THE AMERICAN CENTURY

Reinhold Wagnleitner
Henry Luce

The American Century

Life Magazine

17 February 1941: 61-65
The 20th century is the American Century.

Consider the 20th century. It is not only in the sense that we happen to live in it but ours also because it is America’s first century as a dominant power in the world.
We must undertake now to be the Good Samaritan of the entire world, to undertake to feed all the people of the world who as a result of this worldwide collapse of civilization are hungry and destitute.
HENRY LUCE

The United States was becoming "the sanctuary of the ideals of civilization... It now becomes our time to be the powerhouse from which the ideals spread throughout the world and do their mysterious work of lifting the life of mankind from the level of the beasts to what the Psalmist called a little lower than the angels."
HENRY LUCE

America as the dynamic center of ever widening spheres of enterprise, America as the training center of skillful servants of mankind, America as the Good Samaritan, really believing again that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and America as the powerhouse of the ideals of Freedom and Justice - out of these elements surely can be fashioned a vision of the 20th century to which we can and will devote ourselves in joy and gladness and vigor and enthusiasm.
It is in this spirit that all of us are called, each to his own measure of capacity, and each in the widest horizon of his vision, to create the first great American Century.
US-EMPIRE

Monroe Doctrine (1823)
The Americas
Wars against Mexico
The Civil War
First the Caribbean, then the islands of the Pacific Ocean, finally China
Hawaii, Samoa, Midland Islands
Spanish American War (1898), Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines
US-EMPIRE

World War I
New York replaces London as financial capital of the world
Hollywood and Jazz replace European cultural hegemony
Political isolationism vs. global economic internationalism

World War II
The Cold War – bipolar world
Post Cold War period – unipolar world
Theodore Roosevelt
Woodrow Wilson
Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Harry S. Truman
John F. Kennedy
Richard M. Nixon
Jimmy Carter

Ronald Reagan

George Bush, sr.

Bill Clinton

George W. Bush

William J. Fulbright – Fulbright Program 1946
POLITICAL, MILITARY, FINANCIAL and ECONOMIC HEGEMONY
EQUALS

GEOPOLITICAL AESTHETICS of the AMERICAN CENTURY
Hollywood movies and their paraphernalia have established themselves as the global cultural matrix of geopolitical aesthetics, in which the parochial universe of US-shooting sites transmorphed into a global landscape for representing the kaleidoscope of human emotions.
Likewise, the internet, despite all tendencies of traffic growth in Europe, Asia and Latin America, essentially has remained

**A VIRTUAL US-AMERICAN SPACE**

where US-citizens are the only ones not having to produce a passport in the form of their country suffix when logging on.

And 90 percent of all information stored in computers globally is stored in the English language.
The two most explosive equations of the 20th century:

\[ E = mc^2 \]

American products = American lifestyle = freedom
Louis Armstrong
Duke Ellington
Miles Davis
Ray Charles
Little Richard
Elvis Presley
Bob Dylan
Public Enemy
End of Cold War

Gennadi Gerasimov

The BREZHNEV DOCTRINE is dead.

We now follow the FRANK SINATRA DOCTRINE.

I DO IT MY WAY
We have a single system and in that system the only question is the price at which the proletariat is to be bought and sold, the bread and circuses.
INTERMISSION
THE FIVE WARS OF GLOBALISATION

- The illegal trade with
  - HUMANS
  - DRUGS
  - WEAPONS
  - INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
  - and MONEY
FULL SPECTRUM DOMINANCE

- Joint Vision 2020: Approval Authority: General Henry H. Shelton, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- Office of Primary Responsibility: Director for Strategic Plans and Policy, J5; Strategy Division
- Published by: US Government Printing Office, Washington DC, June 2000
FULL SPECTRUM DOMINANCE

- no serious threat from any other state to be expected

- BUT:

- serious deepening of gap between HAVES and HAVENOTS

- THEREFORE:

- FULL SPECTRUM DOMINANCE for any foreseeable conflict =
FULL SPECTRUM DOMINANCE

- Dominance on land
- Dominance on sea
- Dominance in air
- Dominance in Space
FULL SPECTRUM DOMINANCE

The HAVES

vs.

The HAVENOTS
FULL SPECTRUM DOMINANCE

BREAD AND CIRCUSES FOR THE HAVES

VS.

WAR AND TERROR FOR THE HAVENOTS
Bob Marley,
"Them Belly Full (But We Hungry)"
from Album *Natty Dread* 1974

Them belly full but we hungry.
A hungry mob is a angry mob.
A rain a-fall but the dirt it tough.
A pot a-cook but the food no 'nough.

You're gonna dance to JAH music, dance.
We're gonna dance to JAH music, dance.
Forget your troubles and dance.
Forget your sorrow and dance.
Forget your sickness and dance.
Forget your weakness and dance.

