

POST-GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

What is globalization and what follows? In this case, what is post-globalization? What essential coordinates can be seen in today's world, coordinates attesting to a true process of globalization? How do such mutations occur in post-globalization conditions? Are globalization and post-globalization processes of the present and the future, or are we now dealing with a setback, especially the first half of the twentieth century, the next 2-3 decades? Here are questions that I intend to answer in the following lines.

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“The man living a decayed life, having no revolutionary spirit in himself is the last cretin of the Earth”

Emil Cioran

Paul Valéry, an exceptional French cultural personality, poet, writer, essayist, and a political man as well, stated, realistically, that “le mélange du vrai et du faux est plus faux que le faux” (a mixture of truth and lie is a fake beyond fake). Another Paul, also a Frenchman, Paul Géraudy this time, also a poet, making reference to the triviality of love in certain situations, will write, pretty cynically the renown verses “...Mais l’amour c’est un besoin. M’aimerais-tu beaucoup moins si j’étais un autre?” (...but love is a need. Had

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you loved me less knowing I had been another? There are two well-known quotes, realistic and cynical at the same time, cynical and realistic, that may be applied in matters of globalization (content, significations, stage, prior-to-stage, post-stage a.s.o) and we will see why.

Behold! for many, many years, the manifold and most significant Nobel Prizes for Economy were awarded by the juries to the American researchers, to valuable research, of course, highlighting, however, a related narrowness in the research area, but also profound research as much as possible. There have been a few exceptions among which one is representative, that of the Indian Amartya Kumar Sen, yet professor in America, at Harvard University, who was concerned with the social, poverty issues and possibilities to diminish it. Anyway, the contribution of many Nobel Prizes for Economy did not prove, yet, to have practical and socially important effects; at least for the USA Economy but not only: at the time, being less representative for the Nobel Prize in Economy, awarded later, it once started with the famous “black Thursday”, the devastating economic crisis, which was to spread world-wide, within the period 1929-1933. From the USA it started, as well, in a certain way, see the IMF network, the economic crisis from South East-Asia in 1997-1998. And from USA also, there started the financial-economic crisis of 2007-2008, also devastating. Here we speak about the beginning of protectionism – beside Germany – from 1850 and even earlier, which spread afterwards. And here as well, assuming the British and French doctrines, important steps ahead have been made in what free-trade is concerned, only when the American economy became strong enough in order to protect and strongly penetrate other economies (Popescu D, 2019).

“The Thirty Glorious Years (Les Trente Glorieuses)” have shown, however, mostly in the European West – so to say, however, the Plan of the American General George Marshall – and hence forward this were spread all over the world etc. These are only modest statements and not critical analyses. Otherwise, when I have finished printing these lines, the Nobel Prize for Economy 2019 was awarded to three researchers: Abhijit Banerjee, born in India, but who was an MIT Professor (Massachusetts Institute of Technology – SUA), his wife, Esther Duflo, Frenchwoman, an MIT Professor as well and the American Michael Kremer, also a Professor in USA, at Harvard University. In the Academy Bulletin it is shown that “the winners this year have brought a new approach for obtaining trustworthy answers on the best ways to fight against global poverty...”. Certainly, the fight against

poverty, especially global, passes through workplaces, through the amplification of the economic, national and global potential, through education, trading, financial policies, through political decisions a.s.o. and this sensitively complicates granting this issue an obvious pluri-dimensional character. Therefore, in a certain measure, as Kumar Sen continues to say, and this is not bad, however, we hereby get to globalization.

1. Globalization – as I have been using this term during the last 15 years – is not a new process. In time, progressing, the individual was at the beginning alone, then, in order to survive, he began living in clans, families, farms and local settlements, then in cities, regions, countries and national states which were formed afterwards. Later on, in groups of countries, and empires that wanted to rule the whole world etc. Behold the direction of evolution: from the individual towards huge crowds of people, working together, living together; from the local individual towards global. Certainly, the individual has continued to represent an essential nucleus of all activities, the individual with his horizon, with his hobbies, further on with an adequately amplified image within the framework of the above-mentioned structures. Therefore, we understand through globalization, in a certain sense, only people and entities having goals, common interests, thinking convergently and not divergently, even if the great empires were constituted, many times, not through certain deals but through force, blood and oppression.

