I. Global Social Problems

A. Inequality: Rich getting richer and poor poorer

1. Poor countries poorer in relative terms

a. 1960 30x, 1990 60x, 2001 72x

2. 40 poorest countries poorer in absolute terms

3. Increasing debt

B. Poverty:

1. Poverty line: $1 (1. 3 billion)

2. 3 billion living $2

C. Hunger

1. 1.1 billion undernourished

2. 1 in 3 is food insecure

3. 18 million people die of starvation and related diseases

4. irony: 1.2 billion are overweight and obese

D. Disease

1. hunger and disease: rickets, goiters. anemia

2. kill millions: malaria, pneumonia, tuberculosis

3. AIDs

a. Africa and Asia 60 million

b. Infected, 20+ million dead

E. Life Chances

1. Infant mortality 1 in 10

2. Life expectancy

a. declining in poorest countries

b. 50 years of age

3. Women and childbirth: 600x the chance of dying

F. Environment

1. increasing pollution

2. destruction of environment

G. Forced labor

1. 27 million slaves

2. “new slavery”: debt servitude

3. child soldiers

H. Megacities and Shantytowns: internally displaced refugees

I. Conflict

1. internal: Sudan, Congo, Burma, Indonesia, Philippines

2. external: Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan/India

3. terrrorism

J. Myths

1. Third world countries are resource poor.

2. Can’t govern themselves (“Banana Republics”)

a. Corruption

b. Dictators

4. Generosity of FW (and especially US)

II. Solving global social problems

A. Old Stories, new stories

1. “Saving Souls”

2. “White Man’s Burden”

3. Post WWII: modernization

4. Globalization

B. Globalization

1. Global Village

a. common political system

b. integrated economic system

c. common cultural products

2. starting point

a. common economy: U.S. as model

b. global free market capitalism

c. democracy will emerge

d. benefits:

i. higher standard of living

ii. health care, education, opportunity

3. means: “free trade “

a. International agreements: rules and regulations for

free trade

i. GATT (Global)

ii. NAFTA (North America)

iii. FTAA (Americas)

b. international regulatory bodies to settle

trade disputes

i. World Trade Organization

ii. NAFTA Chapter 11 Tribunal

c. Developmental loans

i. loans to poor countries

ii. international institutions: World Bank, International Monetary Fund

6. Resistance

a. reactionary governments

b. religious extremists

c. cultural traditionalists

III. Contradictions

A. Trends: poverty, hunger, health, governance

B. Examples

1. Indonesia wealth of resources 100 million poor

2. Argentina

3. Mexico wealth of resources 4th in billionaires +50% poor

1. India, Brazil Sub-Saharan Africa export food

4. 80% of TW countries with hungry export food

5. 36 out of 40 hungriest countries export to US

6. Enough food for everyone 4.3 lbs per day

C. Loans and Aid

1. Aid: FW to TW in continual decline

2. Aid: least in proportion to its economic size

a. 2004 $16 billion

b. aid is not aid anyway

i. tied to foreign policy goals (Egypt, Israel)

ii. corporate profit: $1.40 for every $1

iii. undermine domestic industries

3. Loans

a. $2 for every $1

b. “developmental”?

D. Conflict/Weapons

1. Corporations

2. U.S. Government

a. amount?

b. to whom?

3. Small arms

E. Environment: FW corporate dumping Lawrence Summers

1. unsafe products 3. Dirty industries

2. toxic and hazardous waste 4. Banned products

F. Trade Agreements

II. Another Story: economic imperialism

A. Explaining contradictions

1. Poverty and Agreements

a. Indonesia

b. Argentina

c. Mexico

2. World hunger when there is enough food.

a. 4.3 lbs every day

b. 80% of countries with hungry children

c. 36 out of 40 countries

3. debt: loans and aid

a. Aid FW $80 billion/ debt repayment $200 billion

b. US Aid

i. $20 billion (1/2 military)

ii. comparison

4. continuing support of dictators or “democracies”

B. Powerful Groups organizing and shaping world

1. Multi-national Corporations:

2. First World governments

3. Third World Elite

C. Globalization real goal: create a global system for profit taking of MNCs.

1. natural resources

2. cheap labor

3. open markets

a. no subsidies

b. no tariffs

c. eliminate “non-tariff barriers”

4. intellectual property rights

5. privatization

D. Method

1. Establish and support certain TW

a. elites

b. historically: dictators

2. Put country in debt through “developmental loans”

a. elite and military

b. infrastructure (dams, highways, bridges, ports,

harbors)

c. 40% of WB loans: coal, oil

3. “structural adjustment”

a. privatize profitable industries

b. privatize government services

i. water

ii. transportation

iii. fire, police

iv. education: users fees

v. health care: users fees

c. agriculture

i. eliminate subsidies

ii. cash/export crops: coffee

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”

5. WTO and NAFTA Tribunals

a. decisions regarding trade disputes

b. accept penalties

E. “The People”

1. 80% of TW were tied to agriculture

2. No agricultural subsidies: forced off the land

a. forced to farm marginal land

b. work on plantations

c. desperate global labor force

i. sweatshops

ii. domestic and migrant labor in

FW

d. sell children into forced labor

3. Resistance is met by military force.

G. “The Land”

1. Environment polluted by extractive industries

2. Rain forests destroyed

3. Whole communities and cultures that

were land based destroyed

4. toxic dump

H. Consequences: global social problems discussed earlier

NAFTA: Chapter 11

1. Foreign corporations (or a single shareholder) can

sue the US government if they feel a regulation has

diminished their right to profit

2. Not a suit in court, but a secret tribunal

a. closed to public

b. no limit on amount

c. claims for $13 billion have been filed

3. decision is binding

a. professional arbiters

b. No appeal

4. US can be sued by foreign corps doing business in

US for US environmental laws, worker safety laws,

laws protecting US businesses

5. Examples:

a. MTBE and Methanex

b. Ethyl Corp sued Canada MMT, nerve toxin

I. Globalization

A. It is a rather benign term, and as someone mentioned, in danger of being boring - global social transformation

B. however, wide ranging consequences political, economic,

environmental, and cultural

1. globally

2. domestically

B. The "Story"

1. world is becoming a single integrated political

and economic and cultural system - a global village

2. this is being brought about by the globalizing of the free market modeled after the US

3. in the global village

a. high level of material well-being

b. benefits of democracy

c. solutions to many global problems

3. International trade and financial agreements will

a. eliminate protectionist political, economic, and

cultural barriers to free trade and

b. establish the rules and regulations for the new global economy

i. GATT (WTO) and NAFTA and FTAA

4. International and national financial institutions will

provide the investment capital for developing countries.

a. World Bank and IMF

b. US Export/Import Bank and Overseas Private

Investment Corporation

5. technology transfer is one of the benefits of free trade

global village,

a. computer

i. centralized decision making

ii. information

iii. financial speculation

b. globalized mass media

i. western mass culture

ii. advertising and the "American dream" -

global village as global shopping mall

c. cell phones, computers, modern drugs, advances

in food production

6. poverty and hunger will be greatly alleviated

a. genetic discoveries

b. medical advances

c. jobs

7. problems

a.- "rogue states" now "states of concern" or the

axis of evil

b. psychoterrorists

c. US being a defender of democracy must act as the world police to keep the world safe for freedom and

equality and justice

8. So why the Nov 1999 Battle in Seattle? Against the

WTO and again in Washington D.C., Quebec City,

a. human rights, environmental rights, labor organizations from first and third worlds, anti-

sweatship groups, women's rights groups, anti- racist groups

b. G8 vs G77

II. Globalization -- Reality

A. Globalization has been underway now for over 500 years

1. colonialism: white man's burden

2. Post-colonialism: modernization theory

3. globalization: 30 years

B. Evidence that it is not just another form of imperialism:

rich countries taking from third world

C. Poverty

1. 50 poorest countries getting poorer over last

20 years in relative and absolute terms

a. Uganda

b. Sierra Leone

2. gap between richest and poorest nations doubled

between 1960 and early 90s, 30x to 60x and by

1998 74x1

3. 80 nations per capita income less than it was 10 years

ago

4. wealthiest 200 billionaires have more wealth and

recieve more income than poorest 2.4 billion

5. 1.3 billion in poverty, acc World Bank, $1 a day,

2.8 billion more live on $2 a day of less

C. Hunger

1. Estimate that the number of overweight people is

1.1 billion (WHO)

a. US alone 60k% overweight and 23% obese

b. increases in helping size, surveys, labeling

portions 2 to 3x recommended portions as "medium"

c. overweight in poorer countries

2. 1/3 of world population suffering food insecurity, from starvation to teetering on the brink

