


# Globalization and Landscape Architecture: A Review of the Literature

SAGE Open  
January-March 2014: 1–25  
© The Author(s) 2014  
DOI: 10.1177/2158244013514062  
sgo.sagepub.com  


Robert R. Hewitt<sup>1</sup>

## Abstract

The literature review examines globalization and landscape architecture as discourse, samples its various meanings, and proposes methods to identify and contextualize its specific literature. Methodologically, the review surveys published articles and books by leading authors and within the WorldCat.org Database associated with landscape architecture and globalization, analyzing survey results for comprehensive conceptual and co-relational frameworks. Three “higher order” dimensions frame the review’s conceptual organization, facilitating the organization of subordinate/subtopical areas of interest useful for comparative analysis. Comparative analysis of the literature suggests an uneven clustering of discipline-related subject matter across the literature’s “higher order” dimensions, with a much smaller body of literature related to landscape architecture confined primarily to topics associated with the dispersion of global phenomena. A subcomponent of this smaller body of literature is associated with other fields of study, but inferentially related to landscape architecture. The review offers separate references and bibliographies for globalization literature in general and globalization and landscape architecture literature, specifically.

## Keywords

globalization, landscape architecture, literature review, bibliography

Interest in globalization over the last several decades has prompted extensive related research and publication in the fields of, economics, political science, sociology, public health, geography, anthropology, education, and within the design and planning professions. With the increasing research and publication during this period, more detailed definitions of globalization have emerged, often according to political and social perspective, organizational mission, and disciplinary context. Globalization, as a research topic, has also prompted considerable anecdotal discourse within the discipline of landscape architecture, including the development of an emerging body of critical thought concerning globalization relevant to landscape architecture practice, education, and research. For example, Thayer (2008) speaks of a petrochemically and technologically dominated landscape increasingly separated by vanishing resources at a local level and interconnected through culture at a global level. Ndubisi (2008) proposes planning and design theory derived from ideas of sustainable regionalism, theories of natural regionalism, and of critical regionalism in response to metropolitan growth and globalization. Bowring, Donald, and Liu, in turn, have described the influence of hegemonic global visual realms, the global export of cultural identity, and the loss of cultural consistency in landscape architecture (Licka & Roehr, 2008). Despite the interest and anecdotal reference, however, no work to date has either identified or situated contemporary discourse concerning globalization and

landscape architecture within the larger body of literature on globalization. Accordingly, this article offers a review of contemporary literature, identifying and describing the principal areas of discourse related to globalization in general, and its intersection with contemporary discourse in landscape architecture.

## Method

Because globalization has been a topic of discussion for more than three decades; because its related discourses have become extensive in scope, bridging disciplinary boundaries and geographic contexts; and because so little work has been devoted to comprehensive reviews of the topic, this review incorporates methods consistent with what Fiss and Hirsch (2005) describe as a framing process for conceptual organization. As such, the review traces the emergence of globalization as discourse, samples its various emerging meanings, and proposes methods to identify and contextualize the specific literature related to globalization and landscape architecture.

<sup>1</sup>Clemson University, SC, USA

## Corresponding Author:

Robert R. Hewitt, Department of Landscape Architecture, Clemson University, 139 Lee Hall, Clemson, SC 29634, USA.  
Email: hewitt@clemson.edu

In light of the fact that the literature on globalization is both multidisciplinary and discipline specific, the review examines the existing literature comprehensively, and categorically specific to landscape architecture. Methodologically, the review surveys published articles and books within the WorldCat.org Database using terms related to globalization, in turn analyzing the identified literature for comprehensive conceptual and co-relational frameworks.

## Results

### *Globalization: Definitions and Conceptual Organization*

Four general definitions are useful in describing globalization more broadly: The Oxford English Dictionary defines globalization as “the act of globalizing”; from the noun “global”: meaning, “pertaining to or involving the whole world,” “worldwide,” “universal” (Oxford English Dictionary, 2000).

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Director-General, Pascal Lamy (2006) proposes that

Globalization can be defined as an historical stage of accelerated expansion of market capitalism, like the one experienced in the 19th century with the industrial revolution. It is a fundamental transformation in societies because of the recent technological revolution which has led to a recombining of the economic and social forces on a new territorial dimension (see [http://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/sppl\\_e/sppl16\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/sppl_e/sppl16_e.htm)).

The United Nations Poverty and Development Division (1999) adds that “[w]hile the definition of globalization varies with the context of analysis, it generally refers to an increasing interaction across national boundaries that affects many aspects of life: economic, social, cultural, and political.”

And the World Health Organization (2006) states

Globalization, or the increased interconnectedness and interdependence of people and countries, is generally understood to include two interrelated elements: the opening of borders to increasingly fast flows of goods, services, finance, people and ideas across international borders; and the changes in institutional and policy regimes at the international and national levels that facilitate or promote such flows. It is recognized that globalization has both positive and negative impacts on development.

A brief review of the literature concerning the history of globalization suggests ongoing processes of globalization, which have persisted from ancient through contemporary periods. For example, Hirst and Thompson (1999) describe economic globalization as a continuation of economic internationalization originating in the Industrial Revolution. Hopkins (2002), examining a much longer period, suggests

that globalization is ancient: citing evidence of technological, social, and intellectual interconnections well beyond the local or national level occurring over millennia in many parts of the world. Cited examples of such connections are found in the literature related to the diffusion of religious thought, the expansion of political/military hegemony, and the socio-cultural acceptance of agricultural and technological innovation. Anecdotal discipline-related research concerning the antiquity of “sprawl,” the global plant trade, immigration of landscape architects throughout the West during the 18th and 19th centuries, and the globalization of contemporary landscape architecture also suggest interrelationships between globalization and landscape architecture over many centuries (Hewitt & Nassar, 2004).

Fiss and Hirsch (2005) trace the development and use of the term *globalization* to the early 1970s, suggesting that while scholarly discourse on the topic has increased both in amount and complexity, little consensus seems to exist concerning its definitive boundaries, limitations, and scope. Given this context, they suggest that discourse surrounding globalization still demands considerable interpretation, including the recognition of coexistence and co-evolution of its “claims, its divergent interpretations, and selective citations.” Consistent with Fiss and Hirsch, Fishman (1978) and Fairclough (1992) suggest as corollaries that (a) as contextual discourse increases, so too does diffusion across discursive fields; and (b) that as discursive diffusion increases across topical fields, so too do shared understandings across and within fields.

A preliminary review of the literature, in fact, suggests the presence of such a discursive context at broader scopes of review. For example, a review of published work in the WorldCat.org Database using the term *globalization* returned 14,784 citations with 5,582 peer-reviewed articles in 2010. In turn, a search of published work in the WorldCat.org Database related to the term *globalization and literature reviews* noted 634 citations with 634 peer-reviewed citations. A brief examination of this surveyed literature identified a wide range of specific issues, including topics such as globalization and governance (Martinelli & Midttun, 2010), labor in developing regions (Stallings, 2010), urbanization and the natural environment (Clement, 2010), education and literacy (J. Brooks & Normore, 2010), finance and investment (Schularick & Steger, 2010), and politics and media reform (Waisbord, 2010), among many others. No comprehensive literature reviews of the topic of globalization, however, were evidenced in that year’s literature, and no such reviews were identified in the previous decade.

Operationally, the absence of existing comprehensive reviews suggests the worth of preliminary legible and useful organizational structure capable of both interpretation over time, and correlation of shared and unique issues and subject matter. Accordingly, such comprehensive reviews should (a) illustrate a hierarchy of more broadly shared

Correlation Between Globalization Topics, Sub-topics and Issues																
Issues:	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8	Issue 9	Issue 10	Issue 11	Issue 12	Issue 13	Issue 14	Issue 15	Issue 16
Topical Discourse 1	Sub-topic 1															
	Sub-topic 2															
	Sub-topic 3															
	Sub-topic 4															
	Sub-topic 5															
Topical Discourse 2	Sub-topic 6															
	Sub-topic 7															
	Sub-topic 8															
	Sub-topic 9															
	Sub-topic 10															
Topical Discourse 3	Sub-topic 11															
	Sub-topic 12															
	Sub-topic 13															
	Sub-topic 14															
	Sub-topic 15															

**Figure 1.** Conceptual organizational review structure.

discursive concepts and specific topics, (b) elaborate a range of subcategories capable of relating broader concepts of globalization with specific topics, and (c) provide relevant correlations between shared issues and topics across the discursive subcategories. Please see Figure 1 for an illustration of this conceptual organizational structure.

### *Globalization: Topical Discourse and Leading Authors*

Given the above suppositions, a brief review of topical discourse among leading authors on globalization offers a starting point for the establishment of broadly shared discursive topics, subtopics, and relevant issues suitable for the kind of framing contemplated by Fisch et al.

- I. Saskia Sassen's work on globalization, for example, addresses topical discourse closely related to migration policy and governance, the emergence of political space, counter-globalization social movements, and globally networked cities. Her identification of "global cities," as multiple postindustrial, socially and economically polarized urban nodes, and their influence on traditional nation states suggests broader topics of global urbanism and nation-state transformations. Significant subtopics within her work address global

capital formation and information flows, transformative technology, and increasing social inequity resulting from globalization. Her work correlates well with discourse originating in multiple disciplines, which include cultural and literary studies, feminist theory, political economics, sociology, and political science.

- II. Arjun Appadurai examines issues of globalization closely related to cultural processes, ethnographic inquiry, and the social influence of media, technology, and finance. Topical discourse within his work addresses ideas of imagination as a social force in the development of identity, of nation-state transformation influenced by mass migration, of electronic mediation of material culture and consumption, and of multiculturalism. His work bridges discursive boundaries related to the disciplines of the social sciences, communication studies, political economics, and anthropology.
- III. Zygmunt Bauman's elaboration of globalization addresses postmodern social dislocation within the broader discourse of changing global boundaries, institutions, political loyalties, personal security, and economic life. Significant themes evident in his work emphasize aspects of economic individualism, social polarization, placelessness, spatial segregation, security, and poverty. Like Sassen and Appadurai, his

work correlates closely with discourses originating in the disciplines of the social science and political economics.

- IV. Ulrich Beck extends the topical discourse of globalization to issues of modernization, ecological change, and individualism. His contributions to this discourse include the concepts of “risk societies,” and “reflexive modernization.” Both concepts contemplate modernization in terms of technological change in work and social organizations, individual lifestyle, political repression, and social participation. Principal assumptions underlying these concepts suggest the decline of the nation-state as a result of economic and cultural globalization, and the emergence of wide-spread ecological crisis and environmental risk as predominant byproducts. Specific subtopics addressed in his writings include the origins of transnational social space, economic internationalization, reorientation of education, migration and networked economies, the feminization and naturalization of society, and the diffusion of cosmopolitan society. His work broadly correlates with discourse derived from political economics, the social sciences, environmental sciences, communication studies, and cultural studies.
- V. Michael Featherstone addresses topical areas related to counter-globalization, mobility, transnational networks, and global/local cultural identities. While the broader themes of his work reflect preoccupations with sociocultural reproduction and transformation, particularly noteworthy subtopics in his work address culture as a world system, and international development policy. Preoccupations with the sociocultural aspects of globalization address the transformation of national identity, cosmopolitan culture, transborder cultural conflict, global cultural economy, and the globalization of diversity. Consistent with aspects of Sassen, Appadurai, Bauman, and Beck, his work broadly correlates with discourse associated with the social sciences, political science, economics, and cultural studies.
- VI. Walden Bello contributes to globalization discourse associated with the role of market-oriented, transnational corporations, capital formation, and reform of global financial management organizations. Themes in his work associated with economic globalization address bridging the world economy, regional counter-globalization development strategies, and state food security. Important subtopics within his work examine geo-economic competition and sustainable development, democracy and civic society, agriculture and the food industry. His work broadly correlates with discourse in the social sciences, economics, political economics, agricultural economics, economic development, and cultural studies.
- VII. Noted author, Manuel Castells extends globalization discourse to the relationship between information and communications technology, urban sociology, culture, and political economy. Castells’ concept of the “space of flows” describes aspects of these relationships, describing urban concentrations of economy, society, and culture, transformed by increasingly horizontal information communications networks, expressions of personal identity, and continually changing cultural context. His concept of “the fourth world” describes groups of excluded urban subpopulations typically identified as nomads, subsistence farmers, and the hyper poor. Castells’s work broadly correlates with discourse in the social sciences, political economics, technology, communication studies, and urban studies.
- VIII. Sociologist David Held offers worthwhile contributions to the discourse on globalization, national and international politics, global political interrelationships related to leadership, multilateralism, and global governance. Noted subtopics in his work address the changing nature of the modern state, democracy, sovereignty, social justice, sustainability, and cosmopolitanism. His work correlates broadly with discourse in the social sciences and political science.
- IX. Economist Joseph Eugene Stiglitz offers topical discourse on the management of globalization, global economic inequities, and the role of pollution in economic and political destabilization. Themes in Stiglitz’s work address institutional transparency, economic opportunity, economic crises, incomplete information markets, monetary, fiscal, tax and trade policies, and economic competition. His work correlates broadly with political economics and economics.

### *Globalization: Framing Three Broad Dimensions and Their Subcomponents*

While consistent with the brief WorldCat.org Database literature survey in the section “Globalization: Definitions and Conceptual Organization,” the prominent authors survey identifies wider ranges and more detailed elaborations of topical discourse on globalization, including discourse related to: political economy, governance, urbanization and the natural environment, education, economics, communication, technology, social inequity, corporate, trade and business processes, global systems and processes, development studies, and cultural and environmental studies, cultural processes, cultural identity, nation-state transformation, mass migration, material culture and consumption, multiculturalism, security, placelessness, media and popular culture,

counter-globalization movements, resource conservation, and global crisis assessment and risk, among others.

Given the number and breadth of these topics and the cited operational need for legible organizational structure capable of interpretation over time, Bergesen's conceptual organization of globalization literature according to dimensions of (a) political and economic processes, (b) large-scale systems and processes, and (c) the diffusion of global phenomena, offers worthwhile framing structures for several reasons (Bergesen, 1980, 1983; Bergesen & Bergesen, 2001; Bergesen & Parisi, 1999). Bergesen's three broad dimensions of globalization correlate well with what Fiss and Hirsch describe as "higher order" dimensions as a basis for framing discursive analysis. The use of such higher order dimensions facilitates broad-based organizations of existing literature into a hierarchy of subordinate/subtopical areas of interest useful for comparative analysis in a literature review. And this organizational framework facilitates the use of widely available databases such as WorldCat to identify and correlate contemporary globalization literature. Because WorldCat is widely available as a database, a consistent comprehensive longitudinal literature review is also possible by different authors over long periods of time.