As a first stage of globalization we can thus mention the Roman Empire (Popescu D. 2018 a.), a superior civilization, well-structured, the same laws, customs, objectives, interests, hopes, many times spread on 3 continents. The trading was developed, sometimes, faster than activities, the edges between the frontiers of the empire were fragile, no documents were required, the capitals and the workforce were in an almost free circuit etc. and everywhere there were words about “*lucrum*”, profit – more specifically getting a profit beyond expenses. We speak about a local and central budget, public expenses, investment etc. In the year 476, the Roman Empire – Rome, (particularly a Roman emperor used to say that “Rome is where I am”) – fell under the scathing blows of the barbarians of Odoacru, but it was also weakened, even destroyed, on the inside by an economy growing in debility, non-functionality, in the numerous unemployed, – “*panem et circensis*” – by a familial unity in harsh decay, by an even more embarrassing political life, by all kinds of decrepitude – the frontiers, for example, were just watched by the barbarians making their “politics” and pushing towards the interior. It was not, however, the first time when a superior civilization in its important expression

would bow under the blows of an inferior civilization... Certainly, Rome collapsed but not the Roman civilization which continued and continues to impress and influence the society even nowadays.

The second stage of globalization came: the great geographical discoveries beginning with the XV century, which allowed for the broadening of the European civilization founded on Latinity, on knowledge, its correspondent economic categories in the 2 Americas, in Australia etc. It is quite certain that rivers of blood have been spilled, that oppression and exploiting were proven. However, in this manner, colonialism has revealed its good parts also. In fact, everywhere in the world, production and activities would develop almost in similarity, with profit-loss, expenses and revenues, import-export, budget, investment, payment and cashing balance sheets etc. It was the very system of developing activities during the mercantile times that stated, fundamentally, that the richness of one country is proven in the quantity of gold, silver, gems etc. that it accumulates. Of course, that having arrived here, one would need production as well.

Production and its efficiency as such, individual and social, was literally, reposed into its essential rights once with the industrial revolutions – the third stage of globalization – begun in England and Europe beginning with the middle of XVIII century. Respectively, the Revolution of passage from wood to coal and metal and then machinery, the revolution of electricity – all on land, but also on water and by air -, and continued, behold, until nowadays: cybernetics, informatics, computers and the internet a.s.o. (Popescu D., 2018 a.) We resemble, everywhere in the world, everyone, in whatever we do, we think almost in similar ways, our hopes and ideals as people, as individuals are similar etc. We get, therefore, in a logical economic chain to nowadays globalization, understood, however, differently, first, by the states and strong companies which understand, often, globalization as a system meant to preserve the power and the major interests. Then, by the smaller countries, with delayed economies, with a great part from their population under the limit of harsh poverty, countries, economies, who, not a few times without making the intern necessary efforts, want to get rid of poverty, to become equal with “the great” ones. Then, in what those units are concerned, particularly the national states, category which is understood in rush and not without interest, sometimes, through de-bordering, their disappearance and a total freedom etc., matters not at all simple, but very complicated, complicated even more by the battle for resources, at the surface but also in the political underground, among others, in which some lose and others earn. Anyway, for

the moment, unfortunately, this kind of problems are too little solved through negotiations and satisfaction of mutual interests. This amplifies dissatisfaction and even revolt. Let us still hope. This is only a sketch. It is shown that, anyway, we go towards globalization, we are within the process of globalization. And post-globalization will certainly mean, the amplification and deepening of the features of globalization, especially the positive ones, it will mean the more obvious functioning of the global institutions as such, with attributions, suitable responsibilities, meant to solve global problems: poverty, ignorance, climate, entertainment, an individual conscience, a social conscience, a social conscience as such.

