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## Confessions of an economic hitman pdf drive

John Perkins's book *This article is about the book. For the Anti-Flag song, see For Blood and Empire. Confessions of an Economic Hit Man* Author John Perkins Language English Publisher Berrett-Koehler Publishers Publication dated 2004 Pages 250 ISBN 0-452-28708-1 OCLC 55138900 *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man* is a semi-autobiographical book written by John Perkins, first published in 2004. [2] The book provides Perkins' account of his career with boston-based engineering consulting firm Chas. T. Main. According to Perkins, his job at the company was to persuade leaders of underdeveloped countries to accept significant development loans for major construction and engineering projects. Ensuring that these projects have been contracted with U.S. companies, such loans provide political influence to the United States and access to natural resources for American companies.[1]:15, 239 thus primarily helping wealthy families and local elites , not the poor. Recommending a corporatocracy and greedy system (rather than a unilateral conspiracy), Perkins claimed the involvement of the National Security Agency (NSA), with whom he had interviewed for a job before joining Main. According to the author, this interview effectively formed an independent examination that led to his next hiring as an 'economic hit man' by Einar Greve,[3] the company's vice president (and alleged NSA liaison). According to Perkins, he began writing *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man* in the 1980s, but threats or bribes always persuaded [him] to stop. The book heavily criticizes U.S. foreign policy and the widely accepted notion that all economic growth benefits humanity, and the greater the growth, the more widespread the benefits. [1]:xii Perkins argues that, in many cases, only a fraction of the population benefits at the expense of the rest, pointing out, for example, the increase in income inequality, where according to which large U.S. corporations exploit cheap labor and oil companies destroy the local environment. [1]:xii Perkins describes what he calls a corporatocracy and greed system as the motivation behind the establishment of the United States as a global empire in which he acts as an economic hit man to expand its influence. Perkins' function, according to the book, is to persuade political and financial leaders of developing countries to accept huge development loans from institutions like the World Bank and USAID. Saddled with debts they could not hope to pay, such countries would then be forced to accept political pressure from the United States on a range of issues. Perkins argues that these countries have been politically effectively disabled, with their wealth gaps being pushed wider their long-term economy is paralyzed. In this capacity, Perkins recounts his meetings with several prominent individuals, including Graham Greene and Omar Torrijos. Perkins Perkins The role of an economic hit man is as follows: Man hit economists (EHMs) are highly paid professionals who deceive countries across the globe out of trillions of dollars. They funnel money from the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and other foreign aid organizations into the co-funds of large corporations and the pockets of a few wealthy families who control the planet's natural resources. Their tools include fraudulent financial reports, election fraud, bonuses, extortion, sex and murder. They play an old game like empire, but one that has taken on new and scary dimensions during this time of globalization. Denying the conspiracy Perkins repeatedly denied the existence of a conspiracy:[4] I was originally employed when I was in business school in the late sixties by the National Security Agency, the nation's largest and least understood spy agency; but I finally worked for private corporations. The man who really hit the economy first came back in the early 1950s, Kermit Roosevelt Jr., Teddy's nephew, who defeated the Iranian government, a democratic elected government, who was Mossadegh's government of the year; and he was very successful in doing this without any bloodshed—yes, there was a bit of bloodshed, but without military intervention, spending only millions of dollars, and replacing Mossadegh with the Shah of Iran. At the time, we understood that this idea of men hitting economics was an extremely good one. We don't have to worry about the threat of war with Russia when we've done it this way. The problem with that is that Roosevelt is a C.I.A. agent. If he's caught, we're going to be in a lot of trouble. It would be very embarrassing. So at that point, the decision was made to use organizations like the C.I.A. and the N.S.A. to recruit potential economic hit men like me and then send us to work for private consulting firms, engineering companies, construction companies , so that if we were caught, there would be