

Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey
Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy
Department of Urban Planning and Policy Development

GLOBAL RESTRUCTURING

970:646 FALL 2006

Thursday: 6:10 PM to 8:40 PM

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Course Purpose

The purpose of this seminar is to define the nature and causes of the present global political-economic and territorial restructuring and to indicate implications for world development, planning and public policy. Readings and research assignments focus on a number of important trends and institutions that have increasingly shaped the world system since the 1970s. These include specific political-economic systems at the global and national scales and the corresponding organization of space. The concluding part of the course examines some of the emergent development strategies, planning theories and public policy.

Course Overview

The hegemonic position of the United States is declining while that of the former USSR has vanished. Instead of a bipolar world dominated by these two nations, there is now a multi-polar world, where the new poles include the US, Russia/CIS, EEC, Japan, China (the Pacific Rim), certain countries in the South (e.g., India, Brazil), NGOs. In the new environment, economic relations among nations are increasingly interdependent, domestic affairs are increasingly shaped by international relations, and military power is less important in shaping state-to-state relations and power games among dominant states. Meanwhile, certain institutions have become of central importance. These include: transnational corporations, industrial and macroeconomic policies, information technology and R&D, the role of the state and the public/private balance, political development and democracy, financial and lending institutions, market and international trade, non-governmental organizations/institutions of civil society, and global cities.

Course Requirements

In addition to weekly reading assignments and active class participation, each student is asked to make three class presentations and write a term paper and present during the last class. There will be no examinations. Your term paper, about 30 pages in length, must be written in stages beginning with an abstract, a conceptual framework and then the research, finalizing the paper by the end of the term. The distribution of your final grade will be based on the following: term paper 60% (of which 10 points is given for the presentation of the paper in the last class), presentations 30%, class participation 10% (class participation includes attendance). Class presentations should not exceed 30 minutes and students should handout outlines to the class.

Readings and Textbooks

The following topics and readings are planned for the course. However, as the seminar progresses, additional topics and readings may be added while some of those planned may be dropped. Such changes will be made in consultation with the class and according to specific interests that class discussions may

generate. The flexible structuring of the course is also intended to encourage new and specific research by seminar participants. There will be no textbooks. Readings will be made available in xerox copies to be purchased by all registered for the course. All readings required for each class are noted below. Recommended readings are also listed and will not be made available unless requested.

The following publications are frequently used.

Burbach, R., Nunez, O., and Kagarlitsky, B., *Globalization and its Discontents: The Rise of Postmodern Socialisms*, Chicago, Ill: Pluto Press, 1997.

Paul Kennedy, *Preparing for the Twenty-First Century*, New York Random House, 1993. \$25.00

Saskia Sassen, *The Global City: New York, London, Tokyo*, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1991.

Martin Carnoy et al., *The New Global Economy in the Information Age*, University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1993. \$12.95

R. J. Johnston, Peter J. Taylor and Michael J. Watts, *Geographies of Global Change: Remapping the World in the Late Twentieth Century*, Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 1995. \$22.95

Sarah Anderson, John Cavanagh, et al., "NAFTA's First Two Years: The Myths and the Realities," Washington, D.C., Institute for Policy Studies, March 26, 1996. \$7.50

Various Issues of *Foreign Affairs* journal (1995-99).

Various Issues of *Third World Quarterly* journal (1994-1997).

I. The World In Transition: Old and New Challenges

WEEK 1: Course Overview

WEEK 2: Global Politics and Global Culture

What are key trends defining the New World Order? How have the position of the U.S., former Soviet Empire, and the "winners" of the Cold War (Germany and Japan) changed in the last several years? How have global economic/media/political relationships reshaped local culture, politics and economy? Is military power as significant as it once was in shaping state-to-state relationships?

Chapter One in Kennedy, "Prologue: Old Challenges and New Challenges," pp. 3-20.

Samuel Huntington, "The Lonely Superpower," *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 1999, pp. 35-49.

Charles Clover, "Dreams of Eurasian Heartland," *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 1999, pp. 9-13.

Barnet, Richard and John Cavanagh. 1994. "Introduction," in *Global Dreams: Imperial Corporations and the New World Order*, New York: Touchstone Books, pp.13-22 and Part One, Chapter Six, "Global Entertainment and Local Taste," pp. 138-160.

