

## East Asia Globalization And The New Economy

What is the relationship between globalization and economic security?

Globalisation and Economic Security in East Asia is an incisive new engagement with this important question that uses detailed conceptual exploration and fresh empirical analysis. Viewing traditional neorealist conceptions of economic security as overly narrow, this new study suggests that any conception of economic security in the contemporary era needs to also pay close attention to the nature of global capitalism, and the insecurities it generates for societies and individuals. This uniquely open-ended approach to conceptualizing economic security is supported by the East Asian experience. The country case studies included here reveal that while economic security has largely been posed as one of ensuring sustainable economic growth and equitable social development, particularly following the 1997 to 1998 Asian financial crisis, other, more realist conceptions of economic security have not become irrelevant. This is also an exploration of whether and how national, regional and multilateral institutions, as well as non-state regional mechanisms, help policy makers meet the task of governing in the interests of economic security. This book will be of great interest to all students and scholars of international relations, international political economy of East Asia globalization and security studies.

Who benefits from the interconnected processes often referred to as globalization? Is it a relatively few people, with most others either being harmed or at least not helped? Are the good things that globalization produces, whatever they are, widely shared? What processes lead us in one direction or another? This book examines a key dimension of globalization: its fairness. It investigates the meaning of and role fairness plays when public institutions are faced with the challenges and opportunities of globalization. Here a distinguished group of contributors, including both academics and practitioners, focuses on East and Southeast Asia, but the relevance of the issues discussed extends well beyond these regions. They present a broad-ranging examination of the intersections between fairness, globalization, and public institutions. Contributors: Doug Allen, Walt T. Anderson, Ron Brown, Jim Dator, Jingping Ding, Christopher Grandy, Sohail Inayatullah, Yong-duck Jung, Martin Khor, Yoshiko Kojo, Le Van Anh, Ivana Milojevic, Ryo Oshiba, Edgar A. Porter, Dick Pratt, Fred Riggs, James Rosenau, Yongseok Seo, Chanto Sisowath, Shunichi Takekawa.

Both proponents and opponents of globalization assume it is a process that sweeps across national borders. Indeed, over the last twenty years, the key features of globalization provide prima facie evidence for this conventional wisdom. Dramatic developments in information and communications technology, the rise of global companies and production networks, the unstoppable internationalization of financial markets, and the deregulation and privatization of service sectors are all important examples of how this process unfolds in its raw form. Nevertheless, the increase in regional economic activity is another striking

feature of this process. As multinational corporations extend their global reach, regional networks also emerge in the global trading system. Globalization therefore does not only mean a global convulsion of economies, but could also lead to a spatial concentration of economic activity. All through the 1990s and at the beginning of the new century, East Asia experienced numerous structural changes leading to interesting market developments. South Korea's rise to developed country status, the integration of the Southeast Asian economies, and the rise of China have made this region the manufacturing center of the global economy. Considering the economic importance of Japan and the other East Asian nations in the world, the crucial questions that arise include: What are the linkages between the global strategies of multinational corporations and their regional business operations? Why do subregional strategies emerge, especially recently to take advantage of China as a production base and market? Are the modern business practices in a multinational corporation's home country easily transferred to their overseas operations and are they readily absorbed by local employees? Finally, which strategic directions are Japanese, American, East Asian and European enterprises going in this important business area of the world? To answer these questions, this book takes a closer look at several structural features of the East Asian economy and the corporate and business strategies of multinational corporations. The volume assembles up-to-date research by a number of European, Australian and Japanese scholars, and presents analysis of various business aspects of regional strategies in a global economy.

East Asian Business in the New World: Helping Old Economies Revitalize discusses how to conduct business in East Asia. The main objective of the book is to help American workers and businesses gain competitive advantages in a global marketplace in which the emerging Asian economies are rapidly becoming major players. The American economy appears to be on decline, especially relative to the rapidly rising economies in places such as China. To revitalize the American economy and those of the 'old world', we must pay close attention to the economies with which America competes. The objective of this book is two-fold, with an initial focus on the opportunities and challenges of doing business in East Asia that includes tactics that will help readers understand Asian economies and business practices so that they can compete more successfully in the region. Secondly, the book seeks to teach readers how the U.S. can learn from East Asia in revitalizing its own economy. This is what sets the book apart as it analyzes the social institutions in major Asian countries, including the political, economic, and cultural institutions, and then compares them with the institutions in the U.S., identifying the strengths and weaknesses of U.S. institutions and providing strategic and policy recommendations that may help the U.S. economy and American firms compete in the global marketplace. Discuss how America and older economies can learn from Asia Provides a theoretical framework of rule-based vs. relation-based governance to help readers understand the

differences in doing business in Asia vs. doing business in mature economies  
Offers business insights based on the author's business experience in Asia  
Approaches the topic from a comparative perspective

