

DOWNLOAD PDF PT. 1. GLOBALIZATION AND THE ECONOMIC IMPERATIVE

Chapter 1 : Geopolitics, Globalization, And World Order: Part 1 - Austrian Economic Blogs

Globalization enables large companies to realize economies of scale that reduce costs and prices, which in turn supports further economic growth, although this can hurt many small businesses attempting to compete domestically.

Sustainability Made Stronger, Pt. For the next two weeks, world leaders are negotiating legally binding agreements to reduce carbon emissions. More and more, companies around the world are taking substantive steps to avoid the planetary consequences of greenhouse gas emissions. As a clear stakeholder in accessing natural resources and ensuring stable markets for their products and services, the business community is increasingly designing effective solutions. Several of them came to Atlanta last month to visit UPS to specifically talk about reducing their impact on the environment and how innovative approaches might help them do it. Longitudes spoke with two of those organizations after the event: Time for Business to Step Up] James: Welcome and thank you for joining us on Longitudes. You traveled long distances to come here today to discuss sustainability with UPS. Why did you come and what did you learn? We came to share new ideas and approaches to sustainable practices â€” ways businesses and partner organizations can work together to keep our planet healthy. While touring woods surrounding the UPS corporate campus, we talked about the importance of forests and how their sustainable management not only offers climate benefits but also provides clean air, fresh water and economic benefits. Partners and suppliers working together to find solutions are just stronger. Consumer research shows that people want to buy products that align with their values. They want to choose companies that not only produce good products, but also produce and deliver them the right way. Making Sustainable Productsâ€¦Sustainable] James: What are some of the other factors driving interest? Jena, is the perception about sustainable practice and efforts changing? I grew up thinking that if you worked for an environmental nonprofit that you were probably going to be a tree hugger. But what I found is that this is all about business. And it takes business to really drive change. Without business at the table, I think that you have an incomplete environmental conservation solution. So, I get really fired up about making sustainability work for businesses. Every morning, wake up to the blog that gives you the latest trends shaping tomorrow. Click the RSS icon to subscribe to future articles by this author. Reuse We welcome the re-use, republication, and distribution of our content â€” just as long as you credit us. So we ask that you insert the following tagline when you use our content: Reprinted with permission of Longitudes, the UPS blog devoted to the trends shaping the global economy.

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Chapter 2 : Overview | Globalization of Technology: International Perspectives | The National Academies Press

Economic Globalization, Part 1 Alexander W. Wiseman. Loading Unsubscribe from Alexander W. Wiseman? Cancel Unsubscribe. Working Subscribe Subscribed Unsubscribe K.

Empirical data are contrasted with theories to examine axiomatic myths: It seeks to change ideas, correct fallacies and challenge dominant constructs by having people read, think and reflect for themselves about contemporary issues. Your perspective changes your facts. Monday, February 26, Globalization and sustainability Globalization means the world is not only more prosperous, it also is more stable. This short commentary got me to thinking why is it that people struggle to accept globalization as a positive force for change. Two things come to mind. One is an ongoing and widespread mis-conception about wealth. The second is the persistence of false predictions of resource scarcity. Both over-population and over-consumption represent core eco-myths that underscore most ideological environmentalism. Both reflect a moral belief that the world is a perfect and pristine place until besmirched by human beings. The origin of this morality is excellently described by Bidinotto in an essay on individualism and environmentalism. Sadly, I find many eco-zealots have never considered the moral philosophy implicit in their assertions, let alone the practical ramifications that their ideas would manifest. Contemporary globalization is an imperfect process: And despite the global warming hysteria, there are no global environmental limits threatening our survival. Economically and environmentally we have the capability to be sustainable. What we lack is the political and cultural will to tackle the social imperatives for sustainability. In large part because ruling elites and intellectuals continue to frame social problems in the guise of "us" versus "them", of "haves" and "have nots", resplendent with fear, prejudice and envy. Human history shows us that any experiment with social engineering has been dependent upon propaganda and the mass mobilisation of fear. Much harder to put into practice. Because positive creativity is difficult, the default is criticism and negativity.