Cost of living get so high,
Rich and poor, they start a cry.
Now the weak must get strong.
They say, "Oh, what a tribulation."
Them belly full but we hungry.
A hungry mob is a angry mob.
A rain a-fall but the dirt it tough.
A pot a-cook but the food no 'nough.

We're gonna chuck to JAH music,
chuckin,
We're chuckin' to JAH music, we're chuckin'.
A belly full but them hungry.
A hungry mob is a angry mob.
A rain a-fall but the dirt it tough.
A pot a-cook but the food no 'nough.

A hungry man is a angry man.
A rain a-fall but the dirt it tough.
A pot a-cook but the food no 'nough.
A pot a-cook but the food no 'nough.
A pot a-cook but the food no 'nough.
A hungry mob is a angry mob.
Only he who is fed can pursue dignified matters.
INTERMISSION

Gore Vidal, *Empire* (1987)
War is the ultimate form of economic competition.

Russia, to survive, must undergo a social revolution internally and/or expand externally. She will try to move into Shansi province, richest prize in the world.

Should Russia and Germany combine...
All civilization is centralization.

All centralization is economy.

Under economical centralization, Asia is cheaper than Europe.

The world tends to economic centralization.

Therefore, Asia tends to survive and Europe to perish.
We cannot maintain an empire in the Orient and maintain a republic in America.
Every argument that can be made for the Filipinos could be made for the Apaches... And every word that can be said for Aguinaldo could be said for Sitting Bull. As peace, order, and prosperity followed our expansion over the land of the Indians, so they will follow us in the Philippines.
In another fifty years the white race will have to reconquer the tropics by war and nomadic invasion, or be shut up north of the 50th parallel.
THE FOUR HORSEMEN

- Theodore Roosevelt
- Brooks Adams
- Henry Cabot Lodge
- Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783* (1890)
THE FOUR HORSEMEN

- American maritime power versus Russian landmasses

- The ultimate nightmare was the potential alliance between Russia and Germany
What was their project?

- Copy England
- USA like England are an island state, they can only exert global dominance through sea power
- Build a great navy to acquire colonial possessions
- But navies are expensive
- The wealth of the new colonies must pay for the fleets
- The more colonies acquired, the more ships
- The more ships, the more empire
INTERMISSION
J. William Fulbright
THE ARROGANCE OF POWER,
1966

The attitude above all others which I feel sure is no longer valid is the arrogance of power, the tendency of great nations to equate power with virtue and major responsibilities with a universal mission.
The dilemmas involved are preeminently American dilemmas, not because America has weaknesses that others do not have, but because America is powerful as no nation has ever been before and the discrepancy between its power and the power of others appears to be increasing....
Elliott Abrams  Gary Bauer  William J. Bennett  Jeb Bush

Dick Cheney  Eliot A. Cohen  Midge Decter  Paula Dobriansky  Steve Forbes

Aaron Friedberg  Francis Fukuyama  Frank Gaffney  Fred C. Ikle

Donald Kagan  Zalmay Khalilzad  I. Lewis Libby  Norman Podhoreetz

Dan Quayle  Peter W. Rodman  Stephen P. Rosen  Henry S. Rowen

Donald Rumsfeld  Vin Weber  George Weigel  Paul Wolfowitz
THE PROJECT FOR A NEW AMERICAN CENTURY

FULL SPECTRUM DOMINANCE

PLUS

AN EMPIRE OF BASES
AN EMPIRE OF BASES

According to the Defense Department's annual "Base Structure Report" for fiscal year 2003, which itemizes foreign and domestic U.S. military real estate, the Pentagon currently owns or rents 702 overseas bases in about 130 countries and has another 6,000 bases in the United States and its territories.
Pentagon bureaucrats calculate that it would require at least $113.2 billion to replace just the foreign bases - surely far too low a figure but still larger than the gross domestic product of most countries - and an estimated $591,519.8 million to replace all of them.
The military high command deploys to our overseas bases some 253,300 uniformed personnel, plus an equal number of dependents and Department of Defense civilian officials, and employs an additional 44,446 locally hired foreigners.
The Pentagon claims that these bases contain 44,870 barracks, hangars, hospitals, and other buildings, which it owns, and that it leases 4,844 more.
These numbers, although staggeringly large, do not begin to cover all the actual bases we occupy globally. The 2003 Base Status Report fails to mention, for instance, any garrisons in Kosovo - even though it is the site of the huge Camp Bondsteel, built in 1999 and maintained ever since by Kellogg, Brown & Root.
AN EMPIRE OF BASES

The Report similarly omits bases in Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, and Uzbekistan, although the U.S. military has established colossal base structures throughout the so-called arc of instability in the two-and-a-half years since 9/11.