*Dimensions of globalization: Political-economic processes.* A search of literature in the WorldCat.org Database related to Bergesen's first dimension of globalization and political-economic processes returned 21,721 citations, of which 11,344 were peer-reviewed articles. A brief review of the subject matter available from this search provided five principal clusters of discourse related to (a) flows of trade and production between countries (Dicken, 1998), (b) intensification of economic competition (Abedian & Biggs, 1998), (c) internationalization of corporate production and sales (K. Lee & Carter, 2005), (d) global governance based on multilateralism or internationalism (Kyoto Protocol, Rio Agreement, North American Free Trade Agreement), and (e) the growing interdependence of existing states (Keohane, 1998). These five clusters, in turn, exhibited subtopical framing, which can be elaborated within the following subtopical reviews.

*Discourse Cluster 1: Flows of trade and production between countries.* A search of the WorldCat.org Database related to globalization, flows of trade, and production between countries, returned 6,595 citations, 4,668 of which were peer-reviewed articles, concerning its economic, social, and environmental issues. Specific contours evident in the literature related to its economic issues, address business, geography, natural resources governance and law, specifically (a) globalization and theories of trade, and the geography of trade and production (Kamiński & Ng, 2001); (b) trade-related labor and rights, informal institutions, price fixing and international cartels, intellectual property, and interna-

tional services (Choi & Harrigan, 2003); as well as (c) trade controls, and bilateral trade wars (Fatemi, 1997).

Published work concerning the environmental and social aspects of this topical area broadly addresses (a) national governance and social justice and (b) public health, the environment, agriculture, and security. Bandy and Baldwin provide exemplary studies related to the conflict and social justice aspects within this work in their examination of transnational social movements, transnational environmental justice, and transnational campaigns against child labor (e.g., Baldwin & Winters, 2004; Bandy & Smith, 2005). Taylor and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) offer worthwhile examples of literature in this cluster related to public health and security, including trade in public services and the influence of transnational commodities and natural resource corporations (Taylor & Thomas, 1999); and food system transformation, bioengineered products, rural migration, changes in diet and nutrition, and the spread of communicable disease (FAO, 2004).

*Discourse Cluster 2: Intensification of economic competition.* A corresponding search of the WorldCat.org Database addressing the intensification of economic competition and globalization, returned 6,777 publications, 4,354 of which were peer reviewed. The contours of this clustered discourse appear to be more narrowly defined than that of the literature related to flows of trade and production, addressing issues of economic competition, politics, technology, business, geography, culture, and sustainability. Subtopics of interest in this cluster, address (a) the relationship between globalization, protectionism, and competition (Farooque, 2006); (b) intellectual property and competition (Maskus, 2008); (c) competition between political-economic systems, ethnic conflict, and democracy (Mudambi, Navarra, & Sobbrío, 2003); (d) global cities, and global city-regions (Scott, 2001); and (e) sustainability and global cities (Bakker, 2005).

*Discourse Cluster 3: Internationalization of corporate production and sales.* Publications related to the internationalization of corporate production and sales are also rather narrowly focused, addressing issues of global commerce and business, economic geography, and technology. A search of the WorldCat.org Database in this discursive cluster returned 3,589 citations, 2,956 of which were peer reviewed. A review of specific subtopics in the literature included (a) international distribution of multinational production (Bora, 2002); (b) global economics and technological change, transnational production networks, and logistics and distribution industries (Dicken, 2007); (c) the role of global value chains, international production networks, and enterprise clusters (Abonyi, 2007); (d) enterprise and information systems (Camp, 2004); and (e) global networks and production (Palacios, 2004).

*Discourse Cluster 4: Global governance, multilateralism, and internationalism.* The WorldCat.org Database survey concerning global governance, multilateralism, and internationalism returned a total of 13,341 citations, 11,311 of which were peer reviewed. Discourse in this cluster to date addressed issues related to change in regional, national, and international relationships related to law, society, economics, culture, politics, security, and the environment. Specific subtopics within the literature address (a) global governance and regional integration of trade and investment, conflict prevention and peacekeeping, and culture and multilateralism (Cooper, Hughes, & De Lombaerde, 2008); (b) participatory multilateralism and international institutions, multiparty social action, and mutual accountability (Ebrahim, 2007); (c) governance and conflicts of interest in international financial institutions, and socially sustainable institutions (Fratianne, Savonna, & Kirton, 2007); (d) multilateralism, and democracy (Cox, 1996); political, economic, and cultural pluralism, (Farhang, 2000); and (e) social environmental change, global civic ethics, migration, and international law (Commission on Global Governance, 1995).

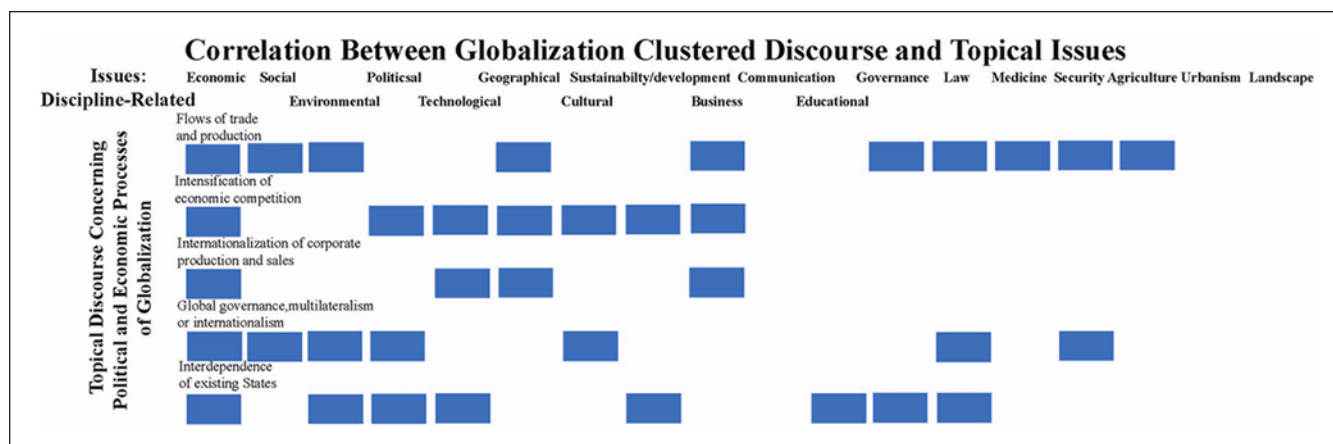
*Discourse Cluster 5: The interdependence of existing states.* The final cluster identified within Bergesen's first broad dimension addresses the interdependence of existing states. A search of the WorldCat.org Database returned 1,101 citations with 1,103 of the total peer-reviewed articles. The surveyed literature addressed issues of economics, the environment, development, politics, governance, and law, education and technology. Exemplary subtopics include (a) the global interdependence of trade, aid, migration and development (Aryeetey & Dinello, 2007); (b) transboundary air pollution, regional climate change, management of shared waters, transborder conservation and biodiversity conservation, and interdependence in "green" development (Le Prestre & Stoett, 2006); (c) interdependence between transnational corporations and governments (Buckley & Ghauri, 1999); (d) interdependence of location, education, development, and innovation, and strategic technology partnering (Narula, 2003); (e) interdependence, inequality, identity, and demographics (Bonilla, 1998); (f) interdependence and institutions, international relations, and international law (Keohane, 2002); as well as (g) regionalism, multilateralism, and interdependence (Goddard, Cronin, & Dash, 2003).

*Summary discourse concerning political and economic process.* As illustrated in Figure 2, the surveyed literature related to the political and economic processes of globalization provides five discursive topical clusters, which, as noted in the elaboration of each cluster above, address 26 subtopical issues represented in the corresponding matrix. As one would expect (considering Fiss et al.'s framing methodologies), the cited subtopical areas within each cluster exhibit great variation in terms of their subject issues. Specifically, shared discursive issues between clusters address subject

matter related to economic, environmental, political, technological, geographical, cultural, sustainability, governance, law, and security contours of this dimension. For example, shared economic issues are diffused across the entire range of clustered discourse, while social, business, educational, medical, and agricultural issues are more clearly nested within unique subtopics of the literature in this dimension. Issues addressing the environment, politics, technology, geography, and law are shared among three of the five discursive subtopics, while issues related to culture, sustainability, governance, and security are shared among two of the five subtopical areas of discourse. Little evidence of discourse related to issues of communication or urbanism was exhibited in this survey. These specific kinds and the extent of shared and unique issues between discursive clusters differ markedly from the following two dimensions as will become evident.

*Dimensions of globalization: Large-scale systems and processes.* The second dimension related to globalization described by Bergesen addresses issues of large-scale systems and processes. Consistent with review methods related to the political and economic processes of globalization, a search of published articles in the WorldCat.org Database associated with the term *globalization and large-scale systems and processes* returned 7,524 citations, of which 5,067 were peer-reviewed articles. The subject matter available from this search suggests three principal discursive clusters within the dimension: (a) increasingly relative sovereignty (Agnew, 2009), (b) the replacement of socialist states by market-oriented states (F. Wu, 2009), and (c) the weakening of state primacy, autonomy, and international systems (Coleman, Weaver, & Streeter, 2009). These three clusters also exhibit subtopical framing, as evidenced in the following reviews for each discursive cluster.

*Discourse Cluster 1: Relative sovereignty.* A search of published articles in the WorldCat.org Database related to globalization and relative sovereignty identified 3,384 citations, 1,679 of which were peer-reviewed articles. The surveyed literature addresses issues related to politics, economics, law, human and civil rights, security, social and environmental justice, women's empowerment, global consumer culture, capital, and identity. Specific subtopics within the literature include (a) human rights, environmental multilateralism, economic justice, and security (Newman, Thakur, & Tirman, 2006); (b) ethnic and national identity, civil rights and civil society, and religion, terrorism, and revolution (O'Neil, 2007); (c) globalization and empowerment, citizens' sovereignty, and the empowerment of women (Kartik & Sideras, 2006), (d) cultural identity and global capital (Friedman & Randeria, 2004); (e) sovereignty, territoriality, and the globalization of finance (Smith, Solinger, & Topik, 1999); and (f) global consumer culture, community justice, environmental racism, and international water rights (Welton & Wolf, 2001).



**Figure 2.** Correlation between clustered discourse concerning the political and economic processes of globalization.

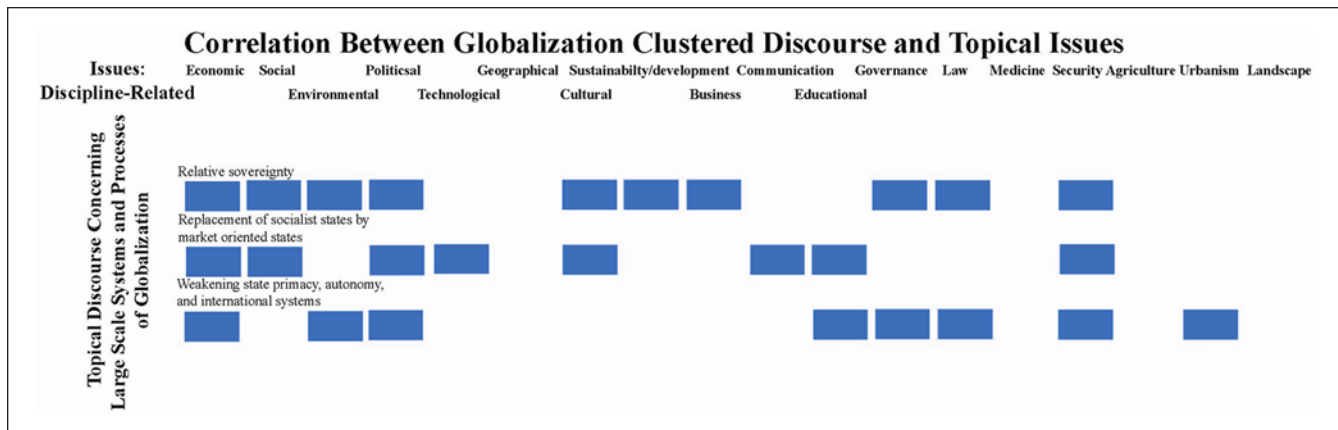
*Discourse Cluster 2: Replacement of socialist states by market-oriented states.* The clustered discourse related to the replacement of socialist states by market-oriented states exhibits considerable breadth. A search of the literature in the WorldCat.org Database provided 2,229 citations with 1,960 peer-reviewed articles. Issues evidenced in this literature included communications, sustainability/development, technology, culture, economics, social justice, the environment, education, security, and politics. Specific subtopics included (a) communication and state transformation, and markets and cultural transformation (Chakravartty & Zhao, 2008); (b) world heritage and socialist states, poverty and cosmopolitanism, deregulated markets, and crime (Sassen, 2007); (c) women and the labor markets in socialist and capitalist states (Blossfeld, Buchholz, & Hofäcker, 2006); (d) capitalism, sustainability and climate change, and global political resistance (Anton & Schmitt, 2007); (e) globalization, class, and multiculturalism, and educational policy and socialist pedagogy (McLaren, 2005); (f) socialist models of development, and technology, poverty and development (Allen & Thomas, 2000); and (g) liberalism, consumerism and democracy, and nationalism and mass culture (X. Zhang, 2001).

*Discourse Cluster 3: Weakening state primacy, autonomy, and international systems.* This last discursive cluster addresses issues concerning security, international politics and law, education, political and economic regionalization and decentralization, governance, and urbanization. Identified citations were derived from a WorldCat.org Database survey of 2,220 publications, of which 1,900 were peer reviewed. Subtopics within the surveyed literature include (a) the internationalization of education policy and security, and global legal pluralism (Hurrelmann, 2007); (b) globalization, decentralization, and regional trans-governmental interaction (Jun & Wright, 1996); (c) public empowerment outside the nation-state, and new forms of states (Boyer & Drache, 1996; Vanaik, 2007); (d) liberal democracy with-

out the classical state, international organizations as sources of political change (Sakamoto, 1994; Stubbs & Underhill, 2000; van Kersbergen, Lieshout, & Lock, 1999); (e) relationships among states, citizens, and education (Popkewitz, 2000; Vellinga, 2000); and (f) economic globalization and urbanization (Pattnayak, 1996).

*Summary discourse concerning large-scale systems and processes.* Unlike the surveyed literature associated with Bergesen's first dimension, the literature related to globalization and large-scale systems and processes exhibits a narrower range of clustered topical discourse (specifically, 3 subtopics, and 19 subtopics) with more shared issues across the entire range of subtopics and an equal number of unique issues among subtopics, as illustrated in Figure 3. Like Bergesen's first dimension, subtopical areas within each cluster exhibit great variation in terms of their subject matter. Shared discursive issues between clusters address, to varying degrees, subject matter related to economic, social, environmental, political, cultural, educational, governance, law, and security contours of this dimension. For example, shared economic, political, and security issues are diffused across the entire range of clustered discourse, while technological, sustainability, business, communications, and urbanism issues appear as unique subtopics of the literature of the dimension. Issues addressing society, environment, culture, education, governance, and law are shared by two of the three discursive subtopics, while issues related to geography, medicine, and agriculture were not represented within the surveyed literature. As with the literature related to globalization and political and economic processes, cited literature within this dimension exhibits great variation in terms of its subject matter.

*Dimensions of globalization: Dispersion of global phenomena.* The third dimension related to globalization described by Bergesen addresses the dispersion of global phenomena.



