

BRIDGING WORLD HISTORY

EPISODE: #24

Globalization and Economics

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TIME CODE	AUDIO
1:00:00	ANNENBERG LOGO
1:00:15	OPB LOGO
1:00:23	WEB TAG
1:00:27	NARRATOR: GLOBALIZATION IS A RELATIVELY NEW TERM—SO NEW, IN FACT, THAT ITS DEFINITION IS STILL TAKING SHAPE.
1:00:34	ANAND YANG: Globalization is about the interconnectedness, interchanges, interactions taking place throughout the world. And it's a process brought about by economic forces, political forces, cultural forces...
1:00:51	NARRATOR: OVER THE LAST CENTURY, THE FORCES OF GLOBALIZATION HAVE INTENSIFIED. TWO INTERRELATED GLOBAL PROCESSES --THE RISE OF INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM AND THE CREATION OF THE NATION STATE –FORGED INTERCONNECTIONS IN THE DESTINIES OF PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD.
1:01:19	THEME MUSIC
1:01:34	HOST: GLOBALIZATION RESULTS FROM THE HUMAN DESIRE TO MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH OTHER HUMANS. TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS OVER THE CENTURIES HAVE SPREAD PRODUCTS, SERVICES, IDEAS AND OPPORTUNITIES TO PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD. DURING THE LAST 100 YEARS, THESE INNOVATIONS BROUGHT VASTLY DIFFERENT CULTURES INTO CLOSER CONTACT. THE OUTCOME OF THESE EXCHANGES, HOWEVER, VARIED FROM CULTURE TO CULTURE.

1:02:03	HOST: TODAY, SPACE-AGE CARTOGRAPHERS DRAW INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES WITH INFINITESIMAL ACCURACY, YET THE LINES THEY DRAW HAVE NEVER BEEN QUITE SO IRRELEVANT.
1:02:16	HOST: DETROIT CONNECTS TO DANANG, PARIS TO PAKISTAN.
1:02:21	ANAND YANG: Globalization is a process by which peoples of the world become integrated into one world society. ... It's cultural, it can be economic, it can be political, it can be, uh, commercial,.. So it's a really complex process for which we try to come up with a very simple definition, but you probably have as many definitions of globalization as you do theorists.
1:02:47	HOST: AT THE HEIGHT OF THE EUROPEAN EXPLORATIONS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, ABOUT 350 TO 400 MILLION PEOPLE LIVED ON THE EARTH. AS EUROPEANS BOUGHT THEIR WAY INTO THE EASTERN TRADING ZONES USING SILVER FROM THE AMERICAS, THE FIRST HINTS OF A TRULY GLOBAL ECONOMY BEGAN TO APPEAR.
1:03:07	HOST: IN THE CENTURIES THAT FOLLOWED, THE DISPARATE COMMUNITIES OF THE WORLD BECAME INCREASINGLY INTERCONNECTED. WIDELY SEPARATED SOCIETIES MOVED TOWARD CONVERTING THEIR REGIONAL TRADING SYSTEMS INTO A TRUE "WORLD SYSTEM."
1:03:21	HOST: ONGOING IMPROVEMENTS IN NAVIGATION AND SHIPBUILDING OPENED THE WATERWAYS OF THE WORLD. RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS—AS WELL AS TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS, SUCH AS THE PRINTING PRESS, BROUGHT OPPORTUNITIES FOR CROSS-CULTURAL EXCHANGE. BY THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY, THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGIES: RAILROADS, STEAMSHIPS, TELEGRAPH AND THE LIKE.
1:03:51	HOST: DEADLY DISEASES WERE CARRIED FROM PORT TO PORT, KILLING MILLIONS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, ENVIRONMENTS WERE DESTROYED AND SPECIES BECAME EXTINCT AS AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES SPREAD, AND ENTIRE CULTURES, RELIGIONS AND LANGUAGES DISAPPEARED UNDER THE PRESSURE OF DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS.
1:04:12	HOST: TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES CONTINUED TO ACCELERATE EXPONENTIALLY. BY THE END OF THE 20TH CENTURY, ANNUAL TELEPHONE USE TOPPED 70 BILLION MINUTES AND 400 MILLION PEOPLE WERE TRAVELING ON INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS. BUT AT THE SAME TIME, MILLIONS OF OTHERS HAD YET TO EVEN USE A TELEPHONE OR DRIVE A MOTORIZED VEHICLE.
1:04:38	HOST: DURING THE LAST DECADES OF THE 20TH CENTURY, THE FORCES OF GLOBALIZATION LED TO POWERFUL CHANGES AROUND THE WORLD. THEY

