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Leer en EspaÃ ± Å Oler Em PortuguÃ s This week I wrote Å ¢ ¢ ~ "A flat world, a level playing field, a small world after all, or none of the above? Å ¢ ~" SA Review Thomas L. Friedman's The world is flat, written by Edward Leamer, an economist at UCLA. It was published in the March 2007 Journal of Economic Literature. One of the pleasures of writing this blog is to highlight books and articles that can easily (very easily in this case) missed by managers and executives. This review is a good case in point. It's a long review, witty and devastating on the conceptual mess that is the best-selling book by Friedman. Leamer takes the world is flat like a book basically on economic development, and shows only © because the world is not flat, it's never been flat, and it's probably not flat in the future. The Leamer arguments are based on different themes. The first is that while global trade is growing, countries still exchange mostly with neighboring countries. The death of distance is as much a myth as the increased flatness. The author's arguments are well founded here with statistics - many eye openings - © nonchÅ by a judicious use of the theory. Geography still matters as much as ever, even if the world is definitely smaller. Perhaps most important are the arguments of him on what is outsourced and what is not, as Friedman does so much of these points in the book about him. How many of us have even argued, only the most trivial tasks can be encoded to be done anywhere by anyone. Something more complex can not be outsourced. How else can be learned or understand the experiential tacit knowledge? As Leamer says, "for the creation of new ideas, it takes a quartiere.Å" This means a real community of professionals who work and speak together. All this takes time and money to do such as economists, in their own Lingo strange, call clutches. Nothing much of the value can be done without them, and this argues against the myths of flatness frictionless. a point more salient: whether the world is becoming somewhat flattering way, incomes are definitely not "T. The income distribution within countries and between countries is bigger, apparently hour. How can this be true if there is a rising pitch "of the playing field" we are hearing so much? It would not be the flatness and livellatezza carry some convergence? I'm just giving you some highlights of what's an argument supported and often entertaining and engaging. But I hope that some of you will seek this review, read it and help him and will help to offset the techno-utopianism Friedman. I also want to say that I read and often enjoy and agree with the columns Friedman of Politics and International Affairs. It's when he comes into worlds he knows only from visits to drop-in and out in Davos that enters into a conceptual thicket with me. Suggested reading: The World is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-First Century (Paperback) Traveling in China last fall, I marveled again the existence of the ATM. Whenever I adapted, I could walk up to a machine, insert a plastic card and retrieve Chinese yuan from my American bank account. When you stop to think about it, it's incredible that this invention now mundane functions at all. Imagine the intricate networking technology required for a transaction that instantly gives my money to me, no matter where you are in the world. This is globalization, or at least a small example of a much larger phenomenon. The world, driven in large part by advances in technology, has become inextricably interconnected through distances and other boundaries. Probably one of the most influential popular writers on nature Globalization is Thomas Friedman, Foreign Affairs Editoralist of New York Times. His most beautiful best-selling, the world is a flat: a brief story of the twenty-first century, is one of the many books that the students of the University Scholars program at Seattle Pacific University is slightly slightly To offer for the first time this spring: Å ¢ ¢ ~ Å "Texts and contexts IV: Globalization. Å ¢ »In the world it is flat, Friedman takes the reader on a journey to places around the world, identifying a post-9/100 change in the globalization process call Å ¢ ¢ ~ Å" Flatting.Å ¢ ¢ ~ a Cause of a surprising and rapid rapid convergence of technologies, it claims that individuals (not only countries and companies) can now communicate "anywhere from anywhere, Å ¢ ¢ ~" Å ¢ ~ collaboration and competition for the first time on a level playing field. FriedmanÅ ¢ ¢ ~ 1999 Best-seller; The Lexus and The Olive Tree: understanding of globalization, explored the tension between globalization on one side, culture, geography, tradition and community on the other. But it's the world is a flat, published for the first time in 2005, which created the most used metaphor for globalization today. A recently released edition (Picador, 2007) includes new content, explains Friedman, because "the forces that flattens the world do not stop when the first edition of this book has been published.Å ¢ ¢ ~ Douglas Downing, Professor of Spu Associate Economics for Critics of Globalization, Friedman illustrates his benefits; for globalization champions, discusses his problems. The world is full of stories Å ¢ ¢ ~ "and answers to questions so Fascinating as; which global strategy makes Wal-Mart so successful - and controversial? How is it different expensive? Why are the engineers and suppliers all over the world all over the world? Why do workers in India take work that respond to US and Europe's telephone calls? How was IBM reinvented and what time does IBM personal personal computer business? Where are new Microsoft research laboratories in the world? Are two countries connected to the same supply chain less probably going to war? What happens to the work as value creation systems move from mainly command and vertical control systems to connected and collaborated horizontal systems? Knowing what's going on in the world is the first step towards becoming educated on globalization. But how happened in this place? Technology, of course, is one of the main causes of globe flattening. In the world it is flat, Friedman identifies 10 Å ¢ ¢ ~ Å ¢ ¢ ¢ ~ Å "frosts" that have rebuilt business, our lives