**Figure 3.** Correlation between clustered discourse concerning large-scale systems and processes of globalization.

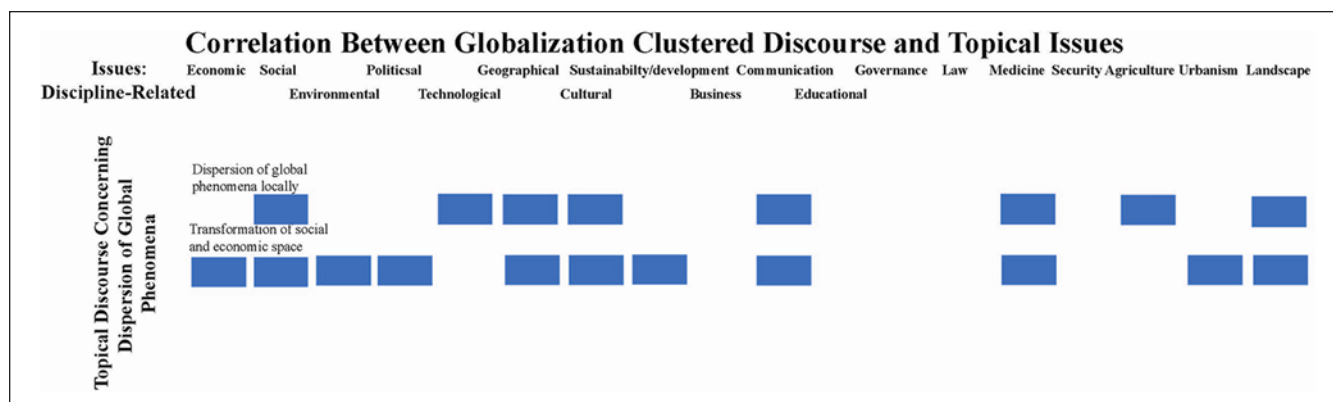
Consistent with review methods for the previous two dimensions of globalization, a search of published articles in the WorldCat.org Database related to the dispersion of global phenomena returned 4,735 citations, 2,184 of which were peer-reviewed articles. The subject matter available from this search suggests two principal discursive clusters within the dimension: (a) the simultaneous dispersion of global phenomena locally (Hansen, 2002) and (b) the subsequent transformation of social and economic space (MacKinnon & Cumbers, 2007).

**Discourse Cluster 1: The simultaneous dispersion of global phenomena locally.** A search of the WorldCat.org Database related to the term *globalization and the simultaneous dispersion of global phenomena* locally resulted in 1,399 citations, 885 of which were peer-reviewed articles. A review of this literature identified broader issues related to bioethics and medicine, society, material culture, agriculture, media/communications, geography, design (including landscape and architecture), and technology. Specific subtopics within the literature included (a) global markets in body parts, new and resurgent disease, electronic money, and local currency (Mander & Goldsmith, 1996); (b) indigenous culture (Graeber, 2007); (c) globalization and foods (Brunn, 2006); (d) world society and regional cultures, global communication, and the “construction of place and space (Rossi, 2007); (e) phenomenology and global material culture, place and landscape, and technology as material culture (Tilley, 2006); (f) distributed work, face-to-face communication, and computer-mediated groups (Hinds & Kiesler, 2002); and (g) media and conflict studies (Cottle, 2006).

**Discourse Cluster 2: The transformation of social and economic space.** A search of the WorldCat.org Database for the last of the clustered discourses related to globalization and the transformation of social and economic space returned 3,715 citations, with 3,030 of those peer reviewed. The literature from this search addressed broader issues related to

geographic transformation, epidemiology, culture, economic and social geography, the environment, sustainability, communication and identity, design (landscape architecture and architecture), and urbanism. Specific subtopics within the literature include (a) transitory sites and “forgotten” urban public space, hyper-modernization and hyper-tradition (Elshehtawy, Sintusingha, Stallmeyer, Qian, & AlSayyad, 2006); (b) indigenous health, disease and the social organization of space (Green & Labonté, 2008); (d) commercial space and globalization, gender relations, and media and globalization (Somayaji & Somayaji, 2006); (e) ancient network societies, modern resistance identities, foreign self and familiar other (Scham & LaBianca, 2006); (f) urban environmentalism, sustainability, geopolitics of urban informality (Brand, 2005; Roy & AlSayyad, 2004); and (g) the hyper-differentiation of space, and autonomous public spheres (O’Loughlin, Staeheli, & Greenbergs, 2004).

**Summary discourse concerning dispersion of global phenomena.** In summary, the surveyed literature related to Bergeesen’s third dimension concerning the dispersion of global phenomena illustrates a narrower range of topical clustered discourse than those concerning either political-economic processes or large-scale systems and processes of globalization. As illustrated in Figure 4, the survey identified two topical discursive clusters compared with three and five in the previous two dimensions, and 14 subtopics compared with 19 and 26 in the other two dimensions. Unlike the other two dimensions, the shared areas of discourse are more limited within this dimension. Its shared issues include geographical, cultural, medical, and communications. This dimension also includes the most unique issues, including those related to: economics, society, the environment, technology, agriculture, and urbanization. It also addresses the fewest issues, with no literature evident related to politics, sustainability, business, education, governance, law, and security. As observed in the discourse of the other two dimensions, discursive clusters are more differentiated within the specific



**Figure 4.** Correlation between clustered discourse concerning the dispersion of global phenomena.

subtopics of their cited publications, and exhibit great range and variation.

*Summary discourse concerning the three dimensions of globalization.* As illustrated in Figure 5, the preceding three surveys of globalization literature suggest the following findings: (a) a broad confirmation of the definitions cited in the Oxford English Dictionary, the WTO Director-General, the United Nations Poverty and Development Division, in the World Health Organization; (b) identifiable contours of a widely differentiated contemporary discourse evident in the writings of prominent authors on the subject; (c) confirmation and elaboration of these discursive contours from WorldCat.org Database surveys in terms of clustered subtopics and disciplinary issues; (d) evidence of the extent of shared disciplinary issues across discursive subtopics; and (e) evidence of potential areas for further development in the discourse of globalization.

Specifically, the reviewed literature suggests

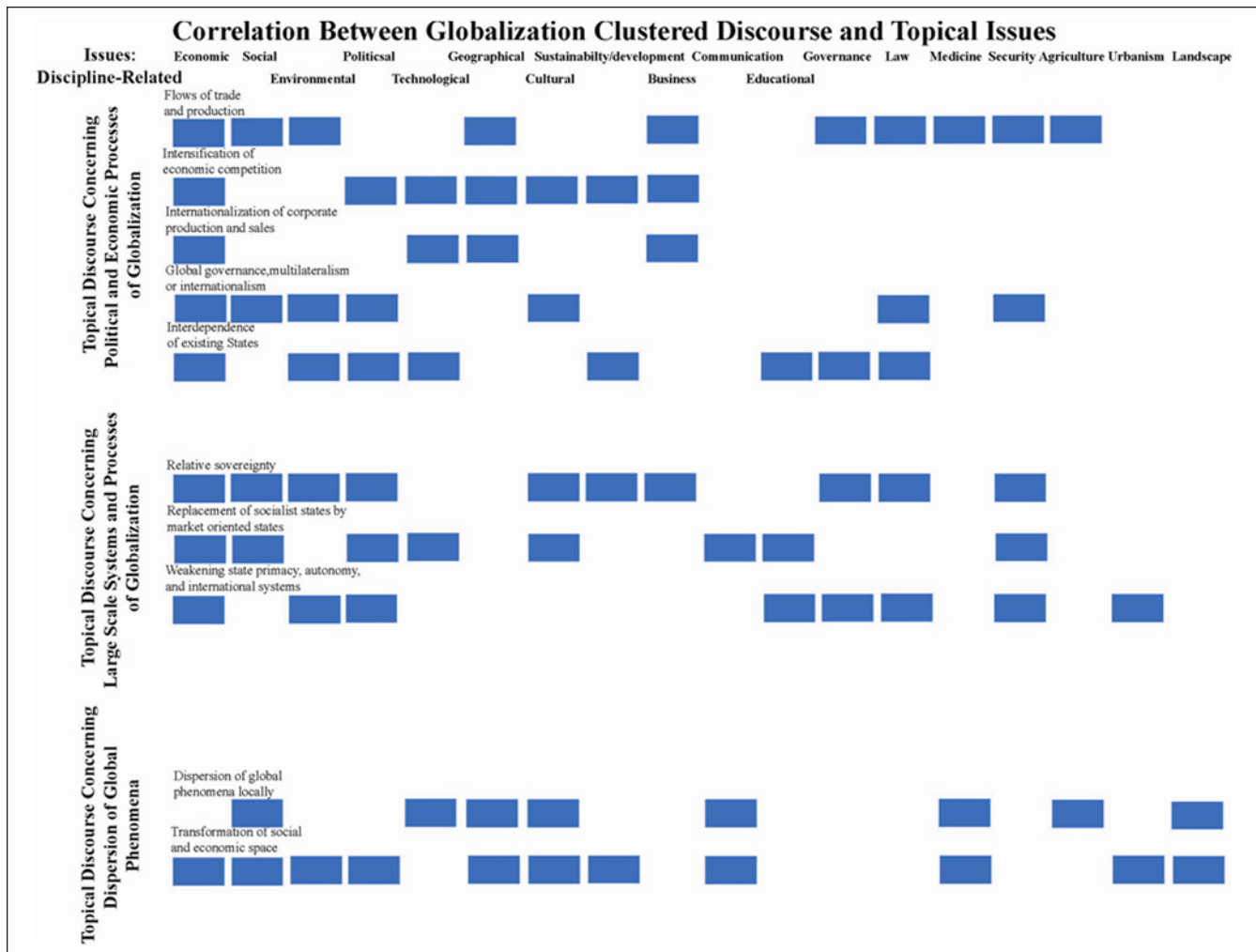
- 10 clustered discourses describing globalization subsumed within three conceptual dimensions related to political and economic processes, large-scale systems and processes, and global phenomena,
- 59 subtopical areas nested within the clustered discourses addressing 17 discipline-related issues,
- variations in discipline-related issues within the 10 discursive subtopics ranging from 4 to 10 of the 17 identified issues, averaging 7.3 per subtopic, and
- variation in shared discipline-related issues across subtopics ranging from 2 to 9, averaging 4.3 issues per subtopic,
- a significant degree of shared discipline-related issues between discursive subtopics in economics, social science, politics, the environment, and culture,
- minimal amounts of shared discipline-related issues between discursive subtopics related to urbanism and agriculture.

These findings suggest that despite considerable growth in the discourse of globalization during the last several decades, (a) significant areas for discursive development remain within all clustered subtopics; (b) significant opportunities for shared discourse remain between most subtopics; (c) given the remaining potential for further development within the discourse of globalization, considerable change in its discursive contours may be anticipated over time; and (d) given these assumptions, the growth of other discipline-specific inquiry not identified in this literature review.

### *Globalization and Landscape Architecture*

While these general definitions and reviews of the globalization literature offer useful measure of contemporary discourse on globalization in general, a review of the literature related to landscape architecture and globalization (as suggested previously) poses a set of problems related to its contextualization and discursive framing. Accordingly, the remaining review section utilizes (a) the general framing methodology applied above to identify the dimensions, shared topical discourse, and subtopical areas associated with landscape architecture, and globalization as a means to identify and analyze the broadest range of relevant literature; and (b) a review of select literature by prominent authors originating specifically within the landscape architecture discipline.

As a means of establishing this broad range of literature associated with landscape architecture and globalization, a search of published work in the WorldCat.org Database related to those terms resulted in 475 citations, 350 of which were peer reviewed. As anticipated, the survey identified more narrowly defined discipline-specific issues related to landscape architecture, and a body of literature that was more broadly associated with a range of fields related to landscape architecture (see Figure 6). The surveyed literature, which addressed the more narrowly defined issues associated with landscape architecture (dark green in Figure 6) fell primarily



**Figure 5.** Correlation between clustered discourses of globalization.

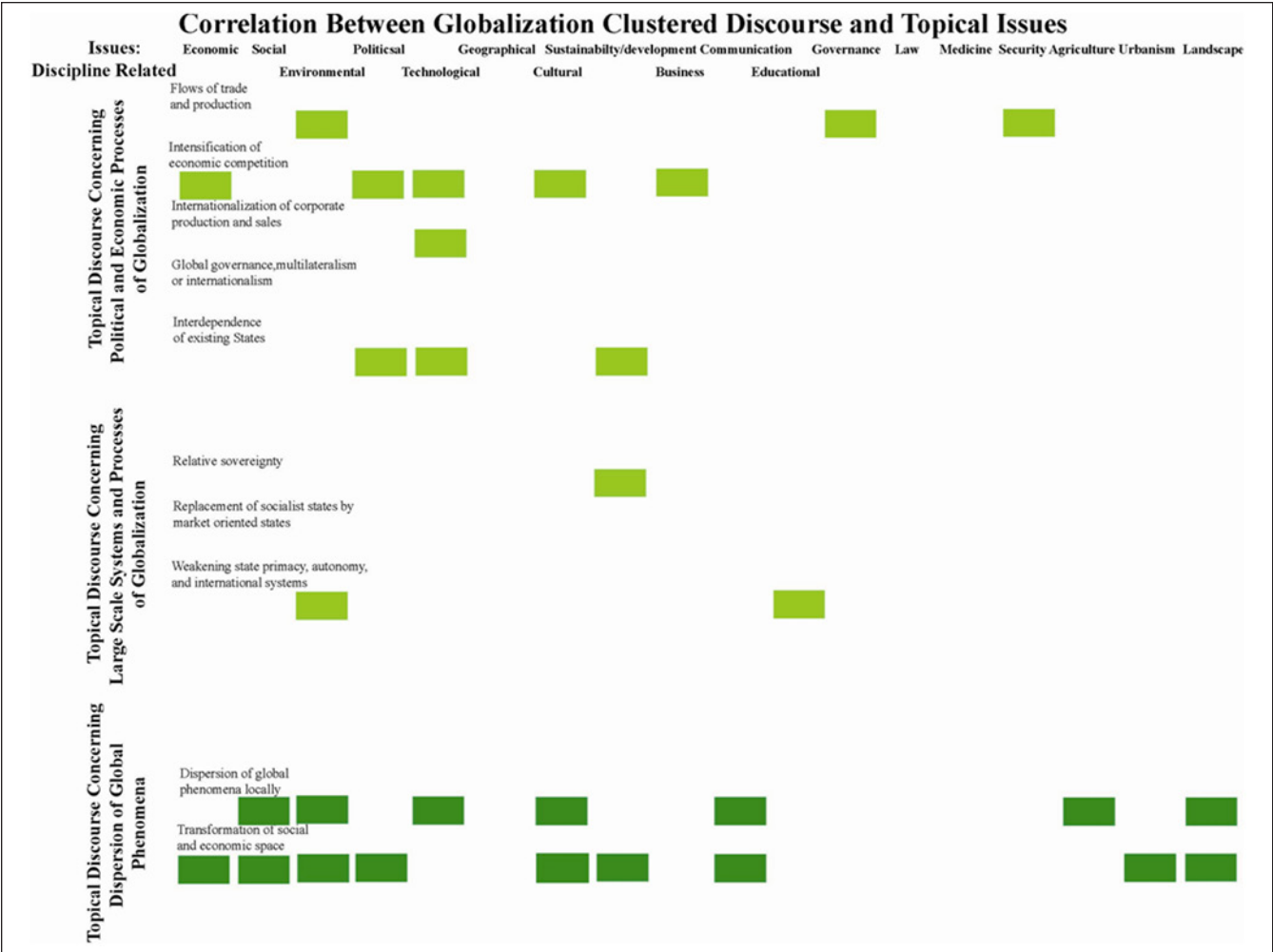
within Bergesen's second and third dimension: Large-Scale Systems and Processes, and Dispersion of Global Phenomena; and primarily addressed discipline-related issues concerning economics, sociology, the environment, politics, technology, culture, sustainability, communications, agriculture, and urbanism.