	<p>CONTRIBUTED TO THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT COMBINED TO CAUSE THE COLLAPSE OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION...</p> <p>...AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GLOBAL MARKETPLACE THAT LED TO THE CREATION OF GARMENT FACTORIES IN CITIES AND VILLAGES OF SRI LANKA....</p> <p>...AND THE GROWING INTERNATIONAL TIMBER INDUSTRY THAT LED TO DEFORESTATION IN THE TEMPERATE RAIN FORESTS OF CHILE.</p>
1:05:10	TRANSITION
1:05:15	<p>HOST:</p> <p>ON THE DAY THE BERLIN WALL FELL, ONE OF THE FIRST PRODUCTS CONSUMED BY EAST BERLINERS WAS COCA COLA. THIS TINY ILLUSTRATION OF THE TRICKLE-DOWN AFTERMATH OF THE SOVIET UNION COLLAPSE SPOKE VOLUMES ABOUT THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION.</p>
1:05:33	<p>HOST:</p> <p>SOME OF THE CHANGES RESULTING FROM GLOBALIZATION ARE IMMEDIATE AND OBVIOUS. OTHERS ARE UNFORESEEN, OR OCCUR SLOWLY AND BECOME APPARENT ONLY IN HINDSIGHT. PERHAPS ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT AND FAR-REACHING ILLUSTRATIONS OF THIS PROCESS IN THE 20TH CENTURY WAS THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION IN 1989. SWIFT AND RELATIVELY PEACEFUL, THE EVENTS TOOK MOST OF THE WORLD COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE.</p>
1:05:58	<p>HOST:</p> <p>WHILE MANY FACTORS LED TO THE DEMISE OF THE SOVIET UNION, THE FOREMOST MAY HAVE BEEN THE RIGID POLITICAL AGENDA THAT HAD DRIVEN SOVIET ECONOMIC POLICIES FOR SIX DECADES—AND HAD SLOWLY DIMINISHED ITS ABILITY TO COMPETE IN THE GLOBAL MARKET.</p>
1:06:08	<p>HOST:</p> <p>BEGINNING IN THE LATE 1920S, THE REGIME OF JOSEPH STALIN ENCOURAGED ECONOMIC GROWTH BY EXPANDING HEAVY INDUSTRY, COLLECTIVIZING AGRICULTURE, AND TIGHTLY CONTROLLING TRADE. MASSIVE PROTESTS BY PEASANT FARMERS, LOW PRODUCTIVITY AND SCARCITY OF CONSUMER GOODS WERE SOMEWHAT BALANCED BY FULL EMPLOYMENT.</p>
1:06:35	<p>RICHARD BULLIET:</p> <p>What Stalin was aiming at in the 1920s and '30s was to turn the Soviet Union into a great industrial power in the fastest possible, ah, span of time and that meant diverting resources from the peasant population to the, ah, factory workers and making sure that the state gleaned as much, ah, money as possible from the countryside that they can divert into industrial production and in the process millions of people died.</p>
1:07:12	<p>HOST:</p> <p>ULTIMATELY, THE STRATEGY OF MANAGING THE ECONOMY IN RESPONSE TO <i>POLITICAL</i> MANDATES INSTEAD OF <i>MARKET</i> CONDITIONS PROVED FATAL TO BOTH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT <i>AND</i> THE ECONOMY.</p> <p>AFTER WORLD WAR II, ENORMOUS ECONOMIC GROWTH SWEEP THROUGH EUROPE AND THE SOVIET UNION. THE GROWTH RATE SLOWED IN THE LATE</p>