Recommended:

Amirahmadi, Hooshang, "Global Restructuring, the Persian Gulf War and the United States Quest for World Leadership," in Hooshang Amirahmadi, ed. *The United States and the Middle East: A Search for New Perspectives*, Albany: State University of New York Press, 1993, pp. 392-421.

Richard N. Haas, "What to do with American Primacy," *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 1999, pp. 37-49.

Falk, Richard, "False universalism and the geopolitics of exclusion: the case of Islam," *Third World Quarterly*, March 1997, pp. 7-23

Gary Willis, "Bully of the Free World," *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 1999, pp. 50-59.

Walker, Martin. 1996. "The New American Hegemony," *World Policy Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 2, Summer, pp. 13-21.

Fromkin, David. 1993. "The Coming Millennium: World Politics in the Twenty-First Century," *World Policy Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 1, Spring, pp. 1-7.

Melman, Seymour. 1986. "Limits of Military Power," *International Security*, Vol. 11, No. 1, Summer: 72-87.

Chomsky, Noam, *The New World Order*, Open Magazine Pamphlet Series, 1991.
Friedman, Jonathan. 1993. "Order and Disorder in Global Systems: A Sketch." *Social Research*, Vol. 60, No. 2, Summer, pp. 205-234.
Patterson, Orlando. 1994. "Ecumenical America: Global Culture and the American Cosmos," *World Policy Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2, Summer, pp. 103-117.
Robins, Kevin. 1995. "The New Spaces of Global Media," Chapter 15 in *Geographies of Global Change*, pp. 248-262.

Week 3: Global Economics

What defines a "hegemonic" or leading economic nation? What is the relationship between economic power and political power? If growth is "uneven" between nation states, then how does this affect their relationships with one another? How has the position of the United States changed in recent years? Does the idea of a "national economy" or "national economic interests" still make sense? To what extent current international trends or global economic forces are determined by multinational corporations; how much can they be shaped by popular or national strategies?

Josef S. Nye, Jr., "Redefining the National Interest," *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 1999, pp. 22-35.
Huntington, Samuel, P., "The Erosion of American National Interests," *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 1997, pp. 28-49
Du Boff, Richard B. 1989. "Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment: The Road to Hegemony and Back, 1880-1988."
Gordon, David. 1994. "The Global Economy: new edifice or crumbling foundations?" Chapter 15 in *Social Structures of Accumulation*, New York: Cambridge University Press, pp. 292-305.

Recommended:

Chapter 8 in *Accumulation and Power: An Economic History of the United States*. Armonk, New York: M. E. Sharpe, Inc., pp. 142-168.
Gilpin, Robert. "The Dynamics of the International Political Economy," Chapter 3 in *The Political Economy of International Relations*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1987, pp. 65-117.
Reich, Robert B. 1992. *The Work of Nations: Preparing Ourselves for the 21st Century*. New York: Vintage Books, pp. 3-77.
Thurow, Lester. 1992. "The United States of America: The Great Wall is Down," Chapter 5 in *Head to Head*, New York: William Morrow and Company, pp. 153-201.
Howes, Candace and Ajit Singh. 1995. "Long-Term Trends in the World Economy: The Gender Dimension." *World Development*, Vol. 23, No. 11, November: 1895-1911.

II. The Changing World Economy

Week 4: Population Explosion, Jobs and Environmental Crisis

Is the world's population growing faster than the jobs that can be provided for them? The economist Malthus argued that population would increase faster than the economic capacities to provide for that population growth. Some argue that dramatically increasing population also creates severe environmental problems, as does industrialization or capitalist technological/design criteria of a specific kind. These views have come under criticism from theorists operating in the Marxist tradition who emphasize the importance of redistributing wealth, using technological gains and capitalist surplus wealth to provide for a growing population and advocates of "sustainable development."

Chapter 2 in Kennedy, "The Demographic Explosion," pp. 21-46.

Barnet, Richard and John Cavanagh. 1994. Part Three, Chapter Two, "The New Division of Labor and the Global Job Crisis," and Part Three, Chapter Four, "Politics, Markets and Jobs," in *Global Dreams: Imperial Corporations and the New World Order*, New York: Touchstone Books, pp. 283-309 and 339-358.

Chapter 6 in Kennedy, "The Dangers to Our Environment," pp. 95-121.

