

Why Globalization Works Yale Nota Bene

Previous edition, 1st, published in 2006.

This book makes seven recommendations to improve the quality of support that states and international organizations provide to peace processes.

Since the 1980s, globalization and neoliberalism have brought about a comprehensive restructuring of everyone's lives. People are being 'disciplined' by neoliberal economic agendas, 'transformed' by communication and information technology changes, global commodity chains and networks, and in the Global South in particular, destroyed livelihoods, debilitating impoverishment, disease pandemics, among other disastrous disruptions, are also globalization's legacy. This collection of geographical treatments of such a complex set of processes unearths the contradictions in the impacts of globalization on peoples' lives. Globalizations Contradictions firstly introduces globalization in all its intricacy and contrariness, followed on by substantive coverage of globalization's dimensions. Other areas that are covered in depth are: globalization's macro-economic faces globalization's unruly spaces globalization's geo-political faces ecological globalization globalization's cultural challenges globalization from below fair globalization.

Globalizations Contradictions is a critical examination of the continuing role of international and supra-national institutions and their involvement in the political economic management and determination of global restructuring. Deliberately, this collection raises questions, even as it offers geographical insights and thoughtful assessments of globalization's multifaceted 'faces and spaces.'

This textbook is the perfect short introduction to the

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fundamental theories and issues of international political economy (IPE). Written in a concise and accessible style, the text equips students with the necessary skills and knowledge to understand this complex and fascinating area. Engaging with both classical theories and the main contemporary debates, this is the ideal starting point for the study of IPE. The text introduces students to the three main theoretical approaches in IPE: free market, institutionalist and historical materialist. The strengths and weaknesses of the theories are then illustrated by a series of fascinating applied case studies in such core areas as international trade, finance, transnational corporations, development and the environment. Combining clear historical and theoretical explanation with detailed empirical examples this is essential reading for students of international political economy, global governance and international economics.

From the chief economic commentator for the Financial Times—a brilliant tour d'horizon of the new global economy There have been many books that have sought to explain the causes and courses of the financial and economic crisis that began in 2007. *The Shifts and the Shocks* is not another detailed history of the crisis but is the most persuasive and complete account yet published of what the crisis should teach us about modern economies and economics. Written with all the intellectual command and trenchant judgment that have made Martin Wolf one of the world's most influential economic commentators, *The Shifts and the Shocks* matches impressive analysis with no-holds-barred criticism and persuasive prescription for a more stable future. It is a book no one with an interest in global affairs will want to neglect. Thomas Piketty's book *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* has enjoyed great success and provides a new theory about wealth and inequality. However, there have been major criticisms of his work. *Anti-Piketty: Capital for the 21st*

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Century collects key criticisms from 20 specialists—economists, historians, and tax experts—who provide rigorous arguments against Piketty's work while examining the notions of inequality, growth, wealth, and capital.

Not long ago Italy was Europe's highly touted emerging economy, a society that blended dynamism and super-fast growth with a lifestyle that was the envy of all. Now it is viewed as a major threat to the future of the Euro, indeed to the European Union as a whole. Italy's political system is shorn of credibility as it struggles to deal with huge public debts and anemic levels of economic growth. Young people are emigrating in droves, frustrated at the lack of opportunity, while older people stubbornly cling to their rights and privileges, fearful of an uncertain future. In this lively, up-to-the-minute book, Bill Emmott explains how Italy sank to this low point, how Italians feel about it, and what can be done to return the country to more prosperous and more democratic times. With the aid of numerous personal interviews, Emmott analyzes "Bad Italy"—the land of disgraced Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, an inadequate justice system, an economy dominated by special interests and continuing corruption—against its contrasting foil "Good Italy," the home of enthusiastic entrepreneurs, truth-seeking journalists, and countless citizens determined to end mafia domination for good.

