I. Economic Imperialism or Neo-Colonialism

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, a “global class village”.

1. global village: system of domination and subordination

2. goal: maximize profit taking for MNCs

B. Criticism of Neoliberalism

1. historical amnesia: colonialism

a. destruction of cultures (racialized ideology)

b. destruction of political, economic and social systems

c. exploitation of natural resources

d. destruction of the environment

d. forced, slave labor

e. genocide

f. examples: Haiti, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia

2. more amnesia “post-colonialism”

a. Grand Strategy

b. “friendly dictators”

3. selective history of progress

a. spread of capitalism

b. function of technology

4. selective criteria of success

C. Theory

1. global power structure

a. Multi-national Corporations (MNCs)

b. First World governments

c. Third World Elite

d. global governing institutions: WTO, World Bank

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

2. Goals: profit

a. cheap labor

b. cheap resources

c. open markets

d. intellectual property rights

e. financial liberalization

f. “something new”: land for first world countries

3. Means

a. economic subordination

i. put country in debt

ii. “developmental loans”

elite

infrastructure

military

iii. crises

debt bombs

natural disasters

man-made disasters

iv. join and submit to rules and regulations of global institutions

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

i. privatize profitable industries at below market value

ii. privatize government services to MNCs

water

transportation

fire, police

. education (or user fees)

health care (or user fees)

iii. deregulation

no subsidies to agriculture

no tariffs

no prices supports

financial deregulation and liberalization

open markets

iv. environment for sweatshops

no unions or labor organizers

no occupational safety and health regulations

no environmental laws

low wages: below subsistence

“export processing zones”

v. cash crops (export crops)

c. Ideological control: multinational corporate media

i. “news”: global disinformation and infotainment

ii... entertainment: global consumer culture and its global consumers

d. Legal control: WTO and NAFTA Chapter 11 Tribunals

i. undemocratic

ii. no due process

e. State Violence

i. Indonesia

ii. India

f. Corporate violence

i. Shell in Nigeria

ii. Coca Cola in Columbia

iii. Chiquita

iv. Unocal in Burma

v. Freeport McRoMan in Indonesia

g. Covert political intervention

i. Venezuela

ii. Bolivia

h. Weapons dealing and an “Empire of Bases”

7. Maldevelopment and increased dependency

a. inequality

b. poverty

c. hunger

d. increased debt burden

e. slavery

f. Planet of Slums

D. Organizing Principle globally should be : Social Justice

1. global truth and reconciliation

a. accept responsibility for “social construction of poverty”

b. debt forgiveness

c. reparations

2. right of people to decide their own interests and goals separate from coercion by undemocratic institutions (MNCs, WTO, IMF, corporate media, G8, G20)

3. right of people to decide how they want to use their own resources.

4. rights of indigenous peoples

a. economic rights: land guarantees

b. political rights

c. cultural rights

5. environmental rights

6. rights of workers, women, traditional occupations (farmers)

E. Resistance as Protest

1. Economic

a. Reject Free Trade Agreements

b. establish regional areas of self-help

2. Political: elect Populist/Socialist Governments

3. Social movements: Landless Workers Movement, Anti-dam Movement, Indigenous Rights Movements

4. Legal: Law Suits

5. The Take