Takeshi Hamashita, arguably Asia's premier historian of the *longue durée*, has been instrumental in opening a new field of inquiry in Chinese, East Asian and world historical research. Engaging modernization, Marxist and world system approaches, his wide-ranging redefinition of the evolving relationships between the East Asia regional system and the world economy from the sixteenth century to the present has sent ripples throughout Asian and international scholarship. His research has led him to reconceptualize the position of China first in the context of an East Asian regional order and subsequently within the framework of a wider Euro-American-Asian trade and financial order that was long gestating within, and indeed contributing to the shape of, the world market. This book presents a selection of essays from Takeshi Hamashita's oeuvre on Asian trade to introduce this important historian's work to the English speaking reader. It examines the many critical issues surrounding China and East Asia's incorporation to the world economy, including: Maritime perspectives on China, Asia and the world economy Intra-Asian trade Chinese state finance and the tributary trade system Banking and finance Maritime customs.

An examination of multiculturalism in East Asia using a transnational approach. The collection focuses in on Japan, Korea and Taiwan to examine key issues including policy, racial discourse, subjectivity and the implications for established ethnic minority communities.

This book collects a selected list of peer-reviewed papers presented at EAAC 2017, International Conference on East Asian Architectural Culture, the leading conference on architectural history and built heritage conservation in the East Asia region. While centered around the core issue of globalization and its complex effects on East Asian architectural cultures, the selected papers were arranged into four major sub-topics: Historical & Theoretical Research; Conservation Methodology & Technology; Adaptive Reuse; and Community Design. All together, this collection showcases the most recent disciplinary developments in East Asian countries, as well as the main concerns and prospects of leading practitioners. The wide range of contributions and perspectives included here in English language for a global audience should be of considerable appeal to all scholars and professionals in the fields of architectural and urban design, history of the built environment, and heritage conservation policies and methods.

In the past two decades, several millions of IT-enabled services jobs have been relocated or 'offshored' from the US and Europe to, in particular, low cost economies around the world. Most of these jobs so far have landed in South and South-East Asia, with India and the Philippines receiving the bulk of them. This has caused profound changes in the international division of labour, and has had correspondingly wide social and economic effects. This book examines how this

'next wave in globalization' affects people and places in South and South-East Asia. It brings together twelve case studies from India, the Philippines, China, Hong Kong and Thailand, and explores how and for whom services offshoring creates opportunities, triggers local economic transformations and produces challenges. This book in addition compares how different countries take part in this 'second global shift', investigates service-sector driven economic development from a historical perspective, and engages with the question whether and to what extent services offer a new promising avenue of sustained economic growth for developing countries. It argues that service-led development in developing countries is not easy for all the workers involved, or a guaranteed path to sustained economic development and prosperity. This volume stands out from other books in the field in its exploration of the social and economic outcomes in the cities and countries where services have been located. Based on cutting edge empirical research and original data, the volume offers a state-of-the-art contribution to this growing debate. The book provides valuable insights for students, scholars and professionals interested in services offshoring, socio-economic development and contemporary transformations in South and South-East Asia.

American security and prosperity now depend on Asia. William H. Overholt offers an iconoclastic analysis of developments in each major Asian country, Asian international relations, and US foreign policy. Drawing on decades of political and business experience, he argues that obsolete Cold War attitudes tie the US increasingly to an otherwise isolated Japan and obscure the reality that a US-Chinese bicondominium now manages most Asian issues. Military priorities risk polarizing the region unnecessarily, weaken the economic relationships that engendered American preeminence, and ironically enhance Chinese influence. As a result, US influence in Asia is declining. Overholt disputes the argument that democracy promotion will lead to superior development and peace, and forecasts a new era in which Asian geopolitics could take a drastically different shape. Covering Japan, China, Russia, Central Asia, India, Pakistan, Korea, and South-East Asia, Overholt offers invaluable insights for scholars, policy-makers, business people, and general readers.

