

INFORMATION ON GLOBALIZATION

The following research unit is created for a diverse audience. It contains information for both faculty and students. Its purpose is to promote the study of the extremely significant process of globalization, to help the development of various relevant courses in the college, and to encourage teamwork, collaboration, and a spirit of innovation at DCCC.

INTRODUCTION

Consider and focus on discoveries, innovations, and transformation processes: As we begin the 21st century, with technology as the leading force, we notice more and more the following:

- Strong economic and business globalization tendencies.
- Exponential growth of revolutionary science and technology, especially in the fields of genomics, bio-informatics, parallel processing, material science, nanotechnology, and bio-engineering.
- Global Telecommunications and Networking facilitates global interactions, transactions, and collaborations. The Web grows rapidly on a global scale.
- The internationalization of education is upon us. Global transactions, global political agreements, global cultural exchanges, and the like, require new sets of international experience, knowledge and skills.
- Rising powers around the world are evident. Although the United States remains the leader in global affairs, the rise and solidification of the European Union is quite noticeable and the growth of Asian societies and economies [China, Japan, India, Singapore/Indonesia] impressive.
- We are moving towards a polycentric world, in which international bargaining and mutual respect become indispensable.

For a better understanding of globalization one could study the following subtopics:

World development paths since the 1950s
Multinational corporations and the beginnings of American deindustrialization
The rise of Asian and European competition to American capitalism
The transition from industry to services and the new international division of labor
American policy from the Bretton Woods conference to the “Washington consensus”
The new technological revolution – computers, robotics, telecom, the WWW
The rise of global production networks [GPNs] and corporate transformation
The weakening of the “national state” and the crisis of global “hegemony”
Effects of the above on American society – cities, jobs, the “safety net,” immigration, Gender and race, public and private debt, etc.
Effects of the above on the Third World – the economic, environmental, and cultural pains of globalization and the reactions of the Third World.

Contested Terrain: Some Definitions of Globalization

“Globalization is the accelerating and complex process by which governments, companies, individuals, information, and knowledge are integrated and interconnected on a global scale.” Rosa Gomez-Dierks, *Introduction to Globalization*. Chicago 2001, p. 2

“The flattening of the globe.” Thomas L. Friedman, *The World Is Flat*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux 2004

“[A] process (or set of processes) which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions – assessed in terms of their extensity, intensity, velocity and impact – generating transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction, and the exercise of power.” David Held, Anthony McGrew, et al. “Rethinking Globalization,” in Held & McGrew, eds. *The Global Transformation*. Polity Press 2003, p.55.

“Globalization can be defined as the unfolding resolution of the contradiction between ever expanding capital and its national political and social formations. Up to the 1970s, the expansion of capital was always as national capital, capital with particular territorial and historical roots and character. Afterwards, capital began to expand more than ever as simply the corporation; ownership began to correspond less and less with national geographies. Just as capital once had to create a national state and a defined territory, in the form of the transnational corporation (TNC) it has had to remove or transform this 'shell' to create institutions to ensure and facilitate accumulation at the global level. Globalization is the close of the national history of capital and the beginning of the history of the expansion of capital sans nationality. Stephen McBride and John Wiseman, eds. *Globalization and Its Discontents*. Macmillan 2000.

Brainstorming for sub-topic ideas on globalization:

- **What is Globalization?**
- **When did it start? Give a brief History of Globalization**
- **What are its causes?**
- **Why Globalization?**
- **How does it affect different nations and groups of people?**
- **Where does it lead?**
- **Who are the main players? States? Corporations? Technology?**
- **Given the ongoing globalization, what is happening to the strength and influence of the “national state”?**
- **Think of the differences between Global (Economic) Exchanges and Global (Cultural) Awareness**
- **Explain how, in our days, globalization has become the dominant explanatory factor of international, national, and even local events.**
- **Prepare a debate on a globalization topic.**
- **Check the Lexicon for definitions and analyses of the word.**
- **What are the positive and/or negative consequences of cultural globalization?**
- **Consider browsing through the World Policy Institute, the online journal focusing on globalization issues.**
- **What is the dominant American view on globalization? Discuss U.S. Public Attitudes**
See (PIPA) Program on International Public Attitudes survey (March 2000).
- **Think and make an inclusive list of the different topics related to globalization, such as: global trade, transnational corporations and global production, human rights, population explosion, McDonaldization, anti-globalization movements, et. al.**
- **Where would I find information about Globalization and the World Trade Organization?**
See Globalization and its Discontents (Salon.com)
- **Globalization and Poverty: See <http://www.worldbank.org>**
- **Mobilization for Global Justice <http://www.a16.org/>**
It is against economic globalization and supports the poor countries.
- **Globalization and the Environment: numerous studies on the Kyoto Agreement and beyond.**

