

Corporate power and the future of U.S. capitalism

Editor

from **Shimshon Bichler** and **Jonathan Nitzan**

Corporate power in the United States has risen to unprecedented levels, but the rate at which this power has grown is decelerating. Both facts have important implications for the future of U.S. capitalism.

According to the theory of capital as power (or CasP for short), the quest for capitalized power – and for *more and more of it* – is the key driving force of modern capitalism. Capitalists, CasP argues, particularly dominant ones, judge their power differentially. They measure it by the size of their earnings and assets – but they do so not absolutely, but *relative to others*. Driven by power, their goal is not simply to amass more money, but to do so faster than the average. Their 'bottom line' is not maximum accumulation, but *differential accumulation*.

Figure 1 examines this process in the United States. For the sake of presentation, we define 'dominant capital' here as the top 200 U.S.-incorporated firms in the North American Compustat dataset, ranked annually by market value. To measure their relative-income-read-differential-power, we compare, for each year, the average earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) received by a top 200 firm to the same earnings recorded by the average U.S. corporation.

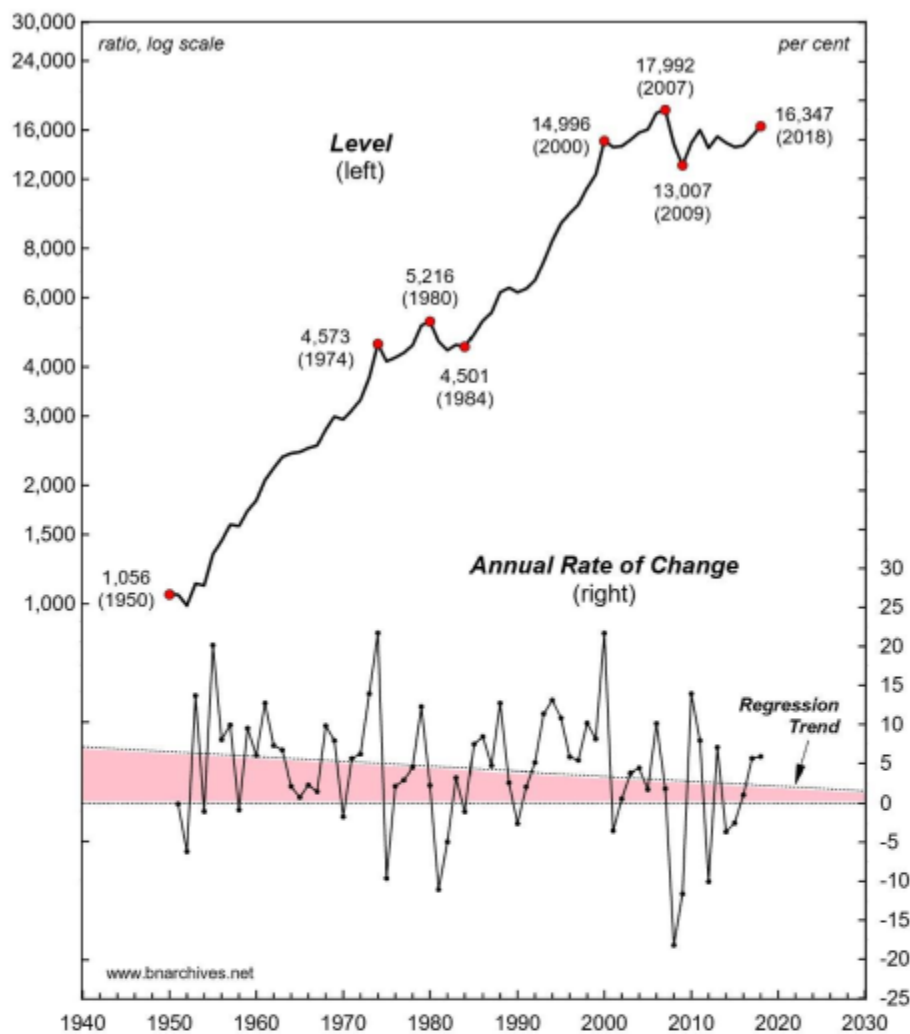


Figure 1. Differential Capitalist Earnings by U.S. Dominant Capital:
Top 200 U.S.-Based Corporations Relative to the Average Corporation, 1950-2018

NOTE: The top 200 firms are selected from U.S.-incorporated firms in Compustat's North American dataset (excluding firms with no assets, those reporting no EBIT and duplicates). Differential capitalist earnings is the average EBIT for a top-200 corporation divided by the average pretax profit and net interest per corporation. The vertical height of the shaded polygon in the bottom series denotes, for every year, the *trend* differential earnings growth, i.e., the difference between the earnings growth rate of dominant capital and the earnings growth rate of the average corporation as measured by the temporal regression line.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis through IHS Markit (series codes: ZBECON for pretax profit with CCA_{adj} & IVA; INTNETAMISC for net interest). The number of active corporations is from *Historical Statistics of the United States, Earliest Times to the Present: Millennial Edition* (online) (series codes: Ch13, till 1989) and the IRS (for 1990-2018). The number of firms for 2018 is extrapolated using the average growth rate in the number of firms for 2007-2017 (0.8%). Compustat 'funda' file through WRDS (series codes for the top 200 Compustat companies: EBIT for earnings before interest and taxes).

The top series, plotted against the left log scale, shows that this differential has grown exponentially. In the early 1950s, the EBIT of a typical dominant capital firm was roughly 1,000 times larger than that of the average U.S. corporation. But having risen at a compounded average annual rate of 4.1 per cent, by 2007 this ratio reached an all-time high of nearly 18,000.

The uptrend hasn't been even, though. It stalled twice – first during the period between 1974 and 1984, and then again in the twenty years since 2000. And these lulls weren't flukes.

The bottom series, plotted against the right scale, shows the annual rate of change of this differential. The temporal regression trend and the shaded polygon underneath it depict a persistent slowdown: in the early 1950s, the differential rose at an average annual rate of over 6 per cent; by the late 2010s, it increased by slightly more than 2 per cent.

This deceleration is not surprising. Dominant capital grows primarily through mergers and acquisitions, and as it does its rate of expansion becomes more and more difficult to sustain. It is one thing for dominant capital firms to double their relative size when they are only 1,000 times bigger than the average. It is quite another to do the same when they are 18,000 larger.

And here lies the problem. Dominant capitalists and corporations cannot stop trying to increase their power. The need to beat the average and grow faster than others is 'in their nature'. And that has consequences, because rising differential earnings require greater threats, sabotage and violence against the rest of society. If this relentless pressure is not counteracted by effective democratic resistance, U.S. subjects are likely hear much more about the benefits of 'economies of scale', the imperatives of 'global competition' and the dictates of 'national security' – processes that, they will be told, require them to accept ever larger corporations and a much more authoritarian society.

Endnotes

[1] Shimshon Bichler and Jonathan Nitzan teach political economy at colleges and universities in Israel and Canada, respectively. All their publications are available for free on *The Bichler & Nitzan Archives* (<http://bnarchives.net>). Work on this paper was partly supported by SSHRC. We thank Daniel Moure for his proofreading.