Since the mid-1990s, China, Japan, and Korea have come under severe pressure to restructure and reform their economic systems. In fact, across East Asia governments are attempting to address their structural problems with a variety of reform programs. After several years of their efforts, clear patterns are now emerging. The authors of this book conclude that the interaction between financial globalization and domestic politics is the key to unlocking the reform process. In particular, they address issues important to the study of East Asian political economies--receptivity to financial globalization, financial integration, the convergence or divergence of their economic institutions, and the impact that institutional transformations will have on national competitive advantage and the global economic system. The book identifies and accounts for empirical regularities across East Asian countries and sectors, which previous studies have left largely unexplained. Contributors include Jongryn Mo (Yonsei University), Daniel I. Okimoto (Stanford University), Jennifer Amyx (University of Pennsylvania), Yves Tiberghien (Harvard University and University of British Columbia), Wonhyuk Lim (Korea Development Institute), and Joon-Ho Hahm (Yonsei University). This book looks at globalisation in historical perspective and \*examines the experience of East Asian economies during the financial crisis \*provides an account of globalisation through the activities of Japanese multinational enterprises \*deals with the social consequences of

exposure to the financial market risks of globalisation in East Asia \*details the experience of East Asian economies in managing the financial crisis \*draws lessons from East Asian experience with financial market liberalisation \*asks what approaches to international financial cooperation, trade policy and corporate governance can assist East Asian interests in the world economy.

The Pacific Trade and Development (PAFTAD) conference series has been at the forefront of analysing challenges facing the economies of East Asia and the Pacific since its first meeting in Tokyo in January 1968. The 38th PAFTAD conference met at a key time to consider international economic integration. Earlier in the year, the people of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union and the United States elected Donald Trump as their next president on the back of an inward-looking 'America First' promise. Brexit and President Trump represent a growing, and worrying, trend towards protectionism in the North Atlantic countries that have led the process of globalisation since the end of the Second World War. The chapters in the volume describe the state of play in Asian economic integration but, more importantly, look forward to the region's future, and the role it might play in defending the global system that has underwritten its historic rise. Asia has the potential to stand as a bulwark against the dual threats of North Atlantic protectionism and slowing trade growth, but collective leadership will be needed regionally and difficult domestic reforms will be required in each country.

Asia has long been an ideological battleground between capitalism and communism, between nationalism and Westernisation and between the nation-state and globalization. This book is a history of the Asian region from 1945 to the present day which delineates the various ideological battles over Asia's development. Subjects covered include: \* theories of development \* decolonization \* US political and economic intervention \* the effects of communism \* the end of the Cold War \* the rise of neo-liberalism \* Asia after the crisis \* Asia in the era of globalisation Broad in sweep and rich in theory and empirical detail, this is an essential account of the growth of 'Asian miracle' and its turbulent position in the global economy of the twenty-first century.

Theories of citizenship from the West – pre-eminently those by T.H. Marshall – provide only a limited insight into East Asian political history. The Marshallian trajectory – juridical, political and social rights – was not repeated in Asia and the late nineteenth-century debate about liberalism and citizenship among intellectuals in Japan and China was eventually stifled by war, colonialism and authoritarian governments (both nationalist and communist). Subsequent attempts to import western-style democratic values and citizenship were to a large extent failures. Social rights have rarely been systematically incorporated into the political ideology and administrative framework of ruling governments. In reality, the predominant concern of both the state elite and the ordinary citizens was economic development and a modicum of material well-being rather than civil liberties. The developmental state and its politics take precedence in the everyday political process of most East Asian societies. These essays provide a systematic and comparative account of the tensions between rapid economic growth and citizenship, and the ways in which those tensions are played out in civil society.

Learn to apply the strategies used in East Asia's phenomenal economic expansion The phenomenal economic growth of many countries in East Asia has no historic parallel.

Globalization and East Asia: Opportunities and Challenges examines different aspects of the economic performance of the region over the past three decades, with a focus on what it takes to replicate the experience elsewhere. Nineteen of the finest presentations from the 12th International Conference of the International Trade and Finance Association in Bangkok, Thailand, have been carefully selected and revised by their expert authors, providing powerful, practical economic development approaches that can be used to develop other economies. This comprehensive volume presents an insightful four-part view of the intricate economic

