ECONOMIC CRISIS AND SOCIAL STRUGGLES IN THE IMPERIALIST CLASH

The summer school addresses the topic of the economic crisis in the imperialist clash, discussing its structural causes, financial aspects, social consequences, recovery policies and popular reactions.

The School’s lecturers come from the Universities of Brescia, Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Venezuela. Courses are held face-to-face, with videoconference connections from Latin America.

The course is aimed at students, researchers, curious and militant people. No academic qualification or theoretical requirement is required. Selection is based on CV and a letter of motivation to be sent to Professor Giulio Palermo (giulio.palermo@unibs.it).

Lessons are held at the Department of Economics and Management premises from 10 to 14 July.

The course is entirely free of charge.

For university students: participation in the course allows the acquisition of 1 cfu.

PROGRAM

This course approaches the study of the crisis from a Marxist theoretical perspective. The theoretical tools acquired are then used to critically interpret the current socio-economic crisis.

From a strictly economic point of view, the crisis is presented as a clash between imperialist blocs for energy control and to impose new technologies and related new modes of exploitation at the planetary level.

The pandemic, beyond its effects on health, has abruptly accelerated this intra-capital clash between high tech and traditional sectors: the former are the big winners of the anti-pandemic measures and national and international recovery plans; the latter, are the big losers, from tourism to transportation, passing through small-scale catering, agriculture and industry, all sectors that must downsize, transform and let them pass under the control of the new high tech and green giants.

Within this framework, class struggle has taken an abrupt leap backwards leading to a complete redefinition of basic freedoms, workers' rights, students' rights, and every social category.

The Russian-Ukrainian conflict further increases the internal contradictions and tensions within the European Union and unloads on the European working class the costs of the international confrontation between the United States and China in the conquest of European markets.
The monetary tightening, which has just begun, will do the rest, driving less sound businesses especially in traditional sectors into bankruptcy and exposing the most indebted countries to the risk of default.