and our world in the 21st century. Start with the fall of the Berlin Wall in the 1989, one of the most alive examples of the impact of technology on human history. For the first decades after the Second World War, the world was fundamentally divided into three main commercial blocks. So the progress of information technology have created a Dilemma for such regimes that strictly controlled the flow of information. The leaders could continue to deny their people access to information technology and see their economies fall further and further behind, or could give up information control. Russia He moved towards the opening, and the fall of the Berlin Wall marked the literal and symbolic disappearance of some of the barriers who had maintained the people of the world apart. From there, the ILSC. Or Friedman of flattened influences includes such Ministry Milest Stones of the Netscape web browser, workflow software, outsourcing, offshoring and supply chain. But to fully understand the globalization process, we particularly need to examine China - already a current actor in the world economy and one that will be increasingly important. The history of China teaches important lessons on how a nation can fall very far and then go up very quickly in the era of globalization. When Marco Polo visited China from the 13th century, he found a rich land The invention of paper, printing, gunpowder and compass. China's per capita income exceeded that of European nations. At the beginning of the fifteenth century, China has made a crucial turn towards isolationism, and for some reason the spirit of faded inventiveness. From the moment the European nations face China in the 19th century, the IL They were much richer and stronger than China, and was forced to accept the humiliating colonial settlements. China has been torn between adapting or resisting west ideas. The 20th century led more tumult to China: the end of 2,000 years of imperial rule, constant battles among the factions that fight for power and foreign domination during the Second World War. The People's Republic has promised a new beginning for China, but then its confused economic policies have caused famine at the end of the 1950s and the ruin of the educational system during the cultural revolution in the 1960s. China changed the course in Deng Xiaoping leadership at the end of the 1970s, and in the last 30 years, his goal was modernization as it aims to become one of the world's rather rich countries. Powered by a commitment to education, technological innovation and global trade, China's rebirth as world economic superpower has not arrived without challenges, however. Questions about the future of its political system, cultural traditions, of low-wage labor pools, product quality standards, quickly accumulating foreign currency reserves, environment Å ¢ ¢ ~ "and moral foundation - all accompany rapid changes China is experiencing. China's successes and challenges help highlight the most important demand concerning globalization: How should we respond to extraordinary changes that leads? If we recognize it or not, globalization influences us all. We need to listen to different points of view The positive and negative effects of globalization, but simple responses will be inadequate while we decide how to behave overall, the world connected globally, Å ¢ ¢ ~ Å "fractified". The concerns caused by globalization are the myriad, including economic, environmental, security, personal privacy and other issues. As Christians, however, we are first called to evaluate globalization with its effects on the poor. We must ask ourselves because some people in the world are poor and because others are not. We see signs of hope like the WorldÅ ¢ ¢ s two more populous nations A China and India is begun to create paths for the millions of people to escape poverty. Much human potential had been previously wasted in these countries when people denied the opportunity. However, with a combined population of 2.3 billion people in China and India alone, many remain backwards. Life has always been challenging for many people, but for much of human history, the challenges were very different. For example, as recently 150 years ago, 90% of Americans worked in agriculture. Growing enough food to survive was an important task, but rarely people need to worry about their lives would have been affected by events across the world. Today, the situation is inverted: there is a small danger of famine caused by the failure of the local harvest, but there are important challenges of distant economic competitors linked to global networks. Responding to globalization as Christians means identifying and helping to mitigate against a completely new series of threats to the poor world. For those of us who are educators, Thomas Friedman also reminds us other important responsibilities. In the world it is flat, he wonders if the United States is like third-generation members of a family rich in a rich family who are more interested in doing hard work and are instead wasting their inheritance. U.S. Students study enough mathematics, science and technology that will be able to do high-level work of the flat world? We are too dependent on short-term gratification that the effort claimed to master the subjects Will it be outside our capacity (or our will) to realize? Read more Would you like to vanish among children in the families full of gadgets? Americans learn the languages needed to understand the rest of the world? To satisfy our vision to involve culture and change the world, Seattle Pacific not only will have to prepare students for rapidly evolving work evolution But it will also be necessary to ensure that they have competence and character to deal with global poverty, armed conflict and unprecedented environmental challenges. For the faculty of spu, this means encouraging our students to read the rest of the world widely, to be informed about current events, to participate in some form of study program abroad and listening to the scriptural call that Å ¢ ¢ Å , ~ "From all to those who were given a lot required much required." From Douglas Downing, professor of economy of economics (Ddowning@spu.edu) Back to top Back to features Home Home Home Home

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