

Lecture 4 – October 17

Peter Gourevitch, *Politics in Hard Times*, ch. 1-4.

1. What is the puzzle that Gourevitch is trying to analyze? What is his definition of a crisis? Is globalization a “crisis”? Can his analysis be used in our current situation?
2. Gourevitch outlines five different ideologies that define the legitimate relationship between the state and the market. What are they? What are the major differences between them?
3. Gourevitch contends that: “Economic conditions rarely operate directly on policy disputes. Other factors mediate them.” What are these factors? Why do they make it difficult to deduce the positions of groups in society towards protectionism and free trade directly from their economic interests?
4. Assuming Gourevitch is right, which factors today “mediate” the varying responses to globalization? Does Gourevitch offer a useful model in helping us identify the critical variables that explain different political responses to economic pressures today?

Martin Wolf, *Why Globalization Works*, ch. 10

1. Wolf sets about debunking what he argues are nine myths about the negative effects of free trade. Which of his arguments do you find convincing, and why? Where do you disagree with him?
2. Many critics of globalization, including Morris, propose local autonomy as a solution to its perceived ills. What are the principle arguments Wolf marshals to rebut such arguments? Do you agree with them?
3. Wolf makes some suggestions to reform the World Trade Organization (WTO). What is the role of the WTO in the globalization process? What recommendations does Wolf make to reform it? Which criticisms of the WTO does he reject, and why? Do you agree with him?

David Morris, “Free Trade: The Great Destroyer,” in Jerry Mander and Edward Goldsmith, *The Case Against The Global Economy*, pp. 218-228.

1. What, according to Morris, is free trade ultimately destroying?
2. What solutions does Morris offer to the problems he identifies? How might they be achieved?