Issues more broadly associated with other fields, which referenced landscape architecture addressed every subtopical cluster within Bergesen's first and second dimensions: except those concerning global governance, multilateralism, and internationalism, and replacement of socialist states by market-oriented states. Discipline-specific issues within this surveyed group addressed economics, social sciences, the environment, politics, technology, culture, sustainability, business, education, governance, and security (identified in light green in Figure 6).

Literature in the narrow survey sample evidenced discursive interest in globalization and landscape architecture related to (a) global cities, communications, and architecture

(Krause & Petro, 2003); (b) globalization and urban space (Guggenheim & Söderström, 2010); (c) globalization and landscape urbanism (Berger & Crawford, 2006); (d) globalization, identity, and development (Viquar, Broudehoux, Sinha, Shwayri, 1998); (e) globalization, landscape ecology, and sustainability (Musacchio, 2009); (f) globalization and urban agriculture (Malaque & Yokohari, 2007); and (g) pervasive technology and society (Kourouthanassis & Giaglis, 2008); (h) landscape assessment and risk analysis (Calder, Hofer, & Messerli, 2008); (i) transnational sustainability (Keiner & Kim, 2007); (j) ecosystem biodiversity conservation (Perfecto & Vandermeer, 2008); and (k) urban ecology and agriculture (Pope & Kraft, 2004).

As noted, these discipline-specific issues correlated predominantly with Bergesen's second and third dimensions: Large-Scale Systems and Processes, and the Dispersion of Global Phenomena. Specific subtopical discourse was associated with three of the five discursive clusters, including (a) the simultaneous dispersion of global phenomena locally, (b)



**Figure 6.** Correlations between landscape architecture literature and topical discourse on globalization.

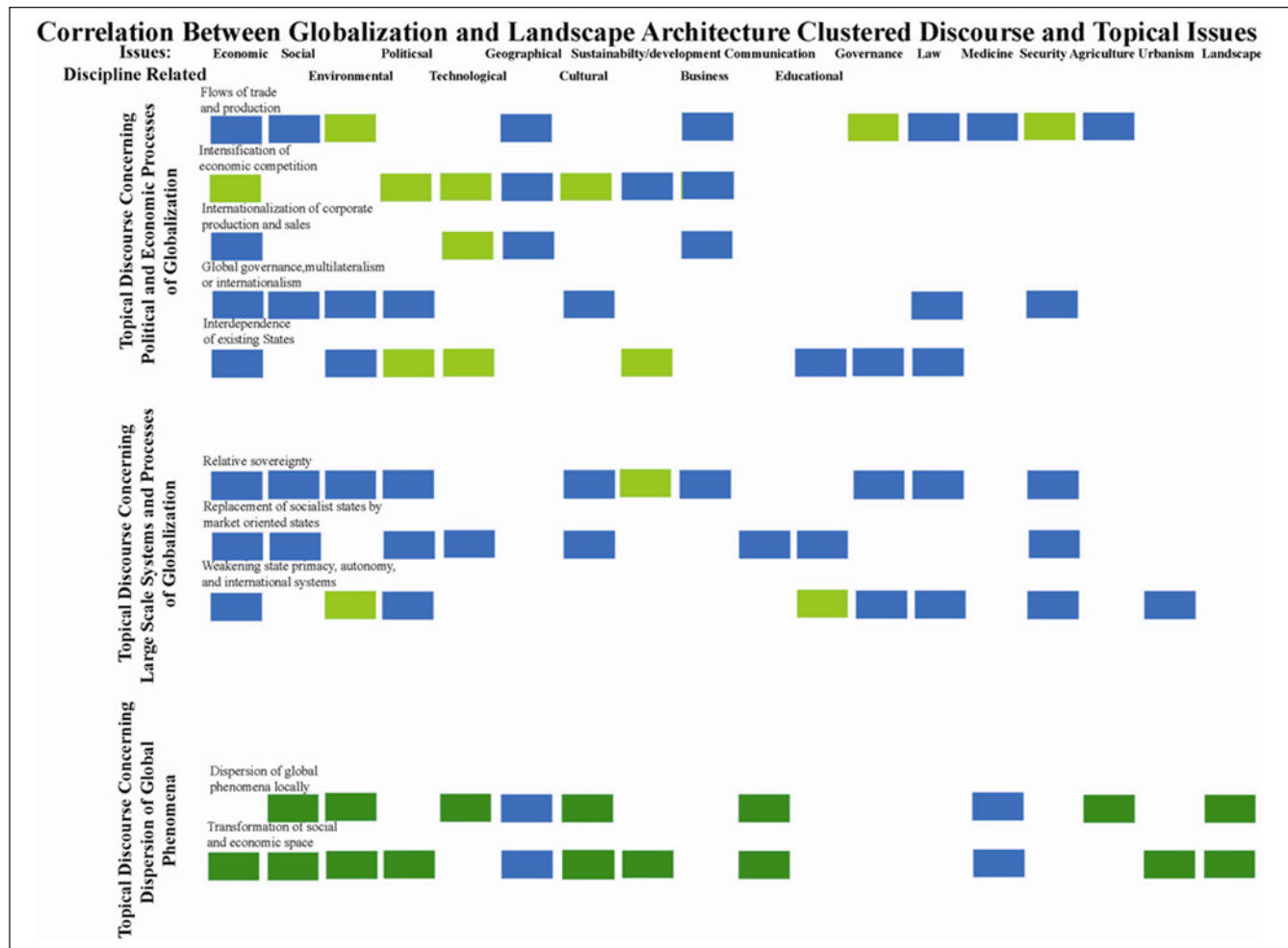
the subsequent transformation of social and economic space, and (c) increasingly relative sovereignty.

The literature from the broader survey sample found to fall predominantly within the domain of other fields, including the topics primarily related to urban and cultural studies, politics and economics, and education. Literature from this broader survey sample related to the urban and cultural studies field addressed issues, including (a) globalization and cultural heritage (Kalay, Kvan, & Affleck, 2008), (b) globalization and inequality (Nelson & Seager, 2005), (c) globalization and sociocultural meaning (Elsheshtawy, 2008), (d) globalization and material culture (Tilley, 2006), (e) globalization and urban identity (Lee, 2008), (f) urban public space (Law, 2002), (g) global and urban cultural economies (Latham, 2003), and (h) media and transnational culture (Burd, 2008).

Discursive topics in the broader sample related to fields of politics and economics fell largely within Berensen’s first dimension of globalization: Political and Economic Processes of Globalization. Specific issues in this surveyed literature

fell within four of five discursive clusters, including (a) flows of trade and production between countries, (b) intensification of economic competition, (c) internationalization of corporate production and sales, and (d) interdependence of existing states. Issues identified in these clusters addressed (a) globalization, governance, and economic justice (Feher, 2007); (b) globalization and political regionalism (Camilleri, 2003); (c) globalization, governance, security, and natural resources (Lesage, van de Graaf, & Westphal, 2010); (d) economic development and infrastructure management (Zhang, Xu, Zhang, Yi, & Jian, 2010); (e) globalization and technology management (Kamel, 2003); (f) globalization, competition, and consumer values (Zhao & Belk, 2008); and (g) urban cultural political economy (Fumaz, 2009).

The last group in the broader sample addressed education, falling primarily within Bergesen’s first and second dimensions: Large-Scale Systems and Processes, and Political and Economic Processes. Examples of issues in this group included (a) globalization, diversity, and educational empowerment (Chun & Evans, 2009); (b) globalization and



**Figure 7.** Composite correlations between landscape architecture literature and topical discourse on globalization.

educational leadership (Vulliamy, Webb, Sarja, & Hämäläinen, 2006); and (c) education, urban networks, and sustainability (D'Auria, 2001). Specific subtopics were associated in varying degrees with two of eight of the first and second dimension's discursive clusters, and addressed (a) the interdependence of existing states and (b) the weakening of state primacy, autonomy, and international systems.

As illustrated in Figure 7, these narrowly and broadly identifiable groups suggest the following relationships between the landscape architecture and globalization literature and the more general globalization literature.

Compared with the general literature on globalization, the reviewed literature on landscape architecture and globalization suggests

- a narrow group of landscape architecture discourse falling predominantly within Bergesen's third dimension addressing all topics found in the general literature on globalization except those related to geographical issues;
- a broader group of discourse more closely associated with other fields falling predominantly in Bergesen's first and second dimensions, which covered many fewer issues than the general literature (14 as compared with 62);
- shared discipline-related issues between discursive subtopics in landscape architecture and globalization literature that were less common and much less extensive, which addressed issues associated with: economics, politics, the environment, and culture, and sustainability;
- minimal amounts of shared discipline-related issues between discursive subtopics in the landscape architecture and globalization literature, that were predominantly related to sociological and geographical issues, business, communications, education, governance, law, medicine, security, urbanism and agriculture.

These findings suggest, despite the considerable growth in globalization discourse during the last several decades, and despite its relatively large breadth of discursive issues

(note: approximately 450 citations in landscape architecture compared with approximately 34,000 citations in globalization in general), that landscape architecture–related discourse remains relatively underdeveloped within the larger body of globalization literature.

Given the above suppositions, a brief review of topical discourse related to globalization by leading authors within the landscape architecture discipline offers needed elaboration. The following section presents summaries of leading authors' discourse, identifies prominent themes, and suggests significant discursive correlations across disciplines. Prominent themes include critical regionalism, ecological modernization and deglobalization, ecological democracy, the political economy and landscape change, landscape perception, international education, and landscape epidemiology.

### ***Globalization and Landscape Architecture: Topical Discourse Among Leading Authors***

- I. Simon Swaffield and Jackie Bowring address a range of globalization and landscape architecture–related issues both individually and as coauthors, including critical regionalism and culturally mediated landscape. In *Think Global, Think Local: Critical Regionalism and Landscape Architecture*, Swaffield and Bowring identify significant themes related to globalization and landscape architecture, including themes reminiscent of Manuel Castells's proposition that “spaces of flows” are replacing the “space of place.” They cite Lane's reference to the transformative influence of digital media on landscape architecture, as well as, Yeung and Savage's idea of the homogenization of commercial and “touristic” settings under the influence of global consumer markets (Bowring & Swaffield, 2004).

Swaffield's and Bowring's conception of “critical regionalism” is consistent with well-established ideas coined by Tzonis, Lefaivre, and Frampton, as well as J. B. Jackson, suggesting a more critical response by landscape architecture to the integration of universal aesthetics and the technological imperatives of globalization, utilizing, instead, regionalist traditions of the vernacular, theories of place, and historic preservation. Bowring's and Swaffield's proposal for a landscape approach to critical regionalism is consistent with Frampton's identification of the landscape's redemptive and mediating qualities, recognizing the inherently reactive response of landscape to globalization. Their argument for more direct and reflective experience as a means of capturing greater sense of place and region suggests several design concepts relevant to landscape architecture, including: tactility, eco-revelatory tectonics, and focus on occupation rather than aesthetics.

Notable topics within their work correlate with disciplinary issues identified in the globalization and landscape architecture literature under Bergesen's third dimension, including (a) globalization, the invention of modern vernaculars, and the mediatory potential of built form (Umbach & Hüppauf, 2005); (b) the architecture of resistance (Foster, 1983); (c) postmodernism and imagery (Docherty, 1993); (d) cultural studies and critical regionalism (Herr, 1996); (e) phenomenology and place, tectonics, and electronic media (Nesbitt, 1996); (f) architectural identity and globalization (Tzonis & Lefaivre, 2003); and (g) authenticity and place-based fantasies (Kollin, 2007).

- II. Ingrid Sarlov-Herlin, Jorgen Primdahl, and Simon Swaffield address the relationship between globalization and landscape architecture associated with urbanization, agriculture, and rural culture. Sarlov-Herlin in her description of “landscape globalization” characterizes the transformation of contemporary landscape as (a) a derivative of rapid urbanization and the disappearance of everyday landscapes within the urban fringe, (b) a proliferation of “characterless compensation landscapes” arising from formulaic mitigation of environmental impacts, (c) the abandonment of uplands and marginal areas in response to the movement of agricultural production to more intensive areas, and (d) as dramatic and unpredictable consequences of climate change (Herlin, 2004).

Swaffield and Primdahl have amplified this discourse, addressing the relationship between globalization and contemporary agricultural landscape change focused on emerging market conditions, technological developments, and sociocultural conditions (Swaffield & Primdahl, 2010) Specifically, they examine the way in which the global market liberalization and international sustainability policy influence the agricultural landscape in Europe, Asia-Pacific and the United States ecologically, in terms of urbanization, biodiversity, sustainable landscape management, and climate change.

- III. Robert Hewitt, Hala Nassar, and Carl Steinitz offer conceptual approaches to global and international scale landscape assessment concerning the relationship between industrialized societies and environmental change—including the processes of globalization. Aspects of Hewitt's and Nassar's work are derived from ecological modernization theory, originating in the early 1980s primarily in western European countries, notably Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Earlier contributions to its theoretical development emphasizes the role of technological innovation in environmental reform (Beck, Giddens, & Lash, 1994), and the role of the state and markets in ecological transformation, including its institutional and cultural dynamics.

During the last decade, ecological modernization discourse has broadened theoretically and geographically to include examinations of the ecological transformation of consumption, and global processes. An important stream of thought within this literature examines historically reactive responses to modernization and globalization defined by Janicke as “reflexive modernization” (Janicke & Jorgens, 2000). Examples of “reflexive modernization” include (a) the institutionalization of nature conservation, (b) the merging of the environmental movement and nature conservation, (c) the growth of more aggressive environmental concepts and alliances such as the animal protection movement, (d) the advent of “green services,” and (e) the development of nature values in cultural landscapes (Van Koppen, 2004).

Steinitz’s work is especially useful as a landscape issues framework for examining reactive responses contemplated by ecological modernization and deglobalization at three overlapping scales: global, regional, and local (Steinitz, 2004). Operationally Steinitz’s framework predicts that the more global influences expand and regional/local influences contract the more pronounced the negative aspects of globalization become.

