

Maximize Globalization With Interdependence

Introduction and Overview of Topic

GII use will continue to increase. The GII is firmly entrenched all over the world. It will only increase as its use increases. Globalization will continue because it is profitable to continue. Trade will increase and individuals and organizations will want to peddle goods and services throughout the world without restriction. Opponents to globalization are going to have to adopt it anyway or at least simultaneously exist as it starts to encroach on every facet of life. Globalization cannot be reversed. After September 11 the United States became more conscious of its borders. It is too late to halt the GII. Instead of looking for ways to block its development we need to examine the unique problems the GII creates.

Terrorism is one of these problems. Globalization allowed the terrorists to obliterate the twin towers in New York City with precision. Terrorism is not sponsored by a single nation. Another problem globalization exacerbates is cultural imperialism. Developing countries may displace traditional values.

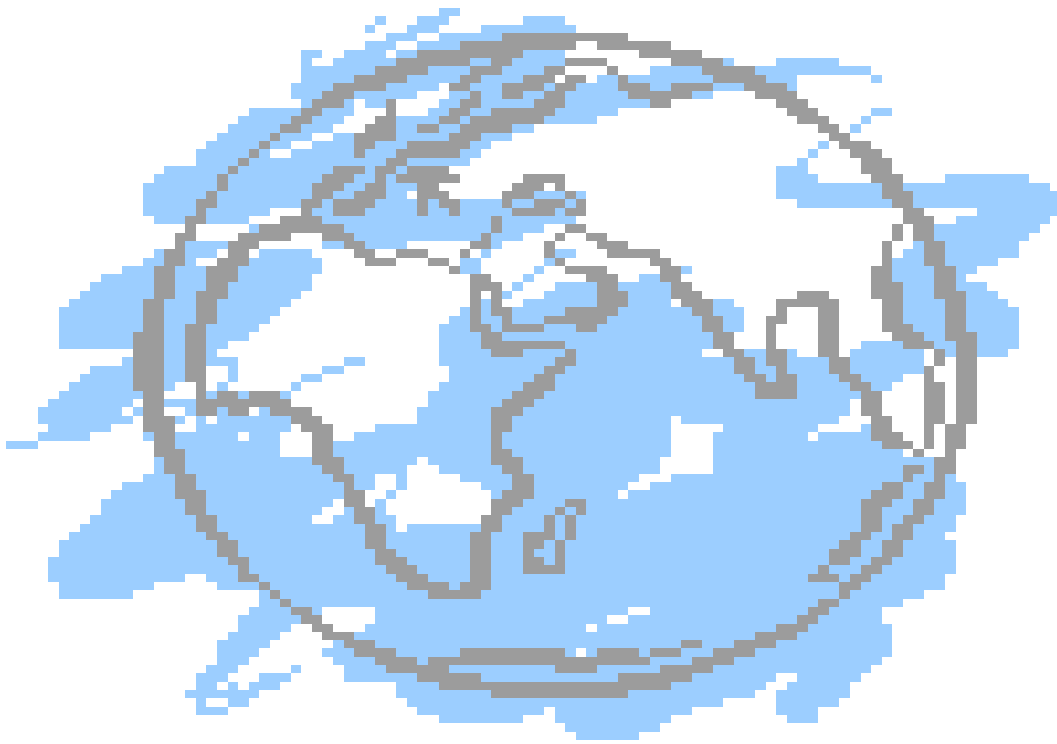
Values shape behavior each day. A new culture with accompanying values may develop as technology creates greater opportunity for discourse. Leadership and management guru Stephen R. Covey may not have been thinking about globalization when he first wrote *The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People* but his section on interdependence explains why it is so important. In *First Things First* Covey states the following:

The fact is that we're better together than alone. Humility comes as we realize that "no man is an island," that no one individual has all the talents, all the ideas, all the capacity to perform the functions of the whole. Vital

to the quality of life is the ability to work together, learn from each other and help each other to grow (198).

Interdependence is the most productive state. Careful consideration and honest authentic communication with others will help us find a synergistic solution. Expanding our network globally will just improve solutions. We need to embrace the GII along with interdependence to solve the problems we share.

What we may accomplish together is exciting. Working with citizens around the globe demands respect and will require humility and patience. International relations are extremely important now and will become ever more important as the GII develops. Interdependence takes effort but the results will be well worth the work expended. We can determine the best method to meet our needs and consider the entire group rather than just our own selfish ethnocentric desires.



Citations

A World Connected Retrieved May 7, 2004 from <http://www.aworldconnected.org>.

AWorldConnected.Org is a project founded by the Institute for Humane Studies at George Mason University. The Institute for Humane Studies is a non-profit educational organization that “promotes innovative thinking about how we can achieve a world that is peaceful, prosperous and free.”