Recommended:

Freeman, Christopher. 1992. "The luxury of despair: a reply to Robert Heilbroner's 'Human Prospect,'" Chapter 7 in *The Economics of Hope: Essays on Technical Change, Economic Growth and the Environment*, London: Pinter Publishers, pp. 145-159.

Marshall, Ray. 1995. "The Global Jobs Crisis." *Foreign Policy*, number 100, pp. 50-68.

Freeman, Christopher. 1992. "A Green techno-economic paradigm for the world economy," in *The Economics of Hope*, London: Pinter Publishers, pp. 190-211.

Speth, James Gustave, "The Plight of the Poor," *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 1999, pp. 13-17

Commoner, Barry. 1990. Chapter 7, "Population and Poverty," in *Making Peace with the Planet*, New York Pantheon Books, pp. 141-168.

Ethan B. Kapstein, "Workers and the World Economy," *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 1996, pp. 16-37.

Peter G. Peterson, "The Global Aging Crisis," *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 1999, pp. 42-55.

Findlay, Allan, Chapter 10, "Population Crises: the Malthusian Specter?" in *Geographies of Global Change*, pp. 152-174.

Meyer, William B. and B. L. Turner. 1995. "The Earth Transformed: Trends, Trajectories, and Patterns." Chapter 18 in *Geographies of Global Change*, pp. 302-317.

Adams, W. M. 1995. "Sustainable Development?" Chapter 21 in *Geographies of Global Change*, pp. 354-374.

Week 5: The New Technology and Production Relations

If political power is increasingly dependent on economic strength (at least in the state-to-state relations among leading nations), then economic strength itself has come to depend on a nation's research and technological capacities. One aspect of such technological strength is national research investments, another the organization of work/productive systems so that they tap worker input and information feedback to improve quality in production. Another aspect of the new productive systems is that they are increasingly integrated such that products may be designed in one location, manufacturing in another, and distributed in a third. One key development is the importance of flexible production systems, which encourage small and flexible manufacturing in networks of firms who can easily adapt to quickly shifting consumer tastes and niche markets. The ability to quickly adapt to such preferences and international Keynesianism may provide stability. Another key trend is the increasing control of world agriculture by transnational corporations. Unlike flexible specialization based on decentralized economies, this trend speaks to a movement towards international centralization and control over resources. Such centralization and corporate control over the world economy is rooted in transnationals which direct the organization of technology.

Chapter 5 in Kennedy, "Robotics, Automation and a New Industrial Revolution," pp. 82-94.

Chapter 4 in Kennedy, "World Agriculture and the Biotechnology Revolution," pp. 65-81.

Barnet, Richard and John Cavanagh. 1994. Part Three, Chapter 1, "Mass Production in Postmodern Times," in *Global Dreams: Imperial Corporations and the New World Order*, pp. 259-282.

Recommended:

Barnet, Richard and John Cavanagh. 1994. Part Two, Chapter Three, "The Global Grocer," in *Global Dreams: Imperial Corporations and the New World Order*, New York: Touchstone Books, pp. 208-232.

Mansell, Robin. 1993. Chapter 2, "The Intelligent Network—Changing Technologies and Institutions," in *The New Telecommunications: A Political Economy of Network Evolution*, London: Sage Publications, pp. 15-45.

Mowery, David C. and Nathan Rosenberg. 1989. "The changing context of innovation, 1980-present," Chapter 8 in *Technology and the Pursuit of Economic Growth*, New York: Cambridge University Press, pp. 205-237.

Friedmann, Harriet. 1993. "The Political Economy of Food: a Global Crisis," *New Left Review*, Number 197, January-February, pp. 29-57.

Whatmore, Sarah. 1995. Chapter 3, "From Farming to Agribusiness: the Global Agro-food System." In *Geographies of Global Change*, pp. 36-49.

Piore, Michael J. and Charles F. Sabel. 1984. Chapter 10 in *The Second Industrial Divide*, New York: Basic Books, pp. 251-280.

Kenney, Martin. 1986. "The Multinational Corporations and Biotechnology," Chapter 9 in *Biotechnology: The University-Industrial Complex*, New Haven: Yale University Press, pp. 190-216.

Chapter 7 in Piore and Sabel, pp. 165-193.