Hewitt and Nassar (2006) cite Serrano’s use of the term *deglobalization* to describe reactive responses to globalization processes, which include the reversal of negative aspects of globalization through the development of “more inclusive and sustainable societies in an extremely unequal and environmentally-damaged world (pp. 74-77).” Their work is particularly useful in relating globalization to an emerging class of landscapes associated with the activities of international organizations advocating universal values and cultural diversity (Nassar & Hewitt, 2004); and with the effects of international medical protocols in response to the threat of global epidemic—described by Hewitt and Nassar in terms of landscape epidemiology.

- IV. Randy Hester’s recent work in landscape architecture is broadly related to ecological sociology and environmental justice scholarship addressing globalization and ecological democracy. Emphasizing both ecological and democratic processes, Hester proposes the transformation of urban areas to “withstand short duration shocks.” He suggests that the development of “compelling not just consumptive environments” and “multiple avenues of stewardship,” which incorporate human values, everyday behavior, and participatory action can critically redress globalization related to climate change, economic exploitation, loss of culture, degraded biological diversity, social division, and loss of community.

Hester’s approach to globalization, described as “glocalization,” emphasizes (a) direct face to face participation; (b) the incorporation of “local wisdom,” and global consequences in democratic decision making; (c) a heightened respect for place attachment; (d) enhancing traditional culture; and (e) the preservation of social-ecological networks. Hester emphasizes local community interests in relation to global interests and ecological integrity; proposing that ecological issues and problems transcend boundaries, and that democratic practices can be adapted to a wide variety of decision-making conditions in response to global change.

- V. James Wescoat suggests a conceptual approach to globalization and context sensitive landscape architecture based on Kenneth Boulding’s idea of an “integrative power” capable of linking political and economic power with humanistic values and landscape change. This approach acknowledges the significant but relatively small amount of literature on the relationship of private capital to landscape change, suggesting that the attainment of sustainable landscape change is as much the result of political-economic factors as cultural-ecological factors.

Within this broader rubric, Wescoat identifies two areas related to globalization: (a) finance connected to risk management and innovation and (b) “glocal” change. Speaking to the topic of globalization and risk management, Wescoat emphasizes two types of global land use and land cover changes: (a) those driven by global scale processes like greenhouse warming and (b) those related to aggregated local change.

Wescoat’s approach to glocalization is particularly useful in relating a number landscape topics he identifies as local and global, including (a) ubiquitous networks of international tourist destinations and virtual landscape, (b) antiglobal and nostalgic public sentiment, (c) the increasing interest in fortified, atomized, and communitarian places, (d) the broader phenomena of economic stagnation, political devolution, and (e) globally induced socioenvironmental distress.

- VI. Charles Waldheim and Alan Berger ground their thoughts on the relationship landscape and globalization in economic and geographic processes associated with industrialization, resulting in distinct urban spatial organization and form reflecting previous spatial obsolete modes. Waldheim and Berger suggest a contemporary second shift influenced by globalization that is transforming industry from nationally decentralized to internationally distributed organizations. Explained in terms of *logistics landscape*, this shift is characterized by vast landscapes devoted to global supply chains for distribution and delivery, consumption and convenience,

and accommodation and disposal. Waldheim and Berger's concept of logistical landscape is consistent with aspects of Waldheim's "landscape urbanism," which suggests that contemporary urban order is best offers the most appropriate medium upon which to base urban order for the contemporary city for better ways to deal with complex urban projects.

- VII. Robert Thayer Jr. addresses globalization and landscape architecture in terms of technology, communications and media, sustainability, and bioregionalism. Thayer identifies the ubiquitous proliferation of digital imagery and technologically simulated landscapes as principal characteristics of a globalizing cultural landscape, suggesting that sustainable development must ultimately balance primal human attitudes related to "topophilia, technophobia, and technophilia." In response, he proposes a piece-by-piece transformation of our world from one based on the development of landscape, which is local, recognizes resource conservation and consumption, is interrelated with community-based living systems, and preserves essential ecological characteristics in the form of sustainable landscape technology.

Thayer expands on these themes in his description of landscape "relocalization" in response to declining global energy resources and the advance of information technologies, suggesting profound changes in the perceived and actual size, scale, and grain of developed landscape.

### *Summary: Topical Discourse Among Leading Authors*

Like the literature identified in the WorldCat.org Database survey related to globalization and landscape architecture, the above literature concerning contemporary discourse among leading authors from landscape architecture is clustered around specific dimensions, categories and/or topics. Specifically, much of the reviewed work on critical regionalism and culturally mediated landscape addresses topics concerned with the global diffusion of phenomena locally, especially those phenomena related to traditional and global culture, the scholarship of place, communication, resistance and identity, the environment, and agriculture. Inferential connections to other dimensions of globalization (its political and economic processes) are also evident in the scholarship on political and economic humanism, and on critical regionalism, especially its subcategories related to material culture and the influence of technology on the built environment.

A review of the discourse surrounding ecological democracy is also largely clustered around topics concerning the global diffusion of phenomena locally. As with the literature addressing critical regionalism, it emphasizes topics related to traditional and global culture, the discourse of

place, communication, resistance and identity, and the environment. While the identified discourse on ecological democracy certainly finds support in broader subject areas of ecological sociology and environmental justice, it does not yet appear to have crossed significantly into topical areas within other dimensions of globalization.

In retrospect, the discourse concerning ecological modernization/deglobalization and the political economy of landscape change are inferentially correlated across the three dimensions of globalization. Both discourses address broader global processes and systems, contemplated in Bergesen's second dimension; and both address the significant relationships between global political/economic processes and local change evidenced in Bergesen's second dimension. Because the two disciplinary streams of thought are intimately tied to the landscape and local culture, they also find significant support in the literature concerning the diffusion of global phenomena locally (Bergesen's third dimension). They offer specific landscape associated discourse to the lesser developed areas of globalization literature addressing analytical methodology across local and global scales, and global epidemiology.

Common threads within authors' discourses related to agriculture, urbanization, industrialization, declining global energy resources, and advanced information technologies suggest profound changes in size, scale, and grain of developed and undeveloped landscape, reflecting global influence associated with broad themes within the globalization literature. Common threads within these discourses also correlate across a wide range of discipline-related topics such as geography, agriculture, urbanism, politics and economics, the environment, sustainability/development, communications and media, technology, governance, and society. The contours of this discourse clearly fall within Bergesen's third dimension addressing the dispersion of global phenomena, and inferentially within Bergesen's second and third dimensions of globalization.

### *Summary: Globalization and Landscape Architecture*

As a means of serving the needs of further research on globalization in general and landscape architecture in particular, the preceding review sought to place the surveyed literature on globalization and landscape architecture in context of the larger body of globalization literature through a systematic review of (a) the cogent definitions and histories of globalization, (b) the works of recognized authors on the subject, and (c) the body of existing literature available through the WorldCat.org Database.

In recognition of Fiss and Hirsch's (2005) suggestion that contextual discourse surrounding globalization still demands considerable interpretation, the review has addressed interpretation through better defining discursive contours, limitations, and scopes. The details of these contours are most

visibly illustrated in the figures indicating correlations and disparities in areas of the literature associated with its primary components and discipline-related subject matter. The review has suggested 10 subject categories of globalization arrayed in three principal dimensions: the political and economic processes, the large-scale systems and processes, and the phenomenological aspects of globalization, with correlations and discrepancies between these 10 subject categories denoted across 17 identifiable discipline-related subject areas.

Interpretive analysis of these correlations and discrepancies, if measured against Fishman (1978) and Fairclough's (1992) corollaries to Fisch and Hirsch's maxim on discursive interpretation, suggests that discourse on globalization over the last several decades has diffused unevenly across the three conceptual dimensions. Interpretive analysis also suggests that the clustering of discipline-related subject matter across dimensions is more pronounced in areas related to economics, politics, the environment, business, governance, development, culture, and education; and that other discipline-related subjects are less and sometimes much less well represented. These observations are confirmed through repeated WorldCat.com Database searches under a variety of search methods ranging from very broad (entire text searches) to very narrow (subject searches), which lends some measure of reliability and predictability to interpretive analysis of the more than 30,000 citations.

To provide consistent criteria for comparative analysis of the literature on globalization and landscape architecture, the review has followed the methods and conceptual organization established in review of the more general literature. Accordingly, the review identified a much smaller body of literature related to globalization with considerable scope across the various discipline-related subject matter but confined primarily to topics associated with the dispersion of global phenomena. A subcomponent of this smaller body of surveyed literature was more inferentially related to landscape architecture, but more closely related to other fields. In short, while there are not great quantities of scholarship associated with landscape architecture and globalization, the existing scholarship seems to address most of the important discipline-related subject areas, if not the entirety of its dimensions.

As with the literature review in general, the review specific to landscape architecture provided relevant examples of citations available in the broader searches. These exemplars are cited in the sections on references and bibliography, and should be considered (for purposes of the review) samples of the scholarship available within the larger database of more than 30,000 citations. Separate references and bibliographies are included for globalization literature in general and globalization and landscape architecture literature, specifically. A reference list of significant works in landscape architecture is also included to complement the review of prominent author's discourse on landscape architecture and

globalization. As a whole, this list of references is intended to complement and contextualize extant discourse on landscape architecture and globalization, as well as provide correlation between the more general literature on globalization.

As such, it provides a significant source of data and analytical methods, which remain useful to students of the subject, scholars interested in the relationship between the broader topic and landscape architecture, as well as a more general scholarly audience. Its methods are easily repeated and verifiable, and its sources and authors should remain current for well in to the foreseeable future, as the cited work spans decades and is derived from relatively large data sets, which are unlikely to change appreciably.

### Acknowledgment

Special thanks to James Wescoat, Marcia McNally, Hala Nassar, and Barbara Faga for participation in the Globalization and Leadership working group with the Landscape Futures Initiative.

### Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

### Funding

The author(s) disclosed receipt of the following financial support for the research and/or authorship of this article: The working group research was supported by the Landscape Architecture Foundation and the College of the Arts, Architecture, and Humanities at Clemson University.

### Globalization References and Bibliography in Landscape Architecture

- Berger, A., & Crawford, M. (2006). *Nansha coastal city: Landscape and urbanism in the Pearl River Delta*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, Graduate School of Design.
- Bowring, J., & Egoz, S. (2004). Beyond the romantic and naive: The search for a complex ecological aesthetic design language for landscape architecture in New Zealand. *Landscape Research*, 29, 57-73.
- Bowring, J., Egoz, S., & Ignatieva, M. (2009). As good as the West: Two paradoxes of globalisation and landscape architecture in St. Petersburg. *Journal of Landscape Architecture*, 4(1), 6-15.
- Bull, C. (2010, May). Exporting Australian landscape architecture: Professional education in landscape architecture in Australia is an international enterprise. *Landscape Architecture Australia*, No. 126, p. 61.
- Egoz, S. (2011). Landscape as a driver for well-being: The ELC in the globalist arena. *Landscape Research*, 36, 509-534.
- Herlin, I. S. (2004). New challenges in the field of spatial planning: Landscapes. *Landscape Research*, 29, 399-411.
- Herlin, I. S., & Owen, S. (2009). A sustainable development framework for a landscape of dispersed historic settlement. *Landscape Research*, 34, 33-54.
- Hester, R. (2007). *Ecological democracy*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

- Hewitt, R. R., & Chen, H. (2005). *Bioterrorism: The influence of international medical thought on the transformation of cultural landscapes* (Selected Papers). Athens, GA: Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture.
- Hewitt, R. R., Hekmatfar, S., & Nassar, H. (2008). *Globalization and landscape change in Tehran, Iran: The pedagogy of cross-cultural international landscape architecture education* (Selected Papers). Tucson, AZ: Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture.
- Hewitt, R. R., & Nassar, H. (2004). The redesign of 19th-century Urban Cairo: The influence of international medical thought on the transformation of cultural landscapes. *Landscape Review*, 10, 69-74.
- Hewitt, R. R., & Nassar, H. (2006). *Al Akhbar Urban Park, Cairo, Egypt: Contemplating deglobalization in a historic, Islamic Urban Landscape* (Selected Papers). Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada: Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture.
- Jain, V. (2009). Instant cities. *Journal of Landscape Architecture (India)*, 6(3), 87-91.
- Kapadia, K. (2009). City spaces, time and technology: The changing equation. *Journal of Landscape Architecture (India)*, 6(3), 12-16.
- Licka, L., & Roehr, D. (2008). Globalization and landscape architecture. *Landscape Journal*, 27, 319-332.
- Malague, I., & Yokohari, M. (2007). Urbanization process and the changing agricultural landscape pattern in the urban fringe of Metro Manila, Philippines. *Environment & Urbanization*, 19, 191-206.
- Nassar, H., & Hewitt, R. R. (2004). Biblioteca Alexandrina. *Critiques of Built Works of Landscape Architecture*, 9, 16-21.
- Nassar, H., & Hewitt, R. R. (2011, March-April). *The nature of urban change: Examining the relocation of Kum Ghurab Model Potters Village* (Selected Papers). Los Angeles, CA: Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture.
- Ndubisi, F. (2008). Sustainable regionalism: Evolutionary framework and prospects for managing metropolitan landscapes. *Landscape Journal*, 27, 51-68.
- Olwig, K. (2011). The earth is not a globe: Landscape versus the "Globalist" agenda. *Landscape Research*, 36, 401-415.
- Stallmeyer, J. C. (2009). Landscapes of informational urbanism. *Journal of Landscape Architecture (India)*, 6(3), 34-39.
- Swaffield, S. (2002). Social change and the profession of landscape architecture in the 21st century. *Landscape Journal*, 21, 183-189.
- Swaffield, S., & Primdahl, J. (Eds.). (2010). *Globalisation and agricultural landscapes: Change patterns and policy trends in developed countries*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Taylor, K., & Lennon, J. (2012). *Managing cultural landscapes*. London, England: Routledge.
- Thayer, R. L., Jr. (1994). *Gray world, green heart: Technology, nature, and sustainable landscape*. New York, NY: John Wiley.
- Thayer, R. L., Jr. (1996). *The bioregional hypothesis: New directions for landscape planning, education and stewardship*. College Station: Center for Biotechnology Policy and Ethics, Texas A & M University.
- Thayer, R. L., Jr. (2008). The world shrinks, the world expands: Information, energy, and relocalization. *Landscape Journal*, 27, 9-22.
- Waldheim, C. (2002). Landscape urbanism: A genealogy. *Praxis: Journal of Writing & Building*, 4, 10-17.
- Waldheim, C. (Ed.). (2006). *The landscape urbanism reader*. New York, NY: Princeton Architectural Press.
- Waldheim, C., & Berger, A. (2008). Logistics landscape. *Landscape journal*, 27, 219-246.
- Wescoat, J. L., Jr., & Johnston, D. M. (Eds.). (2007). *Political economies of landscape change: Places of integrative power*. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Springer.
- Wheeler, S. (2009). Regions, megaregions, and sustainability. *Regional Studies*, 43, 863-876.
- Wong, L., & Muir, D. (2010). *Dwelling through multiple places: Landscape, identity and transitory dwellings in New Zealand*. Wellington, New Zealand: Victoria University of Wellington.
- Yu, K., & Padua, M. G. (2007). China's cosmetic cities: Urban fever and superficiality. *Landscape Research*, 32, 255-272.