	1960S AND EARLY 70S, LEADING TO INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN WESTERN EUROPE AND MUCH OF THE EASTERN BLOC.
1:07:42	HOST: THE ECONOMIES OF GLOBAL CAPITALISM IN WESTERN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES MANAGED TO RESTRUCTURE. BUT THE SOVIET UNION, BECAUSE OF ITS POLITICAL AGENDA, COULDN'T ABSORB THE INTENSE ECONOMIC PRESSURES OF THE COLD WAR MILITARY BUILD-UP. WHILE SOME RESOURCES WENT TOWARD EDUCATION AND HEALTH AT HOME AND IN THIRD-WORLD COUNTRIES, MORE THAN 52% OF ITS GNP WENT TOWARD STOCKPILING ARMS, DEVELOPING NUCLEAR SYSTEMS AND COMPETING IN THE SPACE RACE.
1:08:14	HOST: BY THE MID 70S, THE SOVIET ECONOMY HAD FALLEN BEHIND THOSE OF WESTERN NATIONS. PRODUCTIVITY DECLINED AND HEAVY INDUSTRY COLLAPSED, LEADING TO SHORTAGES OF GOODS, POOR MERCHANDISE AND LONG LINES.
1:08:28	VOICE OF INTERVIEWER: Excuse me, I wanted to ask you, did you get everything you wanted? VOICE OF MAN: I did not buy what I wanted. I wanted to buy some meat and sausages, but there were very many people. I would have to stay in line for one hour. I did not have that much time. I need to go to work. VOICE OF INTERVIEWER: So do you think shortages have become worse recently? VOICE OF MAN: Yes they have. There is enough milk though. However, there is a problem with meat.
1:08:53	HOST: THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT BORROWED OVER \$58 BILLION FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN AND U.S. BANKS IN 1981 ALONE. BY THE MID 1980S, THE DEBT HAD SOARED TO ENORMOUS PROPORTIONS AND THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE RESEMBLED THIRD WORLD ECONOMIES.
1:09:12	HOST: IN 1985 MIKHAIL GORBACHEV WAS ELECTED SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION. IN AN EFFORT TO REVIVE THE USSR, HE INSTITUTED "PERESTROIKA," MEANING "REFORMATION" OR "RESTRUCTURING." PERESTROIKA WAS A PROGRAM OF REBUILDING THROUGH MASSIVE ECONOMIC REFORMS.
1:09:33	HOST: "GLASNOST," MEANING "OPENNESS" WAS A POLICY ALLOWING FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PUBLIC CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT AND WAS ALSO INTRODUCED AT THIS TIME.
1:09:44	HOST: THE LIMITED REFORMS FAILED TO REPLACE THE PARTY MACHINERY OR TO ACHIEVE A DRAMATIC ECONOMIC SUCCESS. THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION POLICY ACTUALLY WORKED AGAINST GORBACHEV. IT UNLEASHED POWERFUL SENTIMENTS THAT HAD BEEN BUILDING FOR DECADES, AND

	OPENED THE DOOR TO PROTESTS AND CRITICISM.
1:10:04	HOST: BY 1989 THE SOVIET UNION HAD DISINTEGRATED INTO FIFTEEN SEPARATE COUNTRIES. IT HAD FALLEN PREY TO VARIOUS GLOBAL FORCES—MOSTLY ECONOMIC. SOME WITHIN ITS POWER TO CONTROL, AND SOME BEYOND.
1:10:19	RICHARD BULLIET: The fall of the Soviet Union is seen globally as one of the Titanic events of modern times because it changed the world from one that was...ah, was built around a bipolar struggle between the Soviets and their friends and, ah, the West, ah, and their friends... Once that structure disappeared, it created a great, ah...great deal of uncertainty, ah, and that uncertainty is something that, ah, we are living through today.
1:10:52	HOST: THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION REVERBERATED AROUND THE WORLD. IT RESHAPED GLOBAL ALLIANCES AS BOTH NATO AND THE EUROPEAN UNION EXPANDED. IT LED TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF MANY NEW STATES, BUT ALSO RESULTED IN ETHNIC WARFARE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, AND A CIVIL WAR WITH CHECHENS IN RUSSIA.
1:11:11	TRANSITION
1:11:16	HOST: BECAUSE OF ITS INABILITY TO MANAGE OR CONTROL THE FORCES OF GLOBALIZATION, THE FORMER SOVIET UNION UNDERWENT MASSIVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS. OTHER SOCIETIES HAVE <i>SUCCESSFULLY</i> HARNESSSED THE FORCES OF GLOBALIZATION, AND EXPERIENCED ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT AS WELL AS POSITIVE CHANGES TO THEIR SENSE OF TERRITORIAL AND CULTURAL IDENTITY.
1:11:32	HOST: AS DISTANCES AND BOUNDARIES BECAME INSIGNIFICANT, INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTS COULD BE PRODUCED AND DISTRIBUTED ALMOST ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD. CORPORATIONS SOUGHT THE MOST COMPETITIVE SOURCES OF SUPPLY FOR LABOR, RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED COMPONENTS. CLOTHING COMPANIES, FOOD PROCESSING FIRMS, HEAVY INDUSTRY AND HIGH TECH BUSINESSES—ALL MOVED MANUFACTURING AND OTHER WORK TO COUNTRIES WHERE THEY COULD MAXIMIZE THEIR PROFIT.
1:12:02	ANAND YANG: Well, I think there are great boons that have resulted from globalization, but there are also losers. I mean, the winners are obviously people who are at the forefront technologically, who can take advantage of the new kinds of industries that have emerged that have the capital to take advantage of what globalization has made possible. The losers are people who, uh, who cannot take advantage of the changes wrought by globalization...
1:12:30	HOST: A CLASSIC EXAMPLE OF THE GLOBALIZATION OF PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURING CAN BE FOUND IN SRI LANKA.