2. This is the “academic version” of globalization, the fruit of hard economic research, of some intelligent actions as fertile as possible. Not understanding this version too well, the choice of a “conspiracy version” is opposed to it (Taguieff P.A., 2016). Particularly, globalization is the fruit of some super-state, super-national schemes, conspiracies of the “rulers of the world”. “Conspiracy” is not a new issue. Let us understand, analyse in another key as well such problems. Even if they have been revealed as immense successes in informatics, in quantic physics, in sub-molecular chemistry etc., as negative symmetry, there have been revealed the great threats of poverty – under the limit or at the limit of poverty we find today over 5 mil. people. People hardly at peace with their fate. As negative symmetry we also have the endemics, the epidemics and pandemics of certain diseases become immune to known medicines and which molest health of hundreds and hundreds of people. Similarly, there have been revealed the serious threats against life of a blooded ambiental environment – with extremely dangerous, morbid and deadly bleeding -, to a great extent provoked by our activity and which seriously affects our health and existence etc. In the same manner we may speak about terrorism generated, among other things by destructured civilization, by the contagious alienation of many individuals, by ignorance, misery, by people with an insufficient social education through inadequate systems to the times we live in.

Therefore, we look, many times, not with optimism but sceptically at the present and future as well. “Recipes of political people”, many times weakly educated and dominated by interests not social but personal, having to do with personal comfort, are far from straightening such a state of facts. This happens in Romania but also in other States. What can be changed? Many things. We shall resume however to a few economic facts. Without adequate scientific knowledge, the judicious study of experiences so far, the economic

history up to now, we are tempted to fall prey to the prophets of unhappiness, from time to time expressed noisily with spectacular catastrophic ideas. We are tempted to fall prey to theories of “conspiracy”, much easier to “digest” by sick stomachs in comparison to the truth, to economic realism as such, much harder to discern and understand. In economy, in the economic doctrines, we may speak about two groups. The group of “dinosaurs”, the ones who, ever-since 1980-1990, have submitted to mathematics and shaped excessively an economy more and more disobeying and lacking discipline in which it had been pursued to prevail the so called “abstract rationality”. The other one is the group of economists and specialists with a broad opening to the economic world, the way it has been evolving, the group of young people or less young that want to understand what happened, using, of course, mathematical instruments as well, in order to at least understand what is to become of it.

Nevertheless, econometry, better said, economy based on mathematics, has acquired a fruitful ground. Is it, I wonder, enough to learn, to understand economy as such? We wonder if the great businesses of the world are being done only by using mathematic models or also by using political influence which was bought, in corruption, being classified as theft? It is certain that these evolutions are important, if not vital. A whole world experience demonstrates it. Economy must, therefore be studied in its essential dimensions: in time, space, currently, in perspective. Naturally, a wide subject submitted to debate (Popescu Dan, 2018 a.). However, what do we observe wholly, in this framework? In an economy more and more dominated by specific interests and which hardly, in a forced manner, may represent an abstract territory to be dominated by the laws of mathematics, the subjects related to economic history, however essential, are, as we have mentioned before, practically excommunicated from the university curricula. Not to mention the place of history as such in the high school curricula, a place of study in fading shades lately. What about national congresses – almost non-existent – and international ones of economic history? Ever more difficult from a professional point of view, but ever less minded by the ignorant and the non-initiated that have reached leading positions. Thus, free direction towards ignorance, towards the “non-bullying understanding” of reality! Free direction – extremely dangerous – towards the exclusive taking into calculus “of the major conspiracies that have been ruling our world”! Here we are again, facing “conspiracies”!

One may usually understand, through “theories of conspiracy” those explanations that see, that organize a group or more by acting in shadow or in

secret in order to conceive or accomplish a project to dominate, exploit, corrupt or exterminate. They are as old as the world. When Brutus staggered the body of his “beloved” Caesar he meant to express conspiracy. However, the conspiracy waves are shown – now – to even a greater extent within the context of crises, of global crises or of profound confusion in the social order, confusion that shakes the foundation of values and norms that have been valid for a long period of time. The French Revolution of 1789, the Russian Revolution of October (November) 1917, the great world economic crisis of 1929-1933, the financial crisis of 2007-2008 and then, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, as well as others, would be events decomposing certitude. They would be more like benches activated by unrealistic interpretations based on conspiracies pursuing to render meaning – a false one, naturally – and a certain coherence – apparently to the world history. This would not only be the expression of a sensitive evolution in time and space, but as shown, more of some conspiracies (Taguieff P.A., 2018). What is harder to understand from history now becomes intelligible, to a great extent, through such falsities.