### Globalization and Landscape Architecture-Related References and Bibliography

- Abouei, R. (2004). *Tourism and the built environment: Conservation issues*. Berkeley: Center for Environmental Design Research, University of California at Berkeley.
- Abramson, D. B. (2006). Urban planning in China: Continuity and change—What the future holds may surprise you. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 72, 197-215.
- Adams, K. (2003). The politics of heritage in Tana Toraja, Indonesia: Interplaying the local and the global. *Indonesia and the Malay World*, 31, 91-107.
- Agarwal, V., & Buzzanell, P. (2008). Trialectics of migrant and global representation: Real, imaginary, and online spaces of empowerment in Cybermohalla. *Western Journal of Communication*, 72, 331-348.
- Agnew, J. (2005). Sovereignty regimes: Territoriality and state authority in contemporary world politics. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 95, 437-461.
- Arnold, C. (2010). Where the low road and the high road meet: Flexible employment in global value chains. *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 40, 612-637.
- Audirac, I. (2003). Information-age landscapes outside the developed world: Bangalore, India, and Guadalajara, Mexico. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 69, 16-32.
- Banerjee, T. (2001). The future of public space: Beyond invented streets and reinvented places. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 67, 9-24.
- Beriatos, E., & Gospodini, A. (2004). "Glocalising" urban landscapes: Athens and the 2004 Olympics. *Cities*, 21, 187-202.
- Bishop, R., Phillips, J., & Yeo, W. (2004). *Beyond description: Singapore space historicity*. London, England: Routledge.
- Burdett, R., & Sudjic, D. (2011). *Living in the endless city: The urban age project by the London School of Economics and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society*. London, England: Phaidon Press.
- Camilleri, J. A. (2003). *Regionalism in the new Asia-Pacific order*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- Campbell, B. (2008). Environment assessment of Nepal: Emerging issues and challenges. *Mountain Research and Development*, 28, 175-177.
- Cartier, C. (2002). Transnational urbanism in the reform-era Chinese City: Landscapes from Shenzhen. *Urban Studies*, 39, 1513-1532.

- Centner, R. (2009). Conflictive sustainability landscapes: The neo-liberal quagmire of urban environmental planning in Buenos Aires. *Local Environment*, 14, 173-192.
- Chun, E. B., & Evans, A. (2009). *Bridging the diversity divide: Globalization and reciprocal empowerment in higher education*. San Francisco, CA: Wiley Periodicals.
- Cilliers, J. (2008, October). *Africa in the new world: How global and domestic developments will impact by 2025* (Monograph No. 151). Pretoria, South Africa: Institute for Security Studies.
- Clammer, J. (2005). Culture, development, and social theory: On cultural studies and the place of culture in development. *The Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology*, 6, 100-119.
- Coles, T., Clark, T., Gill, A., & Hartmann, R. (2008). Mountain resort planning and development in an era of globalization. *Mountain Research and Development*, 28, 177-178.
- D'Auria, A. J. (2001). City networks and sustainability—The role of knowledge and of cultural heritage in globalization. *International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education*, 2(1), 38-47.
- de Baan, C., Declerck, J., Patteeuw, V., & Berlage Instituut. (2007). *Visionary power: Producing the contemporary city*. Rotterdam, The Netherlands: NAI Publishers.
- de Blij, H. (2009). *The power of place: Geography, destiny, and globalization's rough landscape*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- debris, K. (2005). Burgers for Britain: A cultural geography of McDonald's UK. *Journal of Cultural Geography*, 22(2), 115-139.
- Dingwerth, K., & Pattberg, P. (2009). World politics and organizational fields: The case of transnational sustainability governance. *European Journal of International Relations*, 15, 707-743.
- Doh, P. S. (2008). Global integration policies versus institutional dynamics of higher education. *European Education*, 40(1), 78-96.
- Dunning, J. H. (Ed.). (2002). Regions, globalization, and the knowledge-based economy. *Urban Geography*, 23, 483-500.
- During, S. (1998). Postcolonialism and globalisation: A dialectical relation after all? *Postcolonial Studies*, 1, 31-47.
- During, S. (2000). Postcolonialism and globalization: Towards a historicization of their inter-relation. *Journal of Cultural Studies*, 14, 385-404.
- Eben Saleh, M. A. (1999). Uniqueness in globalization: Physical development of traditional settlements in southwestern Saudi Arabia. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 19, 165-175.
- Edge, K. (2006). Mapping and designing Havana: Republican, socialist and global spaces. *Cities*, 23, 85-98.
- Elsheshtawy, Y. (2008). *Historical and global perspectives on the built environment*. Berkeley, CA: International Association for the Study of Traditional Environments, 29.
- Elsheshtawy, Y. (2010). *Dubai: Behind an urban spectacle*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Elsheshtawy, Y., Sintusingha, S., Stallmeyer, J., Qian, F., & AlSayyad, N. (2006). *Tradition and the hyper-modern* (Traditional Dwellings and Settlements Working Paper Series). Berkeley, CA: International Association for the Study of Traditional Environments, 29.
- Eraydin, A., & Bilge, A.-K. (2005). Innovation, networking and the new industrial clusters: The characteristics of networks and local innovation capabilities in the Turkish industrial clusters. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 17, 237-266.
- Evans, G. (2009). Creative cities, creative spaces and urban policy. *Urban Studies*, 46, 1003-1040.
- Evers, H.-D., Gerke, S., & Menkhoff, T. (2008). *A knowledge-architecture for development: Designing an epistemic landscape of knowledge clusters and knowledge hubs*. Singapore: Lee Kong Chian School of Business.
- Fløysand, A., Haarstad, H., & Barton, J. (2010). Global economic imperatives, crisis generation and local spaces of engagement in the Chilean aquaculture industry. *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift/Norwegian Journal of Geography*, 64, 199-210.
- Frischtak, L. (2004). Multinational firms' responses to integration of Latin American Markets. *Business and Politics*, 6(1), Article 5.
- Gandy, M. (2009). Urban flux. *Architectural design*, 79(5), 12-17.
- Gold, J. R., & Gold, M. M. (2012). *The making of Olympic cities: Critical concepts in urban studies*. Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
- Gospodini, A. (2004). Urban morphology and place identity in European cities: Built heritage and innovative design. *Journal of Urban Design*, 9, 225-248.
- Guggenheim, M., & Söderström, O. (2010). *Re-shaping cities: How global mobility transforms architecture and urban form*. London, England: Routledge.
- Hall, S. (2011). Geographies of money and finance I: Cultural economy, politics and place. *Progress in Human Geography*, 35, 234-245.
- Hartnell, H. E. (2006). Belonging: Citizenship and migration in the European Union and in Germany. *Issues in Legal Scholarship*, 9, Article 12.
- Hauptmann, D., & Neidich, W. (2010). *Cognitive architecture: From bio-politics to neo-politics: Architecture & mind in the age of communication and information*. Rotterdam, The Netherlands: 010 Publishers.
- Hein, C. (2011). *Port cities: Dynamic landscapes and global networks*. Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
- Hope, W. (2006). Global capitalism and the critique of real time. *Time & Society*, 15, 275-302.
- Huberman, D. (2009). World Heritage Sites and the integration of biodiversity into an International PES framework. *Journal of Sustainable Forestry*, 28, 456-480.
- Hutton, T. (2004). Post-industrialism, post-modernism and the reproduction of Vancouver's central area: Retheorising the 21st-century. *Urban Studies*, 41, 1953-1982.
- Huyssen, A. (2008). *Other cities, other worlds: Urban imaginaries in a globalizing age*. Durham, UK: Duke University Press.
- Javalgi, R., & Ramsey, R. (2001). Strategic issues of e-commerce as an alternative global distribution system. *International Marketing Review*, 18, 376-391.
- Kalay, Y. E., Kvan, T., & Affleck, J. (2008). *New heritage: New media and cultural heritage*. London, England: Routledge.
- Karakas, F., & Kavas, M. (2009). Service-learning 2.0 for the twenty-first century: Towards a holistic model for global social positive change. *International Journal of Organizational Analysis*, 17, 40-59.
- Keiner, M., & Kim, A. (2007). Transnational city networks for sustainability. *European Planning Studies*, 15, 1369-1395.

- Kelly, P. F. (2000). *Landscapes of globalization: Human geographies of economic change in the Philippine*. London, England: Routledge.
- King, A. D. (2004). *Spaces of global cultures: Architecture, urbanism, identity*. London, England: Routledge.
- Knox, P. L. (2005). Creating ordinary places: Slow cities in a fast world. *Journal of Urban Design*, 10, 1-11.
- Knox, P. L., & McCarthy, L. (2012). *Urbanization: An introduction to urban geography*. Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Kohn, M. (2010). Toronto's distillery district: Consumption and nostalgia in a post-industrial Landscape. *Globalizations*, 7, 359-369.
- Krase, J., & Shortell, T. (2011). On the spatial semiotics of vernacular landscapes in global cities. *Visual Communication*, 10, 367-400.
- Krause, L., & Petro, P. (2003). *Global cities: Cinema, architecture, and urbanism in a digital age*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- Langfield, M. (2010). Global heritage: Perspectives from the Northern Territory, Australia. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 16, 187-206.
- Larco, N. (2010). Both/and: Merging global and local identity through design. A case study of Puerto Madero, Buenos Aires. *Journal of Urban Design*, 15, 195-210.
- Law, L. (2002). Defying disappearance: Cosmopolitan public spaces in Hong Kong. *Urban Studies*, 39, 1625-1645.
- Lejeune, J.-F. (2005). *Cruelty & utopia: Cities and landscapes of Latin America*. New York, NY: Princeton Architectural Press.
- Lesage, D., van de Graaf, T., & Westphal, K. (2010). *Global energy governance in a multipolar world*. Farnham, UK: Ashgate.
- Londono, J. (2010). Latino design in an age of neoliberal multiculturalism: Contemporary changes in Latin/o American urban cultural representation. *Identities*, 17, 487-509.
- Loomis, J. A. (1994). *Other Americas: Contemporary architecture and issues in Latin America*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Manzo, L., & Perkins, D. (2006). Finding common ground: The importance of place attachment to community participation and planning. *Journal of Planning Literature*, 20, 335-350.
- Marsden, C. T. (2004). Hyperglobalized individuals: The Internet, globalization, freedom and terrorism, Foresight. *The Journal of Future Studies, Strategic Thinking and Policy*, 6, 128-140.
- Marton, A. M., & Wu, W. (2006). Spaces of globalisation: Institutional reforms and spatial economic development in the Pudong new area, Shanghai. *Habitat International*, 30, 213-229.
- McAuley, A., & Fillis, I. (2005). The Orkney based craft entrepreneur: Remote yet global? *Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development*, 12, 498-509.
- McCann, E. (2011). Urban policy mobilities and global circuits of knowledge: Toward a research agenda. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 101, 107-130.
- Mckay, S. (2007). Spatial production in the age of global maneuvers. *Building Research & Information*, 35, 111-115.
- McNeill, D. (2006). Globalization and the ethics of architectural design. *City*, 10, 49-58.
- Mehrotra, R. (2007, Spring-Summer). Bangalore: Dysfunctional boom town. *Harvard Design Magazine*, No. 26, pp. 63-69.
- Musacchio, L. (2009). The scientific basis for the design of landscape sustainability: A conceptual framework for translational landscape research and practice of designed landscapes and the six Es of landscape sustainability. *Landscape Ecology*, 24, 993-1013.
- Neave, G. (2002). The future of the city of intellect. *European Education*, 34(3), 20-41.
- Owen, G. (2009). *Architecture, ethics and globalization*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Prytherch, D. L. (2003). Urban planning and a Europe transformed: The landscape politics of scale in Valencia. *Cities*, 20, 421-428.
- Raento, P. (2005). *Finnishness in Finland and North America: Constituents, changes, and challenges*. Beaverton, ON: Aspasia Books.
- Renwick, N. (2000). *America's world identity: The politics of exclusion*. New York, NY: St. Martin's Press.
- Rios, M. (2008). Is landscape the answer? Ecology and culture in a globalized society. In *ArcCA: The journal of the American Institute of Architects, California Council* (Issue No. 2, pp. 24-31). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.
- Roost, F. (1998). Recreating the city as entertainment center: The media industry's role in transforming Potsdamer Platz and Times Square. *Journal of Urban Technology*, 5(3), 1-21.
- Roy, A. (2011). Commentary: Placing planning in the World—Transnationalism as practice and critique. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 31, 406-415.
- Rugg, J., & Hinchcliffe, D. (2002). *Recoveries and reclamations*. Bristol, UK: Intellect.
- Scott, A., & Storper, M. (2003). Regions, globalization, development. *Regional Studies*, 37, 579-593.
- Sepe, M. (2010). Liveability, quality and place identity in the contemporary city: How to monitor and mitigate the impact of globalization on urban spaces. *Journal of Place Management and Development*, 3, 221-246.
- Sepe, M. (2013). *Planning and place in the city: Mapping place identity*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Sharamo, R., & Mesfin, B. (2011, April). *Regional security in the post-Cold War Horn of Africa* (Monograph No. 178, p. 436). Pretoria, South Africa: Institute for Security Studies.
- Shatkin, G. (2004). Planning to forget: Informal settlements as "forgotten places" in globalising metro Manila. *Urban Studies*, 41, 2469-2484.
- Short, J. (2008). Globalization, cities and the Summer Olympics. *City*, 12, 321-340.
- Simpson, T. (2009). Materialist pedagogy: The function of themed environments in post-socialist consumption in Macao. *Tourist Studies*, 9, 60-80.
- Srinivasan, R. (2006). Indigenous, ethnic and cultural articulations of new media. *International Journal of Cultural Studies*, 9, 497-518.
- Stratmann, B. (2011). Megacities. *Journal of Developing Societies*, 27, 229-259.
- Swyngedouw, E., & Kaika, M. (2003). The making of "glocal" urban modernities. *City*, 7, 5-21.
- Taşan-Kok, T. (2007). Global urban forms and local strategies of property market actors. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*, 22, 69-90.
- Thornton, W. (2000). Mapping the "glocal" village: The political limits of "glocalization." *Continuum*, 14, 79-89.
- Turner, S. (2009). Hanoi's ancient quarter traders: Resilient livelihoods in a rapidly transforming city. *Urban Studies*, 46, 1203-1221.