	<p>ON THIS ISLAND OFF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF INDIA, THOUSANDS OF WOMEN MAKE THEIR LIVING SEWING CLOTHING TO BE WORN BY WOMEN ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD.</p> <p>BUT THE GLOBAL SYSTEM OF FOREIGN COMPANIES SUB-CONTRACTING LABOR UNEXPECTEDLY INTRODUCED IDENTITY ISSUES AND POSED CHALLENGES FOR WOMEN WORKERS.</p>
1:12:58	<p>HOST: IN 1977 SRI LANKA ATTEMPTED TO REVITALIZE ITS ECONOMY BY REMOVING STATE CONTROLS ON IMPORTS. IN THE URBAN AREAS THE GOVERNMENT CREATED SPECIAL FREE TRADE ZONES GEARED TO INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION MOSTLY FOR EXPORT.</p> <p>MOST OF THE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN THESE ZONES PRODUCED GARMENTS FOR U.S. AND EUROPEAN MARKETS. THESE ZONES QUICKLY GREW, EMPLOYING HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS, MOSTLY AS GARMENT WORKERS.</p>
1:13:27	<p>HOST: THE VAST MAJORITY OF WORKERS IN THE FREE TRADES ZONES WERE UNMARRIED WOMEN WHO HAD LEFT THEIR FAMILIES AND VILLAGES TO WORK IN THESE URBAN FACTORIES, EAGER TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE NEW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES.</p>
1:13:40	<p>VOICE OF STORYTELLER: <i>After looking for work for a long time, the only job I could find was in a garment industry. The society thought of the garment sector as a low-end industry that did not promise a bright future. Most of the people thought badly of workers because during this time period only big cities had garment factories.</i></p>
1:14:13	<p>HOST: SOME OF THE FACTORIES SPECIALIZED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR. ONE FACTORY ALONE EMPLOYED MORE THAN 4000 WORKERS AND PRODUCED MORE THAN 4 MILLION BRAS ANNUALLY.</p>
1:14:26	<p>HOST: ANTHROPOLOGIST CAITRIN LYNCH STUDIED CULTURAL AND GENDER ISSUES IN THE SRI LANKAN GARMENT INDUSTRY IN 1995-96. SHE FOUND THAT UNDERWEAR HAD A SEXUAL CONNOTATION AND WAS GENERALLY ASSOCIATED WITH UNCLEANLINESS IN SRI LANKAN SOCIETY. MOST SRI LANKANS DIDN'T SPEAK ABOUT IT, NOR DID THEY PURCHASE IT READY-MADE. INSTEAD, MOST SEWED THEIR OWN UNDERGARMENTS AT HOME.</p> <p>SO SRI LANKAN WOMEN WERE SEWING OBJECTS THEY SAW AS SEXUAL AND UNCLEAR. AND THEY WERE CREATING THEM FOR FOREIGN WOMEN—WHO SOME SRI LANKANS ALREADY CONSIDERED TO BE SEXUALLY PROMISCUOUS.</p> <p>THEY WERE OFTEN CALLED "JUKI GIRLS". DERIVED FROM THE BRAND NAME OF JAPANESE SEWING MACHINE USED IN MANY OF THE FACTORIES, IT BECAME A SEXUALLY SUGGESTIVE AND DEROGATORY NICKNAME.</p>
1:15:18	<p>ANAND YANG: The Sri Lanka example of the juki girls is a fascinating illustration of the pros and cons of globalization. Here is a new industry in Sri Lanka which is looking to develop its economies. So the garment industry comes in there, the making of underwear has come</p>