This website is the quintessential interdependent site. It includes current news stories focused on globalization, stories and profiles of “social entrepreneurs,” relevant globalization points and counterpoints as well as key questions to consider. It includes stories and profiles from around the world. It also lists additional websites to visit. I wish I looked at this when I began my research. It had everything I wanted to analyze.

Bernadini, Antonio. (2003). *EU Presidency Statement-Globalization and Independence*.

Retrieved May 7, 2004 from <http://europa-eu-un.org/article.asp?id=297>

Antonio Bernadini is the first counselor in the European Union and is addressing the UN. He is from Italy. He speaks of his concern about better global governance. He also said the European Union is committed to furthering globalization. One of the ways he commends the EU for doing this is by the money they give specifically for global development assistance. Bernadini said the EU is committed to “humanizing globalization.”

The European Union is an example of another organization comprised of several countries. Unlike the UN it doesn’t include or try to include every country in the world. Perhaps this is an effective way to start. I don’t envision the United States in any similar type of union. The country disparity would be too great.

Bloom, A. *Globalization and Buddhism*. Retrieved May 7, 2004 from

<http://www.shindharmanet.com/writings/globalization.htm>

Reverend Alfred Bloom is a Professor Emeritus from the University of Hawaii. I was interested to read this perspective. It advocates interdependence and truly living the principles of Buddhism which are to find harmony with the entire world and not just concern with the self. It also focuses on interdependent causation and looking at multiple sources of events rather than a single source to assign responsibility.

Interdependence is something Bloom supports and sees in his Buddhist teachings and principles. When I revisited Stephen R. Covey's books I read a lot about interdependence and saw a parallel to globalization, the expanding GIIs and NIIs. Bloom's treatise is how he articulates these parallels to Buddhism.

Covey, S. R. (1989). *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People*. New York: Simon and Shuster.

This book by Stephen R. Covey has a legion of followers. People strive to incorporate his suggestions in their lives. Covey is a renowned speaker and leadership consultant. He advocates an "inside-out" approach with people developing characteristics like integrity and honesty that then overflow to their professional lives. He teaches people to be consistent in their personal lives to achieve professional success.

The reason why this book is included here is it is what began my search for sources dealing with interdependence and how this can relate to globalization. There are three stages people can be at that affect their effectiveness. The first is dependence which is undesirable because the person receives self-worth from another person or source. Independence is the higher state when individuals find self-esteem in themselves. Most

books select this as the best state. Covey however identifies interdependence as the most effective state. Interdependence can result in rich relationships. It values input from outside sources. Synergy from a variety of sources can find the best solution as people combine their insight.

Friedman, T. L. (2000). *The Lexus and The Olive Tree: Understanding Globalization*.
London: Harper-Collins.

Thomas L. Friedman is the Foreign Affairs columnist for *The New York Times*. He has traveled widely in that capacity and interviewed many people from different situations and countries across the globe. He draws on his extensive experience to write his book.

The book identifies globalization as the movement that replaced the Cold War system. He uses the Lexus and Olive tree to dramatize the conflict created from old world traditions or the Olive Tree and new technology or the Lexus. How these two facets co-exist is the tension he selects while giving a comprehensive, understandable picture of globalization. The conflict is why interdependence needs to be sought and achieved.

Global Envision Retrieved May 7, 2004 from

<http://www.globalenvision.org/index.php?fuseaction=home.google>

GlobalEnvision is concerned with reducing poverty through creating markets for developing countries worldwide. It takes the position developing strong free markets is the “most reliable and sustainable strategies for global poverty alleviation.” Global Envision is a development by mercy corp.

The site definitely takes a particular slant. Capitalism is fully embraced as not perfect but still the best solution to conquer economic concerns. While it is interdependent by looking at all countries and trying to help all countries, it has already decided the solution.

Globalization and Interdependence. (December 5, 2001). Report of the Second

Committee *United Nations General Assembly Fifty-sixth Session*. Retrieved May 7, 2004 from <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/56/a56568.pdf>

I was glad to locate this document. It is a United Nations Session specifically focused on Globalization and Interdependence over 2 years ago. It appears to be the minutes for the meeting and is largely filled with resolutions being adopted. There are many reports like this available. While the document didn't shed any new insight, it made me realize the role of the UN in globalization. It is obvious the UN recognizes how important the GII can be for developing nations. It is actively trying to establish NIIs in developing countries.

This is a great example of interdependence. The UN is an interdependent organization that considers the group rather than just the individual. When I first decided to focus on globalization and how we can work interdependently I didn't realize it was a globalization buzzword but I kept coming across it in my research. I had recently done some work with several of Covey's leadership/management books for another class and the concept was fresh in my thoughts.