- Van Horen, B., Leaf, M., & Pinawala, S. (2004). Localizing a global discipline. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 23, 255-268.
- Viquar, S., Broudehoux, A., Sinha, A., & Shwayri, S. (1998). *Global transformations in traditional urban settings* (Traditional Dwellings and Settlements Working Paper Series). Berkeley, CA: International Association for the Study of Traditional Environments, 102.
- Walton, R. (2005). *World water congress 2005: Impacts of global climate change*. Reston, VA: American Society of Civil Engineers.
- Wang, J. (2009). Gentrification and Shanghai's new middle-class: Another reflection on the cultural consumption thesis. *Cities*, 26, 57-66.
- Wapner, P., & Matthew, R. (2009). The humanity of global environmental ethics. *Journal of Environment & Development*, 18, 203-222.
- Wei, L., & Yan, X. (2005). Sustainable urban-rural relation in rapid urbanization areas. *Chinese Geographical Science*, 15, 212-218.
- Williams, A. (2009). International migration, uneven regional development and polarization. *European Urban and Regional Studies*, 16, 309-322.
- Woolfson, C., & Likic-Brboric, B. (2008). Migrants and the unequal burdening of "toxic" risk: Towards a new Global Governance Regime. *Debate: Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe*, 16, 291-308.
- World Health Organization. (2012). *Global report for research on infectious diseases of poverty*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.
- Wu, F. (2009). Neo-urbanism in the making under China's market transition. *City*, 13, 418-431.
- Yeoh, B. (2005). The global cultural city? Spatial imagineering and politics in the (multi)cultural marketplaces of South-east Asia. *Urban Studies*, 42, 945-958.
- Young, C., & Kaczmarek, S. (2008). The socialist past and postsocialist urban identity in central and Eastern Europe. *European Urban and Regional Studies*, 15, 53-70.
- Zacks, S. (2007). The global contract. *Metropolis*, 27(3), 122-127.
- Zelinsky, W. (2004). Globalization reconsidered: The historical geography of modern western. *Journal of Cultural Geography*, 22(1), 83-134.
- Zhang, J. (2011). "Creative industry clusters" and the "entrepreneurial city" of Shanghai. *Urban Studies*, 48, 3561-3582.
- Zhao, X., & Belk, R. W. (2008). Advertising consumer culture in 1930s Shanghai: Globalization and localization in Yuefenpai. *Journal of Advertising*, 37(2), 45-56.
- Allen, T., & Thomas, A. (Eds.). (2000). *Poverty and development into the 21st century*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Anderson, J. A. (2008). *Driving change through diversity and globalization: Transformative leadership in the academy* (1st ed.). Sterling, VA: Stylus.
- Anderson, W. T., Dator, J., & Tehranian, M. (Eds.). (2007). *Learning to seek: Globalization, governance, and the futures of higher education*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.
- Anton, A., & Schmitt, R. (Eds.). (2007). *Toward a new socialism*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.
- Aplet, G. H. (Ed.). (1993). *Defining sustainable forestry*. Washington, DC: Island Press.
- Appadurai, A. (1986). *The social life of things: Commodities in cultural perspective*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Appadurai, A. (1996). *Modernity at large: Cultural dimensions of globalization*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Appadurai, A. (2000). Grassroots globalization and the research imagination. *Public Culture*, 12(1), 1-19.
- Appadurai, A. (2001). *Globalization*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.
- Appadurai, A. (2013). *The future as cultural fact: Essays on the global condition*. London, England: Verso.
- Appadurai, A., & Brouwer, J. (2002). *Transurbanism*. Rotterdam, The Netherlands: V2 Publishing.
- Appadurai, A., & Mack, A. (2012). *India's world: The politics of creativity in a globalized society*. New Delhi, India: Rain Tree.
- Aryeetey, E., & Dinello, N. (Eds.). (2007). *Testing global interdependence: Issues on trade, aid, migration and development*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- Auld, G., Bernstein, S., & Cashore, B. (2008). The new corporate social responsibility. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, 33, 413-435.
- Bakker, K. (2005). Neoliberalizing nature? Market environmentalism in water supply in England and Wales. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 95, 542-565.
- Baldwin, R. E., & Winters, L. A. (Eds.). (2004). *Challenges to globalization: Analyzing the economics*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Bandy, J., & Smith, J. (Eds.). (2005). *Coalitions across borders: Transnational protest and the neoliberal order*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Bauman, Z. (1998a). *Globalization: The human consequences*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Bauman, Z. (1998b). *Work, consumerism and the new poor*. Buckingham, UK: Open University Press.
- Bauman, Z. (2000). *Liquid modernity*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Bauman, Z. (2001). *The individualized society*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Bauman, Z. (2008). *Does ethics have a chance in a world of consumers?* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Beck, U. (1997). *The reinvention of politics: Rethinking modernity in the global social order*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Beck, U. (2000). *What is globalization?* Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Beck, U. (2005). *Power in the global age: A new global political economy*. Cambridge, MA: Polity.
- Beck, U., & Cronin, C. (2006). *The cosmopolitan vision*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.

## General Globalization References

- Abedian, I., & Biggs, M. (1998). *Economic globalization and fiscal policy*. Cape Town, South Africa: Oxford University Press.
- Abonyi, G. (2007). *Linking greater Mekong Subregion enterprises to international markets: The role of global value chains, international production networks and enterprise clusters*. New York, NY: United Nations, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
- Agnew, J. A. (2009). *Globalization and sovereignty*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Ali, A. (2000). *Globalization of business: Practice and theory*. New York, NY: International Business Press.

- Beck, U., Giddens, A., & Lash, S. (1994). *Reflexive modernization: Politics, tradition and aesthetics in the modern social order*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Beck, U., Sznaider, N., & Winter, R. (2003). *Global America? The cultural consequences of globalization*. Liverpool, UK: Liverpool University Press.
- Bello, W. F. (2002). *Deglobalization, ideas for a new world economy*. London, England: Zed Books.
- Bello, W. F. (2009). *The food wars*. London, England: Verso.
- Bello, W. F., Bullard, N., & Malhotra, K. (2000). *Global finance: New thinking on regulating speculative capital markets*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: University Press.
- Bello, W. F., & Mittal, A. (2001). *The future in the balance: Essays on globalization and resistance*. Oakland, CA: Food First Books.
- Bergesen, A. (1980). *Studies of the modern world-system*. New York, NY: Academic Press.
- Bergesen, A. (1983). *Crises in the world-system*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Bergesen, A., & Bergesen, J. S. (2001). The global 500: Mapping the world economy at century's end. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 44, 1602-1615.
- Bergesen, A., & Boswell, T. (1987). *America's changing role in the world-system*. New York, NY: Praeger.
- Bergesen, A., & Parisi, L. (1999). Ecosociology and toxic emissions. In W. L. Goldfrank, D. Goodman, & A. Szasz (Eds.), *Ecology and the world-system* (pp. 43-58). Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
- Blossfeld, H.-P., Buchholz, S., & Hofäcker, D. (2006). *Globalization, uncertainty and late careers in society*. London, England: Routledge.
- Blossfeld, H.-P., & Hofmeister, H. (Eds.). (2006). *Globalization, uncertainty and women's careers: An international comparison*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- Bonilla, F. (Ed.). (1998). *Borderless borders: U.S. Latinos, Latin Americans, and the paradox of interdependence*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.
- Bora, B. (Ed.). (2002). *Foreign direct investment, research issues*. London, England: Routledge.
- Bowring, J., & Swaffield, S. (2004). Think global, think local: Critical regionalism and landscape architecture. *Landscape Review*, 9(2), 1-12.
- Boyer, R., & Drache, D. (Eds.). (1996). *States against markets: The limits of globalization*. London, England: Routledge.
- Brand, P. C. (2005). *Urban environmentalism global change and the mediation of local conflict*. London, England: Routledge.
- Brooks, A. (2006). *Gendered work in Asian cities: The new economy and changing labour markets*. Aldershot, UK: Ashgate.
- Brooks, J., & Normore, A. (2010). Educational leadership and globalization: Literacy for a global perspective. *Educational Policy*, 24, 52-82.
- Brunn, S. D. (Ed.). (2006). *Wal-Mart world: The world's biggest corporation in the global economy*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Buckley, P. J., & Ghauri, P. N. (Eds.). (1999). *The global challenge for multinational enterprises: Managing increasing interdependence*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Pergamon.
- Burd, G. (2008). The mediated metropolis as medium and message. *International Communication Gazette*, 70, 209-222.
- Calder, I., Hofer, T., & Messerli, B. (2008). Floods in Bangladesh: History, dynamics and rethinking the role of the Himalayas. *Mountain Research and Development*, 28, 180.
- Camilleri, J. A. (2003). *Regionalism in the new Asia-Pacific order*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- Camp, O. (Ed.). (2004). *Enterprise information systems*. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Castells, M. (1989). *The informational city: Information technology, economic restructuring, and the urban-regional process*. Oxford, UK: Blackwell.
- Castells, M. (1994). *Technopoles of the world: The making of twenty-first-century industrial complexes*. London, England: Routledge.
- Castells, M. (1996). *The rise of the network society*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Castells, M. (2001). *The Internet galaxy: Reflections on the Internet, business, and society*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Castells, M. (2004). *The network society: A cross-cultural perspective*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- Castells, M. (2009). *Communication power*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Castells, M. (2012). *Networks of outrage and hope: Social movements in the Internet age*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Chakravarty, P., & Zhao, Y. (Eds.). (2008). *Global communications: Toward a transcultural political economy*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Choi, E. K., & Harrigan, J. (Eds.). (2003). *Handbook of international trade*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Chun, E. B., & Evans, A. (2009). *Bridging the diversity divide: Globalization and reciprocal empowerment in higher education*. San Francisco, CA: Wiley Periodicals.
- Clement, M. (2010). Urbanization and the natural environment: An environmental sociological review and synthesis. *Organization & Environment*, 23, 291-314.
- Coleman, W. D., Weaver, J. C., & Streeter, S. M. (2009). *Empires and autonomy: Moments in the history of globalization*. Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada: UBC Press.
- Commission on Global Governance. (1995). *Our global neighborhood: The report of the Commission on Global Governance*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Conger, J. A., & Riggio, R. E. (2007). *The practice of leadership: Developing the next generation of leaders*. San Francisco, CA: John Wiley.
- Cooper, A. F., Hughes, C. W., & De Lombaerde, P. (2008). *Regionalisation and global governance: The taming of globalisation?* London, England: Routledge.
- Cottle, S. (2006). *Mediatized conflict: Developments in media and conflict studies*. Berkshire, UK: Open University Press.
- Cox, R. W. (1996). *Approaches to world order*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- D'Auria, A. (2001). City networks and sustainability—The role of knowledge and of cultural heritage in globalization. *International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education*, 2(1), 38-47.
- Dicken, P. (1998). *Global shift: Transforming the world economy*. London, England: Paul Chapman.
- Dicken, P. (2007). *Global shift: Mapping the changing contours of the world economy*. New York, NY: Guilford.
- Docherty, T. (Ed.). (1993). *Postmodernism: A reader*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.
- Ebrahim, A. (2007). *Global accountabilities: Participation, pluralism, and public Ethics*. Leiden, The Netherlands: Cambridge University Press.

- Elliott, K. A. (Ed.). (1997). *Corruption and the global economy*. Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics.
- English, F. W. (Ed.). (2005). *The Sage handbook of educational leadership: Advances in theory, research, and practice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and social change*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.
- Farhang, R. (2000). *Globalization on trial: The human condition and the information civilization*. West Hartford, CT: Kumarian Press.
- Faruqee, H. (2006). *Would protectionism defuse global imbalances and spur economic activity*. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Fatemi, K. (Ed.). (1997). *International trade in the 21st century*. Pergamon, Turkey: Elsevier Science.
- Featherstone, M. (1994). *Consumer culture and postmodernism*. London, England: Sage.
- Featherstone, M. (1995). *Undoing culture: Globalization, postmodernism and identity*. London, England: Sage.
- Featherstone, M., & Lash, S. (1999). *Spaces of culture*. City, nation, world. London, England: Sage.
- Featherstone, M., Lash, S., & Robertson, R. (1995). *Global modernities*. London, England: Sage.
- Featherstone, M., & Yoshimi, S. (2009). *Special issue on ubiquitous media*. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.
- Feehan, D., & Feit, M. (Eds.). (2006). *Making business districts work: Leadership and management of downtown, main street, business district, and community development organizations*. New York, NY: Haworth Press.
- Feher, M. (2007). *Nongovernmental politics*. New York, NY: Zone Books.
- Fishman, J. A. (1978). *The sociology of language: An interdisciplinary social science approach to language in society*. Rowley, MA: Newbury House.
- Fiss, P. C., & Hirsch, P. M. (2005). The discourse on globalization: Framing and sensemaking of an emerging concept. *American Sociological Review*, 70, 29-52.
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2004). *Globalization of food systems in developing countries: Impact on food security and nutrition*. Rome, Italy: Author.
- Foster, H. (Ed.). (1983). *The Anti-aesthetic: Essays on postmodern culture*. Port Townsend, WA: Bay Press.
- Francesco, A. M. (1998). *International organizational behavior: Text, readings, cases, and skills*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Fratianne, M., Savonna, P., & Kirton, J. J. (2007). *Corporate, public and global governance: The G8 contribution*. Aldershot, UK: Ashgate.
- Friedman, J., & Randeria, S. (Eds.). (2004). *Worlds on the move: Globalization, migration, and cultural security*. London, England: I.B. Tauris, Toda Institute for Global Peace and Policy Research.
- Fumaz, R. R. (2009). From urban political economy to cultural political economy: Rethinking culture and economy in and beyond the urban. *Progress in Human Geography*, 33, 447-465.
- Gannon, M. J. (2008). *Paradoxes of culture and globalization*. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.
- Gatignon, H., & Kimberly, J. R. (Eds.). (2007). *The INSEAD-Wharton Alliance on globalizing: Strategies for building successful global businesses*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Goddard, C. R., Cronin, P., & Dash, K. C. (Eds.). (2003). *International political economy: State-market relations in a changing global order*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.
- Graeber, D. (2007). *Possibilities: Essays on hierarchy, rebellion and desire*. Oakland, CA: AK Press.
- Grancelli, B. (Ed.). (1995). *Social change and modernization: Lessons from Eastern Europe*. Berlin, NY: Walter de Gruyter.
- Green, J., & Labonté, R. (Eds.). (2008). *Critical perspectives in public health*. London, England: Routledge.
- Guggenheim, M., & Söderström, O. (2010). *Re-shaping cities: How global mobility transforms architecture and urban form*. London, England: Routledge.
- Hambleton, R., & Gross, J. S. (Eds.). (2007). *Governing cities in a global era*. Urban innovation, competition, and democratic reform. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Hansen, E. G. (2002). *The culture of strangers: Globalization, localization and the phenomenon of exchange*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.
- Held, D., & McGrew, A. G. (2002). *Governing globalization: Power, authority, and global governance*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Held, D., & McGrew, A. G. (2003). *The global transformations reader: An introduction to the globalization debate*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Held, D., & McGrew, A. G. (2007a). *Globalization/anti-globalization: Beyond the great divide*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Held, D., & McGrew, A. G. (2007b). *Globalization theory: Approaches and controversies*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Held, D., McGrew, A. G., Goldblatt, D., & Perraton, J. (1999). *Global transformations: Politics, economics and culture*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Herlin, I. S. (2004). New challenges in the field of spatial planning: Landscapes. *Landscape Research*, 29, 399-411.
- Herr, C. (1996). *Critical regionalism and cultural studies: From Ireland to the American Midwest*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida.
- Hewitt, R. R., & Nassar, H. (2004). The redesign of 19th-century Urban Cairo: The influence of international medical thought on the transformation of cultural landscapes. *Landscape Review*, 10, 69-74.
- Hinds, P., & Kiesler, S. (Eds.). (2002). *Distributed work*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Hirst, P., & Thompson, G. (1999). *Globalization in question*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Hopkins, A. G. (Ed.). (2002). *Globalization in world history*. London, England: Pimlico.
- Hurrelmann, A. (Ed.). (2007). *Transforming the golden-age nation state*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Ike, O. F. (Ed.). (2004). *Globalization & African self-determination: What is our future?* Enugu, Nigeria: CIDJAP Publications.
- Janicke, M., & Jorgens, H. (2000). Strategic environmental planning and uncertainty: A cross-national comparison of green plans in industrialized countries. *Policy Studies Journal*, 28, 612-632.