	in there. Women that have traditionally not gotten these jobs, although they're from the middle classes primarily, now suddenly have advantages in terms of getting these new kinds of opportunities.
1:15:46	HOST: ANTHROPOLOGIST CAITRIN LYNCH'S RESEARCH INCLUDED INTERVIEWS WITH MANY OF THE FEMALE GARMENT WORKERS:
1:15:52	VOICE OF STORYTELLER: <i>Once I was inside the factory, I met many intelligent women who work there. Then I realized that the factory employed many bright, intelligent young women. They brought many new ideas to the work place, and they incorporated these new ideas with great success to improve the production.</i>
1:16:16	HOST: IN THE EARLY 1990S, THE SRI LANKAN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED ADDITIONAL EXPORT-ORIENTED GARMENT FACTORIES IN VILLAGES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THE GOAL WAS TO INDUSTRIALIZE RURAL AREAS AND CREATE JOBS.
1:16:29	HOST: BUT WHETHER THEY ACTUALLY SEWED UNDERWEAR OR NOT, WOMEN WHO WORKED GARMENT FACTORY JOBS WERE OFTEN TEASED AND INSULTED WHILE TRAVELING TO AND FROM WORK. SOME WOMEN BECAME AFRAID TO WORK IN GARMENT FACTORIES. OTHERS WHO DID, AND ENJOYED CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE WORK, LEARNED TO HIDE THEIR OCCUPATION FROM EVEN THEIR CLOSE FRIENDS.
1:16:50	ANAND YANG: ... that kind of cultural negativism will go away, because if this industry is going to bring prosperity to the community, you know, added income will trump whatever cultural sensitivities they have to this...
1:17:09	VOICE OF STORYTELLER: <i>The visible economic growth of the garment factory workers have helped other people make-up their minds about joining the factories. I think to them it makes sense to join the factories, rather than staying home without a job...I'm very happy to say that the current situation has contributed a lot to change the people's attitude of the garment industry and its workers.</i>
1:17:38	HOST: SINCE THE EARLY INVOLVEMENT OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN THE 1970S, THE GARMENT INDUSTRY HAS HAD AN INCREASINGLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE SRI LANKAN ECONOMY. MORE RECENTLY, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGE HAS BROUGHT GREATER EMPOWERMENT TO WOMEN. THE STORY OF SRI LANKAN GARMENT WORKERS VIVIDLY DRAMATIZES HOW THE GLOBALIZATION OF LABOR CAN BRING ECONOMIC BENEFITS WHILE AT THE SAME TIME CREATE UNFORESEEABLE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONSEQUENCES.
1:18:09	TRANSITION
1:18:15	HOST: WHILE THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION MAY SOMETIMES SEEM SUBTLE OR AMBIGUOUS, THE ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES

