Fifth Lecture Technology and Power

Technology and capital accumulation

- · Neoclassical: production function, inputs, utils, quantitative equivalence, marginal productivity
- · Marxist: value equation, labour, abstract labour, quantitative equivalence, exploitation
- · Veblen: hologramic production, no distinct factors, quality-to-quantity conversion, power

John Kenneth Galbraith and The New Industrial State

- The context: large units, collectivist ideology, new theories of society
- · The giant corporation: oligopoly/collusion, high and stable earnings, dispersed ownership
- · The "managerial corproation"
- The state: large size, micro/macro intervention, planning, welfare/warfare
- · The business-labour accord
- Has the "market" been compromised?
- Has conflict disappeared?

Scarcity and power

- · Land and feudalism giving way to colonialism
- · Capital and capitalism giving way to modern technology
- "Organization" and the rise of the Technostructure

The giant corporation

- · Cost and economies of scale
- Price and monopoly power
- The dictatorship of profit maximization
- Modern technology: division of labour, complexity, integration, roundabout processes, certainty of demand
- Does technology exist for the corporation, or the corporation for technology?
- · The end of profit maximization

Who is in control?

- The conventional hierarchy: shareholders, board of directors, executives/managers, workers
- Technical experts, decision experts, and the collective imperative
- Dispersed ownership and the Principal/Agent problem
- · Technostructure: the new principal-agent

The purpose of control

- · Passive profit maximization: the market rules
- Active planning: the Tecnostructure rules
- · Autonomy: keeping shareholders and creditors at bay
- The survival of the Technostructure: from profit maximization to sales maximization
- · Motivation: pecuniary, identification, adapatation

Some questions

- · Can a (techno)structure have power?
- · Has capital declined?

Lewis Mumford and The Myth of the Machine

- Technology: material versus symbolic
- Language: the magic of self control
- · Language: the first prerequisite/model of technology
- · Types of technology: democratic vs. authoritarian
- Ideal types of society: Neolithic vs. power civilization
- · Acceptance of death, fear of death

Neolithic society

- · Abundance: material and biological
- · Limited division of labour, equality, lack of systemic violence
- · Inventions: morality, self-discipline, systematic cooperation, order and foresight
- Limitations: closure to the outside, suspicion, pettiness, inevitable stagnation

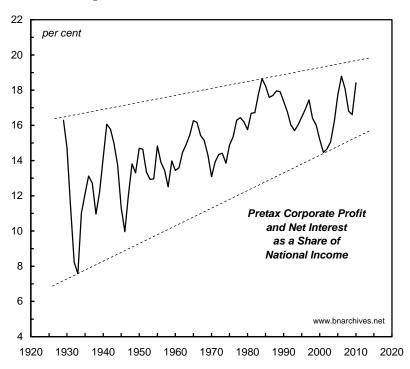
Power civilization

- · Material fragility: complexity and the risk of total loss
- · Hierarchical, absolute power
- Symbolic drives: the discovery of the cosmos
- Sun gods, astrology, mathematics, written language
- The threat of infinity: human mortality
- The promise of infinity: human capabilities
- The Mega-machine and the quest for immortality: imitating the cosmic order on earth

The Mega-machine

- Components: labour, army, bureaucracy
- Control: royalty and clergy
- · Minute division of labour, rigid segmentation, strict discipline
- · Reuleaux definition and the social machine
- Visible output vs. inner drive: power for the sake of power

Capital Share of Income in the United States



 $\mbox{*}$ Including capital consumption allowance and inventory valuation adjustment.

SOURCE: Updated from Nitzan, Jonathan. 1998. <u>Differential Accumulation: Toward a New Political Economy of Capital.</u> Review of International Political Economy 5 (2): 203. Original data from U.S. Department of Commerce through Global Insight (series codes: ZBECON for pre-tax corporate profit; INTNETAMISC for net interest; YN for national income). Last data point: 2010.