Globalization is exposing social fissures between those with the education, skills, and mobility to flourish in an unfettered world market—the apparent "winners"—and those without. These apparent "losers" are increasingly anxious about their standards of living and their precarious place in an integrated world economy. The result is severe tension between the market and broad sectors of society, with governments caught in the middle. Compounding the very real problems

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that need to be addressed by all involved, the knee-jerk rhetoric of both sides threatens to crowd out rational debate. From the United States to Europe to Asia, positions are hardening. Dani Rodrik brings a clear and reasoned voice to these questions. *Has Globalization Gone Too Far?* takes an unblinking and objective look at the benefits—and risks—of international economic integration, and criticizes mainstream economists for downplaying its dangers. It also makes a unique and persuasive case that the "winners" have as much at stake from the possible consequences of social instability as the "losers." As Rodrik points out, ". . . social disintegration is not a spectator sport—those on the sidelines also get splashed with mud from the field. Ultimately, the deepening of social fissures can harm all." President Clinton read the book and it provided the conceptual basis for the trade/IMF portions of his State of the Union message in January 1998. Muasher, a prominent Jordanian diplomat, recounts the behind-the-scenes details of diplomatic ventures over the past two decades, including such recent undertakings as the Arab Peace Initiative and the Middle East Road Map. Taking an interdisciplinary approach, *An Introduction to Global Studies* presents readers with a solid introduction to the complex, interconnected forces and issues confronting today's globalized world. Introduces readers to major theories, key terms, concepts, and notable theorists Equips readers with the basic knowledge and conceptual tools necessary for thinking critically about the complex issues facing the global community Includes a variety of supplemental features to facilitate learning and enhance readers' understanding of the material Winner of the Merle Curti Award in Intellectual History, Organization of American Historians Co-Winner of the

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Society for U.S. Intellectual History Book Award Thinking Small tells the story of how the United States sought to rescue the world from poverty through small-scale, community-based approaches. And it also sounds a warning: such strategies, now again in vogue, have been tried before, with often disastrous consequences.

“Unfortunately, far from eliminating deprivation and attacking the social status quo, bottom-up community development projects often reinforced them...This is a history with real stakes. If that prior campaign’s record is as checkered as Thinking Small argues, then its intellectual descendants must do some serious rethinking... How might those in twenty-first-century development and anti-poverty work forge a better path? They can start by reading Thinking Small.” —Merlin Chowkwanyun, Boston Review “As the historian Daniel Immerwahr demonstrates brilliantly in Thinking Small, the history of development has seen constant experimentation with community-based and participatory approaches to economic and social improvement...Immerwahr’s account of these failures should give pause to those who insist that going small is always better than going big.” —Jamie Martin, The Nation Examines the South American country that is destined to be one of the world's premier economic powers by the year 2030, and considers some of the abundant problems the nation faces.

The short essays in this volume, contributed by leading experts on Chinese economic policy, provide crisp and insightful analyses of the Chinese state's approach toward markets, the role of key actors and institutions,

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the evolving nature of industrial policy and the effectiveness of China's international commitments to constrain such practices, and a preview of the likely contents and significance of China's 13th Five-Year Plan.

William E. Odom is the highest-ranking member of the United States Intelligence community ever to write a book outlining fundamental restructuring of this vast network of agencies, technology, and human agents. In the wake of 9/11, Odom has revised and updated a powerful critique he wrote several years ago for staffs of the U.S. congressional committee overseeing the vast American intelligence bureaucracy. His recommendations for revamping this essential component of American security are now available for general readers as well as for policymakers. While giving an unmatched overview of the world of U.S. intelligence, Odom persuasively shows that the failure of American intelligence on 9/11 had much to do with the complex bureaucratic relationships existing among the various components of the Intelligence Community. The sustained fragmentation within the Intelligence Community since World War II is part of the story; the blurring of security and intelligence duties is another. Odom describes the various components of American intelligence in order to give readers an understanding of how complex they are and what can be done to make them more effective in providing timely intelligence and more efficient in using their large budgets. He shows definitively that they cannot be remedied with quick fixes but require deep study of the entire bureaucracy and the

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commitment of the U.S. government to implement the necessary reforms.

This book develops an approach to international political economy that focuses on culture. It examines Chilean communication scholarship as it developed under shifting political regimes and changing international political economic relations. Also examined is the importance of agency and culture in the political processes of building and challenging transnational hegemony, emphasizing the role of intellectuals.

Why Globalization Works Yale University Press

Develops a fresh non-Eurocentric analysis of the rise and development of the global economy in the last half-millennium.

This publication reviews the major turning points in the history of economic integration, and in particular the pace at which it has accelerated since the 1990s. It also considers its impact in four crucial areas, namely employment, development, the environment and financial stability.