3. 18 million die each of starvation and hunger related diseases

D. Life chances

1. polluted water and lack of sanitation and water shortage

2. forced labor: sweat shops, domestic, agricultural,

sexual (called new slavery: one million in US)

3. slave labor: 27 million

4. unemployed or underemployed

5. diseases: Aids, tuberculosis, psneumonia, malaria

cholera, parasites

4. refugees in their own land

a. refugees to city

b. 20 cities of 10 million or more

c. 25% Seoul to 40% in Mexico City to 67% in Ankara live shantytowns

5. refugees from war and conflict

6. overpopulation

a. 6 billion

b. Pakinstan, Nigeria, and India

c. First world

7. decresae in life expectancy

8. ethnic cleansing

a. Sudan

b. Turkey

c. Bosnia

d. Rwanda

e. Burma

9. social cleansing

a. Brazil

b. Colombia

c. US

10. collateral damage

a. land mines

b. bombing

c. rape

E. Children in the global village

1. infant mortality 1 in 10

2. hunger leads to disease and deformity: stunted growth, brain damage, vitamin deficiencies

3. sale of children

a. increase in child labor in the global workplaces,

sweatshops that produce the products for the global shopping mall

"In India, 55 million children are pressed into the work force. Tens of thousand labor in glass factories in temperatures as high as 100 degrees. In one plant, four-year-olds toil from five o'clock in the morning until the dead of night, inhaling fumes and contracting emphysema, tuberculosis, and other respiratory diseases. . . the pursuit of profit becomes a pursuit of evil."

b. in child prostitution

4. increase in forced military service

5. children and social cleansing

III. Globalization - revealing ironies

A. Hunger

1. Enough grain alone to feed everyone 3500 calories

a day

a. not include, vegetables, beans, nuts, fruits,

grass fed meat, and fish

b. 4.3lbs per day per person, 21/2lbs of grains,

beans, and nuts, 1lb of fruits and vegetables,

1lb of milk, eggs, and meat

2. 80% of hungry children in "developing" countries

live in country with food surplus

3. 36 of the 40 countries determined by the UN to have

food shortage -- exported to the US

4. one half of the arable land in Caribbean countries

is used to grow export crops or feed grain for cattle,

5. in fact, 38% of world's grain supply is fed to cattle

and pigs, exported to first world, poor are much to poor to eat meat

B. Poverty and Debt

1. Developing countries are in debt to financial

institutions

a. Military is biggest element of the government,

"to use force against the people, including torture, brutality, disappearances, and political killings . . . In the ulitmate mockery of "defense" military power weded to political control turns inward o terrorize the poeple it is intended to protect>"

b. Debt to first world is more than half the combine GNP of the Third World and increasing

2. US aid

a. 0.15 of GNP, one third of Germany, one fifth

of Netherlands

b. total aid $12.6 billion in mid 90s, 40% decline from mid 80s

c. G. Schultz "foreign aid tied to foreing policy goals"

a. 10 poorest countries 5%

b. Israel and Egypt 33%

c. conditionality

d. 9% humanitarian aid and 5% emergency

e. used to undercut local farmers

i. to drive out of business opening land to agribusinesses

ii. create dependency

f. military aid is $6 billion

g. US corp larger than all other corps combined in arms sales

h. US is major supplier of weapons to

countries and conflicts since 1985

i. weapons to 8 of 9 nations in conflict

in Congo

ii. training and weapons to 34 o53

nations in Africa

i. developmental aid 18% for infrastructure

C. Some examples:

1. India, 138 out of 175 countries in the UN Human

Development index, 400 million illiterate and live

in absolute poverty, 600 million have no sanitation,

200 million no safe drinking water

a. third largest exporter of food, with increasing surplus of wheat and rice,

b. and bombs, and space program

2. Brazil

a. Third largest exporter of food in world

b. 70 million hungry, 7 million children on

the street

c. Latin America is net exporter

d. large land owners cultivate just over 10% of

their arable land

3. Ehtiopia

a. Ethiopia 1982-85, only one-third of the country was subjected to drought conditions, plenty of food, the military leaders were trying to starve out the segment of the population that was protesting the military regimes emphasis on weapons

4. Sub-Saharan Africa

a. 200 + million chronically malnourished

b. 11 countries net exporters

5. Sahelian countries of W. Africa net exporters of food

Caribbean

6. Haiti is a net exporter of food, one of the poorest

populations in the world, occupied by the US for about

25 years.

7. Mexico

a. NAFTA - Jan 1, 1994

b. Ralph Nader $10,000 to any Congressmen who

read it

c. US lost 250,000 jobs

d. Mexico lost 2, 000,000,1993-96 doubled

e. 28,000 local cos out of business

f. salaries declined by 40%

i. downward pressure on wages

ii. devaluation IMF bailout

g. 10 million children shoe shiners and street vendors

h. BN poverty level 32% AN 51%

i. Zapatistas

i. poorest of poor Mayan

ii. displaced by PRI illegally changing

constitution and taking communal lands

iii. San Cristobal de las Casas

iv. ten basic demands, food, work, land, roof,

health, education, independence, liberty, justice, peace

8. African Summit June 1997 Denver

a. no countries from Africa

b. how are we going to help Africa

c. NAFTA for Africa

A. Method

1. Support TW leaders that will govern the country

to create above conditions

a. economic aid

b. military aid

c. interventions: covert and overt

d. historically these leaders are dictators

2. Put country in debt

a. “developmental loans”

b. elite

c. infrastructure

d. 40% of WB loans for coal, oil, dams, logging

e. not for people

3. Demand “structural adjustment”

a. privatize profitable industries

b. privatize government services

i. water

ii. transportation

iii. fire, police

iv. education

v. health care

c. switch to monocrop farming for export

crops: soybeans, flowers, coffee, sugar, bananas,

melons

d. buy farm materials from first world

i. pesticides

ii. fertilizer

iii. machinery

e. expand land that is irrigated

f. open economy for foreign investment

g. no subsidies to local businesses

h. accept intellectual property rights

4. Environment for sweatshops

a. no unions or labor organizers

b. no OSHA

c. no environmental laws

d. low wages

5. Join WTO and accept decisions by NAFTA Tribunals

a. decisions regarding trade disputes

b. secret hearings

c. no conflict of interest rules

d. no appeal

6. supporting ideology

a. global village

b. progress

c. democracy

d. no talk of power

7. military

a. training

b. weapons

c. interventions

F. Mal-development

1. poverty, hunger, disease

2. environmental destruction, conflict

D. Resistance

1. Seattle, Quebec City, Washington, Genoa,

South Africa

2. Groups: human rights, worker rights, environmental, anti-sweatshop, labor org

Globalization: “Another Story”

Global Power Structure

G7(8) MNCs

Governments of largest industrial countries Large multi-national corps corporations Goals: labor, resources

Goal: support the interests of their capitalist class markets, investments, property

Third World Elites

Leaders of third world countries that have been “appointed” or “approved” by above

Function: support interests of the above

International Organizations

World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization

USAID,

Function: “developmental” loans, regulation of international agreements

Ideological Institutions

Think tanks, corporate media

Function: legitimate the exploitation of the system “free trade,” “global village,” “Liberalization,” developing countries, isolationalists

US Military/CIA

Military/Industrial complex: School of the Americas, weapons sales and aid, covert intervention, overt intervention, system of bases

Function: enforcement

I. Globalization

A. Powerful Groups

1. G7

2. MultiNationalCorporations

B. Excluded: everyone else

C. Goal: create a global environment that is conducive

To profit taking of MNCs.