	<p>CAN BE FRIGHTENINGLY DESTRUCTIVE.</p> <p>OVER THE PAST SEVERAL DECADES, THREE GLOBAL FORCES HAVE CREATED REGIONAL ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS.</p> <p>THE LOSS OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY THROUGH THE EXTINCTION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES...</p> <p>THE DEPLETION OF THE OZONE LAYER ABOVE THE EARTH...</p> <p>AND GLOBAL WARMING... ALL HAVE PRODUCED SERIOUS RAMIFICATIONS.</p> <p>THESE TROUBLING DEVELOPMENTS AROSE FROM THE WIDESPREAD IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITY, WHETHER THROUGH THE LOSS OF NATURAL HABITAT OF ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES, OR THE EMISSION OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES INTO THE AIR.</p>
1:19:04	<p>HOST:</p> <p>DEMANDS FOR LOCAL PRODUCTS AND CULTIVATABLE LANDS HAVE COMBINED TO STRESS VITAL ECOSYSTEMS AROUND THE WORLD. ONE EXAMPLE OF THIS PHENOMENON HAS BEEN THE DESTRUCTION OF CHILE'S VIRGIN TEMPERATE RAINFORESTS, WHICH BEGAN IN THE 1940S, BUT INTENSIFIED DURING THE FORESTRY BOOM OF THE 1970S AND 1980S.</p>
1:19:25	<p>PETER WINN:</p> <p>Although less dramatic and less well known than the destruction of tropical rain forests like the Amazon, temperate rain forests have been subject to the same global destructive pressures.</p> <p>Chile's rain forests are home to many unique species with comparable rain forests existing in only three other places in the world.</p>
1:19:47	<p>HOST:</p> <p>PRIOR TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY SPANISH CONQUEST OF THE REGION NOW CALLED CHILE, THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES HAD BURNED AND CLEARED POCKETS OF FOREST FROM TIME TO TIME. FOLLOWING SPANISH SETTLEMENT THE INTENSITY OF THIS DESTRUCTION INCREASED WITH THE FARMERS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DESTRUCTION, BY CLEARING PASTURE FOR THEIR ANIMALS.</p> <p>BUT THE WIDESPREAD BURNING AND CUTTING ACCELERATED THROUGH THE 20TH CENTURY AS WORLDWIDE DEMAND FOR FOREST PRODUCTS GREATLY INCREASED.</p>
1:20:17	<p>PETER WINN:</p> <p>Tree plantings of fast growing Oregon pine were begun early in the 20th C. by private coal companies looking for fuel and timber. Starting in the 1930s, Chilean governments themselves began to promote tree plantations favoring reforestation and the sustainable exploitation of the remaining rain forest.</p>
1:20:39	<p>HOST:</p> <p>GENERAL AUGUSTO PINOCHET SEIZED POWER IN 1973, HIS DICTATORSHIP PROMOTED AN EXPORT BOOM AND IMPOSED A MORE PROBLEMATIC PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT.</p>
1:20:52	<p>HOST:</p> <p>MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS SOUGHT THE CHEAPEST RAW MATERIALS—SUCH AS PULPWOOD AND WOOD CHIPS—WHEREVER THEY MIGHT BE FOUND, IN ORDER TO REMAIN COMPETITIVE AND MEET GLOBAL DEMAND.</p>

	<p>BASED ON FAST-GROWING PINE, THE CHILEAN TIMBER INDUSTRY EXPANDED DRAMATICALLY. BENEFITTING FROM ANTI-LABOR CODES, THE INDUSTRIES SUCCESS WAS DEPENDENT ON THE EXPLOTATION OF CHEAP LABOR. CORPORATIONS FROM JAPAN, THE U.S., CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND RUSHED TO OBTAIN ACCESS TO CHILE'S FORESTS. PINOCHET'S DICTATORSHIP SOLD PUBLIC LAND AT A FRACTION OF ITS VALUE. THE CORPORATIONS BUILT CHIPPING PLANTS, SAWMILLS, PULP AND PAPER MILLS AND PORT FACILITIES.</p>
1:21:38	<p>HOST: MORE NATIVE RAINFORESTS WERE CLEARED TO MAKE WAY FOR THE MONOCULTURES OF COMMERCIAL FORESTRY AND EXPORT CROPS. THESE PLANTATIONS DISPLACED FARMERS-AND DESTROYED THEIR BALANCED AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF MIXED FARMING AND FORESTRY. BY 1990, 80 PERCENT OF THE FOREST INDUSTRY IN CHILE WAS BASED ON PLANTATIONS, OR "ARTIFICIAL FORESTS" AS SOME CHILEANS CALLED THEM.</p>
1:22:03	<p>HOST: CHILEANS HAD PAYED HIGH ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COSTS INCLUDING THE DISINTEGRATION OF PEASANT COMMUNITIES AND FAMILIES. RURAL RESIDENTS WERE CONVERTED INTO A LANDLESS, MIGRANT LABOR FORCE THAT COMPANIES COULD EASILY EXPLOIT.</p> <p>THE MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS THAT HELD LEGAL TITLES TO THE LAND GENERATED TWO BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR IN WOOD PRODUCTS, AND EMPLOYED THOUSANDS OF CHILEAN PEOPLE</p> <p>CITED AS A CHILEAN ECONOMIC MIRACLE, THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY HAS BEEN TOUTED AS A MODEL OF PRIVATE-SECTOR-LED GROWTH.</p>
1:22:38	<p>HOST: BUT NOT EVERYONE VIEWED THIS INDUSTRY QUITE AS FAVORABLY. MANY OF THE INDIGENOUS MAPUCHE INDIANS WANTED THESE TIMBER COMPANIES TO LEAVE.</p>
1:22:49	<p>VOICE OF JOSE NAYIN: <i>"Our ancestors left us this land. And maybe our titles are more important than theirs. Our first title is that we were the first inhabitants of this land. Our second title is that the Spaniards were never able to conquer us."</i></p>
1:23:08	<p>HOST: THE PLIGHT OF THE INDIGENOUS MAPUCHE, OR "PEOPLE OF THE LAND," EXEMPLIFIES THE MANY CONSEQUENCES OF DEFORESTATION IN CHILE.</p>
1:23:18	<p>PETER WINN: For three centuries the Mapuches resisted the encroachment of settlers into their forests. Increasingly removed from the land that sustained them, the Mapuche's loss of the forests with their sacred trees and spaces was a major blow to their culture.</p>
1:23:35	<p>HOST: THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES THE GLOBAL CONCERNS OVER MAINTAINING A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT. IN RESPONSE, IT HAS INITIATED LONG-TERM PLANNING, PASSED LEGISLATION TO REGULATE THE INDUSTRY, AND SET ASIDE MORE NATIONAL RESERVES, PARKS AND MONUMENTS.</p> <p>CRITICS ARGUE THAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION IS MOSTLY</p>