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Chapter 3 : The Globalization of War, America's "Long War" against Humanity

Globalization has fostered the emergence of regional economic integration blocs, growth of global investment and financial flows, the convergence of buyer lifestyles and needs, and the globalization of production and services.

It is sometimes cumbersome, as it is an odd mix of subjects. This is an essay from that seems like it fits the times in so many ways. I may edit it as time permits, but offer it up for your thoughts. Without the specificity of each theology to its beneficiaries, it would remain as foreign as the colonial or imperial theology whose cultural impact it is generally seeking to mitigate. The point of liberation theology is not simply to provide a theological framework within which each population could find its own liberating thought and belief, although undoubtedly a critical first step, but also to free them from the rampant marginalization, oppression and poverty under which they continue to live. Meanwhile, mainline churches in Europe and the U. So far, the solution to this deterioration has widely been to further adopt the practices, ethics and motivations of dominant, secular cultures, which includes, at least, tacit support for globalization. The continued impoverishment of populations in the global economy is a contemporary, ongoing phenomenon that, while being continuous with and having roots in historical events, results primarily from the contemporary desires of dominant cultures. This question centers on the possibility that there exists a cause-effect relationship between the appetites of dominant cultures and subjugation. Substantial discussion of economics, and the theology of the dominant culture that drives globalization, will be necessary to qualify the question. This essay assumes the reader will have at least some basic understanding of the historical aspects of colonial and imperial periods as well as the proliferation of economic globalization in the post-Soviet period. James Childs eloquently sums up the thoughts of many when he describes the problem with globalization to be its expectation that economy will generate global community, rather than directing attention to building a global community that can then shape a global economy. With regard to economy, this is a primary focus of virtually all liberation theologies " economic justice. Ujamaa, an African concept of community and politics, is not unique to that context and describes a common concept of most liberation theologies: Ujamaa " was supposed to be the third way between capitalism and socialism, viz. The extended family was still more extended to cover the whole nation. It is still a system of transactions, like the Western concept, but transactions are understood to mean more than those involving currency, commodities and materials and actually encompass all transactions and exchanges between peoples, communities and nations " social as well as material. Globalization, in reducing the significance of virtually all things to that of commodity, excludes social transactions, negates community and seeks integrated anonymity, as opposed to differentiated identities, for people and populations. Combined, the top TNCs made up TNCs, as dominant cultures, thus have a history of minimizing both employment and financial support of society in relation to earnings. The United States, the most aggressive proponent of globalization, tops the list with 25, along with 57 of the second tier of TNCs. Not surprisingly, this list looks very much like the non-financial list with Europe and the U. Again at the very top is the U. In both non-financial and financial listings, Japan is also well represented with 9 and 6 respectively. Europeans have a long history of colonial activity " transplanting populations onto foreign soil " and this activity accelerated in the fifteenth century. The bulk of the U. European colonialism was largely legitimated, and European population and culture theologically declared superior, with the edict of Pope Alexander VI regarding the Americas: Spain, however, was not the only Christian nation and certainly not the last to take literally this edict of divine right to supremacy. As the Papal Bull points out, dismantling nations or communities was critical. While the military accomplished this by breaking up communities, the clergy assaulted community by breaking down traditional indigenous theology and ritual. The theological imperative to dominate is still alive and well. Orbis Books, , pp Fortress Press, , p. Univ of Scranton Press, , pp. Houghton Mifflin Company, [7] ibid, Anderson and Cavanagh.

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Chapter 4 : Sustainability Made Stronger, Pt. 1 | Longitudes

The authors agree that globalization is not a phenomenon that can be rejected; rather it needs to be regulated, for the most part by international agreements and institutions, so that its power can be used for the common good and not for exploitation.

