

高等院校英语阅读教材

●主审/杨 忠

●主编/杨玉晨 戴丽红 高 瑛 郝 晶 姜言胜 Anthony Droege

Globalization Primer:



Task-based English Reading

[全 球 化 英 语 读 本]

Adapted from Deane Neubauer & Paul Berry, East-West Center. U.S.



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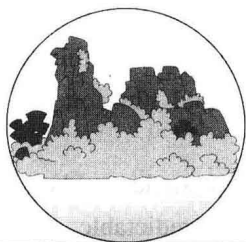
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Preface

As many observers have pointed out, the term “globalization” means many things to many people. This simple fact alone leads to many controversies over globalization, especially if one seeks to take a position about whether in general globalization is “good” or “bad”. As we explored how students addressed this complex issue at the Globalization Research Center at the University of Hawaii, Manoa, we decided to give readers who are new to the subject a basic globalization text—“Globalization Primer”—an introductory survey of the subject. Our target audience was the undergraduate student.

Prior to the publication of the book, teachers and researchers at the School of Foreign Languages at Northeast Normal University, China, used the materials to students of English. The purposes are threefold: (a) to introduce them to a systematic study of globalization; (b) to allow them to learn English using the real issues of contemporary globalization; and (c) to give students in China the experience of globalization as an ongoing process. With this Primer as a foundation, teachers and students can build their understanding of how the contemporary processes of globalization are affecting them and others in the world.

Three basic perspectives underlie the selection and organization of the materials. The first promotes the device of narrative to approach contemporary globalization. As actors in our various worlds, we construct and understand that world through the stories—narratives—that we create and tell about what we encounter in that world. Despite the many complexities of globalization, a narrative can only address one part of it at a time. Our approach urges readers to learn some of the basic narratives about globalization and to develop skills that allow her/him to question and critique such stories. For example, one narrative might involve seeing globalization as historic patterns of trade intensifying and radiating to many parts of the world. Another narrative might ask a student to view globalization as a distinctly modern phenomenon, unlike anything the world has seen before because it relies on recent technological innovations. Each could ask a student to examine how local, regional, national, and international forms of globalization support that particular view.

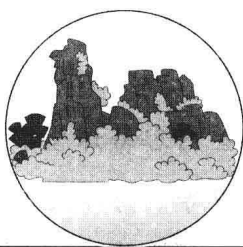
The use of narratives as a way of exploring globalization inevitably suggests that globalization is “good” or “bad”, depending very much on what data you select and on your location, that is,

in which given region, country, region within a country, location, or group. Globalization as a system is highly dynamic—change within it takes place very rapidly and affects the actors within it very differently. Thus, “how it looks” depends on where one is within it, and how one is experiencing these arrays of affects.

Third, our approach encourages the reader to realize that globalization is not static or likely to remain unchanged. Rather, the forces and dynamics within it make it unpredictable and constantly changing. As readers and thinkers about society, we find it difficult to adapt our explanations and theories to a complex phenomenon that changes so frequently. It is humbling, then, to recognize that the global events and processes we hope to understand have, over the past four to five decades, come to influence virtually every facet of human endeavor. Such a system, we maintain, will move and produce choices and dilemmas that are new, intricate problems, which will require flexible and extraordinary thinking to understand and resolve.

This volume, *A Globalization Primer*, a sister or adapted version of the text of *Uncertain Steps, The Prospects for Contemporary Globalization*, which will be published very soon, skillfully guides the reader into and through the materials of the source volume. It also helps students to raise important questions about content and to begin to question their roles in the large, uncertain drama that is contemporary globalization. It is those new to the subject who will, over the coming years, emerge as the important navigators and pilots for us all as we move further into this pattern of contemporary globalization and the uncertainty of its prospects. We would like to acknowledge the generosity of the Center for the Study of Global Change in Honolulu for support which assisted in the publication of this book.