workings of East Asia. The first part introduces the distinctive qualities of the policies that sparked economic growth and development. Part two provides comparative studies of different countries and industries in the region and an in-depth study of the East Asian area over the past fifty years. Part three presents sector specific studies within several countries, focusing on international finance. The fourth part spotlights important industry-specific elements and explores the future of globalization in relation to its effects on East Asia. Each chapter is extensively referenced, and several use tables and charts to clearly reinforce crucial points. Globalization and East Asia includes topics such as: the characteristics of East Asian economic growth--and how other areas will benefit the rapid economic growth of the region since the end of World War II an evaluation of efficiency and leveraging of assets comparing the United States and the Four Dragon (FD) industries structural weaknesses within Asian countries trade flows between the United States and Thailand-- a bilateral study the progress of APEC's environmental cooperation financial resource flows during the 1990s Malaysian financial markets and the Asian financial crisis China's economic transition and exchange rate policies the use of dual production theory as a model in the world economy Thailand's telecommunications sector--and how it provides illustration for other sector specific industries in developing countries development of bilateral trade negotiations between the United States and Vietnam the status of United States apparel imports Globalization and East Asia is important, insightful reading for researchers, scholars, and professionals specializing in regional economics and economic development.

Analyses modern tendencies in the development of regional economic cooperation in East Asia which is considered by regional countries as their response to growing challenges of globalization.

What is the future of Asian democracy? The Asian Crisis and ongoing globalization suggest that traditional governance is increasingly questioned. Compton explores Asian politics through a cultural lens, and he tests an Asian political development model through quantitative analysis and comparative case studies of Japan, South Korea, and Thailand.

East Asia is widely regarded as the main "winner" in contemporary globalization, unscathed by the economic crisis of 2008, with its leading new industrializing nations and emerging economies. While 20th-century globalization was mainly led by the West, the 21st century is ushering in different dynamics. The re-emergence of Asia involves alternative visions of the world and different perspectives on globalization. This volume seeks to address these dimensions, turning to local reflexivities, notably in South Korea and China, to explore the key debates in sociology and political economy within East Asia rather than from an outside view.

This volume documents the ways in which Asian governments have been pursuing economic nationalism. It challenges the view that globalization renders the state redundant and demonstrates how they shape trade, investment and financial outcomes. Countries covered include India, China, South Korea, Singapore, Japan and the East Asian region.

East Asia, Globalization and the New EconomyRoutledge

Presents a multidimensional perspective of globalisation in Southeast Asia. Looks at political, economic, security, social, and cultural dimensions of globalisation and local responses, showing evidence of complex interfacing between the global and the local, championing the need for a multidisciplinary approach to globalisation studies.

New regionalism and globalization have been prominent themes in academic and political debates since the beginning of the 1990s. Despite the considerable amount of

scholarly attention that the new regionalism has received in recent years, its full empirical and theoretical potential has yet to be fully investigated. This illuminating study provides an overview of new avenues in theorizing regionalism and proposes a consolidated framework for analysis and comparison. Offering a comparative historical perspective of European and Southeast Asian regionalism, it presents new and imaginative insights into the theory and practice of regionalism and the links between regional developments, globalization and international order.

How the free market economy has increased poverty for women in Southeast Asia Here, the authors assert that the pattern of Japan's ascent is essential for understanding China's recent path of economic growth and dominance and anticipating what the future may hold.

With increased resilience in the financial systems, emerging Asian economies were less affected by the recent global financial crisis, recovering more quickly from the crisis than major advanced economies. Yet, Asian financial systems remain underdeveloped. More open and efficient financial systems continue to be a key priority for Asia's development strategy. Emerging Asian economies need to tackle the new challenges to macroeconomic and financial stability posed by financial globalisation. This book identifies the key challenges to Asia's financial development in an era of rapid financial globalisation and discusses their policy implications for financial reforms and regional cooperation in East Asia. Particular areas of focus include: the impact of financial globalisation on economic stability and inequality in East Asian economies; the progress of Asia's regional financial cooperation and lessons from the recent European economic crisis; and the priority of financial reforms in individual Asian economies. Combining advanced econometric methods and in-depth case studies, this book provides rigorous and contextual analyses of the most critical issues for Asia's financial development. It offers a comprehensive and useful guide for students, academics, and policymakers interested in the current state and future prospects of Asian financial systems.