*****In Globalization studies wide knowledge of countries of the World is necessary.**

Consult the following country Information Sites:

The CIA Worldbook of Facts:

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/indexgeo.html>

Population Research Bureau, World Population Data Sheet

<http://www.prb.org/Template.cfm?section=PRB&template=/>

OECD Papers and Reports <http://www.OECD.org>

OECD Observer <http://www.oecdobserver.org>

Worldwatch Institute, Vital Signs 2004, and other papers

<http://www.worldwatch.org/publications/>

State of the Future, 2004: <http://www.stateofthefuture.org>

THE ECONOMIST <http://www.economist.com>

We can navigate these and other sites [Journals such as: FORBES, BUSINESS WEEK, ASIAN TIMES, CHINA ECONOMIC REVIEW, etc.], as we focus on specific topics and research projects.

OECD Papers and Reports; World watch Institute; Vital Signs 2004, and other papers

Emphasis on readings should be placed on the following chapters of required texts:

Important Texts to consider:

Robert Gilpin, *The Challenge of Global Capitalism: The World Economy in the 21st Century*. Princeton 2000

Peter Dicken, *Global Shift: Reshaping the Global Economic Map in the 21st Century*. The Guilford Press 2003

Chalmers Johnson, *The Sorrows of Empire: Militarism, Secrecy, and the End of the Republic*. Metropolitan Books 2004

Recommended Texts:

Wayne Ellwood, *A No-Nonsense Guide to Globalization*. Verso Books [Great elementary intro]

Thomas L. Friedman, *The World Is Flat*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux 2005 [A neoliberal hymn!]

Other Sources:

D. Dowd, *Capitalism and Its Economics* [unfortunately out-of-print...]

Giovanni Arrighi, *Chaos and Governance in the Modern World System*, Minnesota

Joseph Stiglitz, *Globalization and Its Discontents*, Norton

George Soros, *George Soros on Globalization*, PublicAffairs

John Cavanagh et al., *Alternatives to Economic Globalization*, Berrett-Koehler

Martin Wolf, *Why Globalization Works*. Yale 2004

The following are ideas and information borrowed with the permission of Dr. Kontopoulos' Blackboard – Temple U. – Sociology dept.

1. **Capitalism and Development**
2. **The Liberal-Capitalist Model of Development: Individual Interests, Free Markets, and Growth Imperatives
The Three Waves of Industrialization: Competitive, Oligopolistic-Fordist, Globalizing**
3. **What is Globalization? Parameters, Culture and Technologies of Globalization**

Dimensions of Globalization: Political-Economic, Cultural, Technological Political-Economic Imperatives?
4. **The New Global Economy: Corporate Networks and Capital Flows**

Other:

**American MNCs after World War II
FDI and cross-border mergers and acquisitions
The current Global System of Production: From Multidivisional Firms to Transnationals (TNCs) and Global Production Networks [Different Examples of How GPNs work later on]
The global subcontracting of services
Capital Flows and the Global Casino [Example:
The Currency and Derivatives of Global Markets]**

But also see on Neoliberalism: “What is Neoliberalism?” in <http://www.corpwatch.org/article.php?id=376>

Pierre Bourdieu, “The essence of neoliberalism,” <http://mondediplo.com/1998/12/08bourdieu>