Hirst, Paul and Jonathan Zeitlin, "Flexible Specialization Versus Post-Fordism: Theory, Evidence and Policy Implications," Chapter 4 in *Pathways to Industrialization and Regional Development*, Michael Storper and Allen J. Scott, eds., New York: Routledge, 1992, pp. 70-115.

Week 6: International Finance, Foreign Investment and Global Money

Despite the promise of the New World Order, have Third World nations caught up with the developed world? How has the control of financial capital determined the fate of winners and losers in the international economy? How has foreign investment shaped developing nations? What are the central institutions shaping international financial flows? How has the internationalization of capital influenced the developing of specific sectors?

Saskia Sassen, "Global Financial Centers," *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 1999, pp. 75-87.

Tobin, J., "Financial Globalization," *World Development*, June 2000, Vol.28, No.6, pp.1101-1104

Broad, Robin and Christina Landi. 1996. "Whiter the North-South Gap?," *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 7-17.

Amirahmadi, Hooshang and Weiping Wu. 1994. "Foreign Direct Investment in Developing Countries." *The Journal of Developing Areas*, Vol. 28, pp. 167-190.

Recommended:

Barnet, Richard and John Cavanagh. 1994. Part Four, Chapter One, "Bankers in a World of Debt," and Chapter Two, "Money Without a Home," in *Global Dreams: Imperial Corporations and the New World Order*, New York: Touchstone Books, pp. 361-402

Krugman, Paul, 1999, Chapter 14 "Global Finance" in *The Age of Diminished Expectations: US Economic Policy in the 1990's*, MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass, pp.181-200

Jeffery E. Garten, "Lessons for the Next Financial Crisis," *Foreign Affairs*, Mar/Apr 1999, pp. 76-92.

Krugman, P. "The Return of Depression Economics," *Foreign Affairs*, Jan/Feb 1999, pp. 56-74.

Winters, Jeffrey A. 1994. "Power and the Control of Capital." *World Politics*, Vol. 46, No. 3, April, pp. 419-452.

Chapter 3, "New Patterns in Direct Foreign Investment," Chapter 4, "Internationalization and Expansion of the Financial Industry," and Chapter 7, "Elements in a Global Hierarchy," in Sassen, pp. 35-84, pp. 168-191.

Chapter 4, "International Money Matters," in Gilpin, pp. 118-170.

Week 7: Regionalism in the Global Economy

In the new "multi-polar" world, Japan and Europe have emerged as important center of economic competition with the United States. What is the basis of this competition? How has the world fragmented

into different blocks? What influence have new international trade relations had on the developed and developing world, particularly the North American Free Trade Agreement?

Hirst, Paul and Grahame Thompson. 1992. "The Problem of 'globalization': international economic relations, national economic management and the formation of trading blocs," *Economy and Society*, Vol. 21, No. 4, November, pp. 357-395.

C. Fred Bergsten, "Globalizing Free Trade", in *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 1996, pp. 105-120.

Zanny Minton Beddoes, "From EMU to AMU," *Foreign Affairs*, July/August 1999, pp. 8-13.

Recommended:

Chapter 8 in Kennedy, "The Japanese 'Plan' for a Post-2000 World," pp. 137-162.

Chapter 12 in Kennedy, "Europe and the Future," pp. 255-289.

Geiger, Theodore. *The Future of the International System: The United States and the World Political Economy*, Boston: Unwin Hyman, 1988, pp. 100-119.

Willoughby, John. 1987. "The Promise and Pitfalls of Protectionist Politics." Chapter 20 in *The Imperiled Economy, Book I, Macroeconomics from a Left Perspective*, Robert Cherry et al., eds. New York: Union of Radical Political Economists.

Anderson, Sarah, John Cavanagh, et al., "NAAFTA's First Two Years: The Myths and the Realities," Washington, D.C., Institute for Policy Studies, March 26, 1996.

Thurow, Lester. 1992. "The House of Europe: Catalyst for Change" and "Japan: The Challenge of Producer Economics" Chapters 3 and 4, New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., pp. 67-151.

Gill, Stephen and David Law, *The Global Political Economy: Perspectives, Problems and Policies*, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988, pp. 224-255 (Chapter on "Trade and Protectionism").

Buelens, Frans, "The Creation of Regional Blocs in the World Economy," *Intereconomics*, May-June, 1992, pp. 19-26.

