I. Globalization

A. The Idea/Belief: world is in the process of becoming completely integrated political, economic, and social system aka “global village”

B. “The Process”

1. inevitable (unavoidable)

2. linear

3. progressive

4. telos

a. integrated economic system

b. common political institutions

c. integrated social systems

5. countries must adapt

C. Strategies

1. free trade

a. free trade agreements

i. examples: NAFTA, GATT, FTAA, CAFTA

ii. eliminate trade barriers (tariff/ non tariff)

b. establish global regulatory system

i. World Trade Organization

ii. NAFTA Ch 11 Tribunal

3. developmental loans

a. IMF: International Monetary Fund

b. World Bank

D. Consequences

1. Global free market lead to higher standard of living

2. Democracies will emerge from capitalism

3. Consumerism will allow everyone to achieve

high standard of living.

4. Resistance

a. Traditional cultures

b. Nostalgic intellectuals

5. Strong military

II. World Systems Theory: Immanuel Wallerstein

A. Subject: capitalism as a world-system rather than as a nation-state phenomenon

B. Goal: explain

1. “underdevelopment” of third world as historical development

2. limits of modernization theory

3. capitalism as world-system

C. Method

1. historical analysis of the early rise of capitalism to present

2. level of analysis: structure of global capitalism

D. Theory

1. Capitalism has been a world system from its beginning (early 15th century) that has gradually expanded

a. contra structural functional

b. economic domination

c. conflict

2. Historical development

a. geographical expansion (stages)

b. world wide division of labor

i. different economic functions

ii. different types of labor

c. strong nation states (primarily in Europe)

3. Structure

a. core: dominates the system and exploits the rest of the system

b. semi-periphery: in between

c. periphery: provide raw material and cheap labor

4. external zones and assimilation

a. 1750 to 1850 expansion

b. present: all inclusive

5. Consequences

a. political systems integrated into world system or fail

b. “underdevelopment” of periphery

c. no movement from core to periphery

E. Latin American resistance

III. McDonalization of Society: George Ritzer

1. Revises and expands Weber’s idea of rationalization

2. Four dimensions of instrumental rationality

a. efficiency

b. predictability

c. quantity vs quality

d. non-human technologies

3. Weber’s model was the bureaucracy, need to model

fast foods restaurant “McDonalization”

a. Fordism applied to food production

b. Fast food model is universal

c. San Diego State

4. New concept: means of consumption

a. new to capitalism

b. shopping malls, including mega-malls, on-line,

tv-shopping, superstores, discounters

c. McDonalized: shopping mall

i. consumption made more efficient

ii. sameness =s predictability

iii. technological control of environment

E. Modernity and the Holocaust (Bauman)

1. Bureaucracy and the Holocaust

a. Holocaust as rationalization

b. Holocaust and the bureaucratic personality

(Arendt: The banality of evil)

2. McDonalization and the Holocaust

a. efficiency

b. predictability

c. quantity

d. non-human technology

IV. Neo-Colonial Theory (Economic Imperialism)

A. Definition: world is in the process of becoming an integrated system but one dominated by powerful actors whose interests it will serve.

B. Characteristics

1. Not inevitable or unavoidable but being driven by powerful economic and political forces.

2. Not progress but an integrated system of domination and subordination mainly through economic means.

3. Telos: homogenous political, economic and cultural world.

C. Powerful forces

1. Multi-national Corporations (MNCs)

2. First World governments

3. Third World Elite

4. International economic institutions and agreements

5. U.S. military

D. Goal: create a global system for profit taking by MNCs.

1. natural resources

2. cheap labor

3. open markets

a. no subsidies

b. no tariffs

c. eliminate “non-tariff barriers”

4. agreements on intellectual property rights

5. create 3 billion consumers and 3 billion expendable

human beings to serve them

E. Means

1. Establish and support certain compliant TW governments

a. elites govern in interests of FW

b. historically: dictators

c. “formal” democracies

2. Put country in debt through “developmental loans”

a. elite military

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

harbors)

c. military

3. Demand “structural adjustment” (aka application of free market principles)

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. no subsidies to agriculture

d. no tariffs or prices supports

e. Create and maintain an 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”

f. open markets

g. liberalize finance laws

5. WTO and NAFTA Chapter 11 Tribunals

a. decisions regarding trade disputes

b. accept penalties

G. Consequences (Maldevelopment)

1. Inequality

2. Poverty

3. Hunger

4. Disease

5. Conflict

6. Refugees

7. Forced emigration

a. 80% of TW were tied to agriculture

b. No agricultural subsidies: forced off the land

i. forced to farm marginal land

ii. work on plantations

iii. desperate global labor force

iv. sweatshops

v domestic and migrant labor in

FW

vi. sell children into forced labor

3. Resistance

a. Reject Free Trade Agreements

b. Populist/Socialist Governments

c. Popular movements: Landless Peasants Movement

4. toxic dump

II. 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