Paul Berry Deane Neubauer
Honolulu, Hawaii, August 16, 2007



前言

全球一体化（下称全球化），面对着人们疑问的眼光，倾听着人们褒贬不一的评价和议论，勇敢地走进了我们的生活，悄悄地改变和影响着我们周围的一切。我们不得不去正视这一现实，去适应和迎接全球化带来的方方面面的变化和挑战。

新时代的中国大学生必须认识已经变化和正在变化着的世界，积极、主动地去了解、参与和解决全球化给各行各业带来的各种困惑和问题。全球化已不再是一个抽象的概念，它每时每刻都在改变着我们的生活，已经被公认为人类历史发展的必然。高科技的发展带来了国家之间的资源共享，具体表现在经济贸易、环境保护、能源开发、教育和劳动市场等方面。这一定程度地说明国家之间变得越来越相互依赖。因此，和谐社会的构建已不仅仅是局限在某个国家或某个区域内，而是整个世界范围内的每一个国家与他国的合作与协调发展。这是时代赋予我们的使命，是任何一个国家或民族寻求发展的必由之路。

《全球化英语读本》的写作始于2005年。这一年，美国东西中心与夏威夷大学联合开发了由亚太地区五个国家代表参加的“面向2020全球教育”项目。作为该项目的子项目，东北师范大学外国语学院部分教师与美国东西中心“面向2020全球教育”项目负责人，原夏威夷大学副校长 Deane Neubauer 和美国著名经济学家 Paul Berry 合作，共同编写了这本《全球化英语读本》。

本书共十五个单元，就内容来说可分两大部分：第一单元到第四单元是就全球化概念所进行的理论探讨和诠释；第五单元到第十五单元是就各类主题（包括经济、教育、能源、劳动力、媒体、健康与卫生、城市化、犯罪、可持续性发展

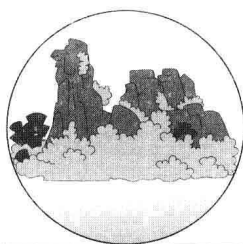
等)与全球化的关系进行的讨论。本书的编写遵循了交际英语教学的基本原则,通过任务对文章进行阅读或讨论,以及对英语词汇和句子进行练习。为了加强学生课内外的互动,每个单元都配有课外研究题目和附加阅读,这些内容给课堂教学提供了弹性的选择,学生也可在课外进行相应的口语和写作练习等。每单元后还附有参考书目和因特网地址,给学生提供了研究和扩展知识面的可能性。通过阅读该书,学生不但可以了解全球化的基本概念,认识全球化给各行各业带来的影响和挑战,同时可以学习和掌握随全球化的产生而出现的新的英语词汇,提高英语阅读能力、听说能力和写作能力等。本书可用于英语专业高年级阅读课,也可作为大学英语通识课教材或选修课英语阅读教材。

本书的出版受到了美国东西中心和东北师范大学出版社的支持和资助,同时本书曾在东北师范大学外语学院英语(电子商务)系试用两个学期。作者在这里对东北师范大学出版社、美国东西中心、东北师范大学外国语学院表示真诚的感谢!

由于国内外市面上尚未见此类教科书,将全球化内容引进外语教学的课堂还属首例,难免有些疏陋,敬请外语同行给予批评和指导。

主编者

2007年8月10日



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UNIT 1

The Promises and Burdens of Globalization: Contested Meanings and Implications



Field work

Knowledge of the following topics will be useful in gaining a deeper understanding of the text. Research the topics before class, and prepare a presentation which will lead or contribute to the discussion in class.

- * Definitions of globalization
- * Globalization and world changes
- * Contested views on globalization

Speaking

Discuss the following questions in groups and come up with a definition for each term.

- * What is globalization?
- * What is technology?
- * What is critical thinking?

Reading**Task One Multiple Definitions**

1 In speaking of globalization, we often find ourselves in a quandary. On the one hand the term is so generally used that most people feel they know what it means. On closer examination, however, it has many sides to its definition, and people talking about globalization may be referring to quite different things. Many of its definitions, while valuable and partially correct, omit significant parts of the phenomenon we call globalization. In order to clarify a general concept of globalization, then, this introductory unit starts by examining some of the more common uses of the term.

