

HAVE TO PUT MATH PROB. ON BOARD

Colonialism: 19th C peak

1919 70% world in colonies or dominions

needs:

raw materials for expanding industry
add'l outlets for manufactured goods, incl. capital equipment
higher rate of profit via cheap land + cheap labour

Means:

war, seizure
deceptive "treaties" imposed on local rulers

polit, milit, eco + ideological control

Constitutional

- the power of foreign troops
- 1) in hands of foreign power;
 - 2) judicial system;
 - 3) civil administration
 - 4) divide the people; playing off *
indigenous groups
use as milit bases to safeguard most valuable area

- education based on foreign culture + history;
- 2) press + media in foreign control
 - 3) missionaries

joined E govt who had interests in several colonies continue p 24

* rules, religion etc

aim, to tie hands of people so that economic exploitation would not be interfered w;
+ to prevent competition from other countries + industries therein;
make claimed people pay for the expenses put in the milit + polit structure

- 1) low wages + low prices for peasant producers; fluctuating world market
- 2) impose high taxes to force peasants into wage labor
- 3) land confiscation; force one-crop production → greater dependence even for food
- 4) exploit natural resources
- 5) monopoly import + export
hi - many goods price
- 6) prevent industrialization so foreign commodity could be built up free of competition

National liberation

movements: often unconscious of internal alleg of colonialism + new elite

⇒ end of foreign polit. rule
eco. domin

Still lack

{ traditional domestic forces anti revol'y chge

Neo-Colonialism: [p. 45 sol'n]

Rough resume of an Intro to Neo-Colon.

post 1945 - neocolonialism
by 1966 almost completely ending direct colonial rule

by Jack Woods
c) ~~US sets up~~ ^{US sets up} ~~to get direct~~ ^{to get direct} ~~colonies~~ ^{colonies} ~~changed~~ ^{changed} ~~out~~ ^{out}

Why Neo-Colonialism? end of direct Colonialism
use of direct force a) changed world situation; WW2
socialism b) nat'l liberation movement
Bolsheviks
Kant
change
affirm unity

- means:
1. counter-revolution ^{proletarianism, *}
 2. partially satisfy the national aspirations of the people while protecting at the same time imperialist economic interests

*
p42
p43
*
know, p42
underlying of
certain
organism
controlling
election
c)
of US in Latin America

1. Availability of indigenous corrupt politicians to collaborate w/ the U.S. - to keep peasants poor
2. US profits; keep countries dependent on 1 or 2
3. US Ambassadors giving "advice"
"military advisers"

indigenous capitalist forces; results of the nat'l revols
petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals, technicians, middle class, administration
to encourage development of capitalist forces

aim: 1) to preserve imperialist economic interests
2) " " strategic interests
maximize profits = robbery
encourage indig. capitalism

- M3
- a) expand export of Capital -
to expand trade
to have local ruling class to cope w/ expectations of people
tech. dev't to ⇒ under market ⇒ capitalism
 - b) to get allies for world
P. 59
struggle betw cap + soc'm
to keep masses in metropolises
believe world is mostly capitalist

Competition & Colonialism @ Work: ch 3

Britain
 France
 US
 W Germany
 disavow
 known
 as colon

Competitor
 within colonies countries => more malleability,
 but combine

milit-technical
 ideol. culture

1. to destroy spiritual values:
 Castro p. 62

2. peace Corps
 Grotte club
 p. 77

3. Control of info services

1. Secret military pacts; alliances
 2. polit. assassinations + coups to ensure puppet govts

1. internat'l institutions to reinforce domination; IMF IBRD p. 62

2. Alliance for Prog Colombo Plan Common Market OAS p. 69

3. false bourgeoisie p. 13

4. to keep em as producers of raw material minerals, industrial crops, foodstuffs for w.r. industry p. 13

No manufacturing p. 13

5. US figures for profits only represent net gains; unfair prices p. 92

6. foreign losses go to - marked for improving infrastructure for business p. 89-90

Can't go for heavy industry for state supported or not private bus.

7. collective colonialism

4. CIA
 5. exp Trade Unions p. 81

to further ends
 SEATO
 CENTO
 ASPAC
 Inter AF
 p. 69

1. not to grant pol. indep. till puppet gov't & Constitution set up.
 eg. Japan in Guyana

2. partition India/Pakistan/Kashmir

3. to influence key personnel; Univ. professors + sch. teachers; faculty in sch. W G p. 76

4. CIA
 5. exp Trade Unions p. 81

6. foreign losses go to - marked for improving infrastructure for business p. 89-90

7. collective colonialism

8. high interest rates p. 13

Some notes on An Introduction to Neo-Colonialism, Jack Woodis

COLONIALISM: (1919, 70% of world's population in colonies, dominions, &

AIMS: to meet the following needs of the imperialist power

1. raw materials for expanding industry
2. additional outlets for manufactured goods (incl. capital equipm't)
3. higher rate of profit via cheap land and cheap labour

MEANS:

of gaining control:

1. war, forcible seizure
2. deceptive 'treaties' imposed on local leaders

of maintaining control in order to meet needs stated above:
political control

aim: to control people to prevent interference with economic exploitation
to prevent competition from other imperialist countries and their industries
to make the colonized people pay for the military and political forces of the imperialist nation in colony

means:

- 1) keep state power (incl. constitutional power) in hands of foreign power
- 2) control judicial system
- 3) control administration; impose taxes
- 4) foster divisions among the people (tribal, religious)

military control:

- 1) deploy foreign armies; ~~build~~ ^{deployed}
- 2) use indigenous troops under foreign officers
- 3) establish bases to safeguard interests in nearby, perhaps more economically valuable, countries

ideological control:

- 1) education based on foreign culture and history
- 2) foreign control of press and other mass media
- 3) missionaries; the church

economic control:

- 1) ~~land~~ ^{mines + other resources} confiscation; force development of single, cash crop
- 2) production and dependence on foreigners even for food.
- 3) impose poll tax, forcing peasants into wage labor
- 4) ridiculous wages; ridiculous prices for peasant production;
- 5) fluctuating world market prices for produce and high prices for manufactured goods from the metropole
- 6) monopoly import market
- 7) prevent industrialization so foreign industry can be without competition

tactical methods: ^{white} ~~white~~ with group of indigenous people who have interests in continuing colonialism

NEO*COLONIALISM: (rise: post-1945; by 1966, direct colonialism gone most)

Why neo-colonialism?

- shy
return
no*
1. changed world situation (rise of socialism; Bolshevik Rev., brought new ideas China; African unity; etc)
 2. national liberation movements, which ended foreign political rule, but did not end economic domination and the rise of domestic anti-revolutionary forces - allies of ~~capitalism~~ *colonialism*
 3. United States, West Germany - not previously known as colonizers - need new guise to get a cut in on the profits in those areas where direct rule had been overthrown

AIMS:

1. to preserve the old imperialist economic interests
 - a) to squeeze maximum profits by robbery
 - b) to encourage the growth of indigenous capitalism
2. to preserve strategic interests
3. to get allies for world struggle between capitalism and socialism; and thus to keep the masses in the metropolitan countries believing that capitalism (and the political system that supports it) is the most viable economic system.

GENERAL TACTICS:

1. counter-revolution: political assassination; terror
2. partially satisfy the national aspirations of the people, while protecting imperialist economic interests.
3. allow limited technological development to expand trade, to develop a wider market, and to allow for growth of capitalism within the limits needed for continued exploitation
4. to support a local ruling class which copes with the expectations of the people
 - a) these indigenous capitalist forces are often the result of the national revolutions: technicians, military leaders, administrators, intelligentsia, petty bourgeoisie
 - b) Foreign ambassadors, under the guise of 'advice', really direct political decisions
 - c) Military advisers maintain ideological control over military
5. to maintain a state of instability within the countries so that intervention by foreigners is facilitated; competition among imperialist powers causes additional conflict within (Nigeria)

Neo-Colonialism at work: mainly, Britain
France
US
W Germany

Political means:

1. Metropole does not 'grant' political independence until the Constitution is set up & a puppet govt is ^{ensured}
3. ^{ensured} offer partition of regions (to guarantee ~~internal~~ ^{internal} ~~life~~ ^{life} with separate states)
4. To ensure 'good natives' ^{foreign people} are placed in key personnel positions, especially in education.
(eg at least 1/2 the faculty in every Ethiopian secondary school is a Peace Corps member p. 74)
4. CIA active in all aspects + parallel organs of other imperialist nations.
eg Tradeunion
AFL CIO
Internat'l Confed of Free Trade Union
via which US govt & CIA gives aid to trade union leaders who support US policy
American Institute for Free Labor Dev't (AIFLD)
5. ~~des temporary~~ alliances among rival imperialists ^{to local spoils} for greater ^{influence} control & profit.
SEATO
CENTO
ASPAC
Inter-American Force (IAF)

Economic:

1. internal eco. alliances for greater profits
Internat'l Monetary Fund
Internat'l Bank for Reconstruction & Development
Alliance for Progress
Colombo Plan (Britain in Asia)
Common Market (Fr & W Ger in Africa)
associated sts

2. support new élite, "false bourgeoisie" @ expense of masses.
3. keep 'em producing raw materials, minerals, industrial crops, foodstuffs for W'n industry
little or no manufacturing
4. US figures for profit ~~which are published~~
only represent net gains
 - ✗ foreign loans go ear-marked for improving infrastructure (roads, services) for W'n business
 - cannot be used for heavy industry or for stb businesses (i.e. ^{business} ~~NOT~~ ^{entirely} in private sector)
 - high interest rates \Rightarrow heavy debts

Military - technical

1. secret military facts & alliances
2. polit. assassinations & ~~coups~~ ^{engineered}

Ideological - culture

1. to destroy spiritual values of people
2. ^{eg} Peace Corps, Goethe ^{Institute for the Propagation of German Language & Culture} ~~Club~~
for propagation of metropole's culture
 - $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20 \text{ million} \\ \text{marks} \\ \text{annual} \\ \text{budget} \end{array} \right.$

3. control of info services

Contradictions in New Colon.

greater money \rightarrow

greater ^{resist'g force} which ^{always} cannot be suppressed

growing differentiation
between ~~peasants~~
wage labourers
& farmers

competition among powers
very weak

puppet gov'ts: inner ruling