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Neoliberal Capitalism & Decline of Democracy

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- (&Jeremy Smith) Bringing democratic choice to Europe's economic governance: EU Treaty changes we need, and why we need them (2017, online)

http://www.rosalux.eu/publications/bringing-democratic-choice-to-europes-economic-governance/

Definitions

Neoliberal capitalism

reduction of state regulation leading to the rise of finance to dominance

Democracy (representative)

system of governance in which policies are decided by elected representatives selected through a process of universal suffrage with effective limits on power arising form inequalities



1930s

2010s



Dictatorship

Anti-democratic

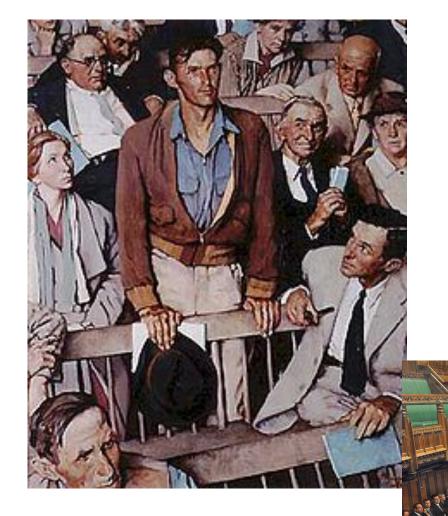
system with formal representative democracy without effective limits to power resulting from inequality

Authoritarian

system without representative democracy

Fascist

authoritarian, explicitly anti-enlightenment, with a mass base (usually in petty bourgeoisie & unemployed)



Idealized
(Athenian model)

Closer to reality

Democracy/Market contradiction

Components

Myth of free markets
Liberation of capital
Finance capital

Analytical framework:

Why capitalist competition



In the *Economic Journal* (57, 227, page 316, 1947) K W Rothschild wrote:

The oligopolistic struggle for position and security includes political action of all sorts right up to imperialism. The inclusion of these "non-economic" elements is essential for a full explanation of oligopoly behaviour...



19th/20th century first imperialist powers

New imperialist powers

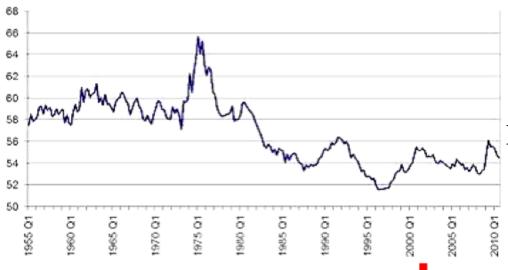


Capitalist competition & conflict

Thus, the analytical starting point:

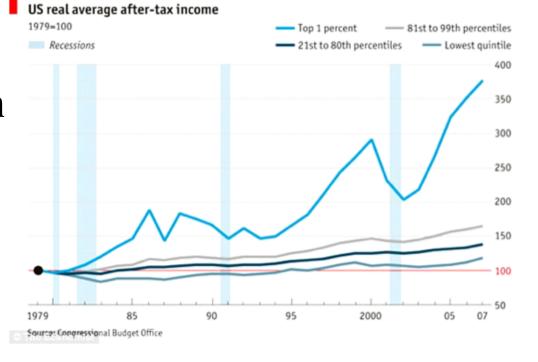
Capitalist competition is a process of conflict within economic sphere that spreads into the political sphere and includes at its limit civil & military conflict.

Competition & Distribution



Britain: wage share in national income

US size distribution of income



Managed competition

Limited competition

Reduced class conflict

Stable distribution of income&wealth

Compliance through consent

"Free" competition & inequality

Competition

Class conflict

Concentration of income & wealth

Compliance through repression

compliance through
consent
(repression exceptional)

social democracy

compliance through systematic repression authoritarian

capitalism

Common interpretation of 20th century

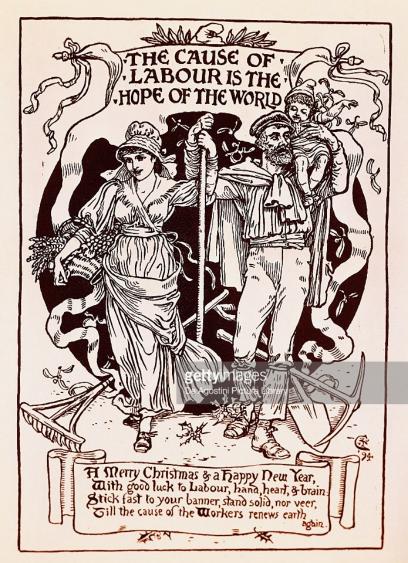
The generally accepted interpretation of 20st century history is that it involved a conflict between <u>capitalism</u> and <u>communism/socialism</u>.

The collapse of the Soviet Union resolved this conflict with capitalism the victor (though the victory may prove temporary).

Re-interpretation

20st century history & into the 21st involved a conflict between antidemocratic and democratic movements.

For most of the last 100 years antidemocratic forces have been the stronger.



Democratic & anti-democratic tendencies 1920-2017

1920-1938 Strengthening of anti-democratic movements & tendencies

- fascism (Europe, Japan)
- authoritarianism capitalism (central & eastern Europe)
- authoritarian socialism/communism (Soviet Union)
- continuation of authoritarian colonial rule

Democratic counter tendency in United States with rise of trade unions and farmer-labour alliances in several states

1939-1950

Strengthening of democratic movements

- defeat of fascist form of capitalist authoritarianism
- most progressive US period (1940-44)
- election of labour government in Britain
- first anti-colonial victories

Anti-democratic counter-tendencies