A searing indictment of global finance, exploring how the banking sector grew from a supporter of business to the biggest business in the world, and showing how societies might fight against financial hegemony Financial journalist Nicholas Shaxson first made his reputation studying the "resource curse," seeing first-hand the disastrous economic and societal effects of the discovery of oil in Angola. He then gained prominence as an expert on tax havens, revealing the dark corners of that world long before the scandals of the Panama and Paradise Papers. Now, in *The Finance Curse*, revised with chapters exclusive to this American edition, he takes us on a terrifying journey through the world economy, exposing tax havens, monopolists, megabanks, private equity firms, Eurobond traders, lobbyists, and a menagerie of

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scoundrels quietly financializing our entire society, hurting both business and individuals. Shaxson shows we got here, telling the story of how finance re-engineered the global economic order in the last half-century, with the aim not of creating wealth but extracting it from the underlying economy. Under the twin gospels of “national competitiveness” and “shareholder value,” megabanks and financialized corporations have provoked a race to the bottom between states to provide the most subsidized environment for big business, have encouraged a brain drain into finance, and have fostered instability, inequality, and turned a blind eye to the spoils of organized crime. From Ireland to Iowa, Shaxson shows the insidious effects of financialization on our politics and on communities who were promised paradise but got poverty wages instead. We need a strong financial system—but when it grows too big it becomes a monster. The Finance Curse is the explosive story of how finance got a stranglehold on society, and reveals how we might release ourselves from its grasp.

For a century, economists have driven forward the cause of globalization in financial institutions, labour markets, and trade. Yet there have been consistent warning signs that a global economy and free trade might not always be advantageous. Where are the pressure points? What could be done about them? Dani Rodrik examines the back-story from its seventeenth-century origins through the milestones of the gold standard, the Bretton Woods Agreement, and the Washington Consensus, to the present day. Although economic globalization has enabled unprecedented levels of prosperity in advanced countries and has been a boon to hundreds of millions of poor workers in China and elsewhere in Asia, it is a concept that rests on shaky pillars, he contends. Its long-term sustainability is not a given. The heart of Rodrik's argument is a fundamental 'trilemma': that we

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cannot simultaneously pursue democracy, national self-determination, and economic globalization. Give too much power to governments, and you have protectionism. Give markets too much freedom, and you have an unstable world economy with little social and political support from those it is supposed to help. Rodrik argues for smart globalization, not maximum globalization.

Sharply and clearly argued, Wolf's prescription for fixing global finance illustrates why he has been described as "the world's preeminent financial journalist."

Now in a fully revised and updated edition, this balanced and clearly written text explores globalization and its impact from economic, political, social, environmental, and cultural perspectives. Providing a framework and platform for student learning, the book gives readers the tools to unravel the complexities of globalization in all its facets. Lui Hebron and John Stack note that as a hot-button term, globalization is used to describe any number of changes within, among, and between societies and states. Their goal is to reduce the noise engulfing debates and interpretations of one of the most dynamic, contested, applauded, and disparaged phenomena of the twenty-first century. Arguing that current assessments—both positive and negative—of globalization are overblown, the authors treat the dramatically changing landscapes of world politics as less a revolution than an evolution of already established structures and patterns of transnational relations. They trace how globalization has affected individuals, societies, states, and intergovernmental and supranational organizations. Making sense of a world seemingly smaller and incomprehensibly larger, simultaneously centralizing and fragmenting, *Globalization: Debunking the Myths* offers both an indispensable introduction for undergraduates and a concise review for more advanced students.

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There is within the corporate world an evolving international restructuring race, between industrial complexes, that is set to intensify over the coming years. An industrial complex consists of suppliers, distributors, governments, financiers and trade unions. It is the reorganisation of the relationship between the core firm and the above components that is set to change before very long. In this book, Winfried Ruigrok and Rob van Tulder address many current debates on topics such as "Post-Fordism", "globalisation" and "lean production". They also identify a number of rival internationalisation strategies that have been adopted by different companies. Moreover, they present an abundance of new, as well as historical data, on the world's one hundred largest core companies. This data shows that none of the largest core firms is truly "global" or "borderless", and that virtually all of them in their history have benefited decisively from Governmental trade or industrial policies. The authors offer a highly interdisciplinary effort to link three previously isolated debates on industrial restructuring, globalisation and international trade policies. *The Logic of International Restructuring* is aimed at a wide academic, post-graduate and professional audience working in the areas of business, economics, organisational studies and international relations.