3. Such theses, even if they have one bone of truth or another, have become true more obviously starting from the „illuminati”, from their myth. Their common mythology associates faith and firm action with a great revolutionary scheme; firm action, thus, on the one hand, with ideas and elements from the range of esoterism, on the other. In fact, it is stated, there have been created such undefeatable societies, international secrets that mount subversive conspiracies against the established order. And this is done successfully. The order of “the illuminati” generating schemes was founded in Bavaria by a certain Adam Weishaupt in May 1, 1776. In the same key of combination between true and false, so suggestively mentioned by Paul Valéry as being worse than false, one may look at masonry and masons, - an organization not more secret than discrete, with traditions of over 3000 years. The masons, have practised conspiracies, mounted political attacks, constituted the economic, political, social, the culturally subjective a.s.o, pursuing to change the world to their advantage. The world has been, thus, “threatened by a serious and great masonic danger”. Very strong trends in masonry have appeared – Bildelberg, maybe Davos, however, some kind of meetings around Switzerland, Italy, USA a.s.o. – but it is still difficult for the masons to change the world. Although, as seen, they have means and keep trying. The truth is that masons are very few and the world “is large”.

... “Conspiracy” has not stopped to masonry, it continued strongly to go further on to “Judaic-masonry”. This is on the same scale of balance between true and false, more dangerous than false, as Paul Valéry wrote. What is truth: the Jews are an old, civilized people, which circumstances not quite happy forced to scatter world-wide. They joined trading, finances, banking, these being vacant places, especially that European religions did not use to allow this for their believers. Therefore, they have acquired experience and huge fortunes. And something else: Jews have been, as a rule, united with one another and their faith, almost without fault in Judaism has been preserved and developed, no matter where they are or used to be, their national being, the conscience that they belong to their people. Certainly, there are also fractions of truth, of negation, like everywhere, but we consider these to be traditions and elements worthy to be followed and not to be rejected.

Using such a circumstance, the followers of the “theory of conspiracies” have essentially integrated Jews in the theory of “world conspiracy”. The so-called Judaic-masonry danger had become the major topic of anti-Jew propaganda in Europe of the years 1880 and until after the First World War. Such Judaization of subversive conspiracies, revolutionary, world-wide, it was turned to extreme within the apocalyptic context of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 Russia and further on. The revolution interpreted, falsely, as a political take-over in Russia by Judaic-Bolsheviks, who are a reincarnation of “the illuminati”. Similarly, things happened to “Spartans”, in the interbelic Germany (Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg) with direct sending to the first to be named Adam Wieshaupt-Spartacus of Bavaria (Taguieff P.A., 2018). Without such interpretations and lacking serious, solid analysis of economic history, events both shivering and difficult to discern had been revealed. Therefore, the solution was found: the Judaic-masonry.

In such a trap of “conspiracy”, of Bolshevik Revolution conspiracy, great people of the world have fallen. Therefore, Winston Churchill had given a statement in February 1920 to a wide-spread magazine: “this movement among Jews is not new. Ever-since the age of Spartacus Weishaupt, passing afterwards through that of Karl Marx in order to get now to Trotski (Russia), Bela Kuhn (Hungary), Rosa Luxemburg (Germany) and Ema Goldman (United States), such a world conspiracy aiming at killing civilization and reconstructing a society of wanted malice and improbable equality, it did nothing but amplify regularly. Between 1918 and 1920 «the illuminati» of Bavaria transformed into «The Wisemen of Sion», namely into «Judeo-Masons» having a «Judaic-Bolshevik» face” (Didier R., 2017; Taguieff P.A.,

2018). Difficult to comment, in our opinion, in a sense as reasonable, positive as possible. Nothing to be done. On the contrary... these are not the only horrible acts issued by Churchill. Let us remember the Soviet cession in 1944-1945, of countries and economies in Eastern Europe etc...