The US military deploys well over half a million soldiers, spies, technicians, teachers, dependents, and civilian contractors in other nations.
AN EMPIRE OF BASES

For Okinawa, the southernmost island of Japan, which has been an American military colony for the past 58 years, the report deceptively lists only one Marine base, Camp Butler, when in fact Okinawa "hosts" ten Marine Corps bases, including Marine Corps Air Station Futenma occupying 1,186 acres in the center of that modest-sized island's second largest city. (Manhattan's Central Park, by contrast, is only 843 acres.)
AN EMPIRE OF BASES

At present the United States forces are building or planning 14 permanent bases (called enduring bases) in Iraq.
AN EMPIRE OF BASES

The Pentagon similarly fails to note all of the $5-billion-worth of military and espionage installations in Britain, which have long been conveniently disguised as Royal Air Force bases.

If there were an honest count, the actual size of the US military empire would probably top 1,000 different bases in other people's countries, but no one - possibly not even the Pentagon - knows the exact number for sure, although it has been distinctly on the rise in recent years.
To dominate the oceans and seas of the world, the USA are creating some thirteen naval task forces built around aircraft carriers whose names sum up our martial heritage - Kitty Hawk, Constellation, Enterprise, John F. Kennedy, Nimitz, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Carl Vinson, Theodore Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, John C. Stennis, Harry S. Truman, and Ronald Reagan.
AN EMPIRE OF BASES

We operate numerous secret bases outside our territory to monitor what the people of the world, including our own citizens, are saying, faxing, or e-mailing to one another.
AN EMPIRE OF Bases

- Lily Pads
- Footprints
- A globe-girding BASEWORLD
- of the CORE
- against the GAP
Budget Demands of Administration of President George W. Bush for Military Expenditures (in Billion US-Dollars)

- FY03 382.2
- FY04 399.1
- FY05 419.6
- FY06 439.7
- FY07 460.0
- FY08 480.4
- FY09 502.7
- TOTAL 2,701.5
The US military budget is almost as much as the rest of the world's.

The US military budget is more than 8 times larger than the Chinese budget, the second largest spender.

The US military budget is more than 29 times as large as the combined spending of the seven “rogue” states (Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria) who spent $14.4 billion.
- It is more than the combined spending of the next twenty three nations.

- The United States and its close allies account for some two thirds to three-quarters of all military spending, depending on who you count as close allies (typically NATO countries, Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan and South Korea)

- The seven potential “enemies,” Russia, and China together spend $116.2 billion, 27.6% of the U.S. military budget.
U. S. Military Spending vs. the World in billion dollars
1993
http://www.globalissues.org/Geopolitics/ArmsTrade/Spending.asp
US Military Expenses 2000

per Minute

$ 589.802
€ 666.072,78
ATS 9.165.361,26

U.S. Military Spending vs. The World
(2000 $ in Billions)
The mission of the US military today is to close the gap between those countries, which are tied into international financial flows, and the rest. All regions, which are not connected to globalization, which is dominated by the American economy, constitute a definite security risk and are therefore a case for our forces.
CORE and GAP
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Mapping America's War on Terrorism: An Aggressive New Strategy

The maps on these pages show all United States military responses to global crises from 1990 to 2002. Notice that a pattern emerges: Any time American troops show up—either in war or peacekeeping missions—it tends to be in a place that is relatively disconnected from the world, where globalization hasn't taken hold because of a repressive regime, ancient poverty, or the lack of a robust legal system. In these places, there's lots of global terrorism. Draw a line around these military engagements, and you've got what I call the Non-Integrating Gap. Everywhere else is the Functioning Core. The goal of this new strategy is simple: Shrink the Gap. Don't contain it, shrink it.

— Thomas P. M. Barnett

Map Key:
- U.S. Military Responses Since 1990
  - Combat
  - Show of force
  - Contingency positioning, reconnaissance
  - Information, security
  - Peacekeeping