Analyzing the experience of Mexico under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the authors draw lessons for other countries considering free trade agreements with the United States. The authors conclude that NAFTA raised external trade and foreign investment inflows and had a modest effect on Mexico's average income per person. It is likely that NAFTA also helped achieve a modest reduction in poverty and an improvement in job quality. However, major obstacles remain to Mexico's long term development—NAFTA is not enough. The main lesson for other countries is that free

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trade agreements offer opportunities to accelerate economic growth, but do not guarantee it.

This comprehensive and informed text offers a practical introduction to the workings of the global economy. Drawing on his hands-on experience in international finance and economic policy, Andrew Vonnegut clearly explains economic concepts and illustrates them with cogent case studies. He describes the global economy by combining principles of economics with investment finance, decision theory, economic history, behavioral psychology, and accounting. Within a rigorous framework that sheds light on the reasons behind international economic events and trends, he brings the people, institutions, incentives, and money flows of the global economy to life. Oriented toward professionals and students, working or intending to work in the global economy, this book fills an important void. It will be invaluable for practitioners in business, investment finance, public policy, consulting, global studies, and journalism. Providing the tools needed to understand international economics, Vonnegut enlightens readers on the people, behaviors, and institutions behind trade and investment flows in today's globalized economies, and how they all contribute to the volatile and dynamic world we are experiencing.

Cover -- Title Page -- Copyright -- Preface -- Contents -- Figures -- Tables -- Summary --

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Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations -- Chapter One: Introduction -- The Order and Its Health -- Challenges with Measurement -- Methodology -- Structure of the Report -- Chapter Two: Participation in Formal Regional and International Institutions -- Steady Institutional Participation -- Integrating International Order into Domestic Institutions -- Increasingly Diverse and Informal Institutions -- Building New Institutions -- Regional Institutions -- Chapter Three: Economic Liberalization and Interdependence -- Trade and Financial Integration -- Capital Markets and Foreign Direct Investment -- Response to Crises -- Development Assistance -- Chapter Four: International Conflict and Peace -- Treaties of Pacific Settlement -- Territorial Changes Resulting from Conflict -- Status of Controls on Weapons of Mass Destruction -- Levels of Conflict -- Ability to Constrain Major War -- Chapter Five: Adherence to Liberal Norms and Values -- Democracy and Liberal Systems -- Human Rights -- Corruption and the Rule of Law -- Economic Growth and Democratic Stability -- Chapter Six: Major-Power Signaling and Policies Toward Order -- Russia -- China -- India -- Brazil -- Conclusion -- Chapter Seven: Public Attitudes Toward Elements of the Order -- Support for the Order's Rules and Institutions -- Support for Trade -- Support for Liberal Norms and Values -- Support for Internationalism -- The Rise of Nationalism -- Chapter Eight:

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Foundations of Order: Geopolitics and Ideology -- Geopolitical Trends -- Ideological Trends -- Conclusion: Causes for Worry -- Chapter Nine: Summing Up: The State of the Order -- The Importance of Ideas and Beliefs -- Recognizing Danger Signs -- Implications for Policy -- References

The Global Innovation Index 2020 provides detailed metrics about the innovation performance of 131 countries and economies around the world. Its 80 indicators explore a broad vision of innovation, including political environment, education, infrastructure and business sophistication. The 2020 edition sheds light on the state of innovation financing by investigating the evolution of financing mechanisms for entrepreneurs and other innovators, and by pointing to progress and remaining challenges – including in the context of the economic slowdown induced by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis.

SEAFOOD Ecolabelling Principles and Practice Edited by Trevor Ward and Bruce Phillips In recent years there have been some major developments and a greatly increased recognition of the importance of more sustainable and environmentally-friendly fishing and fish-farming methods. Various types of seafood eco-endorsements have been introduced, and these initiatives have now blossomed into an extensive range of types of product endorsement labels and systems. This volume comprehensively

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reviews the current eco-endorsementsystems for seafood products, described in four main sections withcontributions by leading experts from around the globe:

- A full description of the background and history of ecolabels, ratings, guides and choice systems
- Seafood evaluation and certification, including issues ofquality, costs and benefits
- Highly significant case studies in the use of ecolabels,including details of programs undertaken with species such asPollock, Baja Red Spiny Lobster, and Patagonian Toothfish
- The future of sustainable seafood