Under a global military agenda, the actions undertaken by the Western military alliance U. We are not dealing with piecemeal military and intelligence operations. The actions in Ukraine and their timing coincided with the onslaught of the attack on Gaza. The United States and its allies have launched a military adventure which threatens the future of humanity. As we go to press, U. The Western military alliance is in an advanced state of readiness. And so is Russia. Enabling legislation in the U. From the moment the Soviet Union collapsed in , the United States has relentlessly pursued a strategy of encircling Russia, just as it has with other perceived enemies like China and Iran. War and globalization are intricately related. Militarization supports powerful economic interests. Its ideological underpinnings are intended to camouflage the hegemonic project of World conquest. Its implementation relies on a global alliance of 28 NATO member states. In turn, the U. What we are dealing with is a formidable military force, deployed in all major regions of the World. The United States and the Western World are threatened. The central role of media propaganda as well as the failures of the anti-war movement will also be addressed. Chapter I, Imperial Conquest: There is a continuum in U. Foreign Policy from the Truman Doctrine of the late s to the neocons and neoliberals of the George W. Bush and Barack Obama administrations. Part II focuses on the dangers of nuclear war and global nuclear radiation. This exchange took place in Havana in October A Nuclear War without a War. The Unspoken Crisis of Worldwide Nuclear Radiation examines the dangers of nuclear energy and its unspoken relationship to nuclear weapons. Nuclear energy is not a civilian economic activity. It is an appendage of the nuclear weapons industry which is controlled by the so-called defense contractors. The powerful corporate interests behind nuclear energy and nuclear weapons overlap. Part III illustrates at a country level, the modus operandi of U. The country case studies Yugoslavia, Haiti, Libya, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Ukraine illustrate how individual nation states are destabilized as a result of U. In all the countries analyzed, the intent has been to destroy, destabilize and impoverish sovereign countries. In a bitter irony, the U. In Haiti, his responsibilities included U. Closely coordinated with the process of regime change and military intervention, the IMF-World Bank macroeconomic reforms played a crucial role in destroying the national and impoverishing the Haitian population. Libya is the gateway to the Sahel and Central Africa. The ultimate military objective is the destruction of both Iraq and Syria. Chapter X, War and Natural Gas. Key positions in government and the Armed Forces are in the hands of the two neo-Nazi parties. Reversing the Tide of War focuses on some of the contradictions of the antiwar movement. It has all the essential ingredients of the French and Spanish Inquisitions. It tags the origin of a long series of wars and conflicts, from the end of World War II to the present, as being direct products of U. Nothing happens by accident. It comprises a war on two fronts. In other cases insurrection, riots and wars are used to solicit American military intervention to fill the pockets of the military-industrial complex that General Eisenhower warned us about. Michel Chossudovsky is one of the few individuals I know who has analyzed the anatomy of the New World Order and recognized the threat to the entire human species that it is. The Globalization of War is a must read for anyone who prefers peace and hope to perpetual war, death, dislocation and despair. He does not lie for money and position, and he does not sell his soul for influence. His book provides an honest appraisal of the extreme danger that hegemonic and demonic American neoconservatism poses to life on earth. The Globalization of War is undoubtedly one of the most important books on the contemporary global situation produced in recent years. It comes from the pen of one of the most insightful and incisive writers on global politics and the global economy alive today. In his latest masterpiece, Professor Michel Chossudovsky shows how the various conflicts we are witnessing today in Ukraine, Syria, Iraq and Palestine are in fact inter-linked and inter-locked through a single-minded agenda

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in pursuit of global hegemony helmed by the United States and buttressed by its allies in the West and in other regions of the world. This Machiavellian, indeed, diabolical agenda not only centres around wars of conquest and subjugation but also seeks to dismember and destroy sovereign states. Russia, China and Iran are the primary targets of this drive for dominance and control. And that should include each and every citizen of planet earth. The media, political leaders, academics and the public at large often forget to put into historical perspective the spiral of daily news: The Pax Americana like the Pax Romana has been built through wars and domination. He is a perfect guide for the East European to Russia war now in the making. The Globalization of War exposes covert operations waging economic warfare designed to destabilize national economies deemed to be inimical to the USA and her NATO allies. The military dimension of western hegemonic strategies threatens to trigger a permanent global war. Michael Carmichael, President of the Planetary Movement.