1. natural resources

2. cheap labor

3. markets

4. financial speculation

5. property rights

D. Method

1. Support TW leaders that will govern the country

to create above conditions

a. economic aid

b. military aid

c. interventions: covert and overt

d. historically these leaders are dictators

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i. water

ii. transportation

iii. fire, police

iv. education

c. switch to monocrop farming for export

crops

i. pesticides

ii. fertilizer

iii. machinery

iv. irrigation

d. open economy for foreign investment

e. no subsidies to local businesses

f. accept intellectual property rights

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E. Mal-development

1. poverty, hunger, disease

2. environmental destruction, conflict

F. Resistance

1. Seattle, Quebec City, Washington, Genoa,

South Africa

2. Groups: human rights, worker rights, environmental, anti-sweatshop, labor org

I. Global Inequality

A. Rich getting richer and poor poorer

1. Poor countries poorer in relative and absolute terms

2. Rich individuals richer as poor get poorer

1960 30:1, 1990 60:1, 2001 72:1

3. Top 20% consume 86% of world’s goods and

services

B. Poverty

1. World Bank poverty line $1 a day

a. 1. 3 billion and increasing

b. almost 3 billion living on less than $2

2. absolute poverty

C. Hunger

1. 1.1 billion undernourished and underweight

2. 1 in 3 is food insecure

2. 18 million people die of starvation each year

3. 1.2 billion are overweight and obese

D. Disease

1. malaria, pneumonia, tuberculosis kill millions

2. AIDs is becoming a epidemic greater than the

Black Plague in TW esp Africa and Asia 60 million

Infected, 20+ million dead

E. Life Chances

1. Infant mortality is increasing in parts of the world

1 in 10, in Afganistan 1 in 4 by age 5.

2. Life expectancy is decreasing

F. Environmental deterioration

1. destruction of forests and land

2. increasing pollution

3. displacement of people and communities

G. Slavery, forced and child labor

1. 27 million slaves

2. new slavery

3. forced labor

H. Megacities and Shantytowns

I. Increased conflict

1. millions of refugees

2. child soldiers

3. civilian targets: death by land mines

J. Increased debt

K. Responses

1. They are just too poor, can't do much

2. I'm not going to feel guilty.

3. Anyway US is most generous country

II. Global Ironies

A. TW countries are resource rich, but people poor

1. Colonial empires

2. Indonesia wealth of resources 100 million poor

3. Brazil wealth of resources millions poor

4. Mexico wealth of resources 4th in billionaires +50% poor

5. India, Nigeria, Iraq, Equatorial Guinea, Ivory Coast

B. TW countries export food but people hungry

1. India

2. Brazil

3. Sub-Saharan Africa

4. 80% of TW countries with hungry export food

5. 36 out of 40 hungriest countries export to US

6. Enough food for everyone 4.3 lbs per day

C. Aid

1. FW aid to TW in continual decline

2. US Aid least in proportion to its economic size

a. $12 billion, now less

b. $6 billion of that is military, most to Israel, Egypt,

Turkey, and Colombia

c. 10 poorest countries only 5%

d. aid is not aid anyway

D. Weapons to countries in conflict

1. US biggest weapons dealer in world

2. leading supplier to countries in conflict

3. leading suppier to dictatorships

E. FW corporate dumping Lawrence Sumers

1. unsafe products 4. banned pesticides

2. toxic and hazardous waste

3. dirty industries

III. Solving the Problem of Inequality

A. Previously

1. colonialism: "white man's burden"

2. modernization

3. globalization

B. Globalization story

1. goal: all countries will be free market democracies

modeled after the US

2. means: free trade and developmental loans

3. International agreements: rules and regulations for

free trade

a. GATT

b. NAFTA

c. FTAA

4. International institutions

a. loans: World Bank, IMF

b. trade disputes: WTO

C. NAFTA?

1. Working well for us?

a. job flight: approx 250,000 small fraction

b. capital flight: 1100 companies leave US and

open maquiladoras in Mexico

2. Working well for Mexico?

a. job loss 2 million

b. 28,000 local cos out of business

c. salaries declined by 40% thanks to IMF loan

d. poverty level 51%

e. pollution up

f. let's steal the land granted in our constitution to

the Mayan Indians

3. I've got an idea let's do the same thing for Africa

a. African Summit in Denver

b. no African countries

c. NAFTA for Africa

4. Did anyone read it?

a. Ralph Nader

b. NYTimes nothing good in it for 80% of Americans

c. Say What? Investor's Rights

D. Chapter 11

1. Foreign corporations (or a single shareholder) can

sue the US government if they feel a regulation has

diminished their right to profit

2. Not a suit in court, but a secret tribunal

a. closed to public

b. no limit on amount

c. claims for $13 billion have been filed

3. decision is binding

a. professional arbiters

b. No appeal

4. US can be sued by foreign corps doing business in

US for US environmental laws, worker safety laws,

laws protecting US businesses

5. Examples:

a. MTBE and Methanex

b. Ethyl Corp sued Canada MMT, nerve toxin

c. UPS sued Canada for favoring its public postal

system

d. Loewen

IV. colonialism and the myths of the third world

A. All of the colonized countries have been negatively effected

by the experience of colonization, at one point 85% of the globe

had been colonized by western Europe

B. Colonialism is not benign, nor inevitable, it meant the conquest, enslavement, and in many cases the extermination

of indigenous people, it had and still has under its new guise

globalization a strong racist element - Kipling"s "white man's

burden"

C. How did it work?

1) Euro - military conquest to expolit resources and labor

Myth: the so-called "underdevelopment" of the Third world is a historic condition. "In fact, the lands of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have long produced great treasure of foods, minerals, and other natural resources. That's why the first world went to so much trouble to steal from them"

gold, silver, furs, silks, and spices, flax, hemp, timber, molasses, sugarm rum, rubber, tobacco, calico, cocoa, coffee, cotton, copper, coal, palm oil, tin, iron, ivory, ebony, and oil, zinc, manganese, mercury, platinum, cobalt, bauxite, aluminum, and uranium, and slave labor

2)

3) military occupation of country and war against the

populace, all defended on the grounds of bringing

civilization to inferior races

Myth: these people are lazy and culturally inferior, little or no recognitions of the great cultures of the third world until the 60s in the U.S., including the indigenous people of the U.s.

4) create a local elite, with euro-education, euro-tastes,

make them wealthy, comprador class, two class society

5) enslave the population, impoverish them with laws,

and restrictions, this involved genocide in many cases

6) organize their resources for the colonizer, crops planted

7) force the colonized country to be a market for the

colonizer

D. India as an example

1) two of the now poorest areas in the world, Calcutta

and Bangladesh, both in Bengal

"a wonderful land whose richness and abundance neither war, pestilance, nor oppression could destroy"

2) Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, "In the Empire we have

found not merly the key to glory and wealth, but the

call to duty, and mens of service to mankind."

3) Nehru: "The ideology of British rule is that of the

heerenvoldk and the master race an idea inherent

in imperialism.

4) When the English invaded, highly advance in ship

building, metal working, glass, and crafts -- England's

call to make them an agrarian society in servic of

England's cotton mills.

5) British Settlement Act created wealthy elite and

powerful who benefited from the occupation

6) India's poverty is basis of its exploitation by the

first world and its own ability to ignore its still colonial

status

7) India in 1810 exporting textiles to England, by 1830

it was reversed, textile centers of Madras and Dacca were

turned into ghost towns

8) By 1850 India's debt had grown to 53 million lbs, from

1850 to 1900 per capita income dropped by almost

two-thirds

Brazil, Indonesia, Chile, Bolivia, Zaire, Mexico, Malaysia, and the PHilippines were and in some cases are still rich in resources

E. the US as a colonial empire

1) America was a colony of Spain and England

2) the US was a minor player in terms of colonial empire,

if one discounts its annexations of Florida, war with Mexico, and extermination of the Native American population

3) US and Cuba, Philipines, Guatemal, Nicaragua,

Caribbean, Philippines, Hawaii

IV. US and neo-colonialism

A. After WWII the U.s. emerged as the most powerful nation

in the world, it was an empire, arguably the most powerful

the world had ever known.