This title was first published in 2002: This text attempts to bridge the gap between international relations and comparative politics, with particular reference to East Asia. The book begins with an exploration of the theme of globalization and the impact it has on the conduct of international relations and the process of domestic politics. It discusses the fact that domestic actors are unable to assume an insular political environment as previously, referring to the constant reception of stimuli which force adjustments to approaches in the conduct of domestic and international affairs. Globalization's ubiquitous presence reflects a changed reality for both state and non-state actors - no policy-maker can afford to ignore or underemphasize its role in shaping or altering the course of public Economists have long recognized the gains from international trade. The question is, does international trade – or more broadly, globalization – increase growth? Notwithstanding the debates, there are still many questions, old and new, need to be explored in order to improve our understanding on various aspects of globalization, including its consequences. This book addresses some

of these questions, utilizing micro datasets of some East Asian countries. The focus on East Asia is particularly interesting for the reason that most of these countries have relatively more opened economy and experienced a rapid de facto integration quite recently. The book puts forward questions which are related to the relationship between globalization on the one hand, and firm performance, activities, or characteristics, on the other. The chapters draw recent theoretical framework from the relevant literatures, and then empirically test – mostly by econometric analysis – the hypotheses on these relationships. The extent or magnitude of the globalization impact is also demonstrated by the means of descriptive analysis. Finally, there are useful insights for policy decision-makers to be drawn from the empirical results. The book presents rigorous empirical analysis based on recent theoretical framework in international economics, focusing on the highest growing region in the world. The use of micro-data analysis – a key feature of this book – gives us much richer information on various issues of globalization. This book, therefore, should be of the interest to scholars and postgraduate students of international economics, development economics, and East Asian economics.

This book compares and contrasts leadership in Japan, South Korea and China, examining the impact of globalization on leadership styles and trends. Presenting some of the most recent findings in leadership studies in these three countries, the collection explores the power relationship between political and business leaders; employer-employee relationships and pro-social behaviour; the measurement of effective leadership; the relationship between leadership and corporate success; the survival of private firms in a tightly controlled or socialist market; and the evolution of leadership styles in the transition from state-owned to semi-private. Although many studies have offered explanations of East Asian economic and corporate success, this book presents empirical evidence to explain the leadership styles in Japan, South Korea and China, and provides a fresh outlook for those studying business and leadership in the region. This book was originally published as a special issue of the Asia Pacific Business Review. Learn to apply the strategies used in East Asia's phenomenal economic expansion The phenomenal economic growth of many countries in East Asia has no historic parallel. Globalization and East Asia: Opportunities and Challenges examines different aspects of the economic performance of the region over the past three decades, with a focus on what it takes to replicate the experience elsewhere. Nineteen of the finest presentations from the 12th International Conference of the International Trade and Finance Association in Bangkok, Thailand, have been carefully selected and revised by their expert authors, providing powerful, practical economic development approaches that can be used to develop other economies. This comprehensive volume presents an insightful four-part view of the intricate economic workings of East Asia. The first part introduces the distinctive qualities of the policies that sparked economic growth and development. Part two provides comparative studies of different

countries and industries in the region and an in-depth study of the East Asian area over the past fifty years. Part three presents sector specific studies within several countries, focusing on international finance. The fourth part spotlights important industry-specific elements and explores the future of globalization in relation to its effects on East Asia. Each chapter is extensively referenced, and several use tables and charts to clearly reinforce crucial points. Globalization and East Asia includes topics such as: the characteristics of East Asian economic growth—and how other areas will benefit the rapid economic growth of the region since the end of World War II an evaluation of efficiency and leveraging of assets comparing the United States and the Four Dragon (FD) industries structural weaknesses within Asian countries trade flows between the United States and Thailand— a bilateral study the progress of APEC’s environmental cooperation financial resource flows during the 1990s Malaysian financial markets and the Asian financial crisis China’s economic transition and exchange rate policies the use of dual production theory as a model in the world economy Thailand’s telecommunications sector—and how it provides illustration for other sector specific industries in developing countries development of bilateral trade negotiations between the United States and Vietnam the status of United States apparel imports Globalization and East Asia is important, insightful reading for researchers, scholars, and professionals specializing in regional economics and economic development.

This book examines society in contemporary Southeast Asia with detailed case studies drawn from countries across the region, including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. At the macro-level these include studies of nation-building and the incorporation of minorities. At the micro-level they range from studies of popular .....

This book aims to provide comprehensive empirical and theoretical studies of expanding fandom communities in East Asia through the commodification of Japanese, Korean and Chinese popular cultures in the digital era. Using a multidisciplinary approach including political economy, East Asian studies, political science, international relations concepts and history, this book focuses on a few research objectives. In terms of methodology, it is an area studies approach based on interpretative work, observation studies, policy and textual analysis. First, it aims to examine the closely intertwined relationship between the three major stakeholders in the iron triangle of production companies, consumers and states (i.e., role of government in policy promotion). Second, it studies the interpenetration, adaptation, innovation and hybridization of exogenous Western culture with traditional popular cultures in (North) East Asia. Third, it studies the influence of popular cultures and how cultural products resonate with a regional audience through collective consumption, contents reflective of normative values, the emotive and cognitive appeal of familiar images and social learning as well as peer effect found in fan communities. It then examines how consumption contributes to soft cultural influence and how governments leverage on its

comparative advantages and cultural assets for commercial success and in the process augment national (cultural) influence. These questions will be discussed and analyzed and contextualized through the case studies of J-pop (Japanese popular culture), K-pop (Korean popular culture or Hallyu) and Chinese popular culture (including Mando-pop and Taiwanese popular culture).

