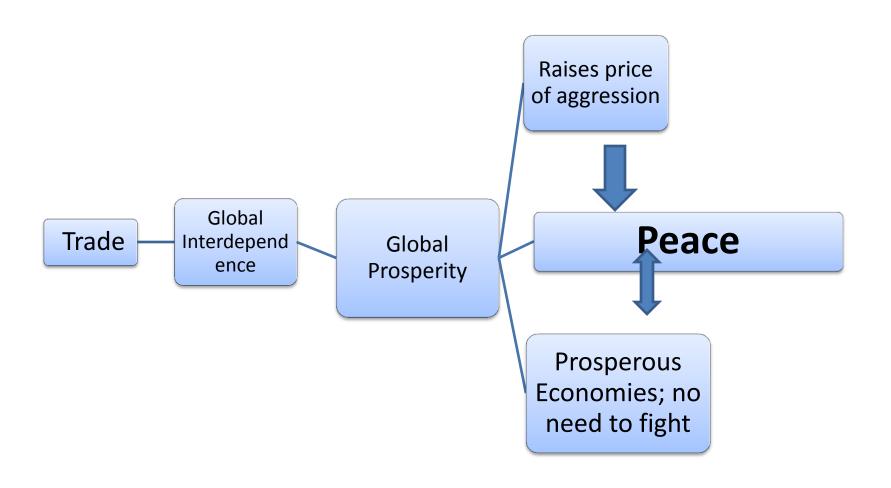


Could it be liberal? Architects of the new order believed that the breakdown of the liberal global economic system was the root cause of the war



Dominant belief after WW II: Protectionism → Fascist Dictatorship → WAR

## And an open and liberal international economy would ensure peace



### But it could not be a "classical liberal" system: The Creation of a "New Deal Liberal" World Order



## New Deal Liberalism: Creation of the IMF......







Gold Standard Era

2 Bretton Woods Era

But these Institutions were Weak..... So......

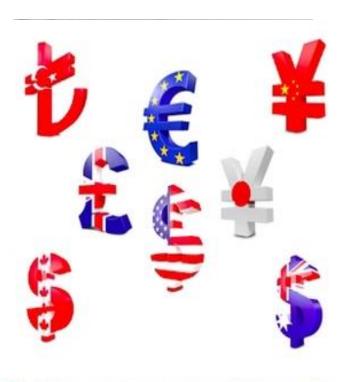


#### What were the results?

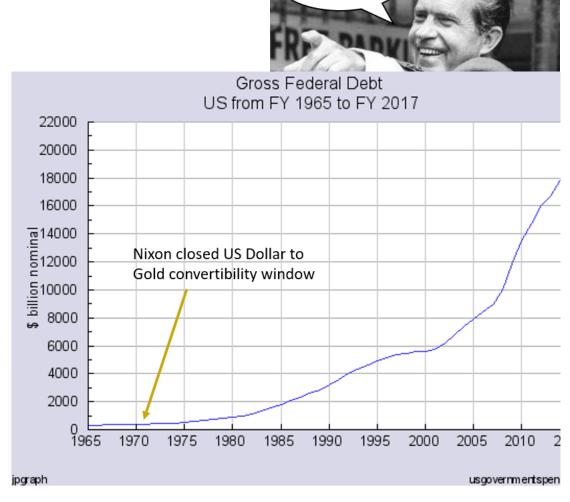
- The Welfare State was protected
- Decline in Trade Barriers  $\rightarrow$  Economic Growth

	Per Capita Income	
	1950	1973
Western Europe	\$4,594	\$11,534
U.S. and Canada	\$5,257	\$9.288
Japan	\$1.926	\$11,439

### But then....the US abandoned the system in 1971: Nixon closed the Gold Window to Fort Knox



② Post Bretton Woods (1971-Present)



Gotcha!!

#### The End of the post-war New Deal Liberalism and the rise

Back to the Future! Classical Liberalism! WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION DISCOVERS A THIRD TABLET OF American Net Exports as a Share of GDP THE TEN COMMANDMENTS -4.0%

Z MAGAZINE JANUARY 2000



-5.0%

## Globalization as a consequence of neo-liberal policies

#### V. The Consequence of Neo-liberalism in Practice: Globalization

#### A. What is Globalization?

- Mobility and speed
  - which create..... Communication and transportation networks
- networks of interdependence
  - Capital flows
  - Labor migration
  - Networks linking soldiers, criminals, terrorists
  - Advocacy networks
  - Religious organization
  - Social networks

## Which statement to you agree with most?

 Globalization is generally positive: it increases efficiency, global growth, and therefore global

welfare

 Globalization is generally negative: it destroys indigenous communities and increases global inequality

## The Weakening of Liberal International Institutions: A return to the 1930s?