Seafood Ecolabelling is an essential purchase for all thoseinvolved in fisheries and aquaculture management and productcertification and ecolabelling throughout the world. Professionalsincluding fishery scientists and managers, fish farm managers,marine biologists, environmental biologists, conservationbiologists, ecologists, natural resource managers, civil societyand sustainability governance practitioners, and resource andenvironmental economists will find this book to be extremelyvaluable. Professionals involved in the seafood trade, includingthose in production, packaging, reselling and seafood productlabelling, will find a great deal of commercial interest withinthis book. Libraries in all universities and researchestablishments where biological sciences, food science andfisheries are studied and taught should have copies of thisimportant book on

their shelves. Also available from Wiley-Blackwell
Eco-labelling in Fisheries Edited by B. Phillips et al. 9780632064229 Environmental Best Practices for Aquaculture Edited by C. Tucker & J. Hargreaves 9780813820279 Advances in Fisheries Science Edited by A. Payne et al. 9781405170833 Fisheries Management and Ecology Journal published bi-monthly Print 0969-997X, Online 1385-2400
"Meticulous, well-structured, and persuasive." Martin Vander Weyer, Spectator.

Globalisation, religion and development have sparked much interest and debates in the last two decades. The analysis of religion and especially Islam has been presented in a simplistic notion of linear development, and the supposed inability to adapt to modernity and capitalism. This journal will consider such views and assess their validity by focusing on: Part 1: introducing the theoretical issues and debates surrounding globalisation, religion and development, illustrating the often-contested nature of the concepts, and considering the implications for modernity and development. Part 2: continuing with the same theme but focusing on gender and development, representation of women, the effect of modernisation on the increasing consumption of alcohol in Kazakhstan, women's access to higher education in revolutionary Iran and finally women and domestic violence. Part 3: focusing on case studies to explore the implications of globalisation,

regionalisation and development in Iran, Turkey, Sudan, Peru and Senegal.

Thirty years after the region embarked on large-scale liberalization, trade policy could have been expected to become all but irrelevant. Instead, a mismatch between expectations and what could realistically be delivered set the stage for much of the disappointment, skepticism, and fatigue regarding trade policy in the region, particularly in the early 2000s. By setting the bar unrealistically high, governments and analysts made trade policies an easy target for special interests that were hurt by liberalization and for those ideologically opposed to free trade. The most immediate victims were the more tangible growth and welfare gains, whose relevance was lost amid the noise of grandiose visions.

The volume entails a collection of contributions by leading scholars (Raymond Bryant, Michael K. Goodman, Benjamin Huybrechts, Andrew E.G. Jonas, Roger Lee, Peter North, and Katinka Weber) concerned with alternative modes of economic and social exchange. The cases addressed in these contributions - including credit unions, alternative currencies, sustainable consumption, and social enterprises - deliver valuable insights into how such alternatives are performed at various scales and spaces in relation to and beyond the economic mainstream. In sum, the collection provides vital

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grounds for both a transition of the economic system towards a more sustainable one, and a reconceptualisation of the economic itself in our scholarly thinking and everyday lives.

A PDF version of this book is available for free in open access via the OAPEN Library platform, www.oapen.org. In the current crisis of the capitalist world system, elites promote fear of crime and terrorism to keep and expand their privileges and control the masses. This book offers an analysis of the crisis and strategies for rebellion. This ebook is participating in an experiment and is available Open Access under the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 3.0 Unported (CC BY-NC-ND 3.0) licence. Users are free to disseminate and reuse the ebook. The licence does not however permit commercial exploitation or the creation of derivative works without specific permission. To view a copy of this license visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0>

Rising densities of human settlements, migration and transport to reduce distances to market, and specialization and trade facilitated by fewer international divisions are central to economic development. The transformations along these three dimensions density, distance, and division are most noticeable in North America, Western Europe, and Japan, but countries in Asia and Eastern Europe are changing in ways similar in scope and speed. 'World Development Report 2009: Reshaping Economic Geography' concludes that these spatial transformations are essential, and should be encouraged. The conclusion is not without controversy. Slum-dwellers now number a billion, but the rush to cities continues. Globalization is believed to benefit many, but not the billion people living in lagging areas of developing nations. High poverty and mortality persist among the world's

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'bottom billion', while others grow wealthier and live longer lives. Concern for these three billion often comes with the prescription that growth must be made spatially balanced. The WDR has a different message: economic growth is seldom balanced, and efforts to spread it out prematurely will jeopardize progress. The Report: documents how production becomes more concentrated spatially as economies grow. proposes economic integration as the principle for promoting successful spatial transformations. revisits the debates on urbanization, territorial development, and regional integration and shows how today's developers can reshape economic geography.

