I. Neo-Colonialism (Economic Imperialism)

A. Thesis: world is site of global power struggle, economic, political and cultural, which has been and is now dominated by a powerful minority whose goal is to create a globally integrated system to serve its interests. .

B. Colonialism

1. Time Period

2. Structure

3. Means

4. Goals

5. Consequences

a. political

b. economic

c. social and cultural

6. Transition

a. National Liberation Movements

b. “friendly dictators”

C. Neocolonialism: structure

1. global power arrangements

a. Multi-national Corporations (MNCs)

b. First World governments

c. Global Institutions/Agreements

i. World Bank and IMF

ii. WTO

iii. NAFTA, GATT

d. Third World Elite

e. U.S. military, national militaries, police and paramilitary

2. Goal: create a global system for profit taking for MNCs.

a. cheap labor

b. cheap resources

c. open markets

d. intellectual property rights

e. financial liberalization

B. Means

1. debt bondage

a. “developmental loans”

b. military, police, export infrastructure

c. country is in debt

2. “Structural Adjustment Plans” (aka “shock doctrine”)

a. privatize profitable industries

b. privatize government services

i. water

ii. transportation

iii. fire, police

iv. education (or user fees)

v. health care (or user fees)

c. deregulation

i. no subsidies to agriculture

ii. no tariffs

iii. no prices supports

iv. financial deregulation and liberalization

d. environment for sweatshops

i. no unions or labor organizers

ii. no occupational safety and health regulations

iii. no environmental laws

iv. low wages: below subsistence

v. “export processing zones”

e. cash crops (export crops)

f. price shock

4. Ideological control: multinational corporate media

a. “news”

b. entertainment

5. Legal control: WTO and NAFTA Chapter 11 Tribunals

a. decisions regarding trade disputes

b. accept penalties

6. State Violence

7. Corporate violence

a. Shell in Nigeria

b. Coca Cola in Columbia

c. Chiquita

8. Covert political intervention

a. Venezuela

b. Bolivia

9. Biggest arms dealer in the world and “Empire of Bases”

D. Consequences (Maldevelopment)

1. Inequality

2. poverty

3. hunger

4. increased debt burden

5. Refugees

6. Planet of Slums

F. Resistance

1. Reject Free Trade Agreements

2. Populist/Socialist Governments

3. Popular movements: Landless Peoples Movement

4. Law Suits

5. The Take

G.1999 Battle in Seattle

1. Goal
   1. disrupt WTO meeting
   2. prevent further consolidation of power and policy
   3. make globalization and “free trade” visible

i. no workers rights or labor guarantees

ii. no environmental rights

iii. no protections for “losers”

iv. no political guarantee

2. Participants

a. labor organizations: first and third world

* 1. environmental and environmental rights groups
  2. women’s rights
  3. farmers: first and third world

3. Response from powerful

1. media

b. police