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Chapter 5 : Liberation Theology and Globalization | MINISTRY FROM TWO POLES

The proponents say globalization represents free trade which promotes global economic growth; creates jobs, makes companies more competitive, and lowers prices for consumers. 3. Competition.

Sophisticated information technologies permit instantaneous communication among the far-flung operations of global enterprises. New materials are revolutionizing sectors as diverse as construction and communications. Advanced manufacturing technologies have altered long-standing patterns of productivity and employment. Improved air and sea transportation has greatly accelerated the worldwide flow of people and goods. All this has both created and mandated greater interdependence among firms and nations. The rapid rate of innovation and the dynamics of technology flows mean that comparative advantage is short-lived. To maximize returns, arrangements such as transnational mergers and shared production agreements are sought to bring together partners with complementary interests and strengths. This permits both developed and developing countries to harness technology more efficiently, with the expectation of creating higher standards of living for all involved. Rapid technological innovation and the proliferation of transnational organizations are driving the formation of a global economy that sometimes conflicts with nationalistic concerns about maintaining comparative advantage and competitiveness. It is indeed a time of transition for firms and governments alike. This book provides a broad overview of these issues and seeks to shed light on such areas as the changing nature of international competition, influences of new technologies on international trade, and economic and social concerns arising from differences in national cultures and standards of living associated with adoption and use of new technologies. Page 2 Share Cite Suggested Citation: The National Academies Press. On the one hand, their assessment made clear that though most technological advance occurs in industry, there are too few mechanisms for exchange of views on international technology and cooperation that involve both private and public sector representatives in a forum not constrained by the formal policies and stands of national governments. There is great need for improved and more open lines of international communication on topics where engineering and technology intertwine with trade and economic growth. The second includes relationships at the institutional level, that is, the impact of technology on the management of businesses and industries. The fourth relationship occurs at the international level. Here information flows, trade frictions, and alliances characterize technological development, its diffusion, global competition, and economic advance. At the human level a key area of change is the invisible contract between a manufacturing company and its customers and employees. In the factory, we are seeing a movement away from the expectation that workers should be organized to fit the technologies and a movement toward networking and Page 3 Share Cite Suggested Citation: As a result of this phenomenon, organizations that pursue single objectives may be less suited for survival than those that consider a broader range of issues that optimize the human, organizational, and technological elements. At the institutional level, private enterprises are the principal instruments in many countries for developing and using technology, although governments play an important enabling role. The task of private enterprises is to be knowledgeable about the current state of science and technology, to understand the needs of the marketplace, and then to create technologies, products, and services that best meet those market needs. Morris Tanenbaum pointed out that this endeavor embraces many disciplines basic science, engineering, production, distribution, marketing, and finance and individual motivations. Many participants and observers of the contemporary technological scene propose that we are going through a period of discontinuous change as the breadth of technological applications expands and the time scale of change becomes shorter. This is particularly true with regard to the information technologies—the one technology most rapidly changing other technologies. It achieves its greatest power when it is most global; where it provides the means to obtain access to the information systems of other countries and establish arrangements that promote the transfer of technology. Government plays a central role in technology issues at the national level. Technology has now become a part of almost every political