Neoliberalism, the WTO, and the conditions of Labor in Developed societies [USA]

5. The New Global Economy: The Condition of the Third and Fourth Worlds

**From Neocolonialism [Dependency] to World Systemic Chaos
[Excursus: Revolutions from Above, Right or Left]
Poverty, Gender, Race, and ... the IMF
The UN Agenda for “Sustainable Development” Paths
Is Regionalism an answer? The EU, the Asian Network, et. Al.**

6. Global Production Networks

Here we will study “off shoring” and “outsourcing,” “value chains,” “clusters,” “regional innovation systems,” “national innovation strategies,” and examples of GPNs in automobiles, computers, etc.

7. The Withering Away of the State

**Global Economy vs. National Politics?
Globalization and National Economic Policy
The Fiscal Crisis of the State Revisited
The Decline of the Welfare State
“Productivity” and Joblessness**

8. Regionalization before Globalization? Europe, China/Asia, and the new conditions of global competition

The study of emerging “regional blocks” – European Union, China/Asia, India+. North America? Latin America? The new rules of competition.

9. Experiencing Globalization: The Global Hegemonic Culture

10. The McDonaldization Thesis
The New Media Empire and the “Hyperreal” Monoculture and “Jihad”
The diminution of politics and of the public sphere?

Ritzer, “The McDonaldization of Society” [reserve] Douglas Kellner,
“Theorizing/Resisting McDonaldization: A Multiperspectivist
Approach.”

Benjamin Barber, “Jihad vs. McWorld”
<http://www.theatlantic.com/politics/foreign/barber/htm>

Robert McChesney, The Global Media,” in David Held & Anthony
McGrew, *The Global Transformations Reader*. Polity 2004

11. Empire and the [Latest] New World Order

Empire or Hegemony? Holland, England, USA
The Empire Strikes Back: The End of Trilateralism?
The American Empire in 2003: A Failing Coup
American Empire, or Networked Empire?

Read the ECONOMIST, articles of August 2003
“THE AMERICAN CENTURY PROJECT” [Web readings]

Arrighi, on the “patterns” of development of world empires (Holland,
England, USA)

Globalization Issues:

<http://globalization.about.com/>

You can get ideas for papers from here.

INFORMATION FOR FACULTY

Globalization syllabi:

<http://www.aworldconnected.org/subcategory.php/138.html>

<http://www.georgetown.edu/departments/government/faculty/banchoff/govt382S02.htm>

<http://alpha.fdu.edu/core/corea/corea.html>

OTHER RESOURCES FOR THE FACULTY:

Syllabus Finder: <http://chnm.gmu.edu/tools/syllabi/>

Big6: An Information Problem-Solving Process: <http://www.big6.com>

Ready Reference Links: http://library.ucsc.edu/ref/ready_ref/subjects.html

OTHER SITES FOR BOTH STUDENTS AND FACULTY:

Key organizations for Globalization: <http://www.sjc.uq.edu.au/global/>

The International Forum on Globalization: <http://www.ifg.org>

Social Science Information Gateway: <http://www.sosig.ac.uk>

Globalization Resources FROM ANY LIBRARY COLLECTION:

WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR?

Reference Sources in Sociology:

You may investigate in this course a range of subject /topics. Remember that this list of print and electronic resources is intended to provide you with examples of the types of resources available in libraries for your area of interest. But it is not a comprehensive list. Needles to say that the DCCC library does not have everything listed below but selected other reference sources in these areas. Should you require more detailed information, just ask for help at the Reference Desk. In case you need to borrow a title from another library use our library's ILL (Inter Library Loan) Service.

General Dictionaries and Encyclopedias:

Even though you might not wish to mention them in your references

Good places to look for brief background information, definitions and standard bibliographies. A few examples are listed below:

General Sociology

Special Dictionaries and special Encyclopedias

In our case:

- A Critical Dictionary of Sociology.
 - o Essays, complete with bibliographical references, present a selective and critical discussion of some issue fundamental to sociology.
- Oxford Dictionary of Sociology.
 - o Definitions and explanations of sociological terms.
- Encyclopedia of sociology
 - o Introductory essays and bibliographic information on broad sociological topics.
- International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences.
 - o Comprehensive coverage of disciplines from Anthropology to Sociology, including definitions, history, methodology, recent theories and research. Subject index in v. 26.