Week 8: The Extension of Multinational Enterprise

New systems of transportation and communication have facilitated the extension and growth of multinational corporations or Transnational Corporations (TNCs), the key institutional player in the New World Order. These companies easily cross international boundaries and tie the fates of workers in the First and Third Worlds. They have tremendous leverage vis-a-vis the local state and communities which bid against each other for the jobs they provide. The multinationals are a key force in integrating diverse regional spaces and some argue are replacing the importance of nation states.

Chapter 3 in Kennedy, "The Communications and Financial Revolution and the Rise of the Multinational Corporation," pp. 47-64.

Castells, Manuel. 1993. "The Informational Economy and the New International Division of Labor." Chapter Two in *The New Global Economy in the Information Age*, pp. 15-43.

Barnet, Richard and John Cavanagh. 1994. Part Two, Chapter One, "Global Customer," in *Global Dreams: Imperial Corporations and the New World Order*, New York: Touchstone Books, pp. 163-183.

Recommended:

Gill, Stephen and David Law, *The Global Political Economy*, The Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1988, pp. 146-157 & 191-223.

"The Virtual Corporation," *Business Week*, Feb. 8, 1993.

Ruccio, David F. 1989. "Fordism on a World Scale: International Dimensions of Regulation," *Review of Radical Political Economics*, Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 33-53.

Capitalism and Information Age, a special issue of the *Monthly Review*, vol48no 3, July-August 1996.

III. Territorial Developments in the New Global Order

Week 9: The New International Geography

In the new industrial geography, technology increasingly helps to break down physical divisions among communities and firms. Some cities become information/management nodes for parts of the world economy and thereby manage and direct productive or service activities across the globe. In this new configuration, service industries based on managing and administering take on an increased importance in Global Cities.

Henderson, Jeffrey. 1989. Chapter 2, "The international division of labour, industrial change, and territorial development: Theoretical and methodological issues," in *The Globalization of High Technology Production: Society, space and semiconductors in the restructuring of the modern world*. New York: Routledge, pp. 9-26.

Knox, Paul. 1995. "World Cities and the Organization of Global Space," Chapter 14 in *Geographies of Global Change*, pp. 232-247.

Amirahmadi, Hooshang and Chris Wallace. 1995. "Information Technology, the organization of production, and regional development," *Environment and Planning A*, Vol 27, pp. 1745-1775.

Recommended:

"Global Cities: postindustrial Production Sites," Chapter 6 in Sassen, pp. 126-167.

Brenner, Neil, 1998. "Between fixity and motion: accumulation, territorial organization and the historical geography of spatial scales," *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, vol. 16, No. 16, pp. 459-481

Taylor, Peter J. et.al, "Remapping the World: What Sort of Map? What Sort of World," Chapter 22 in *Geographies of Global Change*, pp. 377-385.

IV. The State and Globalization

Week 10: The Future of the Nation State and the Role of Nationalism

What is the relation between national culture, the nation state and the new economic institutions of the New World Order? Is the state relatively autonomous from global flows of capital? What explains the persistence of nationalism despite global transnational influence? How is the state reshaping itself? Chapter 7 in Kennedy, "The Future of the Nation State," pp. 122-134.

Drucker, Peter F., "The Global Economy and the Nation-State," *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 1997, pp. 159-171

Johnson, Nuala C. 1995. "The Renaissance of Nationalism," Chapter 7 in *Geographies of Global Change*, pp. 97-110.

Rosenkrantz, Richard. 1996. "The Rise of the Virtual State," *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 75, No. 4, July-August, pp. 45-61.

Pitelis, Christos, "Beyond the Nation-State?: The Transnational Firm and the Nation-State," *Review of Radical Political Economics*, vol. 22 (1), 1990, pp. 98-114.

Recommended:

Amirahmadi, Hooshang. 1994. "Toward a Conceptualization of Ethnic Politics," *International Journal of Group Tensions*, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 115-138.

Riggs, Fred W., "Ethnonationalism, industrialism, and the modern state," *Third World Quarterly*, December 1994, pp. 583-611

Hirst, Paul and Grahame Thompson. 1995. "Globalization and the future of the nation state," *Economy and Society*, Vol. 24, No. 3, August, pp. 408-442.

Carnoy, Martin. 1993. "Multinationals in a Changing World Economy: Whiter the Nation-State?," Chapter 3 in *The New Global Economy in the Information Age*, pp. 45-96.