Multiple Definitions

- 2 Out of the many definitions developed for the term globalization, the following six are particularly useful to examine.
- 3 **Nothing New: Globalization as Global History.** Some people do not see much value in introducing the term globalization, an attitude that the British sociologist Anthony Giddens describes as the “skeptical” view of globalization. (Giddens, 1999) Those who subscribe to Nothing New consider today’s greater interactions among nations simply as a continuation of dynamics that began long ago. For example, diverse peoples worldwide historically have used everything from camel trains to tall-masted sailing ships to trade and communicate with one another across vast distances. Sailing ships gave way to steamships and airplanes, and communications moved from letters to telegraphs and telephones to today’s worldwide instant internet connections. The idea that globalization is “Nothing New” suggests that all of these current systems simply have increased or intensified what has gone on for centuries. In this view, history reveals repeated episodes or “eras” of globalization, each building on those that preceded it.
- 4 The political economist Barry Gills (2001) identifies globalization in history as no different from forms of capitalist exchange present throughout the world over several millennia. According to Gills, contemporary globalization represents the “working out” of these processes developed so long ago.

- 5 Globalization as the world capitalist system.** The American sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein has created a complex analysis of the world as it has developed over the past five centuries. In this view the modern world was “created” by the powerful expansion of European power as it developed complex capitalist influences throughout the world. Organized capital, with its systems of investment and production, and its way of life, has increasingly dominated the economic and social life of each culture that European and American capitalism have contacted. This broad system approach seeks to “explain” the deep structure of interlinked world development by examining how capital itself continually changes and reshapes the cultures and lives of peoples involved in global exchange. (Wallerstein, 1974)
- 6 Globalization as Extended Internationalization.** Many people use globalization as a term essentially synonymous with internationalization or internationalism, i.e., how nation-states and the agencies and businesses within them interact. Within this view globalization refers to what nations do in interacting with each other, e.g. economic trade, managing immigration flows, settling disputes, pursuing common interests, etc.
- 7** Because every populated geographic area of the world is organized into some form of government, and is usually identified by the governmental authority in charge of it, this internationalization view argues persuasively from known points of reference. From a different point of view, however, internationalization ignores some significant changes in the forces moving globalization. For example, in the current era transnational businesses, institutions, and global processes often operate outside of the policies and interactions of nation-states that the internationalism view uses to describe globalization. As we proceed, we hope this important difference will become clearer. We will reconsider it at the end of this unit.
- 8 Globalization as the increased circulation of goods, services and symbols.** This common interpretation of globalization refers to the extent that our daily lives increasingly rely on goods, services, and symbols that we receive via trade with distant places. By the same token, what we produce is traded and integrated into the daily lives of distant peoples. In this view globalization is synonymous with the “world as a common marketplace”, wherein the “things” being exchanged and consumed range from high end industrial manufactured parts, to health products (e.g. pharmaceuticals), to clothing, food and other consumables, to information services, to a complex array of symbolic information products, (e.g. film, television, print materials, telecommunications, etc.). (Barnet and Cavanaugh, 1994)
- 9 Globalization as Americanization.** Outside the United States many people perceive globalization as just another term for the increased domination of the world's economy by the United States through its primary transnational corporations, its control over nominally “international” bodies such as the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, The International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks (such as the Asian Development Bank), and the persistently active projection of American military power. This view sees globalization as primarily the exercise of American political, economic, military and cultural power.