B. It had two tasks before it -

1) organize the domestic sphere for production and

consumption of the American Dream

2) define our national interests, vital interests

- "our" or "we" is somewhat problematic because

we live in a class society

- so the "we" or the "our" are the interests of the

wealthy

- the huge emphasis on military might is not in

"our" interests, job flight to third world sweat

shops is not in "our" interests, the destruction

of the environment is not in "our" interests

3) re-organize the globe into a new world system

4) who are "our" enemies

Chomsky: "US interests are therefore understood in global terms. The primary threat to these interests is depicted in high-level planning documents as

-'radical and nationalistic regimes"

- that are responsive to popular pressures for

"immediate improvement in the low living

standards of the masses"

-developement for domestic needs

"These tendencies conflict with the demand for "a political and economic climate conducive to private investment (NSC 5432/1) and 'protection of our rw materials. 1954

5) contrast in 1945, Economic Charter for the Americas

- US, eliminate economic nationalism in all its forms

- LA countries, the people should be the beneficiary

6) NY Times somes up US position with regard to the rest

of the world after CIA overthrew Mossadegh regime in Iran

"Underdeveloped countires with rich resources now have an object lesson in the heavy cost that must be paid by one o their number which goies beserk with fanatical nationalism."

7) the policy of eliminating any models that might serve

as example or inspiration to other countries

In 1954 State department official warned of the "rotten apple' effect, Guatemala's agrarian refore, land to the peasants rather than multi-nationals, revenue to social programs."

8) rotten apples anywhere may cause a "security problem" for the US because security equals the

"stability" of the world system for economic penetration

and exploitation by multi-national corps

C. Even though the allies had signed the Atlantic charter granting self-determination to all countries during WWII,

this was largely ideology and propaganda

1) US agreed to support return of Indochina to the

French after the war

2) US establishe a Grand Area strategy, delineated the

service roles that the various countries and their

areas would play, Bretton Woods, establishe the early

system for economic imperialism

3) the countries of what is called the third world had

the place of providing natural resources, cheap labor, and

markets, investment, and toxic dumping

4) Asia and its resources to help rebuild Japan, but alos

oil, tin, tungsten to the west

5) Africa to rebuild Europe

6) Latin America and the Middle East to the U.s.

C. How does this new system work? Economic imperialism

Goal: create a global environment that is conducive to

the profit taking of multi-national corporations, some

six hundred huge multi-nationals control over 50% of

of the total production of goods and services

1) depended upon the conditions of colonialism,

economic dependence of colonized country, easier

to get political freedom than economic freedom

- in many poor countries multi-nationals

own over one-half of the manufacturing assets

- even when they don't they control markets and

production, oil

2) create a debtor nation, or take advantge of debt

-- earners from exports goes to repaying the

debt, Paraquay for example, 80% of export earnings

-- undervalue currency

3) IMF or World Bank loans money to the elite of a

Third World country -- money goes into pockets of the

elite, or to build infrastructure, military

4) "structural readjustment" means that the debtor nation

is forced to undertake certain economic policies --

-- loans to Third world, $2 for every $1 of loan

-- privatize its economy opening it to transnational

corporations, oil for example, and now international

financial institutions

-- negative land reform, force compesinos off the

land and open to agribusiness

-- grow cash crops for the first world, coffee, sugar,

fruits, and vegetable, cocaine

-- cut down rain forests, timber, grazing land

-- no environmental laws, OSHA, no labor unions,

low minimum wage,

-- large military, in fact the majority of third world

debt is for military aid

-- aid is tied to buying products from first world,

for every dollar of aid return of 1. 40, 40% profit

rate

-- aid and imperialism -- dumping aid to undermine economies and force peasants off the

land

"the official Wite House line is "African solutions to African problmes,' but the real policy can be found in the African Growth and Opportunity Act (H.R. 1432), which the House pasen on March 11. Co-sponsored by Rangel, Rep Phil Crand andotheres, this NAFTA for Africa would grease the rails for unfetterred foreign investment and trade while doing little or nothing to protect human rights, the environment or workers. It would benefit authoritarian leaders who sell off their assets to multinationals while removing any possibility of local control.'

D. GATT and NAFTA and MAI have institutionalized the above.

1) WTO

2) Deregulation and globalization of private financial

institutions

3) intellectual property rights that have spurred

genetic prospecting, patenting, human and natural life

V. US foreign policy and human rights -- men with the most guns

A. the US is the enforcer of the system, what happens when

a country refuses it role, and what happens to those within

a country rebel against a government which has accepted its

role

B. the US claims that its foreign policy is tied to human rights,

spreading democracy, and the free enterprise system, as if

they were synanymous

1) unexamined assumption that the US has the right

and the duty to intervene in other countries to

"restore order"

2) unexamined assumption the US would never be the

aggressor, it is never our fault,

3) there is no need to examine what is meant by

a "communist" a guerilla, by "stability'

C. there is a direct relationship to US foreign policy, including

the covert enterprises of the CIA and human rights, it is a negative one, the US military is the order keeper of the

world system

1) US spends more on military arms and other forms

of 'national security' than all the other countries of the

world

"total expenses for the legislative, judicial branches and all the regulatory agencies in the US is less than 1% of the Pentagon's yearly budget."

-395 bases and hundreds of minor installations

in more than 35 countries

- navy total tonnage and firepower more than

all other nations combined

- 8000 nuclear warheads and 22,000 tactical

nuclear warheads

2) US trains, equips, and subsidizes the security forces

of other countries to control the peasants that have

been immiserated - displaced and impoverished

3) US is largest arms seller in the world

H

. US has intervened (covertly, training, military aid, or overtly) in support of dictatorships and authoritarian governments since 1950s in:

Chile

Argentina

El Salvador

Nicaragua

Guatemala

Colombia

Egypt

Iran

Iraq

Pakistan

Saudi Arabia

Turkey

Vietnam

Cambodia

Indonesia

South Korea

Philippines

Afghanistan

Haiti

Dominican Republic

Honduras

Mozambique and Angola

South Africa

Congo

Panama

E. What happens when a country gets out of line

As President Wilson said that the US is engagd in the project of commanding the economic fortunes of the world. " concessions obtained by financiers must be safeguarded by ministers of state, even if the sovereignty of unwilling nations be ourtaged in the process. Colonies must be obtained or planted, in order that no useful corner of the world maybe overlooked or left unused."

1) Nigeria

2) Thailand

3) Indonesia and E. Timor

4) Greneda and Vietnam

5) El Salvador -- US trained and equipped Salvadoran

troops massacre, as at El Mozote, whole villages

- trained in School of the Americas

-1978-1994 70,000 killed by army and death sq

6) Guatemala -- CIA, Green Berets, naplam from US

planes have killed tens of thousands since 1954

7) Columbia

VI. What the third world needs

A. People in these countries do not need bo be taught how

to farm, how to fish, hygenic standards, Peace Corp teaching

them how to boil water, or advice on balanced diets

B. They need to be given back their land so that they can

grow crops for themselves, the need multi-nationals to

leave so that the reclamation of their environment can begin

C. They have been on the planet for thousands of years longer

than western civilization

Neo-colonialism, economic imperialism

1) globalization of American style of mass production and consumption, it is called "free market economy", less nicely, the McDonaldization of the World -- the world as "shopping mall"

2) Involves the centralization and unification of political, economic, and financial institutions

multi-national corporations

WTO, G7, GATT

World Band, IMF

3) One and two are mad possible by technologies of production and organization -- computer production and computer control, and technologies of marketing and advertising -- television, music, movies

4) dark side- increasing poverty, hunger, homelssness for most

5) why? Free market depends on the third world counties functioning as "service" nations to First world

- natural resources avalaible cheaply

-cheap labor

-markets open

-invetment

6) five is achieved through debt and makes

7) militarization of the world forsecurity against "internal aggression"

necessary -- starving peasants who have no hope

8) US as world police and leading supporter of those countries which violate human rights