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discussion as politicians have realized the impact of technology on world events. Public attitudes among various countries also differ, and these differences can affect governmental technology policy. In this respect, multinational corporations, responsibly managed and sensibly treated by the countries in which they invest, Page 4 Share Cite Suggested Citation: From an international perspective, the main issue is to sustain and improve world growth and improve growth per capita. This breaks down into the problems of Western Europe, Japan, the United States, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and the problems of the more and less advanced developing countries. Robert Malpas noted that it becomes essential for all these players to harness technology for growth; however, this effort is frequently constrained by protectionism, concerns about intellectual property, the demands of international marketing and finance, and, of course, national security. The net result appears to be that emerging nations, with a few exceptions, have even more difficulty achieving the growth necessary to close the gap with leading nations. Among the trends at the international level that can help sustain and improve world growth: As evidenced by the papers in this volume, these four relationships at the human, institutional, national, and international levels permeate discussions on the globalization of technology. In his keynote paper, Simon Ramo maintains that technological issues lie at the heart of most of the social, economic, and political issues of today, sometimes causing problems but more often offering possibilities for their solution. From this perspective, Ramo goes on to make several intriguing predictions about the role of technology in the future. Particularly powerful influences on the diffusion of new technological processes and products will be governments, corporations, national security concerns, and the rate of advances in scientific research. Technological discovery will become a global rather than an individual or national endeavor. As a result, new mechanisms will be developed to facilitate the flow of technology, despite protectionist-nationalist tendencies to stem the free exchange of information. One of these influences impeding the flow of technology is national security concerns. Ramo, however, is optimistic about the direction of the two superpowers, predicting that offensive forces will be reduced, thereby lessening interference with the flow of advanced technology and allowing the application of military technologies to peacetime applications in manufacturing, transportation, and services. Since the role of government in setting a national direction for technology is so pervasive, its relationship to the private sector in the Page 5 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Yet, Ramo argues, it is only the government that can perform the regulatory functions necessary for the smooth operation of free enterprise activity that makes use of new technologies. It is also the government, he says, that will be the primary obstacle to diffusion of the benefits of technology to world society. As experts on the costs and benefits of developing technology, engineers are in a key position to contribute to policy formation of these issues. For engineers to better prepare themselves for the future, Ramo suggests that engineering education place more emphasis on the links between engineering and its societal applications. The result, he says, will be engineers equipped to play a broader role in influencing government policies and practices regarding technological advance. He compares manufacturing to agriculture—although it will no longer dominate the economy or provide the majority of jobs, it will continue to perform an important function even in a service-oriented society. Certain key technologies are bringing about this transition, both creating new industries and rejuvenating mature ones, and in the process are changing patterns of development throughout the world. The rapid spread of innovation makes it imperative that firms quickly exploit any competitive advantage. Moreover, their increased ability to operate in the global marketplace reinforces the importance of cooperative agreements to advance innovation. Another force driving the trend toward cooperation is the increasingly scientific nature of technology, which requires that firms take a cross-disciplinary approach to solving problems. Despite their influence in shaping a new pattern of global competition, each has unique problems. The United States, though a leader in developing emergent technologies, is facing the double threat of enormous budget and trade deficits as well as deindustrialization of traditional economic sectors. Japan, which has demonstrated enormous success in commercializing new technologies, has an economy excessively dependent on exports. Western Europe has the cultural tradition and core of excellent research groups to facilitate its leadership in the technology arena, yet it lacks the cohesion