Let us come to an agreement! No conspiracy changes the world but the economic, the heart and soul of people. However, “conspiracy” hasn’t stopped for a moment. It progresses. After September 11, 2001 it entered another stage, more “developed”, more refined. When the “secret masters of the world” were accused that they plotted, that they organized the chaos and manipulated the international public opinion with the purpose of drawing a “world government” of “American-Zionist” nature, anyhow “rendering power to Zionists”. In such a situation, the mega-conspiracy wouldn’t be generated by one or another of the active minorities, be they international, but by some States directed by esoteric forces, beginning with USA and Israel. Therefore, participants become fantastic characters, deprived of historical features. They concentrate into invisible and horrid powers, directed by diabolic beings to whom they may attribute an unbeatable esoteric force that is going to suffer the test of time... Moreover, it has been revealed during the last years that a new rhetoric is the conspiracy rhetoric. Next to denouncing “the new international order” and the “Government occupied by Zionists”, in this new presentation, “anti-global” is found next to a “radical Zionism” and “anti-Americanism” implying the diabolic in bankers and international finances. Similarly, may we interpret the world risking a rebirth of faith in the devil. This is to have happened more than 2000 years after Christ...

4. Extremely many falsities in this framework: the reality is not even the academic one, nor the one proposed by the “conspiring” theories. As we said before, it seems, it is somewhere at the core: not even 100% mathematics formulas and, not necessarily in everything, conspiracies. Anyway, for example, IMF, the institution which is an expression of international finances has become extremely credible in comparison to the past because it supports austerity more without thinking that there are billions and billions of people that effectively haven’t been able to live with the incomes and wages proposed, reduced under IMF influence. Much more when economies from South East Asia and South Korea but also some from Latin America have increased after they gave up conciliation and solutions offered by IMF. Certainly, there have been successes as well, but reality is as shown (Kerdelant C., 2013). The interesting fact is that, in general, they propose a cut in wages and pensions for most people who have made huge fortunes in

relations with the State and have gained for themselves and their families huge incomes. At the same time, reality again shows us that rarely had the banks agreed that nations should rise the life standard.

Another topic would be “the double measure”: one for the West, superior, attractive and another for the East, more diminished. For example, at “Dacia” Pitești, in Romania, similarly technically equipped as France and with a much similar productivity, wages are about 4 times smaller than those given to similar positions in France. There are numerous examples of this kind and France is, I believe, the least significant... The situation of some grocery products is really scandalous. Products of an excellent quality in West and given a smaller price, comparatively with the same products but of a worse quality in East and with higher prices... are there superior people and inferior people? It doesn't seem like that (Popescu D., 2018 b.)

Behold, therefore, directions of actions... If the States with developed economies will continue to understand globalization and post-globalization – a globalization in amplification, to more pronounced dimensions – like a possibility to preserve not the economic advantages – many times these belong to productivity – but their privileges, then, one may not reach the expected positive results. On the contrary, let us take into calculus that from a total of over 7 billion people on Earth, USA, the European Union and European Russia hold something more than 1 billion, given the condition that here we may find as well isles of poverty, some really important. The rest of about 6 billion people belong to other countries and unions. These are most of the poor beneath that limit, and others with a risk of poverty beneath that limit, having essential differences in faith, ideologies, civilization. And then? Who guards who? Will we make the mistake to repeat the situation of the Roman Empire? (Dumezil B., 2013; Popescu D., 2014) How about the battle for resources, the battle for intelligences, the emigration-immigration, threats and, therefore, the battle of interests?

5. A few conclusions making reference to globalization and especially to post-globalization: ”One world or no world at all”, Einstein would write by the end of the 1930s; in a period when people wouldn't observe – or they merely observed – the morbid, criminal malice of Nazism. They merely observed the imperial folds – they, too, bringing death and suffering – of dictatorial communism (totalitarianism). They merely observed, and in this sense, we have the remarks of “the great scholar”, the incipient power of some terrible weapons that destroy masses and which, when used in wars, could generate the world destruction. A single world, some peace and understanding,

otherwise the world wouldn't exist, it will disappear. The dramatic call of Albert Einstein, through his terrible premonition, prefigured, even since then, even without our nowadays arguments, giving the perspective of a unique world. A world as much as possible based on agreement and not on extermination, on extremism. A world based more on agreement and tolerance than wars. A world belonging to a greater extent to an individual, no matter of the skin colour and other details of this kind, free and with humanitarian rights. Not even by far a world belonging to economical and political masters who have been pulling great advantages from the impediments of one kind or another imposed on other people, even if we spoke of a unique world and not of a split one, until a certain moment, strictly severe and implacable split into nation-States.