- 10 **Globalization as a Distinctly Modern Phenomenon.** This view, held by many researchers and commentators on globalization, suggests that contemporary globalization dynamics build on all of the above definitions, but that it is also comprised of many new influences created as a result of discrete and identifiable changes over the past forty to fifty years. (Giddens, 2000)

Globalization as a Modern Phenomenon

- 11 This text takes the perspective that contemporary globalization can be identified via distinctive features that have emerged over the past fifty or so years. However, it is also our view that each of the other ways of categorizing or explaining globalization contributes significantly to our understanding of it. It is not that these other views are in error, but rather that they use particular lenses that illuminate yet limit the view of some forces within the complex phenomenon that we call globalization. The argument of this text (and of many others) is that this current historical period of globalization includes at least the following elements:

Elements

- 12 *The invention of the multi-national corporation (MNCs).* MNCs developed out of the great international corporations that arose in the nineteenth century. Modern multi-national corporations [also called transnational (TNCs)] emerged in the 1950s and 1960s to extend the purposes of MNCs which tended to be centered in a host nation, while deriving resources from global sites and selling products internationally. TNCs are located simultaneously in many nations, and seek to maximize the factors of production throughout the globe while treating the entire globe as a marketplace for their goods and services. (Barnet and Mueller, 1974) While often retaining the names established in their countries of national origin, TNCs operate worldwide, seeking profits through production and sales that increasingly have little to do with their nation of origin. TNCs extend their unique corporate values and culture to many nations, operating as completely independent entities with their primary loyalty to themselves. It is these attributes that encourage some authors to speak of the invention of a global corporate culture, or global culture, or even “Mc-culture”. (Barber, 1996)
- 13 *The global shift in manufacturing.* A primary feature of contemporary globalization has been the movement of manufacture out of the mature industrial countries into “the third world”, a group of newly industrial countries (NICs, signifying their vast economic changes), and the less developed nations (LDNs, recognizing that some nations have lagged in this extension of industrialization throughout the world). Robert Reich could write in the early 1990s that for most important purposes significant world manufacturing had moved away from the older industrial nations, leaving behind societies caught in the dynamics of widespread economic restructuring. (Reich, 1991) For example, General Motors has invested in manufacturing Buick automobiles in China, moving jobs abroad that otherwise had been held by U.S. autoworkers.
- 14 *Foreign direct investment (FDI).* This investment of capital from one nation directly into the ownership of enterprises in another is linked to the global shift in manufacturing and the sale of services from abroad. FDI has become a key marker of the new global economy, cited as a way to measure global inter-dependency and to signal the relative success of poorer nations in raising

capital from richer ones. FDI also takes place at very high levels between mature industrial nations (richer nations), as well as between richer and poorer. A key feature of contemporary globalization lies in the worldwide ownership of the capital that crosses national borders, irrespective of the relative economic status of the country receiving the investment.

15 *The new global division of labor.* The availability of cheaper labor and fewer labor and environmental regulations has led manufacturing to shift from western industrialized countries toward third world nations. Initially this inexpensive labor was available primarily in the manufacturing sector (blue collar work). Increasingly, since the late 1980s, improved telecommunications capability has allowed for the global distribution of white and pink collar work. White collar work traditionally has referred to management activity. Pink collar work has come to refer to data entry and other service tasks needed in a computerized society. Pink collar, because such workers are overwhelmingly female. Inexpensive telecommunications allows this work to be exported to where such labor is cheaper. Billing, record keeping, medical transcriptions, call centers, and other service activities are increasingly located in countries distant from the industrial countries where a higher volume of sales occur. Within forms of work which rely on speaking English, such labor shifts have favored Asian nations such as the Philippines and India, where technological infrastructure can be employed to organize large numbers of English-speaking, relatively inexpensive workers.

16 The past two decades have witnessed vast global migrations that have restructured world labor. Within countries, hundreds of millions world-wide have been drawn from the countryside to the city, because jobs have concentrated in cities as the nodes of global production. Between countries, large numbers of workers are drawn from the less affluent to the more affluent countries in search of labor, perhaps nowhere more than the Philippines, where it is estimated that fully 20 percent of the adult labor force works outside the country. (Wright 2002, Herod 2002)