Future hot spot

The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect any official policy of the U.S. government.
Table 1 – Examples of key resources involved in wars during the 1990s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Integrated resources</th>
<th>Prospective resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Opium/heroin, emeralds</td>
<td>Natural gas and oil route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Oil, diamonds, timber, ivory</td>
<td>Oil, uranium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma/Myanmar</td>
<td>Rubies, timber, heroin</td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Timber, rubies, sculptures</td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Oil, uranium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chechnya</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oil route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Oil, heroin, cocaine, gold, coal, emeralds</td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep of Congo</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR Congo</td>
<td>Copper, cobalt, diamonds, gold</td>
<td>Uranium, Oil, minerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Timor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia/Aceh</td>
<td>Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraq/Kuwait</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Hashish, heroin</td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Iron, diamonds, timber, rubber, drugs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Hydropower, shrimps, ivory, timber</td>
<td>Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea (Bougainville)</td>
<td>Copper</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Timber, marijuana</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Senegal (Casamance)</td>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Diamonds, rutile, bauxite</td>
<td>Diamonds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Bananas, camels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Oil, cattle, timber</td>
<td>Oil, gold</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey/Kurdistan</td>
<td>Heroin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Sahara</td>
<td>Phosphates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Papua/Tron Jaya (Indonesia)</td>
<td>Copper, timber</td>
<td>Oil, hydropower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Integrated resources are currently exploited and directly involved in the conflict. Prospective resources are not yet, or not anymore, exploited, but can be indirectly involved in the conflict as belligerents and their backers hope to exploit these resources in the future.
OIL MAP
Near and Middle East
US Military Bases
Near and Middle East
Oil Map in Detail
http://www.spiegel.de/politik/ausland/0,1518,239559,00.html
# Top Ten U.S. Military Corporations, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporation</th>
<th>Revenues</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lockheed Martin Corp.</td>
<td>$17.0 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boeing Co.</td>
<td>$16.6 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northrop Grumman Corp.</td>
<td>$8.7 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raytheon Co.</td>
<td>$7.0 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Dynamics Corp.</td>
<td>$7.0 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Technologies Corp.</td>
<td>$3.6 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science Applications International Corp.</td>
<td>$2.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRW Inc.</td>
<td>$2.0 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Net, Inc.</td>
<td>$1.7 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc.</td>
<td>$1.7 billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>RANK</td>
<td>PARENT COMPANY</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>A M E C PLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>A P MOLLER GRUPPEN</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>A T &amp; T CORP</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>AEROSPACE CORPORATION, THE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>ALLIANT TECHSYSTEMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>AMERSOURCERBERGEN CORPORATION</td>
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<td>ARTEON INTERNATIONAL CORPORATI</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>ARINC, INCORPORATED</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>B A E SYSTEMS PLC</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td>B P PLC</td>
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<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>BAHRAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY, THE</td>
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<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE</td>
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<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>BEARINGPOINT, INC</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>BECHTEL GROUP, INC</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>BOEING COMPANY, THE</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>BOOZ ALLEN &amp; HAMILTON INC</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>CACI INTERNATIONAL INC</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>CALTEX TRADING AND TRANSPORT COR</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>CARDINAL HEALTH, INC</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>CHSM MILL COMPANIES, LTD</td>
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<td>CHARLES STARK DRAPER LABORATOR CORPORATION</td>
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<td>CHUGACH ALASKA CORPORATION</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>CUBIC CORPORATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>DAY &amp; ZIMMERMANN GROUP INC</td>
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<td>DELL COMPUTER CORPORATION</td>
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<td>DYNACORP</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORP</td>
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<td>ENGINEERED SUPPORT SYSTEMS INC</td>
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<td>EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC</td>
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<td>FEDEX CORP</td>
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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>FOSTER WHEELER LTD</td>
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<td>76</td>
<td>GENERAL ATOMIC TECHNOLOGIES CO</td>
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<td>GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION</td>
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<td>GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY INC</td>
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<td>GM GULF DEFENSE GROUP LLC, JV</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>GOODRICH CORPORATION</td>
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<td>GOVERNMENT OF CANADA</td>
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<td>GREAT LAKES DREDGE &amp; DOCK CORP</td>
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<td>GTE CORP</td>
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<td>HALLIBURTON COMPANY</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>HARRIS CORPORATION</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>HEALTH NET INC</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>HENSCHEL PHILIPS CONSTRUCTION</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>HUMANA INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>I T T INDUSTRIES, INC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINE</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Military Research Budgets in G-8 Countries

Staatliche Haushaltsmittel für Forschung und Entwicklung 2000 (Mrz. Dollar)

Anteil am Forschungs- und Entwicklungsbudget:
- Rüstungssektor
- Ziviler Sektor

Quelle: National Science Foundation (NSF), Science and engineering indicators 2002.

Ausgaben für militärische Forschung in den G-8-Ländern
Angaben in Mio. Euro

Anteil der Ausgaben für Rüstungsforschung
aus den staatlichen Gesamtausgaben für
Forschung und Entwicklung, 2000

Sellers and Buyers in Arms Trade

The map illustrates the global arms trade, with each country or region represented by a pie chart indicating their share of exports.