1)WE ARE GOING TO LOOK AT FOUR INTERRELATED PROBLEMS -- **GLOBAL INEQUALITY, OVERPOPULATION, HUNGER, AND IMMIGRATION**

2)First we are going to look at the degree to which each is a problem, then we are going to analyze how these problems are interrelated and how related to the US and the First World

3) **First World**, or the **Core** nations of the world economic sytem are the US, Canada, Western Europe, and Japan. The **Third world, or the Periphery,** are those countries whose natural resources, inexpensive labor, and markets are exploited by the poor. Almost 3/4 of the world falls into this category. In the current world system there is no chance that these countries will develop economically. The remaining countries are **Second World, or perifphery.** The nations of the former Soviet Union, its satellites in EE, and some Asian countries, Taiwan, South Korea. There is sometimes movement either way for these countries. Japan used to be on the semi-periphery

**I. INEQUALITY -- gap in wealth is widening between rich and poor countries, 50 poorest countries getting poorer over last 20 years, gap between rich and poor within countries is widening**

1)1.2 billion people beneath threshold of basic needs

2) Top 1/5 of world population 60x goods and services of bottom 1./5

3) worlds income 83% to top 20% of world populatio; 6% to bottom 60%, and 1% to bottom 20%

4) More than **3/4** of the world's population live in countries with per capita **GNP** (total production of goods and services) is below **$700 (Us is $24,750)**

5) **Absolute Poverty --**too poor to buy enough food to maintain health and perform a job -- 1/5 of world's population -- has grown over 200 million

**EG South Africa** Avg black consumes 10% of what avg white consumes, longevity for black is 57 yrs, wh 70, 1/3 of blacks live in abject poverty

**II. OVERPOPULATION**

1) Population in 1995 at about 5.7 million, it is growing at about 1.5 % rate or 90 million every year, will double in 45 years at this rate

2)Most of population growth is in the third world/ those countries with GNP of below $700. **Comparison** - Kenya doubling every 21 years, developed country every 432 years

3)**THERE IS A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POVERTY AND FERTILITY, THE POORE THE COUNTRY THE HIGHER THE POPULATION RATE WHY**

4) Huge increase in this growing population in the cities, as peasants are forced off the land by wealthy elites and multi-national corp they flood into cities, creating shantytowns -- consequences

-doubling of pop in TW cities every 13.5 years

-1950-1990 Tw cities grew from 286 m to 1.4 billion

-by the year 2000 17 megacities of 11 million

5) real problems: no jobs, no sewage, no uncontaminated water, no health care or social services, air pollution, garbage dumps, illness

**Government Action: Social Cleansing, urban cleansing**

**III HUNGER**

1)1.2 billion chronically undernourished, 50,000 children die each day from hunger and starvation related diseases

2)chronic malnutrition, protein deficiency results in permanent and irreversible brain damage, vitamin deficiency, disease prone

**IV IMMIGRATION --** immigrants are refugees, desperate flight from hopelessness, poverty, hunger, and disease. **Yes, but we can't take care of the world**

**V TOXIC WASTE DUMPING AND COMMODITY DUMPING**

1) countries are so poor and without environmental regulations that they will take toxic waste from first world for money

2)commodity dumping -- dalkon shield, cigarettes to Thailand, Nestle's baby formula, children's clothes with fire retartand that was deemed cancer causing

**MYTH: THERE IS POVERTY, SOME OF THESE COUNTRIES ARE REALLY POOR, WE CAN'T HELP EVERYONE, CAN'T COME TO US, THEY NEED TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES, IT ISN'T OUR FAULT THEY DON'T HAVE NATURAL RESOURCES, GOOD SOIL, AND THAT THEY HAVE NATURAL DISASTERS**

**A. Lets look at a few ironies, are all these problems, simply natural or do they have a context**

1) India one of the poorest and hungriest nations in the world is a net exporter of food and an increasing surplus of wheat and rice -- 300 million hungry -- third largest exporter of food

2) Brazil 86 million hungry, second largest exporter of food, 1 million homeless children

3) Africa is a net exporter of food, S. Africa where 50,000 black children die each year of hunger related illnesses is a net exporter of food

4)Ehiopia -- remember the famine, supposedly caused by drought, in 1982-85, only one-third of the country was subjected to drought condintions, plenty of food, the military leaders were trying to starve out a segment of the population that was supported a dissident faction

more generally,

5) **Cash crops -- those crops with a market value in the first world are grown in third world, coffee, tomatoes, cucumbers, instead of food crops for the consumption of the country's population -- rice, corn, and beans**

**6)** 1/3 of world's grain supply is fed to cattle and pigs, exported to first world, poor cant afford meat

7) Frequently crops are left to rot in the field to keep market prices high, surplus milk isfed to pigs --

**WHAT'S GOING ON? LETS LOOK AT THE PROBLEMS WE'VE IDENTIFIED IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND THEN WE CAN SEE HOW RESOURCES ARE DIRECTED AWAY FROM THE POOR AND TOWARDS THE RICH**

1) need first to look at historical context in which this is all developing because it has lasting effects -- **colonialism**

2)the history of colonialism

-at one time 70 to 80% of world occupied by Europe

military conquest and occupation of country in order

-to dominate it economically, Spain in Latin America, GB in

India, France in SE Asia, S Africa by the Dutch and Englis

-justified ideologically, inferior, white man's burdent

-after military conquest cultivate an elite -- Euro education,

and life style and wealth -- they are in charge formally --

carry out policy of occupying nation

-grow crops for the colonizing country, cotton in India, rubber,

before synthetic rubber, timber, minerals

3) US was colony and not much of a colonial power, however, it did engage in militarism against Cuba, the Philipines, Argentina, Nicaragua, and Uruguay

4) However, at the end of the second world War the US emerged as the dominant military and economic power in the world, perhaps the greatest empire in history

5) The problem was how to organized the empire and what are the strategies for keeping the empire Chomsky reader 318. The stategy is called **economic imperialism,** rathe than control by the military it is control by economic domination, and the US now has to partners in these neo-colonial period -- Japan and Western Europe

6) In the world system each country has its place and its role, the majority of the countries are as mentioned periphery, they provide cheap labor, natural resources, markets, and dumping grounds

7) How does economic impeialism work? Debt and military aid, sometimes US military intervention

8) Even though colonialism broke down the remnants remain

a)First world supports elites with money from World Bank and

IMF, it also supports a strong military in most of TW

b)Money is used by elites to keep them in life style to which

they have become accustomed, to build infrasturcture so that

multi-national corporations can exploit the wealth of the

country, and military action against the poor peasants. Mos

of debt in TW is military

c)Loans create a debtor nation, a nation with obligations, grow

cash crops for first world, use land for cattle grazing

d) land policy creates refugees in agricultural society who will

work for little, huge pool of unemployed, poor are left as

tenants on marginal land, or forced into city

e)refugees, immigrants are treated as the problem, which they

are to right wing govt and first world, urban cleansing

**EG BRAZIL**

86 MILLION hungry, 1 million children on the streets, urban cleansing, second lagest exporter of food

2% of Brazil's landowners control 60% of arable land of which 50% lies fallow

the poor are landless and flood to the cities, the govt offers opportunity in the north, the Amazon rain forests, clear the land, only problem rain forest land is not arable, all nutrients exist within the forest, it reproduces itself, so after slash and burn, they have to move on

also, Brazil heavily subsidises large cattle ranchers who slash and aburn rainforests, multi-nationals involved, Volswagen, Nestle, Mitsubishi, Swift Armor

Brazil also had one of the largest populations of indigenous people, Yanomamies, destroyed by gold mining, others by slash and burn

SUMMARY OF NEO-COLONIALISM, ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM

I. IT PROCEEDS UNDER THE BENIGN NAME OF "GLOBALIZATION"

A. THE FIRST WORLD EXERCISE CONTROL MORE AND MORE

OVER THE WORLD'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, NATURAL

RESOURCES, LABOR PRODUCTION, AND MARKETS

B. BY CREATING DEBTOR NATIONS, THE FIRST WORLD CAN

DEMAND THAT COUNTRIES UNDERGO "RESTRUCTURERING"