17 *The impact of new technologies on globalization.* Three ^{new} novel technologies that developed through the end of the 1950s and into the 1960s dramatically influenced the shifts in productivity and marketing that ushered in modern globalization. One, the creation of jet aircraft production, especially with the introduction of jumbo jets in 1969, shrank the world by allowing for a much more rapid exchange of people and goods over great distances. Second, the introduction of container ships and super-takers during roughly the same period has permitted significant reductions in the costs of moving heavy cargo throughout the world, allowing the production benefits gained from more inexpensive labor to be spread throughout the production and consumption cycle. Third, the invention of modern telecommunications—with high speed, high capacity computer systems and a global internet at their core—has made possible the development of management systems that allowed control over global production and resources in real time. Other technological advances, including the development of more complex financial mechanisms (such as the purchase of oil futures) and allowed for the rapid spread of capital throughout the globe. (Neubauer, 2000)

18 *Neo-liberal political regimes.* With the introduction of politico-economic approaches such as 新自由主义 政治制度, 体制

Thatcherism in the UK and Reganism in the US, globalism became an essential component in a new model of political economy. With its focus on the importance of promoting markets and market mechanisms to create and sustain economic growth, neo-liberalism was also an attack on the welfare state as it had been developed in Europe and the United States in the post WWII decades. Neo-liberalism emphasizes older notions of free trade among nations, the role of competition in promoting economic efficiency, and the benefits of reduced state regulation. As developed in the 1970s and 1980s, neo-liberalism became a new political orthodoxy spreading from many western industrialized countries to less developed nations, a global market philosophy around which politics within nation-states could be organized. It promoted policies that reduced taxation (to better promote private sector investment), privatized state resources (to better promote efficiency of services), deregulated industries (to better promote competitive industry), and overall reduced government influence on trade. Neo-liberalism continues to develop, and in the minds of many commentators, it has become the official ideology and mind-set of globalization. (Stenger, 2001) Neo-liberal ideas of growth, especially as they involve trade, privatization, and market relations, have spread throughout the globe, even influencing the many ways that state-centered capitalism is practiced in various Asian settings. China's membership in the World Trade Organization illustrates the spread of neo-liberalism.

19 *Global and regional trade regimes.* For some commentators contemporary globalization is primarily about transformations of the world's economy, with particular emphasis on efforts to establish organized free trade systems. The creation of the supra-national World Trade Organization out of its predecessor GATT (The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in 1994 signaled the growing influence of global business impelling nation-states to focus foreign policy on ways that promote a more extensive global trade regime. The creation of the North American Free Trade Act (NAFTA) and the European Union and Common Market have institutionalized free trade in ways that reduce the role of the nation-state in defining international exchange. Transnational relationships such as NAFTA tend to: (1) give free reign to the movement and uses of capital (which is mobile under these circumstances and benefits most from the relationships of free trade); (2) exploit labor (which tends to be far less mobile). Some also argue that agreements like these force nations with advanced environmental and safety standards to actually lower them. We will discuss trade relations more fully in units to follow.

20 *Changes in the nation-state.* Some argue that contemporary globalization is a complex zero-sum game in which the more freely that foreign direct investment is allowed to move from country to country—with its massive amounts of private capital—the less freedom that nation-states enjoy in directing the affairs of their own citizens. International trade organizations and their agreements make the movement of capital easier and have provisions that sometimes supersede national policies. Hence, we hear the phrase “the shrinking national state” (Neubauer, 1998), because as nation-states respond to the requirements of globalization or global activity, they experience less control of their internal policies. A case which illustrates the global interdependency of economies: during the “Asian Flu” of 1997, several Asian economies followed each other into sharp decline, and mature industrial nations experienced a need to intervene economically to restore them. Nation-states' lack of control in global or regional events has been dramatically reversed in many places by responses to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and more recent attacks in

England, Indonesia, the Philippines, and throughout the world. These terrorist incidents have forced states to tighten borders and become more regulatory, impelling them to impose many new rules and controls promoting higher levels of domestic security. This tension between the “neo-liberal shrinking state” and the regenerating “security state” is inherently unstable and will, we predict, lead to new—and as yet unpredictable—state forms over the coming decade.