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necessary to develop strategic initiatives in important sectors. Colombo optimistically concludes that globalization will bring the emergence of many small and medium-size multinational firms that will rely on Page 6 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Governments will provide oversight and strategic direction. The impact on developing countries will be enormous. With the help of new technologies, Third World countries can transform their raw materials and energy into value-added commodities and thereby accelerate economic development without dysfunctional effects. It is the responsibility of developed countries, Colombo concludes, to see that this happens. Though desirable, the alliances proposed by Colombo are not easily established. As Gerald Dinneen points out in his paper on trends in international technological cooperation, international arrangements, whether they be international marketing organizations, joint ventures, or creation of subsidiaries, are necessary if industries are to get a proper return on investment and remain competitive. Despite these barriers, Dinneen says, international labs and exchanges of scholars and students in schools of engineering have been effective mechanisms for fostering international cooperation. Western Europe, he says, faces the unique difficulties posed by its diversity and nationalistic tendencies. George Pake describes a number of key advances in software: The creativity so evident in software technology today is not in danger, Pake says, despite the trend toward greater standardization and the possibility that ossification of the development system could occur in the future. Pierre Aigrain addresses several provocative questions about materials, particularly pertaining to the rate at which discoveries are made, the extent to which applications are found, and the impact of these discoveries on industry and society. Citing the influence of the market and the continued interaction between science and materials research, Aigrain predicts that the rapid trajectory of materials discovery will continue. The development of superconductors illustrates this point, and he concludes with a description of the impact these new materials in particular will have on industry and society. Lars Ramqvist provides insight on several of the cutting edge technologies that have had a major impact on information technologies. These include VLSI technology, computers, software and artificial intelligence, fiber optics, networks, and standards. In addition, he looks at three main applications of information technologies—normal voice telephony, mobile telephony, and data communications—assessing, first, the current state of the art and, second, projections for the future. Ramqvist concludes that because information technologies allow for the dissemination of information, and thus understanding, they will form the basis for a more equitable, humane society. Hiroshi Inose examines the telecommunications sector from a different angle—the effect of globalization on the entire industry. Particular technological advances, for example, the convergence of service modes and the microelectronics revolution, provide economies of scale but also require rapid inputs for capital investment. Among the problems and challenges Inose addresses are the software crisis, or the high cost of developing more sophisticated and diversified software; structural changes in industry, particularly in job design and labor requirements; standardization and maintaining interoperability between systems and equipment; reliability and security of systems against both external and internal disturbances; and integrity of information and protection of privacy. Like Ramqvist, Inose views telecommunications technology as the means to promote mutual understanding and cultural enrichment worldwide. Perspectives on the impact of technology on another industrial sector—construction—are presented by Alden Yates who describes the most significant trends in the areas of construction-related design, construction equipment and methods, automation and expert systems, and construction management. Computer-aided design has, among other things, improved communication between designer and supplier and speeded up the design development process. Increases in productivity are being achieved through off-site fabrication and assembly and robotics. Logistics practices, skill requirements, and labor-management relations are also changing as a result of these new technologies. In the long run, however, the effectiveness of management will determine success. Pehr Gyllenhammar makes a complementary point about the importance of management practices in his paper on the manufacturing industry. To claims that the manufacturing sector is on the decline in an increasingly Page 8 Share Cite Suggested Citation: One of the most influential changes has been the new technologies employed in the automotive sector, including new engineering materials,

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computer-aided design, robots, and microcomputers. These new technologies mean that decision making can become decentralized and that small-scale manufacturing can be cost-effective. Another important factor changing the manufacturing industry has been new demands from employees and customers, what Gyllenhammar refers to as the invisible contract between them and the corporation. In fact, the new technologies have brought about important changes in the way work is organized. Less desirable tasks have been taken over by robots; light, flexible technologies allow workers to organize themselves so that they command the technology instead of vice versa; and new materials-handling mechanisms permit the layout of equipment to fit particular work organizations. The challenge for managers lies in organizing production so that they can develop their workers through both technical and leadership training. Gyllenhammar concludes that a viable manufacturing industry is necessary but not sufficient to solve the problems of unemployment and slow growth. The manufacturing industry is also the subject of the paper by Emilio Carrillo Gamboa; however, he discusses the issue of production sharing as both a result and a means of globalizing industry. By moving production facilities abroad to low-wage developing countries, firms manufacturing products that have entered the downside of the product cycle can maintain a competitive cost advantage. Mexico, in particular, has become an important production-sharing partner for the United States because of proximity, demographic factors, and the Mexican economic crisis which has resulted in lower wage levels that are competitive with labor costs in the developing countries of Asia and government programs that support production-sharing. The maquiladoras, or production sharing sites, have been the subject of debate in Mexico for a number of reasons:

Chapter 6 : Global Financial Leadership Conference | Highlights

Contemporary globalization is an imperfect process: but it does show that economic freedom and trade liberalization do result in prosperity and stability.

Chapter 7 : ecomyths: Globalization and sustainability

Economic theology, or the place where economics and theology collide, is a favorite topic of mine. It is sometimes cumbersome, as it is an odd mix of subjects. This is an essay from that seems like it fits the times in so many ways.

Chapter 8 : Liberation Theology and Globalization (Part 1) | MINISTRY FROM TWO POLES

GLOBAL LEGAL STUDIES JOURNAL Globalization of markets is best reflected in the "internationalization" of business transactions. This means that one or more aspects of economic.

Chapter 9 : Civilizing Globalization

calendrierdelascience.comD STEVER AND JANET calendrierdelascience.comMA. THE EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE on the global economic structure are creating immense transformations in the way companies and nations organize production, trade goods, invest capital, and develop new products and processes.