More Specialized Dictionaries and Encyclopedias

- Dictionary of development: Third World economy, environment, society.
- The A to Z of world development: a unique reference book on global issues for the new century.
- Encyclopedia of violence, peace, & conflict .
- Encyclopedia of nationalism.
- Atlases
- Global geopolitical flashpoints: an atlas of conflict
- The atlas of states: global change 1900-2000. Handbooks
- Development, trade, and the WTO: a handbook
- Statistical yearbook or A Matter of Fact
- Any reference book on poverty

WHAT BASIC RESOURCES DO WE NEED FOR INFORMATION ON GLOBALIZATION?

From all the above what do we need to use look for or select:

Special and general Dictionaries; Reference special and general Encyclopedias; other Reference books; circulating books; Journal articles; Web Search Guides; Selected Sites; Link to my sites on “what a student should know”: Basic guide to research.

Suggested books on Globalization:

Manfred Steger, *Globalization: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford 2003
Wayne Ellwood, *A No-Nonsense Guide to Globalization*. Verso 2001
Robert Gilpin, *The Challenge of global Capitalism: the world economy in the 21st century*. Princeton 2003
Frank J. Lechner and John Boli, eds. *The globalization reader*. Blackwell 2003
David Held & Anthony McGrew, *The Global Transformations Reader*. Polity Press 2003
Peter Dicken, *Global Shift: Reshaping the Global Economic Map in the 21st Century*. Oxford 2004
Thomas L. Friedman, *The World Is Flat*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux 2004
Ulrich Beck, *What is globalization?* Polity Press 2000
Jagdish Bhagwati, *In Defense of Globalization*. Oxford University Press 2004
George Ritzer, *The McDonaldization of the Society*. Pine Forge Press 2000
Desirée Baolian Qin-Hilliard & Marcelo M. Suárez-Orozco, eds. *Globalization: Culture and Education in the New Millennium*. Berkeley: University of California Press 2004.

How do I get some circulating books on my topic?

In order to locate any **circulating books** on globalization in our library or in any library, you should try searching under subject keyword by using selected subjects such as:

- International economic relations
- International economic relations – Social aspects
- Social Integration
- Foreign economic relations
- global development
- Economic Development
- International economic integration.

Some advice from the librarian:

When ready to enter your topics in the search box make sure the spelling is correct. Be sure you check both “globalization” as well as “globalisation”. In addition to the above other **Subject Headings** could be:

- Trade regulation; capitalism; independent regulatory commission; Information technology - - social aspects; information society, globalization- - economic aspects
- globalization - - social aspects; diffusion of information
- Ethnic relations
- globalization

WHERE AND WHAT?

Is there a research strategy?

Search in:

Books, Journals, Magazines, Newspapers, Encyclopedias.

Research Topics:

Type your specific word or phrase in the box above after the word and, then click Search.

Put exact phrases in quotation marks. Do not put single words in quotation marks.

WEB SITES AS OTHER GLOBALIZATION SOURCES:

Globalization Library Resources

<http://www.erin.utoronto.ca/library/utml/common/instruction/sociology277.html>

Questia

<http://www.questia.com/library/sociology-and-anthropology/social-issues/economic-issues/globalization.jsp>

MGT: Global Warming

<http://www.pace.edu/library/pages/instruct/birnbaum/globalwarming.html>

Globalization - Related Research Topics

- * Global Economy
- * Global Capitalism
- * Foreign Direct Investments [FDI]
- * Global Inequality
- * Free Market Economy
- * Economic Growth
- * Multinational Corporations
- * Economic Geography
- * Global Production Networks
- * World Trade Organization
- * World Bank
- * IMF (International Monetary Fund)
- * IMF and Developing Countries
- * Economic Development in Central Asia