- 21 *The shrinking of time and space.* One way that we can think about how capitalism grows and extends throughout the world is by measuring how much is exchanged within the capitalist system and by whom. David Harvey argues in his important book about globalization, *The Condition of Postmodernity*, that contemporary globalization differs from all the earlier stages of capitalism in the frequency of exchanges that now occur within the system and the rapidity with which they occur, speeded up through the effect of modern transportation and communication technologies. He argues further that these events amount to a “shrinking of time and space”, meaning that the time it takes for transactions to occur is radically reduced within the current system. From this shrinking of time and space, he concludes that the global system is producing a new kind of “symbolic economy” by which he means that the flood of advertising worldwide is changing how we create and use symbols to communicate. In this view, advertising can be seen as a global language of consumption in which text and images are linked to product brands recognizable throughout the world. (Harvey, 1990)

- 22 *The creation of novel institutions.* One feature of contemporary globalization has been the creation of entirely new institutions, made possible through the use of new information technologies. For example, the development of regional equity (stock) markets throughout the world, which now allows for stock trading on a 24 hour, 7 days a week is one new institution, as is global trade via the Internet. Other innovations such as a global currency market that accounts for the exchange of approximately \$2 Trillion each day suggest the magnitude of some of these institutions. (Giddens, 1999)

- 23 *Global Media.* The creation of vast new global media companies has changed the way peoples of different cultures view the world, think about themselves and others, and develop ideas about identity, consumption and what they hold to be important in the world. Robert McChesney finds two tiers of media companies, the Big Eight (AOL–Time Warner, Bertelsmann, Viacom, News Corporation, General Electric, AT&T Liberty Media, Sony, and Vivendi Universal) which dominate what is produced and disseminated as media throughout the world, and the second tier of some sixty or so companies that often account for media domination within a particular country. In terms of scale, AOL–Time Warner is 50 times larger than the 50th largest global media company. Such firms increasingly refuse to be identified with their country of initial origin. AOL–Time Warner’s Gerald Levin has stated, “We do not want to be viewed as an American company. We think globally.” (McChesney, 2001) Within this global media environment, the emergence of world news broadcasters—for example, the BBC, CNN, Fox News and El Jazera—increasingly influences how people view themselves and others. Film DVDs and music CDs are so popular that they are illegally copied and distributed globally. In addition, computer games have rapidly grown to be one of the most pervasive media of communication in the world. In 2004 for the first time in history, global sales of computer games surpassed revenues for movies. Obviously, electronic games offer a new way of “knowing” the world.

- 24 *Changes in Social Institutions.* Anthony Giddens also points out that contemporary globalization changes many social institutions. Globalization has triggered rapid changes in customary marriage ages, social roles of the elderly, and levels of divorce. It has also triggered a rise in human trafficking, labor migration, recruitment of sex workers, recruitment of child soldiers (largely in Africa) and the routine employment of children in factories, all of which play a role in disturbing and reshaping traditional family structures throughout the world.
- 25 Giddens stresses that globalization is reshaping the role of women in novel ways, especially in the context of family structure. These changes also alert us to the multiple ways that the status of children is changing under the pressure of globalization. The nature and meaning of these changes figure prominently in people's attitudes toward accepting or rejecting globalization. (Giddens, 1999)