Tilly, Charles. 1994. "States and Nationalism in Europe: 1492-1992." *Theory and Society*, Vol. 23, No. 1, February, pp. 131-146.

Dixon, Marlene. 1982. "Dual Power: The Rise of the Transnational Corporation and the Nation State: Conceptual Explanations to Meet Popular Demand," *Contemporary Marxism*, No. 5, Summer, pp. 129-146. 10

Carment, David, "The ethnic dimension in world politics: theory, policy and early warning," *Third World Quarterly*, December 1994, pp. 551-582.

Week 11: The Developmental State and Social Capital

Despite the claims of theorists like Reich, which argue that workers and communities should be organized around firms and that loyalty to a nation-based TNCs is illogical, some firms and communities do better than others because of the relationship between state, firm and workers. In the corporatist model, workers, firms and the nation broker alliances based on economic growth and expansion. Such alliances are increasingly important as the fate of national economies depends on state industrial policies from above and reform of work place institutions from below. The concept of "social capital" is a key term used to explain how networks can be brokered among developing communities.

Putnam, Robert D. 1993. Chapter 1, "Introduction: Studying Institutional Performance" and Chapter 6, "Social Capital and Institutional Success," in *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 3-16, pp. 163-185.

Amirahmadi, Hooshang and David Gladstone, "Toward a Dynamic Theory of the State and Civil Society in the Development Process," in *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, vol. 16, pp. 15-25.

Zakaria, Fareed, "The Rise of Illiberal Democracy," *Foreign Affairs*, Nov/Dec 1997, pp. 22-43.

Recommended:

Heller, Patrick. 1996. "Social Capital as a Product of Class Mobilization and State Intervention: Industrial Workers in Kerala, India." *World Development*, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 1055-1071.

Porter, Michael E. 1990. "The Competitive Development of National Economies," Chapter 10 in *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*. New York: The Free Press, pp. 543-573.

Itoh, Makoto. 1992. "The Japanese Model of Post-Fordism." Chapter 5 in Storper and Scott, op. cit., pp. 116-134.

Evans, Peter. 1996. "Introduction: Development Strategies across the Public-Private Divide." *World Development*, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 1033-1037.

Seidman, Karl. 1987. "A New Role for Government: Supporting a Democratic Economy," Chapter 11 in *Beyond the Market and the State: New Directions in Community Development*, Philadelphia: Temple University Press, pp. 185-191.

Ganne, Bernard. 1992. "Industrial Development and Local Industrial Systems in Postwar France," Chapter 11 in Storper and Scott, op. cit., pp. 216-229.

Ostrom, Elinor. 1996. "Crossing the Great Divide: Coproduction, Synergy, and Development." *World Development*, Vol. 24, No. 6, pp. 1073-1087.

V. Newly Industrializing and Third World Nations in the World Economy

Week 12: NICs and the Third World

The 1980s were in many ways the "dark age" of the Third World; they were beset with all kinds of economic imbalances and their debt burdens reached crisis proportion. They also failed to change the old world order into a new one. Some nations which have been considered "Third World States," broke out of what had been considered "dependent" or "peripheral relations" and used industrialization as an engine of capital accumulation and growth. South Korea, Singapore, Brazil, Taiwan, and Hong Kong were important examples of this trend. There are two key questions about such economic miracles. First, how much did their growth dependent on authoritarian repression? Second, are they models for development in other nations, e.g. the former Communist Block states?

Chapter 10 in Kennedy, "Winners and Losers in the Developing World," pp. 193-227.
 Hout, Wil, "Development Strategies and economic performance in Third World countries 1965-1992," *Third World Quarterly*, Special Issue 1996, pp. 603-624.
 Thompson, Mark, R., "Late industrialisers, late democratisers: developmental states in the Asia-Pacific," *Third World Quarterly*, Special Issue 1996, pp. 625-647.
 Gore, C., "The Rise and Fall of the Washington Consensus as a Paradigm for Developing Countries" *World Development*, May 2000, Vol. 28, No. 5, pp.789-803.
 Baer, W., Miles, W.R. and Moran, A.B., "The End of the Asian Myth: Why were the Experts Fooled?" *World Development*, October 1999, Vol 27, No.10, pp. 1735-1747.

