I. Global Social Problems

A. Inequality:

1. Trend

a. Relative terms: 30x to 72x

b. Absolute terms

3. Debt

B. Poverty:

1. Poverty line

2. Near poverty

C. Hunger

1. Undernourished and underweight

2. Food insecure

3. Starvation and related diseases each year (children)

4. Irony

D. Disease

1. Hunger and disease: rickets, goiters. anemia

2. Malaria, pneumonia, tuberculosis

3. AIDs

a. Africa and Asia 60 million

b. Infected, 20+ million dead

E. Life Chances

1. Infant mortality

2. Life expectancy

a. declining in poorest countries

b. 50 years of age

3. Women and childbirth

F. Environment

1. increasing pollution

2. continuing destruction of environment

G. Slavery, forced and child labor

1. 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. Regressive cultures which inhibit development.

3. Corruption

4. Generosity of FW and especially US

II. Solving global social problems

A. Old Stories, new stories

1. “White Man’s Burden”

2. Post WWII: Modernization Theory

3. Globalization Theory

B. Globalization Theory

1. Since the mid-70s

2. “Storytellers”: First world government,

Multi-national corporations, corporate media

3. Story

a. free market capitalism

i. maximize resources

ii. new technology

iii. new goods and services

b. democracy

i. representative government

ii. eliminate dictators

c. results:

i. higher standard of living

ii. health care, education, opportunity

4. means: “free trade “

a. International agreements

i. GATT (Global)

ii. NAFTA (North America)

iii. FTAA (Americas)

b. international regulatory organizations

i. World Trade Organization

ii. NAFTA Chapter 11 Tribunal

c. Development

i. loans

ii. international institutions: World Bank, International Monetary Fund

5. Resistance

a. reactionary governments

b. religious extremists

c. cultural traditionalists

III. Global Ironies (contradictions, omissions)

A. Globalization :“The Story” and

B. Poverty: Resource rich, but people poor?

1. Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico wealth of resources

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

C. Hunger: Exporting food

1. India, Brazil Sub-Saharan Africa export food

2. 80% of TW countries with hungry export food

3. 36 out of 40 hungriest countries export to US

4. 4.3 lbs per day

D. Disease and cure

1. Rand D for TW

2. US reps to WHO: natural birth control methods, limit info on condoms

3. No generic aids drugs to Third world

E. 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”?

F. Conflict and its “resolution”

1.Weapons sale

2. Military “aid”

3. dictatorships and authoritarian government

G. Environment: FW corporate dumping Lawrence Summers

1. unsafe products

2. Dirty industries

3. toxic and hazardous waste

4. Banned products

H. Military

IV. Globalization: “Another Story”

A. Explaining contradictions

1. Poverty in countries with wealth

2. world hunger when there is enough food.

a. 4.3 lbs

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. Reality: Neo-Colonialism/ economic imperialism

C. Powerful Groups organizing and shaping world

1. Multi-national Corporations:

2. First World governments

3. Third World Elite

D. Goal

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

E. Method

1. Establish and support TW elites

a. elites govern in interests of FW

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. Demand “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. no subsidies to agriculture

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”

4. WTO and NAFTA Tribunals

a. decisions regarding trade disputes

b. accept penalties

F. Consequences”: 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

First World

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. 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