- * Economic Development in Africa
- * Third World
- * Third World Debt
- * Free Trade
- * GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)
- * NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)
- * United Nations
- * International Telecommunications
- * Internet
- * Poverty [Global]

Finding Books in the Library:

In almost any academic library the key areas to walk through by call number would be: H1 .A4...; HF 1359...; HM 1126...; JZ1318...; P96 .I

You can find other books on your topic by searching the online Library Catalog by subject or keyword. Subject searches target the specific Library of Congress Subject Headings that have been assigned to the books that the Library has. You may want to begin with a Word (keyword) search. Once you have found a source that you find useful, look at the Library of Congress Subject Headings to determine the best terms to use in a Subject search for further materials. Some recommended subject headings include:

- * globalization
- * international trade
- * international relations
- * international economic integration
- * international business enterprises
- * environmental policy -- international cooperation
- * sustainable development -- international cooperation
- * capitalism -- social aspects
- * competition, international

For selection of **Reference** Tools go to: <http://www.refdesk.com>

For **Globalization** articles with the latest news and facts go to: <http://globalizationresource.org>

At this library, recent journal issues are located in our Current Journals section where they are shelved alphabetically by title; back issues are located in boxes and are limited in years because of space limitations.

USE OF THE WEB

Consider using search engines such as Google and AllTheWeb that are listed under Search/Meta Search Engines. Information about each product is found under (more info). Each search engine has unique features, searches different resources, and produces different results. Though there will be some overlap, it's a good idea to always use more than one search engine because each one will find different things for you.

For specific Journal Titles:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
OECD OBSERVER

Using the online Periodical Databases:

Try ACADEMIC SEARCH ELITE BUSINESS

Finding Journal Articles online:

To access business databases through the DCCC Library, go to the library home page, look for online services, select library, go to search for articles.

Click on Databases, and use the pull-down menu labeled "Subject Research Area" to select Business. You may also choose a specific database from an alphabetical list. Use the databases listed below to find citations and abstracts, and in most cases full-text journal articles.

Here are some titles that could help for the topic. We do not have all of them, but it is good to know, especially if you plan to visit other libraries.

ABI-Inform

Abstracts and indexes over 1,000 management, marketing and business journals

PAIS

More than 200,000 records representing articles, books, conference proceedings, government documents, book chapters, and statistical directories about public affairs.

Research Library

Contains citations, with abstracts, to more than 1,800 general-interest periodicals. Included are over 500 periodicals related to the social sciences, nearly 400 related to the humanities, more than 150 in the general sciences field, and approximately 200 business titles. More than 200 of the journals are available in full text. Help on searching this database is available.

Sociological Abstracts

English-language journals in sociology, social work, and other social sciences.

When in Searching remember:

The importance of Keywords

Whether you are searching the on-line catalogue, an electronic database or the World Wide Web, keywords are very important. Focus your search on a few keywords that best describe your topic. Remember that if you have trouble finding information with your keyword, you can try a broader term, a narrower or a related term. If you have too many references you may wish to use a narrower term or a second term. For example, if your keyword phrase is Criminology, a broader term would be Sociology and a narrower term would be Penology or Victimology.

Not enough hits? Broaden your search using the following:

- * Truncation

- o Use the asterisk * as a truncation symbol to search the root word for plurals and word variations.

- * OR Searching

- o Include related terms or synonyms by using OR. one of the terms must be in document but not necessarily both. For example, the search (method* or procedure*) will retrieve all documents that have either the word method and its plural or the word procedure and its variations but not necessarily both. The search must be included in parentheses if combined with an AND or NOT search.

Too many hits? Narrow your search by adding keywords

- * AND Searching

- o Instead of doing a very general search, narrow down your topic. Use AND to connect your ideas or concepts. For example, the search "research and method*" will retrieve all documents that have both terms, research and method* in them.

PERIODICAL INDEXES

To locate journal articles on your topic, you will need to use an index (which usually, but not always, includes abstracts as well). These are available as on-line electronic indexes and abstracts.

