I. Universalizing Resistance Part I: Theory of Collective Power

"Our understanding of power, its goals, instruments, scope, determines the possibilities, strategies and tactics, for challenging it."

A. Theories of Power we have examined:

1. Mills: Power Elite

2. Domhoff: Class Domination

3. Derber: Militarized Corporate Capitalism

a. System of power: institutionalized, ubiquitous, universalizing

b. Primary goals

i. create a global environment to maximize corporate profit for large mnc

ii. increase wealth of Lords of the Earth

iii. conquer everything: systems of governance, social institutions, cultural systems and individual psyches

B. Another type of power: Collective Power

1.. people coming together have the power to resist militarized corporate

capitalism

2. people have the power to shape the world for the better

3. means: collective action

4. characteristics

a. populist or "grassroots"

b. belief: system is unjust

i. institutions and social arrangements benefit the few

ii. leads to structural inequality, oppression, exploitation

c. . belief: social change not possible within system

i. institutions: controlled by few

ii. institutions: serve interest of few

iii. reform

d. world view: another world is possible and desirable

i. social justice

ii values: solidarity and sympathy

e. goals:

i. defined by the movement and must embrace values of the movement

ii. South Africa: Freedom Charter

free and compulsory education for all.

land to be returned to the people of South Africa.

living wages and shorter work hours.

right to live and move about freely.

f. strategy

i. overall plan to achieve goals

ii. Anti-Vietnam War Movement

g. tactics: specific "collective actions" that will help achieve

goals

i. civil rights: lunch counter sit-ins, freedom rides, marches, mass arrest, voter registration

ii. anti-war: draft card burning, disrupt recruitment, stop troop trains.

iii. labor: **mass strike, general strike**

Paris Commune

Great Upheaval

h. evidence: history

“those who control the present, control the past, and those who control the past, control the present”

i. U.S.

Labor Movement

Civil Rights Movement Anti-Vietnam War Movement

Free Speech Movement Environmental Movement

Consumer Safety Movement American Indian Movement

United Farm Workers Welfare Rights Movement

Gay Rights Movement Feminist Movement

Occupational Safety and Health Students for a Democratic Society

ii. International

. - post colonial movements of national liberation: popular movements to liberate nation from colonial control

. -examples: Vietnam, Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, Indonesia, Iran, Congo, Guatemala, India, Cuba, South Africa, Nicaragua, El Salvador

iii.. Paris May 1968 "When Poetry Ruled the Streets"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YCtcD9CfMOI>

iv. Mexico City 1968

<https://video.search.yahoo.com/yhs/search;_ylt=AwrTcXbRukVYiPgAWrcunIlQ?p=Mexico%20City%201968%20Student%20Massacre&fr=yhs-mozilla-004&fr2=p%3As%2Cv%3Ai%2Cm%3Apivot&hsimp=yhs-004&hspart=mozilla#id=2&vid=72def9d8ab05f39d92e457ebb38b2f29&action=view>

v. Anti-WTO

Seattle 1999

Argentina

Greece, Spain

Chile, Ecuador

f. Successes of social movements

i. civil rights movement

enfranchisement of Black Americans in the South

elimination of *de jure* segregation

ii. women’s rights movement

enfranchisement of women

expansion of opportunities: education, work, sports

expansion of legal rights

redefinition of social roles

iii. consumer protection

iv.. rights for farm workers

v. occupational safety and health regulations in workplace

vi.. environmental movement

. Clean Air Act

. Clean Water Act

Endangered Species Act

Toxic Substances Act

Environmental Protection Agency