WHICH MEANS ORGANIZING THERE POLITICAL/ECONOMY

IN LINE WITH FIRST WORLD INTERESTS

C. THIS INVOLVES GROWING CASH CROPS, USING LAND FOR

GRAZING, MINERALS AND TIMBER, AND LABOR, AND

KEEPING MARKETS OPEN FOR FIRST WORLD PENETRATION

D. HUGE CORPORATIONS, NOW CALLED MULTI-NATIONALS

OR TRANS-NATIONALS DOMINATED THE WORLD SCENE

THESE CORPS HAVE LITTLE OR NO ALLEGIANCE TO ANY

COUNTRY THEREFORE THE SITUATION IS CHANGING

E. MUCH DECISION MAKING IS BEING TAKEN OUT OF THE

HANDS OF COUNTRIES, AND PUT IN THE HANDS OF THE

WTO, THE GOVERNING BODY FOR GATT

EGS, DOLPHIN LAW

II. WHAT ABOUT ECONOMIC MIRACLES AND AID?

A. VIETNAM, CHILE, AND BRAZIL ARE BEING OR HAVE

BEEN TOUTED AS ECONOMIC MIRACLES. IT IS MUCH LIKE

THE U.S. AS THE STOCK MARKET RISES, IT IS A MIRACLE FOR

SOME

B. AID,

1) AT THIS POINT THE THIRD WORLD IS PAYING $2

IN DEBT FOR EVERY DOLLAR OF AID

2) MOST AID IS MILITARY, BUT AID IS USUALLY TIED

TO AN AGREEMENT TO BUY PRODUCTS $1.40 TO $1

3) AID IS GIVEN TO FRIENDLY COUNTRIES, MEANING

COUNTRIES THAT KNOW THEIR PLACE IN THE SYSTEM

4) AID CAN BE USED AS A TOOL TO UNDERMINE

LOCAL ECONOMIES

III. WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A COUNTRY BREAKS ITS CONTRACT

**A. WHAT IS THAT CONTRACT**

no occupational safety laws,

no corporate taxes,

no environmental stanadard,

natural resoures at low prices,

no minimum wage,

no labor union,

guarantee to use police or military force if its population gets out of line

no tariffs

B)What constitutes getting out of line? Any country that wants to organize its resources for the benefit of its own population, grow food for itself rather than export, develop human and social service, increase literacy, equally distribute the land

C) Some examples, Vietmnam, Indonesian and E. Timor, Guatemala, Nicaragua

D)Vietnam

1) perhaps the most divisive event in U.S. history

2) revisonaist history - US foreign policy a 'blundering effort to do good"; fought the war with one hand tied behind our back

3)**WRONG US FOREIGN POLICY IS VERY SOPHISTICATED HOW TO ORGANIZE A WORLD EMPIRE IN ORDER TO BENEFIT TH DOMINATE CLASS -- MULTI-NATIONAL CORPORATIONS**

4) At the time the reason given as justification for the war was in general the posibility of the spread of communism from N. Vietnam a communist country and S. Vietnam a free democratic republic trying to maintain its independence

5) this justification assumed that communism was a monolithic ideology and political force whose central goal through aggression and subversion was to conquer the world.

6) PUBLICLY the ideological institutions in the US argued what came to be known as the "domino theory." the incident that provoked US involvement was known as the Gulf of Tonkin

7) HOWEVER, THE PENTAGON PAPER, THE GOVERNMENTS OWN HISTORY OF ITS INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM PAINTS A DIFFERENT PICTURE, ONE OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS

3) Far East stratey FOR THE POST WAR EMPIRE-- inevitable that Japan would rebuilT and be central industrial power in Asia, AND THIS IS NECESSARY to maintain balance of power in far east however, Japan is resouce poor, needs resources and markets of SE Asia

4) Vietnam, and what prior to 1954 was called Indochina was source of raw materials, rubber, and rice. The need to control these resources and the resources of oil rich Indonesia and Malaysia

5) POLITICALLY, it would serve as a bad example for other countries if the US allowed the free self determination of a small country like Vietnam, a similar logic was used in Latin America in U.s. relations to Guatemala and Nicaragua -- political justifications to achieve economic and political ends

5What happened from the point of view of D o D

a. the hypocrisy of foreign policy, in 1941 the western powers

signed what was called the Atlantic charter

b. however, right before and right after Roosevelt guaranteed

France that after wwII it would have its colonial empire

restored, of which Vietnam was a part, then known as

Indochina

c. Throughout wwII Ho Chi Minh, a communist, led armed resistance against Japanese, in late 1945 after the Japenese

withdrawal, Vietnam was establish with a Declaration of

Independence based on the French, Declaration of the Rights

of Man and the Citizen, and the US DI

d. Despite Ho Chi Minh's appeals to the U.S. to allow Vietnm

self-government the US gave Vietnam back to the French

written letters to Truman, outlining grievances against the

French and the desire to be recognized by US

e. Thus insued an eight year war of national liberation, which

began in 1948 with the French bombardment of the port

city of Haiphong, the war ended in 1954

f. By the end of the war the US was paying 85% of the costs

and offered the French atom bombs

g. in 1954 the Geneva Peace Accords were signed temporarily

separating Vietnam into North and South, to be reunitied

in a general election in 1956, the US was against the Peace

Accords

h. MEMO JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, if the US allows elections to

go ahead Us will lose all of S.E. Asia, by 1948, according to

State Dept memos, US knew that no solution to the problem was possible without Ho Chi Minh

i. U.S. tried through political and military means to construct

a governemtn in the south, South Vietnam was basically

a fabrication to justify our actions and interests in SE Asia

J. in a Buddhist country the US installed a Catholic from

NJ, Nugyen Diem. Diem lack all popular support which

forced him to use force and coercion to institute his policies

that became more and more repressive

6) the general election was not allowed to go forth, and in 1958 South Vietnam organized popular resistance which came to be known as the Nation Liberation Front.

7) In 1961 and 1962 Kennedy simply launched a war against South Vientna, the US began bombing and defoliating South Vietnam, in fact only 10% of bombing was in the North which got much greater publicity, the strategy was to force the population which we acknowledged willing provided the base for the guerillas off the land and into refugee camps.

8) with the Gulf of Tonkin incident, which was a lie used to justify further escalation, the US escalated its involvement in the war, by 1968, there were 500,000 U.S. soldiers in Vietnam, a total of 2,000, 000 passed through there

9) What were the tactics used by the worlds most powerful empire to defeat this peasant army

a. heavy bombing, 7 million tons of bombs which left

an estimated 20 million bomb craters, ( much tonnage than

in all of WWII in both east and west), mostly at rural

SV where 80% of the population lived

b. use of defoliates, Agent Orange, and napalm

c. CIA program called Operation Phoenix in which 25,000

S. Vietnemese were executed without due process, one

comment, "without a doubt there were innocent people

killed

d. illegal bombing of Laos and Cambodia

e. saturation bombing of North Vietnam

f. further suggested tactics, John McNaughton, Asst. Secretary

of State, starvation, nuclear weapons

10) We still lost the war, however, we as someone said, "bombed them back into the stone age, destroyed the entire social and economic fabric of SE Asia, MAXIMUM BLEEDING, it was a "great success" as an example

4 to 5 million dead in se asia,

3 million land mines left, forests destroyed,

the consequences of agent orange in birth defects and deaths

the land was devasted -- the environment was destroyed,

whole forests and land or growing rice

killed the buffalo herds, threatened India with economic

reprisals

What did Carter say about this in 1977, "destruction was mutual", say what? and in the US no outraged response, good Americans

11) we bled ourselves yet to be fully accounted

58,156 killed

303,616 wounded, 13,167 permanent disability

70,000 returning Vets had died since returning from

suicide, murder, addictions, alcoholism

African Americans 12% of population, 22% of combant deaths

Mexican-Americans from NM - 29% of states population, 69%

of state's inductees, and 43% of casualties

12) Vietnam as a miracle, joining the new world order,

gross national product up

poverty up

homelessness up

infant mortality up

sweatshops up -- minimun wage low, no OSHA, no environmenatal laws, no labor organization

health care and social services down

**B. EAST TIMOR/Indonesia**

1) Indonesian slaughter of E. timor supported by US militarily, diplomatically, and ideologically puts lie to US and FP is human rights

2)E. Timor place was to supply raw materials etc. Its mistake was voting in a government committed to independent development

3)Starts with Indonesia which won its independence from the Dutch after WWII. The Gov under popularly elected Pres Sukarno was anti-imperialist

4) CIA backed overthrow in 1958 failed, but US maintained positive relationship with Indonesian military, US Military Aid, US supported military coup by Pro-American General Suharto

5) What followed, was the slaughter of those who opposed the coup the population which had voted for Sukarno, it is estimated by human rights org and US military that between 500,000 and 1,000,000 peasants were killed. James Reston liberal columnist,

"a gleam of hope in Asia."