Thus, behold the display of a world with respect towards the individual. A global world in this sense, but also post-global, especially in this sense, that should represent a real, shall we say, human "cradle" for each individual. No hatred but agreement, no confrontations and rough military conflicts, but to a great extent understanding, reason, tolerance, cooperation, generosity, certainly, but, more specifically, essential economic foundations, mutual interest, interests of individuals to finish, in one way or another, in an ample space of references and general human collective interests: utopia, dreams, phantasies, poetry, disappointment? No way, otherwise, we wouldn't exist anymore...

At present, globalization and even post-globalization are obvious, and not just from the perspective of international exchanges. The world economy is dominated not by small companies but by the great international economic trusts, these being partners, thus with small companies. In Germany, the "M.B.B" company who used to make, next to companies in France, England, Belgium etc. the "Air Bus" planes used to have about 80% from their activity in cooperation with small companies, some even "home-like", but all equipped with the entire modern necessary technique. Nevertheless, a certain levelling of production quality for especially important fields – aviation, certainly but also auto, maritime transport, nuclear energy, mine exploiting, plumbing, other machine assemblies, chemistry etc. – need that quality certification not by all means but internationally, through certain designed companies, having such a recognition. If possible, the product range will enlarge as follows: food products, more medicine, building etc. Everywhere, the same quality means an important feature of globalism.

Unfortunately, generally, we don't speak about the same wages, incomes; this can't be done, incomes being related to productivity, which generates numerous inadequacies, dissatisfaction. In such conditions, we speak about many people from the economies without potential, offset, without a good yield, many people from the furnace-like economies – at the top, constituted from few super rich people, and at the basis an immense mass of very poor people, without perspective -, from dictatorial economies, non-democratic, immutable, without reforms, with bloody attacks, with outrage against populations of another ethnic provenience, massively migrate towards the civilized countries, economies. The causes mentioned for such movements, most of them economic ones, determine that immigrants should not be stopped “by walls”, by restrictive measures. What, certainly, complicates the problem is continuous migration, whether we have a will to stop it or not. However, the immigrants, many of them, look to integrate as well as possible into a new world. They, nevertheless, preserve the connection with those “at home” and influence them too. In the end, as such, are there made steps ahead towards globalization. It is quite obvious that offset economies must in themselves make important efforts – capacities, productivity, wages, incomes – in order to progress.

Another aspect: computerization, the internet, the rest of the systems within this framework have generated the possibility that in a company – this not necessarily having international capital, multinational – employees located in several countries are to be employed. Their residence is in Romania, India or Italy and they are paid by the company they work for in IT and which has headquarters or one of their head-offices in US or Belgium. This is an example. Such situations – more and more numerous – define more and more our world, the world of the future, as a global world. And we may speak about post-globalization in the same terms.

Difficulties are shown more in the stadium of economic crisis, of structural or conjunctural crisis. We may speak, in these terms, of the 2007-2008 crisis and the years onward, this spreading then from US to the entire world. A crisis created in the international banking system mostly generated by the “inadequacies” – so to say – from the real estate system and by billions and billions of underperforming credits. The end of the crisis was made on the “back” of the many, the large banks that became bankrupt were helped by the public sector, from public money, and the bank leaders, the administrators – the guiltiest for its beginning – receiving compensation “wages” of thousand and hundreds of million dollars. We speak about broad reactions – perfectly

possible, even more having as background cyclical crises - especially, the fact that the repeated solutions of ending the crisis could strongly shake the system – which is not good. Right in this sense, national authorities – with major competences in economy, much more when conditions of financial equilibrium in a country is community established and budget drawing and development is national – have an important role, promoting investment policies against crises and are anti-cyclical. In this last sense – difficult to understand were the measures established a few years ago for bringing the crisis to an end – wages and pensions cut – measures proposed by politicians and administrators with huge incomes, mostly resulted from businesses with the State. Businesses, mostly of them, not even up to now investigated, solved, prejudices not being recovered. From the height of such created wealth it is quite easy to propose cuts for others (Popescu D., 2018 b.). Further on, not even the international institutions, global, do not have a minor role in conceiving and developing anti-crisis policies. However, whether we want or not, we have to admit, we are heading towards globalization. Perhaps stumbling, maybe in stages not enough delineated and separated, but still going ahead...