- **USA**: Major exporter, with exports amounting to 19.5%.
- **Russia**: Significant exporter, with 5.5%.
- **Japan**: Exporting 3.5%.
- **Taiwan**: Exports 12%.
- **Indonesia**: Exporting 1.4%.
- **Malaysia**: 1.6%.
- **Europe**: Showing a significant share, though exact percentage not specified.
- **Africa**: Exporting 3%.
- **Gulf States**: Exporting 15%.
- **Egypt**: 3.5%.
- **Israel**: 3%.
- **Pakistan**: 2.5%.
- **China**: 5%.

Additional countries and regions are also represented, with the map highlighting the distribution and volume of arms trade. The source is cited as SIPRI Yearbook 2001: Arms transfers, disarmament and international security, Oxford University Press.
U.S. Market Share of World Wide Arms Sales

From 1993 to 1997, the U.S. government sold, approved, or gave away $190 billion in weapons to virtually every nation on earth.

http://www.motherjones.com/arms/
Who Really Helps the Poor?

In the first annual CGD/FP Commitment to Development Index, the Netherlands garners the top ranking due to its pro-poor aid, trade, investment, and environmental policies. Other small nations, such as Denmark and New Zealand, also perform well.
Lance Cpl. James Blake Miller
REMEMBER WHEN THEY WOULD JUST COME IN AND BURN OUR VILLAGES?
Transformation: In the post-Soviet era, American capitalism and American technology have become the world’s engine of change.

TIME, 28 May 1998
GEOPOLITICAL ESTHETICS
THE FINAL MERGER
The Six Leading Media Conglomerates

- AOL-Time Warner
- The Walt Disney Corporation
- Bertelsmann
- Viacom
- News Corporation
- Vivendi Universal
During the Bush years, 92 percent of the nearly $1 trillion increase in publicly held debt has been financed by foreign lenders. Foreign ownership of Treasuries has tripled from the peak of the Reagan deficits in 1983. Because of this enormous dependency, anything that might affect foreign lenders' willingness to invest in Treasuries - including dismay over the United States' long-term fiscal disarray, better investment opportunities elsewhere, or geopolitical or economic strife - could cause the dollar to tank.
Globale Leitwährung

Die größten Halter von Dollar-Reserven

in Milliarden Dollar

Japan 462,3
China 270,6
Taiwan 162,3
Südkorea 121,4
Hongkong 111,9
Singapur 82,0
USA 80,4
Indien 68,2
Deutschland 56,4
Mexiko 50,6

Quelle: IWF

Anteile an den Währungsreserven der Zentralbanken

1999 2000 2001 2002* 2003*

Euro

Dollar

Quelle: Business Week

*geschätzt
Neues Russland

Supermacht USA

Ehrengängiges China
Das Reich der Mitte zeichnet sich durch anhaltend starkes Wirtschaftswachstum aus. Vor allem die Amerikaner fürchten ein militärisches Erstarken. Doch noch können sich die Machthaber in Peking nicht mit der Supermacht USA messen.

Junge Macht Indien
Der neueste Mitspieler im Wettbewerb der Großen gewinnt seine Stärke durch eine funktionierende Demokratie und sein gesteigertes Selbstbewusstsein als Atommacht. Experten fürchten Indiens Bereitschaft, dieses Potenzial im Konflikt mit Pakistan einzusetzen.

Baustelle Europa
Trade-Weighted Dollar vs US Current Account Deficit

- Blue line: Trade-weighted exchange index of the US dollar
- Red line: Balance of payments: Balance on current account ($billions)

http://www.economagic.com
The chart above shows the deficit rose to a whopping US$166.2 billion for the second quarter of 2004. Annualized, that's $664.8 billion, or approaching 6.5% of US gross domestic product.
The United States is now borrowing about $540 billion per year from the rest of the world to pay for the overall deficit funding Americans' consumption of goods and services and US foreign transfers. This unprecedented current-account deficit is paid through direct lending and the net sales of US assets to foreign business or persons: everything from stocks and bonds to corporations and real estate. The United States imports roughly $4 billion of foreign capital each day, half of that to cover the current-account deficit and the other half to finance investments abroad. At 5.4% of GDP [gross domestic product] in the first quarter of 2004, the deficit is substantially higher than its previous record (3.5% of GDP) in 1987, when the dollar fell by a third and the stock market took its "Black Monday" plunge.
McWoos?
In the post-Soviet era, American capitalism and American technology have become the world's engine of change.
EUROPE vs. HOLLYWOOD
The struggle to contain the American film colossus
Here Comes Mickey!

Euro Disneyland—And the American Cultural Invasion
WORLD & FRIEND
Love that pianist, that lady, that tickety, and that American way of life.

