1. Neoliberal Globalization

A. Neoliberalism "The Story"

1. Main theme: globalization is a historical process, the transformation of the world into a single, unified and homogenous system, a utopian capitalism global village

a. progressive

b. inevitable

c. TINA

2. Four primary forces driving the process

a. free market

b. technology

c. consumer culture

d. concept of freedom

3. End of history: global capitalist utopia

a. a global free market “the world is flat”

b. democracy

c. technopia

c. global consumer culture and abundance

4. policies/programs to create global free market

a. free trade agreements

i. eliminate barriers to free trade

ii. privatize

iii. deregulate

iv. cuts in social services

b. regulatory system: WTO, NAFTA CH 11

c. helping the poorer countries

i.. developmental loans to the poorest countries: World Bank, IMF

ii. Structural Adjustment Plans and Austerity measures to guide the process.

B. Miracles

II. Reality: Neoliberal Globalization or Neocolonialism

A. Globalization process is “profit over people”

1. A set of policies and practices the goal of which is to

create an environment for maximum profit taking by multi-national

multinational corporations. .

2. The so-called globalization process is controlled and directed by MNCs and wealthiest nations. (G8, G20)

a. not natural

b. not inevitable

c. TAA

3. Neoliberal Theory is an ideological justification for furthering the power and wealth of mncs.

4. utopian capitalist world system will be a utopia for the few.

a. capitalism historically has not been embraced but forced

on people

b. technology allows for greater integration, but also greater

control by those who control technology

5. “process” or the “conquest” has been going on for 500 years +

6. neoliberal globalization is colonialism in new form but a new form- economic imperialism, its foundation is colonialism

7. colonialism was the beginning of the globalization

B. Colonialism: period between 1492 and WWII during which W. European conquered or controlled world and created empire.

1. early colonialism: Spain, Portugal, Netherlands

2. later colonialism: England, France, Belgium, Germany

3: Goals

a. natural resources

i. gold, silver, ivory

ii. rubber, copper, tin, iron

iii. tobacco, cotton

iv. sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, bananas

v. grain and meat

vi. oil

b. cheap labor

i. forced

ii. slave

c. open markets

d. keep subjects of empire in subordinate position

e. Three stories

i. Haiti

ii. Congo

iii. India

4. Means

a. military conquest

b. political control

i. establish an indigenous elite

imperial education

property laws

ii. exclusionary laws: Jim Crow laws

iii. force: “not like us, only know force.”

c. economy: organize economy to benefit the colonizer and control colonial development

i. export raw materials

i. mines

ii. raw materials

iii. food stuffs

ii. develop infrastructure for export

iii. coercive non-industrialization

iv. import commodities: food and clothes

v. support the development of an indigenous trading and financial class that would benefit from above

d. pacify dissident elements of the colonial population

i. education

ii. media

iii. force

e. transform cultural practices

i. religion

ii. clothes

iii. marriage, sex and family

iv. identity: “citizens of the empire”

d. legitimation: Necessary Illusions for Manufacturing Consent

i. nationalism

ii. race

white man’s burden

Social Darwinism

iii.. “wealth and success”

5. Consequences (history in the present)

a. wealth to colonizer, poverty and maldevelopment to the colony

b. creation of dependent economic system

c. destruction of traditions of governance

d. destruction of cultures

e. destruction of the environment

f. genocide and ethnic cleansing

g. WWI and WWII and breakdown of colonialism

C. Post-colonialism: Restructuring the global system

1. movements of national liberation

2. grand strategy and friendly dictators

3. three stories

a. Iran

b. Guatemala

c. Chile

D. Neoliberal Globalization

1. global power structure

2. Goals: profit

a. cheap labor

b. cheap resources

c. “free” markets

d. infrastructure for export

e. financial liberalization

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

3. Means

a. debt

i. “developmental loans”

elite

infrastructure

military

ii. crisis and then loans

debt bombs

natural disasters

man-made disasters

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

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. education

iii. entertainment: global consumer culture and its global consumers

d. Legal control: WTO and NAFTA Chapter 11 Tribunals

i. undemocratic

ii. no due process

e. Corporatized Democracy and State Violence

i. Indonesia

ii. India

f. Corporate violence

i. Shell in Nigeria

ii. Chiquita

iii. Unocal in Burma

iv. Freeport McRoMan in Indonesia

g. Covert political intervention

i. Venezuela

ii. Bolivia

h. Weapons dealing and an “Empire of Bases”

4. Consequences: Maldevelopment and increased dependency

a. inequality

b. poverty

c. hunger

d. increased debt burden

e. slavery

f. Planet of Slums

g. ecocide

h. genocide