Recommended:

Amirahmadi, Hooshang and Weiping Wu. 1995. "Export Processing Zones in Asia." *Asian Survey*, Vol. 35, No. 9, September: 828-849.
 Krugman, Paul. 1994. "The Myth of Asia's Miracle." *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 73, No. 6, November-December: 62-78.
 Brohman, John. 1996. "Postwar Development in Asian NICs: Does the Neoliberal Model Fit Reality?" *Economic Geography*, Vol. 72, No. 2, April, pp. 107-130.
 Gereffi, Gary and Lynn Hempel. 1996. "Latin America in the Global Economy: Running Faster to Stay in Place." *NACLA: Report on the Americas*, Vol. 29, No. 4, January-February, pp. 18-27.
 Wilkin, Peter, "New myths for the South: globalisation and the conflict between private power and freedom," *Third World Quarterly*, Special Issue 1996, pp. 227-238
 Rosenberg, Tina, "Overcoming the Legacies of Dictatorship," *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 1995, pp. 134-152.
 Friedman, Edward. 1996. "Review Article: Learning from East Asian Economic Success: Avoiding the Pitfalls of Soviet-Style Developmentalist Dead Ends." *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Vol. 44, No. 4, July, pp. 879-889.
 Furtado, Celso. 1987. "Underdevelopment: To Conform or Reform," in *Pioneers in Development, Second Series*, New York: Oxford University Press , pp. 203-236.
 Nelson, Joan M. 1993. "The Politics of Economic Transformation: Is Third World Experience Relevant in Eastern Europe?" *World Politics*, Vol. 45, No. 3, April: 433-463.
 Cardoso, Fernando Henrique. 1993. "North-South Relations in the Present Context: A New Dependency?," Chapter 5 in *The New Global Economy in the Information Age*, pp. 149-160.
 Shapiro, Helen. 1996. "The Mechanics of Brazil's Auto Industry," *NACLA: Report on the Americas*, Vol. 29, No. 4, January-February, pp. 28-33.
 Clapham, Christopher, "Liberalisation, regionalism and statehood in the new development agenda," *Third World Quarterly*, Special Issue 1996, pp. 593-602
 Gros, Jean-Germain, "Towards a taxonomy of failed states in the New World Order: decaying Somalia, Liberia, Rwanda and Haiti," *Third World Quarterly*, September 1997, pp.455-471.

Week 13: The Third Sector

As the new world has moved away from a bipolar system where nation-states dominated global political economic decisions, there has emerged a new group of global players that include NGO's of various types. Meanwhile, the old global or multilateral organizations, such as the UN, the World Bank and the IMF, have come increasingly under pressure to restructure themselves institutionally and to change their policies/practices to fit the new realities of the emerging global community.

Kennan, George F., "Diplomacy Without Diplomats," *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 1997, pp. 198-212.
 Auvinen, Juha Y, "IMF intervention and political protest in the Third World: a conventional wisdom refined," *Third World Quarterly*, September 1996, pp. 377-396.

Gordenker, L. and Weiss, T. G., "Devolving responsibilities: a framework for analysing NGOs and services," *Third World Quarterly*, Special Issue 1997, pp. 443-455.

Recommended:

Alagappa, Muthiah, "Regional institutions, the UN and international security: a framework for analysis," *Third World Quarterly*, Special Issue 1997, pp. 421-441.

Owen, Henry, "The World Bank: Is 50 Years Enough?," *Foreign Affairs*, September/October 1994, pp. 97-108.

Martin Feldstein, "Refocusing the IMF," *Foreign Affairs*, March/April 1998, pp.20-33.

Minton-Beddoes, Zanny, "Why the IMF Needs Reform," *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 1995, pp. 123-133

Smith, E. M. and Weiss, T. G., "UN task-sharing: towards or away from global governance?," *Third World Quarterly*, Special Issue 1997, pp. 595-619.

VI. Implication of the New Order for Planning and Public Policy

Week 14: The Future of Economic Development Thinking and Planning Education and New Models of Organizing the Economy

In the new global order, domestic life is increasingly influenced by extra-national economic, political and cultural influences. This has direct implications for the way in which planning curricula and public policy should be organized. At the same time, the breaking down of national borders has in some instances created new opportunities for economic cooperation and development. Part of the backdrop for thinking about new economic alternatives is based on the break down of the Soviet economic development model.

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