This thoroughly updated new edition provides a comprehensive introduction to contemporary social policy, and addresses its historical, theoretical and contextual foundations. Divided into four sections, it opens with a survey of the socio-economic, political and governmental contexts within which social policy operates, before moving on to look at the historical development of the subject. The third section examines contemporary aspects of providing welfare, whilst the final part covers European and wider international developments. The text explores the major topics and areas in contemporary social policy, including: work and welfare education adult health and social care children and families crime and criminal justice health housing race disability Issues are addressed throughout in a lively and accessible style, and examples are richly illustrated to encourage the student to engage with theory and content, and to help highlight the relevance of social policy in our understanding of modern society. It is packed with features including, 'Spotlight' 'Discussion and review' and 'Controversy and debate' boxes, as well as further readings and recommended websites. A comprehensive glossary also provides explanations of key terms and abbreviations. Social Policy is

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an essential textbook for undergraduate students taking courses in social policy and related courses such as criminology, health studies, politics, sociology, nursing, youth and social work.

Why do countries differ so greatly in their patterns of political cleavage and coalition? Extending some basic findings of economic theories of international trade, Ronald Rogowski suggests a startling new answer. Testing his hypothesis chiefly against the evidence of the last century and a half, but extending it also to the ancient world and the sixteenth century, he finds a surprising degree of confirmation and some intriguing exceptions.

This powerful, unsettling book gives us a rare glimpse behind the closed doors of global financial institutions by the winner of the 2001 Nobel Prize in Economics. When it was first published, this national bestseller quickly became a touchstone in the globalization debate. Renowned economist and Nobel Prize winner Joseph E. Stiglitz had a ringside seat for most of the major economic events of the last decade, including stints as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and chief economist at the World Bank. Particularly concerned with the plight of the developing nations, he became increasingly disillusioned as he saw the International Monetary Fund and other major institutions put the interests of Wall Street and the financial community ahead of the poorer nations. Those seeking to understand why globalization has engendered the hostility of protesters in Seattle and Genoa will find the reasons here. While this book includes no simple formula on how to make globalization work, Stiglitz provides a reform agenda that will provoke debate for years to come. Rarely do we get such an insider's analysis of the major institutions of globalization as in this penetrating book. With a new foreword for this paperback edition.

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This book deconstructs a series of myths surrounding China's economic rise. The first myth is that globalization led directly to China's rise; the second is that China is another East Asian developmental state; the third that China's market reform had been implemented in an incremental way; and fourth that China's 'resilient authoritarianism' has been effective in ensuring the country's economic and political transformation. Yue argues that the China model is one of 'crony comprador capitalism' that has hindered the country's attempts at economic and political modernity. It is argued that the United States' strategy of integrating China into the international system is self-defeating in the long run; not because such an approach has created a 'restless empire' capable of challenging US primacy, but because the Chinese 'miracle' has subsequently backfired on the liberal order created after World War Two. Covering the entire reform period from the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1976 to the present day, the author calls for readers to rethink globalization and leave more policy space for China and the developing nations to pursue national development through internal integration, which is more conducive to democratic transition and global peace.

Globalization - the growing integration of economies and societies around the world, is a complex process. The focus of this research is the impact of economic integration on developing countries and especially the poor people living in these countries. Whether economic integration supports poverty reduction and how it can do so more effectively are key questions asked. The research yields 3 main findings with bearings on current policy debates about globalization. Firstly, poor countries with some 3 billion people have broken into the global market for manufactures and services, and this successful integration has generally supported poverty reduction. Secondly, inclusion both across countries and

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within them is important as a number of countries (pop. 2 billion) are failing as states, trading less and less, and becoming marginal to the world economy. Thirdly, standardization or homogenization is a concern - will economic integration lead to cultural or institutional homogenization?

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