Some Impacts of Globalization

- 26 No matter what lens people use to view globalization, most observers identify at least some of the attributes mentioned above as central to what the term means. We can also point more directly to some of the consequences created by globalization. Interestingly, those who tend to oppose or accept globalization, tend to identify the same global consequences. They bitterly oppose one another, however, in weighing the positive and negative impacts of globalization. We turn first, then, to a brief consideration of some of these impacts, and then to the controversies over their meaning.
- 27 *Wealth creation and distribution.* Commentators on globalization, whether proponents or opponents, generally agree that over the past four decades the processes of globalization have resulted in enormous increases in wealth. This wealth-building pattern holds true despite episodic economic cycles and crises, such as the recession among mature industrial nations in the late 1980s (and its continuance in Japan) and a re-play with the so-called dot.com economic collapse of 2000, or the Mexican currency crisis of 1994 or the Asian currency crisis of 1997. But while global economic statistics for the past four decades demonstrate a significant increase in overall wealth creation, data also suggests that income inequality has persistently grown, i.e., as a tiny portion of the world's population grows progressively richer, huge numbers of others grow significantly poorer. One recent survey indicates that the wealthiest 1% earn as much as the bottom 57% of earners combined. These patterns of inequality appear to be occurring within nations as well as between nations. The meaning income inequality data lies at the core of some of the more intense debates about globalization.
- 28 *Hyper urbanization.* Globalization and the rise of the megacity are strongly correlated. The speed of growth of these meg cities is stunning. In some, e.g. Mexico City, Lima, Lagos, the rate of growth vastly outstrips the capacity of infrastructure to keep pace, resulting in fundamental breakdown of services and in many cases minimal civil order. Hyper urbanization is clearly linked to population growth, and within-country and between-country migrations form an "urban pull" that draws people out of rural areas (and subsistence economies) and into the world of goods and the job-oriented cash economies of the cities. (Douglass, 2004)

- 29 *Migration.* Economically driven migration has become a major feature of contemporary

globalization, as labor seeks survival and improved lives through mobility. Throughout the world people migrate toward plentiful job economies, and nation-states find themselves confronted with the need to regulate access to their societies by those seeking entry. Annual illegal entries by Mexican laborers and their families into the US are estimated at 340,000 people, with migrations into the EU substantially larger at some 800,000 a year. The restructuring of the nation-state system following the end of the Cold War has resulted in conflicts and forms of oppression that promote migration as a vehicle for obtaining political safety. On yet another front, the enslavement of and trafficking in human beings has become an increasingly common problem in the global movements of people.

- 30 *The growing importance of transnational organizations.* We made brief mention above of new transnational organizations such as the World Trade Organization as essential parts of the new neo-liberal trading regime. Another set of older institutions, the so-called “Breton Woods Organizations” such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and regional banking entities (e.g. the Asian and South American Development Banks), have developed new roles in the globalized economy.
- 31 Developed in the aftermath of WWII to provide and regulate capital assistance to nations and institutions damaged by the war, ^{- 二战后, 战争} these organizations have been instrumental in promoting what has variously been termed “restructuring” agreements for debtor nations seeking assistance. The restructuring agreements promoted by these organizations have forced recipient nations to restructure their economies along neo-liberal lines as a condition of debt-restructuring ^{贷款} or receiving new loans. People in nations that borrow or receive debt restructuring vary in how they see the consequences of such aid—some seeing it as beneficial and others seeing themselves as losing from the pro-market, free trade requirements they are forced to accept. (Roberts, 2002)
- 32 *The dismantling of the welfare state.* With the growing acceptance of neo-liberalism and free market orientations, public institutions have been reshaped via attacks on the welfare state and its perceived shortcomings. While neo-liberal rhetoric differs somewhat from country to country, this stance says that the welfare state is too expensive, too inefficient in the delivery of services, and too regulatory in its constraints on the private sector. For example, contemporary Germany’s persistent high unemployment and low growth are blamed on the high cost of its welfare state entitlements. As an alternative to state control, those wanting to dismantle the welfare state advocate privatization, including the selling off of state owned property and industry to private enterprise. This approach suggests that competition and the use of markets will be a preferable alternative to government regulation and welfare provisions, providing greater efficiency, a more effective use of resources, and lower costs. As these changes occur, the costs for services and former government programs shift to the private sector, where users pay for them. (Stone, 1997).
- 33 *The domination of economic issues.* Globalization has raised economic issues to a level of primacy over other ways of “knowing of” or “speaking of” the world. Business models now extend into the operation of all kinds of institutions, from churches to schools, to universities and hospitals, the shift justified by emphasizing the benefits of an improved “bottom line”. Values and practices that once stood outside economics, e.g. cultural performances, learning, play, have become indelibly associated with “the world of goods”. Indeed, global space itself is characterized as a “global