2.3 CEO Pay as a Multiple of Average Worker Pay, 1960-2001

Source: *Business Week*, annual surveys of executive compensation. Each year, *Business Week* surveys executive pay at 360 to 365 of what it terms "the largest U.S. corporations," covering 36 industries. The list of companies in the survey changes from year to year. Other sources of CEO pay data are the *Wall Street Journal* and *Forbes Magazine.*
2.4 Increase in CEO Pay, Worker Pay, and Inflation, 1990-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>CEO Pay</th>
<th>Worker Pay</th>
<th>Inflation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>+463%</td>
<td>+42%</td>
<td>+36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1 Change in Family Income, 1947-79 and 1979-2001

**Rising Together:**
Change in Family Income, 1947-79
by Quintile and Top 5%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Bottom 20%</th>
<th>Second 20%</th>
<th>Middle 20%</th>
<th>Fourth 20%</th>
<th>Top 20%</th>
<th>Top 5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income Range</td>
<td>up to $9,961</td>
<td>$9,961 - $16,215</td>
<td>$16,215 - $22,972</td>
<td>$22,972 - $31,632</td>
<td>$31,632 and up</td>
<td>$50,740 and up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Change</td>
<td>+116%</td>
<td>+100%</td>
<td>+111%</td>
<td>+14%</td>
<td>+99%</td>
<td>+98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Drifting Apart:**
Change in Family Income, 1979-2001
by Quintile and Top 5%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quintile</th>
<th>Bottom 20%</th>
<th>Second 20%</th>
<th>Middle 20%</th>
<th>Fourth 20%</th>
<th>Top 20%</th>
<th>Top 5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income Range</td>
<td>up to $29,000</td>
<td>$29,000 - $41,127</td>
<td>$41,127 - $62,500</td>
<td>$62,500 - $94,150</td>
<td>$94,150 and up</td>
<td>$164,104 and up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Change</td>
<td>+3%</td>
<td>+11%</td>
<td>+17%</td>
<td>+26%</td>
<td>+53%</td>
<td>+61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:**
### Change in After-Tax Family Income, 1979-97

#### Change in After-Tax Family Income 1979-97

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bottom 20%</th>
<th>Second 20%</th>
<th>Middle 20%</th>
<th>Fourth 20%</th>
<th>Top 20%</th>
<th>Top 10%</th>
<th>Top 5%</th>
<th>Top 1%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>$10,900</td>
<td>$23,300</td>
<td>$33,800</td>
<td>$44,700</td>
<td>$79,100</td>
<td>$101,200</td>
<td>$132,600</td>
<td>$263,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>$10,800</td>
<td>$24,700</td>
<td>$37,200</td>
<td>$62,200</td>
<td>$121,000</td>
<td>$169,900</td>
<td>$245,900</td>
<td>$677,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>+6%</td>
<td>+10%</td>
<td>+17%</td>
<td>+53%</td>
<td>+68%</td>
<td>+85%</td>
<td>+157%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.10 Number of Millionaires in the U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,800,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>2,180,000</td>
<td>2,220,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Merrill Lynch / Gemini Consulting, *World Wealth Report 2000*, Figure 3, and Merrill Lynch / Cap Gemini Ernst & Young, *World Wealth Report 2001*, Figure 1.

### 1.11 Number of Millionaires in the World

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>1998</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,200,000</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>6,900,000</td>
<td>7,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### 1.12 Number of Billionaires in the U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>179</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### 1.13 Number of Billionaires in the World

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>212</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Change in Average Household Net Worth by Wealth Class

Change in Average Household Net Worth, 1983-98

1.1 Distribution of Net Worth (by population segments)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top 1%</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 4%</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 5%</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 10%</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next 20%</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle 20%</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 40%</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.5 The Racial Wealth Gap, 1983-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median Net Worth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$71,500</td>
<td>$84,900</td>
<td>$71,300</td>
<td>$65,200</td>
<td>$81,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>$4,300</td>
<td>$2,200</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>$2,300</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
<td>$4,300</td>
<td>$5,300</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median Financial Wealth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$19,900</td>
<td>$26,900</td>
<td>$21,900</td>
<td>$19,300</td>
<td>$37,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Homeownership Rate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>56.1%</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
<td>69.0%</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
<td>46.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
<td>44.4%</td>
<td>44.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Financial Wealth is Net Worth minus the value of owner-occupied housing.

1.5 Share of Total Ownership of Stocks, Mutual Funds, and Retirement Accounts, 1998

1.4 Top 1% Share of Household Wealth

In 2002, 2,019.234 people were enprisoned in the USA

- Since 1991 the rate of violent crime in the United States has fallen by about 20 percent, while the number of people in prison or jail has risen by 50 percent.
- While the crime rate is dropping, more and more people are being incarcerated. In just 20 years, from 1982 to 2002, the prison population mushroomed from 300,000 to 2 million prisoners. Today, the number of Americans under correctional control of prisons, jails, parole, or probation has passed 5 million.
- From 1852 to 1984 (132 years), California built 12 prisons.
- From 1984 to 1998 (14 years), California has opened 21 new prisons.
- From 1988 to 1998 (10 years), California built 1 state university and 1 University of California Campus.
- 70% of California prisoners are people of color.
The proportion of black men in prison about 60 percent is approximately 20 times the corresponding rate for white men.

