

Colonial Origin of Capital of the Transnational Corporations in the 21st Century: For Deepening the Debate on Global Justice and Colonial Responsibilities

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The analysis of the network of global corporate control in 2007 by Vitali, S., Glattfelder, J.B., and Battiston, S., which was the first investigation of the architecture of the international ownership network, along with the computation of the control held by each global player, showed the top 50 control-holding transnational corporations (TNCs) in the core of a giant network of big TNCs. The giant network contains all the top TNCs by economic value, accounting for 94% of the total TNC operating revenue, and the top 50 TNCs, which are financial institutions except 2, hold control of 40% of the total operating revenue in the network by their direct/indirect majority shareholding.

This article shows the founding years and place of all the top 50 control-holders, and finds that 90% of which were until mid-20th century in USA, west Europe, and Japan. For the reason of almost all the companies, especially financial institutions, established until mid-20th century in USA, west Europe and Japan inevitably contains some money thanks to possession of their colonies in their founding capital, it concludes that part of the capital of the ruling TNCs in 21st century has its origin in possession of colonies by the Great Powers until mid-20th century.

This fact has an important meaning in the debate on global justice and colonial responsibilities. Because responsibilities of the ruling TNCs on global justice, especially on global poverty issues, have been argued a lot, but colonial responsibilities have been said to be doubtful.

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Rethinking on the Actual Mexico under NAFTA (2) : Judging from Trump's Discourses

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The U.S. economy has faced the crisis of the Fordist stage of capitalism since 1970s. By endorsing NAFTA, U.S. officials ensured access to an abundant supply of labor in the south of the border.

It is now 23 years since NAFTA went into effect. So this article explores the present of Mexican economy and society, in particular rural Mexico, under NAFTA. According to the report from CEPR, Mexico has not fared well during the 23 years and the poverty has increased under NAFTA in spite of President Trump's suggestions.

The report recognizes that NAFTA was just one variable among others that could account for Mexico's poor economic performance over the past 23 years.

The first section of this article will focus on the historical background of the neo-liberal globalization and the rise of NAFTA. The second section confirms the performance of the Mexican economy under the drastic transformation of public policies induced by structural adjustment programs and trade liberalization based on NAFTA

The next section analyzes the relation between the neoliberal rural transformation and surge in number of Mexicans emigrating to the United States.

Finally, this article will describe the emergence of multiple forms of the crisis in human security, which are constituted by economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, community security, and political security. In this context, it's essential to think of the relation between food self-sufficiency and labor sovereignty.

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