... We are in Europe. We are in the US. We are right in the European Russia. Generally, not with too many exceptions, we appreciate events, processes as such, dynamics, evolutions from a European perspective. The one that in the modern age – “modern” still having in mind European criteria – begins after Cromwell’s Revolution and especially after the French Revolution of 1789, it begins with industrial revolutions. This, given the conditions that in the concept of “world”, particularly in contemporary time, there were integrated more and more theories, States, economies, recognized, independent, emancipated in one way or another, with populations in the actual amount of over 6 billion people, numerous different cultures, so diverse religions, so different customs, diverse ways of thinking etc. In such conditions, technical progress was dissipated everywhere, some stages were “burned” etc., Europe and the US with a population amounting to more than 800 million people have become “even less”.

At least from the perspective – as we said – of the population number, but also of the land surfaces, of territorial waters, of resources, at the surface, in air and underground, no matter their current status. This has determined that the European parameters, American to diminish audience. I mentioned several times the French Revolution. But what has it represented for the hundreds of million inhabitants in a Chinese county or in India, the respective population

having its own essential landmarks? Less than for the Europeans. The two great world wars that marked the world, I wonder what they meant for the population in Patagonia. Certainly, as the world civilization got inspired from the European civilization, I may relatively be contradicted. However, not absolutely and anyway not on long term. That is why the more profound understanding of multiculturalism, of contacts and dialogues is essential. This understanding is a vital feature of a globalism, of a post-globalism, without cataclysms of one way or another.

There is, at the same time, a re-dimensioning of religions; among others, after the negative effects provoked for Protestantism by the revoking in 1685 by king Ludovic XIV of the Nantes Edict. Afterwards, we think about Catholicism, at the beginning of XIX century, just on the background of defiance caused by the French Revolution of 1789 and by its lay ideas, more of these stated starting with illuminism. Phenomena of one kind or another – with sensitive effects in the economic field – would not be limited however only to the European and Christian space, but they will include the buddist and the muslim world spiritually and philosophically emancipated. Attracting “downwards” the fidelity of the Europeans, thus, a little gap becomes relevant. Is there a reverse of the former colonial world with consequences up to Central Asia or Western China? Possible, nevertheless real. Not by chance, in Paris, even next to the Nôtre Dame Cathedral, one can hear now, daily, the calls of the muezzin. They will be heard in the future as well. Moreover, if in 1893, accompanying the universal Exhibition in Chicago, there took place a world Congress of European religions, this instigated non-European religions to structure themselves, in turn also from a “technical” perspective as world organizations adopting institutions comparable to those of Western religions. And this if they did not have them before. This was, right?... Yes, because so they appeared, there will appear many more issues, many more convergence elements than before. Certainly, the economic fund has been essential and the dynamics will continue. Yet, we don’t have in view either fundamentalism or terrorism, the criminal ones that we firmly reject.

... it has passed, more and more, from a “Malthusian” world in which the relation between wages and rents is influenced essentially by the demographic evolution, to a “modern” world, where such a relation is weak and temporary. The economies have become fundamentally dependent of international trading, of the international world: resources, technologies, companies, costs, banks, stock exchange market, management, work force a.s.o. An international world more and more heading towards “globalization”

than the previous one. We do not speak here only about the transatlantic dimension, but about all dimensions, taking into consideration all oceans. Romania is part of the European Union and, obviously, its behaviours must be lined as such. Especially if approaching our country at UE level is a procedure similar to other States. Yet, behind some proposed measures, no economic targets of the larger ones are to hide. However, based on globalization, both UE relations with the global world and the relations of each EU State with this world acquire specific dynamics. “Brexit” has more causes in such a framework, Great Britain not wishing to lose positions won by centuries.

Here are some other aspects. We are more and more in a global world but more and more in an unequal world. As we said, here we may find inadequacies, here we may “hide” impediments. Before the globalization begun in XIX century, the difference between the medium revenue on inhabitant at the level of the poorest countries in comparison to the more developed ones, richer ones, was from 1 to 6. Currently, this difference is of 1 to about 60 and it continues to increase... Migration has nothing else but amplify as such. If around the First World War, only 2.5% of the world population used to live in another country than the native one, today figures burst, going towards greater percentages of a world population that is abruptly in growth. Yet, next to the population and even before it, what makes more our world to be global are the environmental problems. Otherwise, we can undoubtedly head towards human catastrophes. But how many of “the great ones” admit the competences of the really global institutions?