Offers a snapshot of key educational stratification issues in East Asian nations, and their evolution in conjunction with changing student populations. This book addresses issues ranging from curricular adaptations to globalization, to persisting and new forms of educational stratification, to new multiculturalism in educational policy.

This book examines the distinctive evolution of the political and economic relationships of East Asia. It does this by placing East Asian development in the unique historical circumstances that have underpinned its rise to power over the last few decades. This detailed analysis provides the basis for an assessment of a unified East Asian region.

With thirty-two original chapters reflecting cutting edge content throughout developed and developing Asia, *Women of Asia: Globalization, Development, and Gender Equity* is a comprehensive anthology that contributes significantly to understanding globalization's transformative process and the resulting detrimental and beneficial consequences for women in the four major geographic regions of Asia—East Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Eurasia/Central Asia—as it gives "voice" to women and provides innovative ways through which salient understudied issues pertaining to Asian women's situation are brought to the forefront.

We are witnessing a transformation in the world economy as a result of the IT/e-business revolution. Modern logistics based on cheap communication and transportation are shifting the locus of production and the international division of labour between the West and the lower wage countries of East Asia and similar changes are occurring within East Asia itself. Looming over the entire picture is the colossus that is China and this transformation is making East Asia the manufacturing centre of the world economy. Written by a recognized expert in the area of business economics, this book analyzes these developments and evaluates their future impact on the development of East Asia and its role in the world economy. The book examines the effect of the IT revolution, globalization and the 'new economy' on the development of East Asia. The first book-length treatment of IT/e-business in the region, it questions whether the e-business revolution will renew and sustain the rapid economic development of East Asia. This clear and timely book presents the first sustained and structured analysis of globalization in the East Asian context, exploring the strategies used by East Asian countries to cope with the forces of globalization. Eschewing both neoliberal OhyperglobalizationO chants and neorealist OglobaloneyO castigation, the authors integrate a broad conceptual framework with region- and country-specific case studies. Specifically, the book poses and addresses three major

questions about East Asia's globalization. First, it identifies the range of contending conceptualizations of globalization that have underpinned the region's changing and contradictory views in the 1990s. Second, the book critically probes the discrepancy between promise and performance—the myths and realities—of East Asian globalization and the complex interaction of challenges and responses. Third, the authors evaluate the impacts and consequences of globalization for East Asia's political, economic, social, cultural, ecological, and security development. These questions clarify the often-murky nature, challenges, responses, and consequences of globalization, especially in light of the Asian financial crisis and moves toward recovery. The writings by Japanese and German economists presented here originated against the backdrop of ongoing globalization processes and notable fluctuations in regional economic dynamics observable at the same time, primarily in the East and South East Asian area. They provided the occasion for these writers to come to terms with globalization processes, and in particular with the stabilizing and destabilizing elements at work in them. This is the basis for their investigation of the options provided by economics and economic policy for stabilizing an ever more tightly interwoven world economy. The regional focal points of the contributions are the East Asian realm and the European Union, and the points of view are in every case both from the Japanese and the German side. Questions of international competition and mechanisms of the spread of the crisis in the wake of globalization processes lie at the centre of the analyses by Hisashi Watanabe and Willy Kraus. Hisashi Watanabe focusses on the relationship, an especially important one from the Japanese perspective, between Japan and South Korea and takes up the problem of South Korea's demand that Japan should energetically promote its own transition to a service-sector-oriented society and withdraw from certain areas of manufacturing. This, it is argued, will grant Japan's Asian neighbours better chances for development and make a positive contribution to the economic stabilization of the region. Collecting all the results on the particular types of inequalities, the coverage of this book is unique among textbooks in the literature. The book focuses on the historical development of the Carlson inequalities and their many generalizations and variations. As well as almost all known results concerning these inequalities and all known proof techniques, a number of open questions suitable for further research are considered. Two chapters are devoted to clarifying the close connection between interpolation theory and this type of inequality. Other applications are also included, in addition to a historical note on Fritz Carlson himself.

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