About one half of the 2 million people in federal and state prisons and jails are African Americans.

92% of the people on death row nationwide have been convicted of killing white people.

About 5.5 million Americans, or one in fifty adults, had lost the ability to vote because of a felony conviction.

In 32 states, convicted offenders are not permitted to vote while on parole. In fourteen states, former prisoners who have fully served their terms remain disenfranchised, and in ten of these states, ex-felons are prohibited from voting for life.

Instructor's at state universities make on average between $32,000 and $37,000 per year, while prison guard salaries have more than doubled to $46,200.
Between 1990 and 1997, African-American male enrollment in CSU and UC systems decreased from 8974 to 8767 full-time students. During that same period of time, the total number of incarcerated black males increased from 32,145 to 44,617. The difference reveals that for every African-American male subtracted from a UC or CSU, 57 were added to a state correctional facility. The ratio of imprisoned African-American males to those in state universities is currently 5 to 1.

There are 690 prisoners per 100,000 United States residents, according to The Sentencing Project, a nonprofit prison research and advocacy organization in Washington. That rate is six times that of Canada and Australia, which are both around 110 prisoners per 100,000 residents, the project said, and five times that of any country in the European Union.
- African-Americans only constitute 12% of the US-population but 46% of all prisoners in the United States are black. Under California's "three-strikes law" African-Americans are sent to prison 13 times more often than whites. Although only 7% of the California population is black and blacks commit only 20% of all felonies, 43% of prisoners sentenced under this law are black. Of the more than 3,000 men and women on death row in the United States, 40% are black.

- 1999: The figures reveal the continuing, extraordinary magnitude of minority incarceration and the stark disparity in their rates of incarceration compared to those of whites. Out of a total population of 1,976,019 incarcerated in adult facilities, 1,239,946 or 63 percent are black or Latino, though these two groups constitute only 25 percent of the national population. The figures also demonstrate significant differences among the states in the extent of racial disparities.
In twelve states, between 10 and 15 percent of adult black men are incarcerated.

In ten states, between 5 and 10 percent of black adults are incarcerated.

In twelve states, black men are incarcerated at rates between twelve and sixteen times greater than those of white men.

In fifteen states, black women are incarcerated at rates between ten and thirty-five times greater than those of white women.

In six states, black youth under age eighteen are incarcerated in adult facilities at rates between twelve and twenty-five times greater than those of white youth.

- In nine states, between 4 and nearly 8 percent of adult Latino men are incarcerated.

- In twelve states, between 2 and 4 percent of Hispanic adults (men and women) are incarcerated.

- In ten states, Latino men are incarcerated at rates between five and nine times greater than those of white men.

- In eight states, Latina women are incarcerated at rates that are between four and seven times greater than those of white women.

- In four states, Hispanic youth under age eighteen are incarcerated in adult facilities at rates between seven and seventeen times greater than those of white youth.
K-Mart
Osterspielzeug 2003
The Stuff of Life

The stuff of life
BRAND SHOPS

APPAREL
BABY & TODDLER
HEALTH & BEAUTY
ELECTRONICS
ENTERTAINMENT
FOR THE HOME
JEWELRY
SPORTS
TOYS

TOYS

13 ITEMS [1 of 1]

G. I. Joe & Other Military

1. Combat Tank with 32 in. Figure
   Our Price: $49.99

2. G. I. Joe's Handcuff Control Aircraft Carrier
   Our Price: $49.99

3. Elite Force: WWII 2nd US Army Rangers – 12 in
   Our Price: $29.99

4. Elite Force: WWII 101st Airborne – 12 in
   Our Price: $29.99

5. G. I. Joe's Skidrow Helicopter with Rapid Fire Cannon
   Our Price: $19.99

6. Elite Force: WWII 2nd Polish Commando Unit – 12 in
   List Price: $39.99
   Our Price: $29.99

Disney

Harry Potter
He-Man
Little People
Monsters, Inc
Muppets & Sesame Street
Power Rangers
Rescue Heroes
Spider-man
Star Wars
Wrestling
Zoids
More Action Figures
Raubeiniger Investor

Das Imperium des Rupert Murdoch

News Corporation
Gründer: Rupert Murdoch
Familienanteil: 29%

Umsatz 2001: 13,8 Mrd. Dollar
Firmenwert: 14,6 Mrd. Dollar

WICHTIGE UNTERNEHMEN UND Beteiligungen

FERNSEHEN/KABELNETZ
- Fox Broadcasting USA
- Fox Cable Networks USA
- BSkyB Großbritannien
- Star TV China
- Foxtel Australien
- Sky Latin America laterneamerica