What about the globalization of the underworld, or that of terrorism? We shall mention them one by one. Here is the underworld globalization: after the USSR disintegration, Russia and the ex-soviet republics massively “exported” social yeast in US, especially, but also in other occidental States where the stakes seemed very high as compared to the local ones. And while accumulating stolen capital, as main “technologies”, next to violence, there happened an association with corruption and tax evasion. In US there also massively came, in time, and not just recently, the interlopes from Asia, from the area of “Trident” – China, Singapore and especially Hong Kong, then from Latin America etc., all these many times connected with the existent mafia. The USA “exported”, in turn to other countries. In this sense, among others, a course on the topic “Great crookeries and financial businesses that have been aggressing the destiny of the world” would be interesting – crookeries and onerous businesses, many included in a “pattern”, looking like being written with indigo paper and which find themselves, at present, in smaller or larger

dimensions almost everywhere in the world. I have been writing about them for more than 30 years, I recommend them in bibliographies to my students, but I am pretty much alone and this is not a “course”.

The secret services? The ones in powerful States support their interests entirely. While in States with offset economies, not once will one buy influence, and agents, politicians become corrupt etc. far from the real interests of these States. Testimonies are important works about the secret services in the world written by their bosses, by remarkable publishers in USA, USSR, Russia, France, Italy, Israel etc. Shall we write about the message in films, especially American, British, French, Italian etc.? Police, agencies, and certified departments as the financial, “services” as such, in what they have the best, have been fighting many times heroically as such, often with means more diminished than those of bandits and crooks, and confrontations are on. Not only these, but also “the Interpole”, the well-known institution, with broad responsibilities, which exerts its tasks, authority almost on the entire globe, which reveals in such conditions another meaningful side action-reaction of globalization and post-globalization as well.

Terrorism nowadays, passing a long time ago from anarchism, from isolated criminal acts to mass attacks of some brainless people against innocent people, attacks clothed in the garments of religious fundamentalism, but, not a few times, due to economic, political purposes etc. Yet, the terrorist acts are in Western Europe – France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium etc. -, in the USA, in Asia, in Africa, worked especially in Asia and Africa and on ethnic conflicts. How can we fight against such criminals, with recruitments “by the book”, being supported with important funds by fundamentalist circles, pursuing that their horrible crimes, against innocent people, to destabilize everywhere? Obviously, still globally, distinctly tracing their resources, the destroying of their training camps, of the “bosses”, pursuing individual security amplification of people, but also the national and international ones. Thus, still globalism. Certainly, a meaningful component of the fight against terrorism, banditry is represented by the increasing civic education, by development, by education, especially in the offset States but not only, ignorance, poverty, misery, drugs, having one of the biggest business figures in the world, constituting “hot places for recruiting agents” (Popescu D., 2018 b.). Are all of these economic problems? Obviously, they are and they need to be approached in courses of macro and world economy etc.

I shall close optimistically: sports. A fundamental feature of globalization, in the sense of erasing differences between ourselves, from everywhere. Televisions, especially, but also, the radio, the internet, the phones bring into the domestic comfort, at any time of the day or night, the most terrible competitions in almost all sports world-wide: football, tennis, handball, volleyball, basketball, rugby, athletics etc. Thus, we find not few Romanians – and nothing is wrong, or bad in this -, who are more passionate of championships in England, Spain, Italy, Germany, by the great tennis contests everywhere, than competitions in our country. Within the same range, the above -mentioned systems, on hundreds of channels, offer films, shows, events everywhere, having an immense audience. We thus know much more about one another, from everyday life, we have more hopes, differences grow less. At the recent „Penser l’Europe” from Bucharest, there were two communications on another interesting field: globalization of literature... not only are we talented but therefore we can go through other segments. What the world has more valuable starts to belong virtually to each of us. If now things are shown this way, what will there be in 10, 20 or 30 years? People, Earth citizens, will acquire new qualities but also new responsibilities. Among everything noted we lifted a small spot of a great curtain in front of a great show of the world. There is much more to say...

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