Greer, J. *Meet the Next Director-General of the WTO*. Retrieved May 7, 2004 from

<http://hbs.edu/item.jhtml?id=2037&t=globalization&noseek=one>

This consists of several statements made by Director-General Supachai Panitchpakdi in a keynote address. The Director is an economist and Deputy Prime Minister in Thailand. He just left the World Economic Forum in Switzerland before he began his address.

He said globalization is both beneficial and irreversible. He also said excessive interdependence can be dangerous as countries become too reliant on other countries for stable economies. He credits globalization with magnifying the effects of government mistakes throughout the world. The director ended his speech with a quote from Indian epic Mahabharata. “This is mine, that is another’s. Such reckonings are for the narrow-minded. For to the noble hearted, the whole world is one family.” This quote is appropriate to globalization.

Haynal, G. (2002). *Interdependence, Globalization, and North American Borders*.

Retrieved May 7, 2004 from

http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/campbell/Governance_Symposium/haynal.pdf

George Haynal is a fellow at Harvard University. This article was published as part of the book *Governance and Public Security* created from the symposium bearing the same name held at Syracuse University. The article focuses on the U.S./Canada border. It also acknowledges the need to establish stronger relationships with Mexico and include all borders in North America.

Haynal suggests strengthening the U.S./Canada border. Canada isn’t a country I really consider with issues of globalization. It is a good idea to work on our relationships with our neighboring countries. I consider Canada and Mexico not to be threats since

each is an American ally. I hadn't thought of their help to protect our nation or of how we should help these countries ease their security concerns.

Khan, M. (2001) *Terrorism and Globalization*. Retrieved May 7, 2004 from

<http://www.glocaleye.org/terglo.htm>

Muqtedar Khan is an assistant professor of Political Science at Adrian College in Michigan. He received his PhD in International Relations, Political Philosophy and Islamic Thought from Georgetown University. He maintains a self-syndicated web site that "seeks to understand the simultaneous political impact of globalization and localization."

"Terrorism and Globalization" is one of the articles featured on his site.

Globalization was progressing rapidly with liberalized transborder transactions and diluted sovereignty. September 11 gave the United States a sense of insecurity and measures to control transborder transactions were developed. Khan uses globalization and interdependence synonymously. He suggests interdependence is inevitable and questions whether terrorism is also inevitable.

Khan, M. (2004). *Teaching Globalization in the Era of Terrorism*. Retrieved May 7, 2004

from <http://www.ijtihad.org/globalterror.htm>

Muqtedar Khan is an assistant professor of Political Science at Adrian College in Michigan. He received his PhD in International Relations, Political Philosophy and Islamic Thought from Georgetown University. This is a copy of an address he gave at the University of Richmond.

In his address Khan names the U.S. economy and government as the two most important forces behind globalization. Terrorism has led to the U.S. reassertion of

sovereignty. Khan notices the irony that interdependence led to terrorism and suggests terrorism is a facet of the global culture resulting from globalization.

Lewis, C. (2002). *Events in the International Community*. Retrieved May 7, 2004 from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/exrel/events/statements/unga57/globalzn.htm>

Caroline Lewis is a liaison officer in the International Labor Organization. She addressed the UN 57th session general assembly to discuss agenda item 94 or Globalization and Interdependence.

Lewis' complaint was although the world is becoming increasingly interdependent with travel, communication and financial transactions, it has not created enough intergovernmental organizations to coincide with the interdependent world market. As a result many countries are unheard and not considered in decisions that affect them. She ended her report saying that improved global governance is essential.

Love, M. C. (2002). *The Globalization of Fear*. Retrieved May 7, 2004 from <http://www.hnp.org/publications/hnpfocus/The%20Globalization%20of%20fear--A%20Reflection%20on%209-11.pdf>

Dr. Maryann Cusimano Love is an assistant professor at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C. where she teaches graduate and undergraduate students international relations and foreign affairs. She has also taught at the Pentagon. In her article she discusses how globalization allows terrorists to act cheaply from a distance. Targeting the United States with huge casualties gave the terrorists the media attention they craved and allowed them global recognition. She maintains the terrorists use

globalization to accelerate and amplify their acts and that by globalizing fear they can magnify their acts.

Love writes September 11 put the United States in solidarity with the rest of the world or other countries that live with insecurity daily. While globalization facilitates terrorism, it also brings interdependence as now even the United States cannot ensure its civilians' security. The article is written before the Iraq war Love does not support. Instead she suggests increasing nonmilitary responses with the private sector playing a greater role.