ZEITUNGEN
- The Times Großbritannien
- The Sunday Times Großbritannien
- The Sun Großbritannien
- News of the World Großbritannien
- The Daily Telegraph Australien
- The Australian Australien
- weitere rund 100 Zeitungstateln in Australien

FILM
- Twentieth Century Fox USA

BUCH
- HarperCollins USA

Umsatzanteil USA: 75%

Umsatzanteil Asien/Australien: 9%

Umsatzanteil Europa: 16%

Umsatzanteil Fernsehen: 27%

Umsatzanteil Presse/Buch: 32%

Umsatzanteil Kabel-TV: 11%
Globalisierung des US-Militärs

- Die USA haben in 63 Ländern der Welt Militärbasen
- Insgesamt stehen US-Truppen in 156 Ländern
- Nur in 45 Ländern ist das US-Militär nicht präsent
- Alleine seit dem 11. September 2001 errichteten die USA 13 Militärbasen in 7 Ländern
- Schon 2001 hatten die USA 255,065 Truppen im Ausland stationiert
- Die US-Verteidigungsministerium ist mit 845.441 Gebäuden auf 15,000.000 ha der größte Hausherr der Erde
Von USA unterstützte Diktatoren

- Abacha, General Sani, Nigeria
- Amin, Idi, Uganda
- Banzer, Colonel Hugo, Bolivia
- Batista, Fulgencio, Cuba
- Bolkiah, Sir Hassanal, Brunei
- Botha, P.W., South Africa
- Branco, General Humberto, Brazil
- Cedras, Raoul, Haiti
- Cerezo, Vinicio, Guatemala
- Chiang Kai-Shek, Taiwan
- Cordova, Roberto Suazo, Honduras
- Christiani, Alfredo, El Salvador
- Diem, Ngo Dihn, Vietnam
- Doe, General Samuel, Liberia
- Duvalier, Francois, Haiti
- Duvalier, Jean Claude, Haiti
- Fahd bin'Abdul-'Aziz, King of Saudi Arabia
- Franco, General Francisco, Spain
- Hassan II, Morocco
- Marcos, Ferdinand, Philippines
- Martinez, General Maximiliano Hernandez, El Salvador

Mobutu Sese Seko, Zaire
Noriega, General Manuel, Panama
Ozal, Turgut Turkey
Pahlevi, Shah Mohammed Reza, Iran
Papadopoulos, George, Greece
Park Chung Hee, South Korea
Pinochet, General Augusto, Chile
Pol Pot, Cambodia
Rabuka, General Sitiveni, Fiji
Montt, General Efrain Rios, Guatemala
Salassie, Haile, Ethiopia
Salazar, Antonio de Oliveira, Portugal
Somoza, Anastasio Jr., Nicaragua
Somoza, Anastasio, Sr., Nicaragua
Smith, Ian, Rhodesia
Stroessner, Alfredo, Paraguay
Suharto, General, Indonesia
Trujillo, Rafael Leonidas, Dominican Republic
Videla, General Jorge Rafael, Argentina
Zia Ul-Haq, Mohammed, Pakistan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zeitraum</th>
<th>Zahlen</th>
<th>Zeitraum</th>
<th>Zahlen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1821-1830</td>
<td>140.000</td>
<td>1831-1840</td>
<td>600.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841-1850</td>
<td>1,700.000</td>
<td>1851-1860</td>
<td>2,600.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861-1870</td>
<td>2,300.000</td>
<td>1871-1880</td>
<td>2,800.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881-1890</td>
<td>5,200.000</td>
<td>1891-1900</td>
<td>3,700.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901-1910</td>
<td>8,800.000</td>
<td>1911-1920</td>
<td>5,700.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921-1930</td>
<td>4,100.000</td>
<td>1931-1940</td>
<td>530.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-1950</td>
<td>1,000.000</td>
<td>1951-1960</td>
<td>2,500.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>plus 2,500.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Geburtsländer der nicht in den USA geborenen Einwohner der USA, 1900–2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reihung der zehn führenden Länder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Deutschland 2,663.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Irland 1,615.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kanada 1,180.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. GB 1,168.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Schweden 582.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Italien 484.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Russland 424.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Polen 383.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Norwegen 336.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Österr.-Ungarn 276.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1900</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico 7,841.000</td>
<td>China 1,391.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indien 1,222.000</td>
<td>Philippinen 1,007.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuba 952.000</td>
<td>Vietnam 863.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador 765.000</td>
<td>Korea 701.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominikanische Rep. 692.000</td>
<td>Kanada 678.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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