6)Consequences; Dutch and Japanes businesses moved back in, reversed land reforms, and human and social programs, and created a huge pool of poor, landless peasants "happy" to work for NIke

6a) Nike and Reebok, Nike

7)E. Timor a small island country, with oil I believe, gained its independence from Portugal in 1974, new gov, populist Catholic, constructive efforts at independence

8)Indonesia invaded, US okayed and supported, "effective, quick, and cut down on reporting

9) Not that quick, running out of weapons by 1976, US supplied major weapons shipments, by 1978 there had been 200,000 Timorese killed

10) Free Press, as the slaughter increased press coverage decrease. If Geneva Convention on "genocide" this would be it

11) All countries silent Canada, major investor, England and France and the UN was ineffective, thanks to liberal DP Moynihan, make UN ineffective, and I did, and he was awarded human rights metal

The Heart of Darkness

I. The book is the story of a journey that was undertaken by a character named Marlowe

A. Like all journeys in literature, film and art it involvels

the movement from the familiar to the unfamiliar, from

the known to the unknown and then back

"a weary pilgramage among hints of nightmare."

B. Marlowe journeys into the heart of darkness, what he calls

at one time, the Inferno

C. It is a geographical journey, from Europe to Africa, but

also a journey to discovery of what human beings can do

to each other under the pretense of GOOD, an IDEA , p10

1. geographical journey from Europe to "unnamed

place,"

2. a journey into the depths of the human soul, the

evil that human beings can do to each other, and call

it "good" or "civilization

3. Kurtz is the personification of this evil, a voice of

benevolence and goodness, a murderer, a ivory thief,

and assumes a godlike stature with the natives

4. There is another evil there, the manager, and the

other company workers, the forerunners of the

holocaust, bureaucrats, hiding there quest for wealth

in rules, procedures, orders, method

II. The Journey

A. Marlowe had always wanted to go to those places on the

map where there was nothing, now black, particulary place

with long river that coiled like a snake.

B. Signs on with continental co to pilot their steamboat on that

river

C. Ominous sign from the beginning: use of adjective dead, the

office is like a tomb guarded by two women (14)

D. His aunt and the hypocrisy - emissary of light, an apostle(15)

1. King Leopold and Stanley's theory of civilization (79)

E. The world of women

F. Almost immediately the familiar becomes unfamiliar, insane

1.(17), bombing the jungle

2. coastline is monotonous, the same, unending,

no differentiations, primordial, featureless

3. The swedish captain tells him of someone else who

went up the river and committed suicide. "The sun too

much for him, or the country perhaps."

G. Hypocrisy of colonialism

1. Waste everywhere, parallels human waste

mining and ivory

2. the chain gang (19)

3. the grove of death (Inferno)

4. The reality, King Leopold's soliliquy

H. The guardians of the Inferno

1. Bookkeeper in the Inferno, "When has got to make correct entries one comes to hate those savages -- hate

them to death."

the suffering and death of his fellow human being means

nothing to him, just a distraction from keeping books,

the dead and dying are no longer "efficient"

Marlowe upon leaving: "(the bookkeeper) was bent over

his books making correct entries of perfectly correct

transactions; and fifty feet below the doorstep I could

see the stilll tree-topds of the grove of death."

2. Kurtz is introduced the best and the brightest, send

him a message, these guys interested in one thing,

promotion so they can get per cent of profits

J. need to go up the river to find Kurtz he is ill,

1.an emissary ofpity, science, and progress. (28)

2.He embodies the true spirit of western civilization

J. the manager, manager because he conforms, no brilliant,

intelligent, but mediocre, but insidious, just as deadly as

Kurz, but couched in a "method" a "professionalism"

K. Begin the journey, the jungle becomes even more , threatening (35)(36) , more ominous the closer he

gets to Kurtz. Refers to the land itself as the heart of

darkness. (37)

L. The natives humanity was "ugly", fit with the jungle

m. The familiar world is now totally gone, "The rest of the world was nowhere as far as our eyes and ears were concerned. Just nowhere. Gone, disappeared, swept off

without leaving a whisper or a shadow behind."

N. learned that International Society for Suppression of

Savage Customs had entrusted him with making a report

for its future guidance

1. Eloquent, white Europeans were godlike and

benevolent

2. no hint of reality, at the end, "Exterminate all the

brutes."

O. Kurtz's Inner Station, no separation from jungle, holes

in roof, no fence, fence posts with skulls

P. Marlow talks with the Harleqin

1. Kurtz has wandered alone far in the depths of the

forest, imagery of Kurtz's descent into the heart of

darkness

2. Raiding villages for ivory and killing whomever

he pleases

3. Kurtz's madness had taken him beyond the restraints

of his social world, beyond its hypocrisy, murder and

blunder, and a noble voice

4. Colonialism -- death and a voice, and voracious,

(59) (72)

5. mankind's greatest sin, is man's inhumanity to his

fellow man

6. sub-theme, the listeners are insensitive to the story,

they are unable to understand, another of Marlowe's

themes, people caught up in the quest for money cannot

comprehend a journey of the spirit.

7. Kurtz is unique, the manager is typical, as are the

listeners

II. King Leopold's Soliliquy

1883 - King Leopold of Belgium claims the Congo as his private property -- valuable agriculture and raw materials, rubber then,

minerals now

1885 - leaders of Europe carved up Africa into colonies. No regard for traditon boundaries or ethnic groups

1885-1908 estensive atrocities, killed thousands, after 1908 until 1960 continued forced labor

- forced from villages to live and work in mine , fields and

on infrastructure

- transformed production and distribution, money economy,

created internal migrant labor force, forced off the land

II. Mark Twain -- the essay that couldn't be published

III. Ethnocentrism in the heart of darkness

A. Why does Marlowe have to go to Africa to find the

hypocracy of western civilization?

B. It appears to be pre-history, pre-culutre, pre-humam

C. immense and inscrutable, irrational practices

D. Who was really there? human beings with a culture.

1. Achebe, Things Fall Apart

2. Mbuti

Imperialism -- neo-colonialism

I. Latin America post- WWII service role to US

President Taft: "the day is not far distant" . . . " the whole hemisphere will be ours in fact as, by virture of our superiority of race, it already is our morally."