no connection to the government. — John Perkins, November 4, 2004, Democracy Now!, interview Reception and criticism Although the accuracy of the content was questioned, the book did well in terms of sales, placing it on the bestseller lists of both the New York Times and Amazon. [5] The Washington Post's commentator Sebastian Mallaby reacted strongly to Perkins's book: This man was an effervescent conspiracy theorist, a pointless peddler, and his book, *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man*, was a bestseller. [6] This allegation was brought against Perkins despite the fact that he denounced conspiracy thinking in many parts of the book itself. [1]:217 Mallaby, who spent 13 years writing for London and wrote a highly rated biography of World Bank chief James Wolfensohn,[7] Wolfensohn,[7] that Perkins' conception of international finance was largely a dream and that his fundamental controversies were entirely false. [6] For example, he pointed out that Indonesia reduced infant mortality and illiteracy rates by two-thirds after economists persuaded its leaders to borrow money in 1970. He also disputed Perkins' claim that 51 of the world's top 100 economies belong to companies. [8] A value-added comparison showed that 29 countries were in the top 100, while the rest were companies. [9] Other sources, including articles in *The New York Times* and *Boston Magazine*, as well as a press release issued by the U.S. State Department (DOS), mentioned the lack of documents or evidence to ate to ate claims that the NSA was involved in hiring Chas T. Main. In addition, the author of the DOS release states that the NSA is a codemaking and codebreaking organization, not an economic organization and that its duties do not involve anything remotely like putting economists in private companies to increase foreign debt. [10] Economic historian Niall Ferguson writes in *The Ascent of Money* that Perkins' contention that the leaders of Ecuador (President Jaime Roldós Aguilera) and Panama (General Omar Torrijos) were assassinated by U.S. agents for protesting the interests of their country's foreign debt owners seemed a bit odd. [11] This would be due to the fact that, in the 1970s, the amount that the United States had loaned to Ecuador and Panama accounted for less than 0.4% of total U.S. funding and loans, while in 1990, exports from the United States to those countries accounted for about 0.4% of total U.S. exports (about 8 billion U.S. dollars). According to Ferguson, those don't seem like numbers are worth killing for. Perkins, however, maintained that the engine for such actions, rather than loans, would have been the protection of the Panama Canal as a permanent asset of the United States, and gained access to Ecuadorian oil. [11] Chas. T. Main's former vice president Einar Greve, who first offered Perkins a job at the company,[1]:10 initially asserted the overall validity of the book:[12] Basically his story is true.... What John's book says is, there was a conspiracy to put all these countries on the hook, and that happened. Whether or not it was some sinister conspiracy is up to account, but many of these countries are still on the barrel and have never been able to repay the loans. However, when asked by another reporter about Perkins' account, Greve reread the book and denied the validity of some claims, such as that the NSA had any links to Main, or Perkins was seduced by Claudine Martin. [13] In the following years, Perkins went on to write four other books on 'Economic hit man', focusing on other aspects: *A Game as Old as Empire: The Secret World of Hit Men and the Web of Global Corruption* (2007); *The Secret History of the American Empire: The Truth About Economic Hit Men, Jackals, and How to Change the World* (2007); [14] *Hoodwinked: An Economic Hit Man Reveals Why the World Financial Markets Imploded – and What We Need to Do to Remake Them* (2009); [15] and *The New Confessions of an Economic Hit Man* (2016). [17] The end of the 2006 edition provides a resor of the current move by G8 nations to forgive third-world debt. Perkins alleges that the proposed conditions for debt forgiveness require countries to privatize their health, education, electricity, water and other public services. These countries will also have to stop subsidies and trade restrictions to support local businesses, but accept continued subsidies for some U.S. G8 businesses and other G8 countries, and install trade barriers to imports that threaten G8 industries. [to quote] In the 2009 documentary, Stelios Kouloglou directed a Greek-American documentary titled *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man*, with interviews with Perkins filmed between 2007 and 2008. The film was screened at film festivals throughout the United States. Many of John Perkins' interview-style statements also appear in two other documentaries: *Zeitgeist: Addendum* (2008) and *Four Horsemen* (2012). 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