Rosenau, J. N. The Declaration of Interdependence: A Framework for

Distinguishing Globalization Studies. Retrieved May 7, 2004 from George

Washington University, Center for the Study of Globalization Web site:

<http://gwcs.gwu.edu/gwcs/rosenau.htm>

Independence is surpassed with interdependence in this document that mirrors the Declaration of Independence but instead makes statements to support globalization. The document consists of 13 core principles. These principles are identified to highlight what makes globalization unique. The creator of the declaration is James A. Rosenau, a Professor of International Affairs at George Washington University.

Rosenau deems “International” obsolete in one of the principles and states “globalization” is more accurate in describing “boundary-spanning” activities. Another principle recognizes accelerating globalization is both irreversible and inevitable. Globalization is further described as having extreme positive and negative effects. Globalization can empower individuals, encourage investment and create jobs. Despite

these good effects it can also widen the gap between the rich and the poor, facilitate crime and terrorism, and spread uncertainty and hate.

Simma, B. Paulus, A. L. (1998). The 'International Community': Facing the Challenge of Globalization. *European Journal of International Law*, 1-8.

There was no information included about the authors but several assumptions can be made since the article was published in a European law journal. The authors are probably lawyers or law scholars. Their work is scholarly and focuses on the international community by applying traditions of thought from international law, politics and ethics.

The authors use the realist, Kantian and Grotian views to examine the current international world state. The realist view is immediately discarded by the authors. It is a view where each state maximizes its potential and is in a perpetual power struggle with the rest of the world or the other states. The Kantian view seems very American. In a Kantian system the state is "servant" to the citizen. It also supports democratic governance. Again, it seems very United States oriented. Grotian views are more state or government controlled. This atypical article in this collection supported interdependence but upheld government impositions suggesting the Grotian view is the prevailing view in the world. The authors call for incorporating Kantian views with the Grotian view as the best way to bring global consensus.

Tenorio, A. (2002). *Terrorism: An External Shock of a Globalized Society*. Retrieved May 7, 2004 from <http://www.marquette.edu/inia/Editorials/Tenorio.htm>

Tenorio explores what globalization results are and maintains hope for a better world as the GII is strengthened and its use increases. He is a student studying a

Interdisciplinary Major in International Affairs at Marquette University and this is a copy of a short editorial he completed for the seminar class.

Tenorio admits globalization facilitates crime and terrorism. He also recognizes economic gains are not universal. Despite these pitfalls however he is optimistic and does not advocate reversing globalization but rather expresses hope for a united effort from several countries to actively fight terrorism. The benefits enjoyed through globalization shouldn't have to be sacrificed because negative effects are also present.

Mid-term Review of UNCTAD X. Retrieved May 7, 2004 from

<http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=1928&lang=1>

This is from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It is a summary of their conference and includes several quotes from some of its attendees. They determined globalization risks, benefits and challenges. They agreed globalization has spurred growth but widened the economic disparity between developed and developing countries.

The United Nations is a global organization whose power is growing as fast and furious as globalization. It is appropriate for the UN to consider the various globalization issues we face together. It is an interdependent institution that should facilitate positive synergy-grown solutions.

Waltz, K. N. *Globalization and Governance*. Retrieved May 7, 2004 from

<http://www.apsanet.org/PS/dec99/waltz.cfm>

Kenneth N. Waltz is professor of international relations at Columbia University. Waltz is an international relations theorist. According to his biography his arguments “have stood at the center of almost every major debate about international relations over

the past 50 years.” It is very exhaustive in its consideration of governance and globalization.

Instead of leveling inequities globalization increases these according to Waltz. The United States is mentioned specifically as leading the world politically without any country to challenge it. During the Cold War Russia acted as a counterweight but with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, America stands alone. Waltz writes this is not tolerated well by the rest of the world. He expresses hope the predominance of America will disappear in time. Waltz concedes many feel markets “rule the world” but he adds globalization has allowed one country to dominate. He ends with “politics, as usual, prevails over economics.”

Summary/Conclusion

The GII is the communications networks, computer networks and any technology built to facilitate globalization. It is the world network and it grows and becomes stronger with each passing minute. There is not a decision to make about accepting or rejecting globalization, it is a fact.

Each of these sources helped me to realize how much of this discussion is occurring although I did not really know about all the issues confronted in this system. We are now world citizens whether we accept that or not.

The United States has been accused historically of being extremely ethnocentric. Other countries have citizens that typically speak more than one language. Americans rarely speak more than English. September 11 was a horrible result of living with globalization. The tragedy was a huge alarm for Americans that the rest of the world is out there grappling with many issues we often take for granted.

The terrorist act is inexcusable but it does not prevent us from gleaning knowledge from the experience. We can look to the future and consider the globe instead of just thinking of our own country. We should use the many opportunities the advanced GII gives us for progress by learning from people around the world. As Covey ventured our resulting synergy will give us richer WIN/WIN solutions.