

What is neoliberalism? A political scientist explains the use and evolution of the term

September 8 2022, by Anthony Kammas



A mural in Havana, Cuba, promoting ‘solidarity’ over ‘neoliberalism.’ Credit: A. Kammas, [CC BY](#)

Neoliberalism is a complex concept that many people use—and overuse—in different and often conflicting ways.

So what is it, really?

[When discussing neoliberalism with my students](#) at the University of Southern California, I explain the phenomenon's origins in political

thought, its ambitious claims of promoting liberty and its problematic global track record.

'Markets work; governments don't'

[Neoliberalism contends](#) that markets allocate scarce resources, promote efficient growth and secure individual liberty better than governments.

According to the progressive journalist [Robert Kuttner](#), the "basic argument of neoliberalism can fit on a bumper sticker. Markets work; governments don't."

From such a perspective, government represents bureaucratic bloat and political imposition. Government is wasteful. The verve of capitalism, along with a limited democratic politics, is neoliberalism's balm for all that ails humankind.

Completing his bumper-sticker mantra, Kuttner continues, "there are two corollaries: Markets embody human freedom. And with markets, people basically get what they deserve; to alter [market](#) outcomes is to spoil the poor and punish the productive."

Evolution of neoliberalism

The moniker "neoliberalism" was coined by Austrian economists Friedrich von Hayek and Ludwig Von Mises in 1938. Each elaborated his own version of the notion in 1944 books: "[The Road to Serfdom](#)" and "[Bureaucracy](#)," respectively.

Neoliberalism ran contrary to the prevailing economic strategies promoted by [John Maynard Keynes](#), [which encourage governments to stimulate economic demand](#). It was the opposite of big-government

socialism, [whether in its Soviet manifestation or its European Social Democratic version](#). Neoliberalism's proponents embraced [classical liberal principles such as laissez-faire](#)—the policy of not intervening in markets.

By the 1970s, Keynesian policies were faltering. Hayek's organization, the [Mont Pelerin Society](#), had drawn wealthy European and American benefactors to its ranks and funded [powerful think tanks such as the American Enterprise Institute and the Cato Institute](#). These groups refined neoliberalism's message, making it a viable and attractive ideology.

By the 1980s, neoliberalism had gained ascendancy with [Republicans such as president Ronald Reagan](#). High-ranking officials in the Democratic presidential administrations of [Jimmy Carter](#) and, later, [Bill Clinton](#) also embraced neoliberalism.

Neoliberalism was also championed by conservatives like British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and by [international institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund](#).

But deregulating free markets had some unfortunate political consequences. It promoted [financial and labor crises in the U.S. and U.K.](#) and exacerbated [poverty and political instability](#). The crisis was felt from the Global South to the U.S. Northwest, manifesting in the anti-World Trade Organization protests often referred to as the ["The Battle of Seattle."](#) To critics like [Frantz Fanon](#) and [David Harvey](#), neoliberalism is more akin to neoimperialism or neocolonialism. Basically, they contend, it achieves old ends—exploiting the global working class—through new means.

This critique fuels [another argument](#): that neoliberalism harbors [anti-democratic sentiments](#). What if citizens prefer government regulation

and oversight? History demonstrates that neoliberal stalwarts would still [push market orthodoxy over popular opinion](#).

An extreme example of this was Hayek's support of the repressive Pinochet regime in Chile. Augusto Pinochet toppled the popular socialist government of Salvador Allende in 1973. Pinochet was [cautiously welcomed by the Nixon administration](#) and looked upon [favorably by both Reagan](#) and [Thatcher](#). In their view, Pinochet's commitment to neoliberalism trumped his anti-democratic character.

This history helps explain the election last year of Gabriel Boric, Chile's 36-year-old president. Boric [ran on an agenda for profound change](#) following a period of turmoil over Pinochet-era policies. His campaign slogan was "If Chile was the cradle of neoliberalism, it will also be its grave."

A flawed, contradictory ideology

Beginning in the 1980s and for a long time after, neoliberalism for many Americans conjured individual liberty, consumer sovereignty and corporate efficiency. Many Democrats and Republicans alike championed it to justify their policies and attract voters.

But, in my opinion, that was only the popular façade of a deeply flawed ideology.

One need only consider the consequences of U.S. bank deregulation after [the global financial crisis of 2008](#) to see what happens [when government allows markets to run themselves](#). Key American [economic indicators](#) like class inequality also tell the grim story of unchecked markets.

For many Americans, however, the [mythology](#) of [individual liberty](#)

remains strong. U.S. politicians who hint of curtailing it—by, say, proposing more regulations or increased social expenditures—are often branded "[socialist](#)."

Ultimately, neoliberalism was a child of its time. It's a grand narrative born of the Cold War era, claiming to have the solution to society's ills through the power of capitalist markets and [government](#) deregulation.

There is no shortage of articles showing that it has not delivered on its promise. Arguably, it has [made matters worse](#).

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