	<p>HONORED IN THE BREACH; AS A RESULT OF INDUSTRY PRESSURE, THE RAIN FOREST CONTINUES TO DISAPPEAR.</p> <p>IN THE END, EVEN A SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPING COUNTRY WITH GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL INTENTIONS HAS BEEN FORCED TO SACRIFICE THAT WILL FOR "A GOOD INVESTMENT CLIMATE" AND THE ECONOMIC NEEDS OF GLOBALIZATION.</p>
1:24:18	<p>HOST:</p> <p>GLOBALIZATION IS NOT A NEW PHENOMENON. PEOPLE HAVE BEEN REACHING ACROSS BORDERS TO EXCHANGE GOODS, RESOURCES, IDEAS AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS FOR CENTURIES.</p> <p>ARE THERE SIMILARITIES IN THE CHALLENGES THEY'VE FACED ALONG THE WAY?</p>
1:24:32	<p>MICHELLE KENDRICK:</p> <p>With global expansion there are new technologies developed and with these new technologies come fears and anxieties about how they're going to erode boundaries.</p> <p>One new technology that, ah, has had the following fears expressed about it: For instance it's thought that this technology would take away people's jobs, would replace the skilled individual worker with more technology.</p> <p>...that it would allow propaganda and pornography and bad information to be disseminated on a wide level and that it would also allow errors, um, to be permanent and fixed.</p> <p>It was also thought that this technology might make people lazy that it didn't require quite as much work as previous communication technologies did and, ah, thus people wouldn't have to work as hard to be literate.</p> <p>And it was also thought that this new technology was too multimedia that it allowed the power of the image to subsume the power of language and of writing.</p> <p>All of these fears and anxieties, which probably seem fairly common to us, were expressed not about the internet or the world wide web as it might seem but were expressed in the 15th Century about the printing press. ...and, yes, the printing press did change things but it didn't necessarily change things in the way that people were anxious about.</p> <p>In fact the printing press allowed new knowledge to emerge... globally. People from different locations were able to share knowledge...</p> <p>...it enabled more, ah, information from across the globe to be brought together...</p> <p>...and thus great leaps in science and astronomy and technology were enabled.</p>
1:26:13	<p>HOST:</p> <p>THE GROWTH OF GLOBALIZATION AT THE END OF THE 20TH CENTURY SET NEW PRECEDENTS, TRANSFORMING THE WORLD'S SOCIAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL LANDSCAPE.</p> <p>SOME CHANGES WERE AS VISIBLE AS THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE DWINDLING FORESTS OF CHILE. OTHERS, SUCH AS THE CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS IN SRI LANKA, OR THE CHANGING ECONOMIC CHOICES OF INDIVIDUALS OR SMALL COMMUNITIES WERE FAR MORE SUBTLE.</p> <p>GLOBALIZATION HAS BROUGHT A MIX OF BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES TO</p>

	BILLIONS OF PEOPLE—IN FACT, ALL CITIZENS OF THE PLANET. THE ONLY CONSTANT IN THESE GLOBAL TIMES—ACCORDING TO MANY SCHOLARS—IS CHANGE.
1:26:57	WEB TAG
1:26:58	PROGRAM CREDITS
1:27:33	SPECIAL THANKS
1:27:48	OPB LOGO
1:27:55	ANNENBERG LOGO
1:28:10	1-800 ORDER TAG
1:28:25	END