Examples of Indexes and Abstracts Useful in Sociology

- * Sociological Abstracts (Cambridge)
 - o provides access to the world's literature in sociology and related disciplines, both theoretical and applied

- * Social Sciences Abstracts (Wilson)
 - o provides information on concepts, theories, and methodologies in all areas of the social sciences

- * Social Sciences Citation Index
 - o a multidisciplinary database covering the journal literature of the social sciences
 - o a subset of the Web of Science
 - o Useful Terms
 - + Citation - a written reference to a specific work (book, article, dissertation, report, etc.) by a particular author which identifies the document in which the work may be found.
 - + Cited References - the bibliography containing the articles or books that an author has consulted while writing his article.
 - + Related References - Two records or articles are related if their bibliographies have at least one reference in common; that is, one of the sources cited by the original (parent) article. The more references in common, the closer they are related.

- * EconLit: Economic Literature Index
 - o A comprehensive, indexed bibliography with citations and abstracts covering accounting, administration, country studies, monetary and financial theory, economic growth, general and health economics and history.

- * WorldWide Political Science Abstracts

- * International Political Science Abstracts

services

for example:

Interlibrary Loan Services:

For library titles one cannot locate within the DCCC library, we also provide a full Interlibrary Loan service for all students, faculty and staff. For more information check our web page or ask at the desk.

Locating credible websites:

When incorporating Web material into your research, you should be using sites from credible sources; for more information on how to do this ask at the reference desk or check our guides at our library's website.

Some Web Sites that could be of great help:

Globalization Issues <http://globalization.about.com/mbody.htm>

Maintained by Keith Porter, a subject specialist at About.com, this website contains links to articles and reports on globalization. Definitions and links to human rights sites are also included. Presents a variety of viewpoints.

International Forum on Globalization <http://www.ifg.org/>

Maintained by an alliance of sixty leading activists, scholars, economists, researchers and writers who are concerned by the rapid changes resulting from globalization. There is discussion and monitoring of the role of the IMF, World Bank, WTO, and the U.N.

International Labor Organization <http://www.ilo.org/>

Many full text articles and coverage of various conferences is available.

International Monetary Fund <http://www.imf.org/>

Contains many full text documents discussing globalization, reports on individual countries, and the workings of the IMF.

World Bank <http://www.worldbank.org/search.htm>

Search the publications, documents and reports and projects of the World Bank, especially their current data on global poverty by region of the world

and by country. He is the source of the statistics on “people living with less than \$1 a day” (extreme poverty) and “people living with less than \$2 a day” (poverty)

OECD <http://www.oecd.org>

Has a plethora of data and annual publications on the 30 or so richer countries of the world and on global economic trends. Great source for excellent research data.

MILLENIUM DEMOGRAPHICS

<http://www.acunu.org/millennium/demohome.htm>

DEMOGRAPHICS AND HUMAN RESOURCES

- useful web sites –

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1. Worldwatch Institute:

<http://www.worldwatch.org>

2. World Health Organization:

<http://www.thp.org> Project: an organization committed to the sustainable end of worldwide hunger

<http://www.thp.org>

4. The Population Institute

<http://www.populationinstitute.org>

5. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): assists countries with reproductive health and population issues

<http://www.unfpa.org>

6. United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN): coordinates and identifies population information activities at international, regional and national level

<http://www.un.org/popin/>

7. International Labour Organization (ILO): contains a list of conventions

<http://www.ilo.org>

8. National Institute on Aging: is part of the National Institute of Health and promotes healthy aging by conducting and supporting research

<http://www.nih.gov/nia>

9. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

<http://www.cdc.gov>

10. UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM):

<http://www.unifem.undp.org>

11. World Bank:

<http://www.worldbank.org>

Citing Your Sources:

Once you have finished your research and written your paper, you will need to prepare your bibliography and cite any sources you have referenced within the text. The library has prepared some information on citation styles for print and electronic resources. You can access it on the DCCC Library web site.

Check also with your instructor if you are not sure of which citation style to use. <http://www.ala.org> and/or <http://www.apa.org>

Reference Librarian
O.K.Kontopoulos
Delaware County Community College
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