A. cheap raw materials and natural resources

B. open itself for investment

C. provide markets for US imports

D. provide cheap labor

E. agriculture for US

1. land in hands of elite - cash crops and cattle

2. industrialize agriculture, US machines, pesticides,

and fertilizer

3. new markets for US wheat and dairy

F. keep commies out

1. strong military to fight off poor and peasants, otherwise known as commies

2. 1965 McNamara our goal "establishing predominant

military influences

II. Example - "The Brazil Miracle" a middle level country

WSJ "No territory in the world is better worth exploitation than Brazil"

A. First Miracle

1. First miracle was in the 70s, however

2. 68% of population were could not get enough food to meet min K requirement, and 58% of children

suffered from malnutrition

B. Second Miracle 1989 "A real American success story . . .

American policies were enormously successfull . . . impressive

growth based solidly on capitalism>"

1. Eighth largest economy in world

2. The greatest inequality in the world, bottom 20% only

2% of the income, richest 10% get 50%

a. 1% own 50% of arable land

3. One observer Rio, a city where 12,000 go swimming at

the beach and 12 million go hungry

4. ranked 80th in world in health and welfare

5. third to last in education

6. 53 million hungry, hundreds of thousands of children

die each year of hunger and related diseases

a. Brazilian medical researchers say that hunger

in North has created a 'subspecies of Humans" with

40% of the brain capacity

7. slave labor and child slave labor

8. child murders Justice Dept in Rio de Janero

a. fifteen death squads systematically killing

the 7 to 8 million street children

7. Destruction of the rain forest

a. subsidies to ranchers for cutting down and

grazing

b. sending poor into rain forests to homestead

C. Reason for this incredible miracles

1. Brazil's debt, or the debt of the elite

2. IMF and World Bank "structural adjustment"

which is similar to Post-war service,

a. privatize holdings

b. no commies, but the enemy is the people

IV. Indonesia - another "miracle" - the World Bank's brightest success story

A. Indonesia is fourth largest country in world

B. With Suharto a bonanza for corporations, Japanese and

American

1. huge developmental loans, 1/3 to elite, corruptions

2. inflated figures on social and economic improvement

3. fudged poverty level figures

C. ooops!

1. 100 million living in poverty, up from 1997,

15,000 workers in Jakarta lose jobs every day

a. real wages have dropped 77%

b. GNP is down 14%

2. increase in hunger with many able only to eat one

meal of rice every day

a. 45 million can't afford even that

b. rice horded and exported to other countries

3. hunting exotic and endangered species for selling

4. IMFs offer to help

a. cut back social spending

b. no subsidies for food and fuel

c. open economy to further exploitation of

resources, timber and minerals

4. cut environmental budget for monitoring water and air

pollution the two largest causes of child deaths under 5

5. chilren enrolled in schools has fallen 1/3 in year

6. in 1999 est that 2/3 or 140 million below poverty

7. economic pressures have caused them to eliminate

restrictions on logging their rain forests

8. poor who lose their sweat shop jobs off to forests

I. US colonialism -- Hawaii

A. How did we happen to have a military base at Pearl Harbor,

or to hold our Hawaiian colony altogether? We stole it from its

inhabitants

B. 1842 Pres Tyler says that the US is happy with an independent Hawaii and desires no peculiar advantages and

no exclusive control

C. US became stronger and American colonists turned it into

a sugar plantation and it had strategic value as a steppingstone

to furhtering our interests in Asia

D. Problem was "independence" and 90% of population was

native Hawaiians (1/6 of precontact)

E. American colonists decided to guide these people who were

"low in mental culture" and give them the gift of good

government

F. they were so stupid that in the first election of 1886 they

didn't elect an American

G. Plantation owners overthrew the government with their

private military "Bayonet Constitution"

1. Americans the right to vote, exclued most natives

with Jim Crow laws

2. barred aliens from voting

3. took Pearl River estuary for naval base

H. Natives get routy USS Pensacola to defend our interests which now included 4/5 ths of arable land

I. Jan 1893 popular uprising, US troops landed and imposed

martial law

"The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe and it is time for the US to pluck it."

J. July 4, 1894 Republic of Hawaii -- Sanford Dole proclaimed

himself president

K. McKinley annexed it on July 7, 1898 and the rest is our

history

Ecuador

Hugo Urena, San Carlos, Ecuador "The creeks and rivers around here were suddnly full of oil . . . Many animals, especially cows , would drind thewaer and die. And we had no idea why.

I. Class Action Law Suit 30,000 Ecuadoreans, incl several indigenous tribes.

"They accuse Texaco of causing vast destruction to the Oriente, a spectacular stretch of rainforest that dips beneath the Andes Mountains to form the estern half of Ecuador.

A. What is the Oriente,

1. one tropical biologist called it "the richest biotic zone on earth . . .a kind of global epicenter of biodiversity"

2. home to more than 10,000 varieties of plants, fishes, and birds many endangered

B. Texaco's acts - one of the great environmental catastrophes

of modern history

1. oil spilss totaling 16.8 million gallons

2. discharged 4.3 million gallons of highly toxic 'produced

water" per day inot the Oriente

a. ignores even industry standards of reinjecting

into ground

b. heavy metals, cancer causing hydrocarbons dumped into unlined pits that pockmark the area

and leach into rivers and streams

c. when pits got too full, T burned them over sending plumes of toxic smoke into environment

resulting in "black rain"

d. vegetation stained black and creeks line with

petroleum

e. indigenous people forced out of the land and locals that remain have a 400% cancer rate

C. The possibility of a law suit

1. Ecuador law has no concept of class action law suit,

no environmental laws, no capacity to handle a suit like

this

2. Lawsuit file in America under Alien Tort Claims Act

or "law of nations"

a. passed in 1789 to show other countries US

govt good faith in prosecuting individuals who

violated international law

b. can a TNC be tried under the law

i. similar suits against Unocal for use of

slave labor in Burma, financial support of

ethnic cleansing by its military regime

ii. apparel companies for using slave or

forced labor on the island of Saipan

iii. for GMs collusion with the Nazis in WWII

c. this is unique because it is about the environment

"the first law suit to claim that a company's environmental pracitices so depart from acceptable internaitions standards that they constitute a violation of the law of nations"

D. precedent

1. 1972 Stockholm Declaration signed by 100 countries

including the US and Ecuador and the 1992 Rio

Declaration-

a. identify the right of clean and healthy env

as a fundamental human right

b. prohibits both state and private actors from

recklessly endangering "the environmental

needs of present and future generations"

c. after Persian Gulf UN impose liability on

Iraq for dumping less than one quarter the

amount of oil in the Persian Gulf

2. Power and the Law

a. Judge Jed Rakoff, former partner in law firm that

represented Texaco in patent litigation

3. Texaco's arguments

a. law of nations doesn't apply

b. followed industry standards- no

c. Ecuador agreed-no

i. contract: adopt measures to protect flaura

and fauna and other natural resources and

to prevent the contamination of the air, water,

and soil

ii. T designed, build, trained, and managed all

workers and installation

iii. decisions were made in NY records show,

even relatively small ones

4. Ecuador government

a. trying this in NY violates our national sovereignty

b. we'll accept 40 million, about 4% of the cost of

clean up

Brazil's MST: Taking Back the Land

I. Brazil

A. The "Brazil Miracle"

B. No longer a third world country

II. Land distribution

A. Legacy of colonialism

1. 3% owns over 2/3rds of arable land

2. controlled by huge farms - agribusinesses and wealthy

individuals

3. 40% to 60% of arable land lies fallow

4. largest farm -- export and cattle -- 88% fallow

5. 100 million hungry, hunge shantytowns,

6. about half have little or no land

B.MST (Brazil's Landless Workers Movement)

1. land for 250,000

2. 1,000 schools

3. cooperatives

III. Land occupation

A. popular movement, collective, direct action, self-reliance

B. 1988 Constitution says the land must be used for the benefit of all

the people and contains mechanisms for land distribution

C. Land seizure

1. identify idle farm land

2. occupy it

3. cultivate until legal ownership is granted

D. right now 70,000 familie involved in occupations

III. The movemen

A. basic social services

B. medical centers and training for health care workers

C. 1200 schools employ 3,800 teachers and serve 150,000 and 25,000 adults

D. established their own university

E. agricultural coops

F. clothing factory

G. sell to international market

H. 50 million most back into movement

C. NAFTA?

1. Working well for us?

a. job flight: approx 250,000 small fraction

b. capital flight: 1100 companies leave US and

open maquiladoras in Mexico

2. Working well for Mexico?

a. job loss 2 million

b. 28,000 local cos out of business

c. salaries declined by 40% thanks to IMF loan

d. poverty level 51%

e. pollution up

f. let's steal the land granted in our constitution to

the Mayan Indians

3. I've got an idea let's do the same thing for Africa

a. African Summit in Denver

b. no African countries

c. NAFTA for Africa

4. Did anyone read it?

a. Ralph Nader

b. NYTimes nothing good in it for 80% of Americans

c. Say What? Investor's Rights