- Jun, J. S., & Wright, D. S. (Eds.). (1996). *Globalization and decentralization: Institutional contexts, policy issues, and intergovernmental relations in Japan and the United States*. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press.
- Kalay, Y. E., Kvan, T., & Affleck, J. (2008). *New heritage: New media and cultural heritage*. London, England: Routledge.
- Kamel, S. (2003). *Managing globally with information technology*. Hershey, PA: IIRM Press.
- Kamiński, B., & Ng, F. (2001). *Trade and production fragmentation: Central European economies in EU networks of production and marketing*. Washington, DC: World Bank, Development Research Group, Trade.
- Kartik, R. C., & Sideras, J. (Eds.). (2006). *Institutions, globalisation and empowerment*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- Keiner, M., & Kim, A. (2007). Transnational city networks for sustainability. *European Planning Studies*, 15, 1369-1395.
- Keohane, R. O. (1998). International institutions: Can interdependence work? *Foreign Policy*, 110, 82-96.
- Keohane, R. O. (2002). *Power and governance in a partially globalized world*. London, England: Routledge.
- Kollin, S. (Ed.). (2007). *Postwestern cultures: Literature, theory, space*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.
- Kourouthanassis, P. E., & Giaglis, G. M. (2008). The design challenge of pervasive information systems. In P. E. Kourouthanassis & G. M. Giaglis (Eds.), *Pervasive information systems* (pp. 29-78). Armonk, NY: M. E. Sharpe.
- Krause, L., & Petro, P. (2003). *Global cities: Cinema, architecture, and urbanism in a digital age*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- Lamy, P. (2006). *Humanising globalization*. Geneva, Switzerland: The WTO.
- Latham, A. (2003). *Urbanity, lifestyle and making sense of the new urban cultural economy: Notes from Auckland, New Zealand*. *Urban Studies*, 40, 1699-1724.
- Law, L. (2002). Defying disappearance: Cosmopolitan public spaces in Hong Kong. *Urban Studies*, 39, 1625-1645.
- Le Prestre, P., & Stoett, P. (Eds.). (2006). *Bilateral ecopolitics: Continuity and change in Canadian-American environmental relations*. Aldershot, UK: Ashgate.
- Lee, G. (2009). *Sinopolis: "Chineseness" and the Modern Chinese City*. Northampton: Royaume-Uni.
- Lee, K., & Carter, S. (2005). *Global marketing management: Changes, challenges and new strategies*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Lefaivre, L. (2003). *Critical regionalism: Architecture and identity in a globalized world*. Munich, NY: Prestel.
- Lesage, D., van de Graaf, T., & Westphal, K. (2010). *Global energy governance in a multipolar world*. Farnham, UK: Ashgate.
- Licka, L., & Roeher, D. (2008). Globalization and landscape architecture. *Landscape Journal*, 27, 319-332.
- Lunney, D., Dickman, C., & Burgin, S. (Eds.). (2002). *A clash of paradigms: Community and research-based conservation*. Mosman, Australia: Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales.
- MacKinnon, D., & Cumbers, A. (2007). *Introduction to economic geography: Globalization, uneven development and place*. Harlow, UK: Prentice Hall.
- Malague, I., & Yokohari, M. (2007). Urbanization process and the changing agricultural landscape pattern in the urban fringe of Metro Manila, Philippines. *Environment & Urbanization*, 19, 191-206.
- Mander, J., & Goldsmith, E. (Eds.). (1996). *The case against the global economy: And for a turn toward the local*. San Francisco, CA: Sierra Club Books.
- Martinelli, A., & Midttun, A. (2010). Globalization and governance for sustainability. *Corporate Governance*, 10, 6-17.
- Maskus, K. E. (2008). *Intellectual property, growth and trade*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Elsevier.
- McKinstry, R. B., Jr., Ripp, C., & Lisy, E. (Eds.). (2006). *Biodiversity conservation handbook: State, local, and private protection of biological diversity*. Washington, DC: Environmental Law Institute.
- McLaren, P. (2005). *Teaching against global capitalism and the new imperialism: A critical pedagogy*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Mendieta, E. (2007). *Global fragments: Globalizations, Latinamericanisms, and critical theory*. Albany, NY: McGraw-Hill.
- Moore, A. C. (1998). *The powers of preservation: New life for urban historic places*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.
- Morgenstern, R. D., & Portney, P. R. (Eds.). (2004). *New approaches on energy and the environment: Policy advice for the president*. Washington, DC: Resources for the Future.
- Mudambi, R., Navarra, P., & Sobbrío, G. (Eds.). (2003). *Economic welfare, international business and global institutional change*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar.
- Musacchio, L. (2009). The scientific basis for the design of landscape sustainability: A conceptual framework for translational landscape research and practice of designed landscapes and the six Es of landscape sustainability. *Landscape Ecology*, 24, 993-1013.
- Narula, R. (2003). *Globalization & technology: Interdependence, innovation systems and industrial policy*. Cambridge, UK: Polity.
- Ndubisi, F. (2008). Sustainable regionalism: Evolutionary framework and prospects for managing metropolitan landscapes. *Landscape Journal*, 27, 51-68.
- Nelson, L., & Seager, S. (2005). *Joni A companion to feminist geography*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Nesbitt, K. (Ed.). (1996). *Theorizing a new agenda for architecture: An anthology of architectural theory 1965-1995*. New York, NY: Princeton Architectural Press.
- Newman, E., Thakur, R., & Tirman, J. (Eds.). (2006). *Multilateralism under challenge: Power, international order, and structural change*. Tokyo, Japan: United Nations University Press.
- Oberthür, S. (1999). *The Kyoto Protocol: International climate policy for the 21st century*. Berlin, NY: Springer.
- O'Loughlin, J., Staeheli, L., & Greenbergs, E. (2004). *Globalization and its outcomes*. New York, NY: Guilford.
- O'Neil, P. H. (2007). *Essentials of comparative politics*. New York, NY: W. W. Norton.
- Ostry, S., & Nelson, R. R. (1995). *Techno-nationalism and technoglobalism: Conflict and cooperation*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution.
- Oxford English Dictionary (2nd ed.). (2000). Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Palacios, J. J. (2004). Corporate citizenship and social responsibility in a globalized world. *Citizenship Studies*, 8, 383-402.
- Pattnayak, S. R. (1996). *Globalization, urbanization, and the state: Selected studies in contemporary Latin America*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

- Perfecto, I., & Vandermeer, J. (2008). *Biodiversity conservation in tropical agroecosystems*. Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Pope, A., & Kraft, P. M. (2004). *Eco-metropolis: Tourism of the urban ecology*. Houston, TX: Rice University.
- Popkewitz, T. S. (Ed.). (2000). *Educational knowledge: Changing relationships between the state, civil society, and the educational community*. Albany: State University of New York Press.
- Roche, N., & Whitehead, J. (Eds.). (2005). *The art of governance: Boards in the performing arts*. New York, NY: Theatre Communications Group.
- Rodwin, L., & Sanyal, B. (Eds.). (2000). *The profession of city planning: Changes, images, and challenges, 1950-2000*. New Brunswick, NJ: Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey.
- Rondinelli, D. A., & Berry, M. A. (2000). Environmental citizenship in multinational corporations: Social responsibility and sustainable development. *European Management Journal*, 18, 70-84.
- Rosen, E. (2007). *The culture of collaboration: Maximizing time, talent and tools to create value in the global economy* (1st ed.). San Francisco, CA: Red Ape Publishing.
- Rossi, I. (Ed.). (2007). *Frontiers of globalization research: Theoretical and methodological approaches*. New York, NY: Springer Science & Business Media.
- Roy, A., & AlSayyad, N. (Eds.). (2004). *Urban informality: Transnational perspectives from the Middle East, Latin America, and South Asia*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.
- Sakamoto, Y. (Ed.). (1994). *Global transformation: Challenges to the state system*. Tokyo, Japan: United Nations University Press.
- Sassen, S. (1988). *The mobility of labor and capital: A study in international investment and labor flow*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Sassen, S. (1991). *The global city: New York, London, Tokyo*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Sassen, S. (1996). *Losing control? Sovereignty in an age of globalization*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press.
- Sassen, S. (2001). *Global networks, linked cities*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Sassen, S. (2006). *Territory, authority rights: From Medieval to global assemblages*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Sassen, S. (Ed.). (2007). *Deciphering the global: Its scales, spaces and subjects*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Scham, S. A., & LaBianca, O. S. (Eds.). (2006). *Connectivity in antiquity: Globalization as a long-term historical process*. London, England: Oakville.
- Scherr, S. J., & McNeely, J. A. (Eds.). (2007). *Farming with nature: The science and practice of Ecoagriculture*. Washington, DC: Island Press.
- Schmickle, W. E. (2007). *The politics of historic districts: A primer for grassroots preservation*. Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press.
- Schularick, M., & Steger, T. M. (2010). Financial integration, investment, and economic growth: Evidence from two eras of financial globalization. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 92, 756-768.
- Scott, A. J. (2001). *Global city-regions: Trends, theory, policy*. Cambridge, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Smith, D. A., Solinger, D. J., & Topik, S. C. (Eds.). (1999). *States and sovereignty in the global economy*. London, England: Routledge.
- Somayaji, S., & Somayaji, G. (Eds.). (2006). *Sociology of globalisation: Perspectives from India*. Jaipur, India: Rawat Publications.
- Sommer, D. (Ed.). (2006). *Cultural agency in the Americas*. Durham: Duke University Press.
- Stallings, B. (2010). Globalization and labor in four developing regions: An institutional approach. *Studies in Comparative International Development*, 45, 127-150.
- Steinitz, C. (2004). From project to global: On landscape planning and scale. *Landscape Review*, 9(2), 104-116.
- Stiglitz, J. E. (2002). *Globalization and its discontents*. New York, NY: W. W. Norton.
- Stiglitz, J. E. (2007). *Making globalization work*. New York, NY: W. W. Norton.
- Stiglitz, J. E., & Muet, P. (2001). *Governance, equity and global markets*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- Stimson, R. J. (2006). *Regional economic development: Analysis and planning strategy* (2nd ed.). Berlin, Germany: Springer.
- Stubbs, R., & Underhill, G. R. D. (Eds.). (2000). *Political economy and the changing global order*. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Oxford University Press.
- Swaffield, S., & Primdahl, J. (Eds.). (2010). *Globalisation and agricultural landscapes: Change patterns and policy trends in developed countries*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Swett, R. N. (2005). *Leadership and advocacy through design* [Video Recording]. Berkeley: College of Environmental Design at the University of California.
- Taylor, A., & Thomas, C. (Eds.). (1999). *Global trade and global social issues*. London, England: Routledge.
- Thayer, R. L., Jr. (2008). The world shrinks, the world expands: Information, energy, and relocalization. *Landscape Journal*, 27, 9-22.
- Tilley, C. (Ed.). (2006). *Handbook of material culture*. London, England: Sage.
- Tzonis, A., & Lefaivre, L. (2003). *Critical regionalism: Architecture and identity in a globalized world*. Munich, Germany: Prestel.
- Umbach, M., & Hüppauf, B. (Eds.). (2005). *Vernacular modernism: Heimat, globalization, and the built environment*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- United Nations Poverty and Development Division. (1999). *Economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific*. New York, NY: The United Nations.
- van Agtmael, A. W. (2007). *The emerging markets century: How a new breed of world-class companies is overtaking the world*. New York, NY: Free Press.
- van Kersbergen, K., Lieshout, R. H., & Lock, G. (Eds.). (1999). *Expansion and fragmentation: Internationalization, political change and the transformation of the nation-state*. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Amsterdam University Press.
- Van Koppen, B. C. P. (2004). *Formal water rights in rural Tanzania: Deepening the dichotomy?* Colombo, Sri Lanka: International Water Management Institute.
- Vanaik, A. (Ed.). (2007). *Selling US wars*. Northampton, MA: Olive Branch Press.
- Vellinga, M. (Ed.). (2000). *The dialectics of globalization: Regional responses to world economic processes—Asia, Europe, and Latin America in comparative perspective*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

- Vig, N. J., & Kraft, M. E. (Eds.). (2000). *Environmental policy: New directions for the twenty-first century* (4th ed.). Washington, DC: CQ Press.
- Viquar, S., Broudehoux, A., Sinha, A., & Shwayri, S. (1998). *Global transformations in traditional urban settings* (Traditional Dwellings and Settlements Working Paper Series, Vol. 102). Berkeley, CA: International Association for the Study of Traditional Environments.
- Vulliamy, G., Webb, R., Sarja, A., & Hämäläinen, S. (2006). Globalization and leadership and management: A comparative analysis of primary schools in England and Finland. *Research Papers in Education*, 21, 407-432.
- Waisbord, S. (2010). The pragmatic politics of media reform: Media movements and coalition-building in Latin America. *Global Media and Communication*, 6, 133-153.
- Wankel, C. (Ed.). (2008). *21st century management: A reference handbook*. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.
- Welton, N., & Wolf, L. (Eds.). (2001). *Global uprising: Confronting the tyrannies of the 21st century—Stories from a new generation of activists*. Gabriola Island, British Columbia, Canada: New Society Publishers.
- World Health Organization. (2006). *Globalization*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved from <http://www.who.int/trade/glossary/story043/en/index.html>
- Wu, F. (2009). Neo-urbanism in the making under China's market transition. *City*, 13, 418-431.
- Wu, G., & Lansdowne, H. (2009). *Socialist China, capitalist China: Social tension and political adaptation under economic globalization*. London, England: Routledge.
- Zhang, J., Xu, L., Zhang, X., Yi, P., & Jian, M. (2010, October 8-10). *ICLEM 2010: Logistics for sustained economic development: Infrastructure, information, integration*. Proceedings of the 2010 International Conference of Logistics Engineering and Management, Chengdu, China.
- Zhang, X. (Ed.). (2001). *Whither China? Intellectual politics in contemporary China*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.
- Zhao, X., & Belk, R. W. (2008). Advertising consumer culture in 1930s Shanghai: Globalization and localization in Yuefenpai. *Journal of Advertising*, 37(2), 45-56.
- Zonis, M., Lefkovitz, D., & Wilkin, S. (2003). *The kimchi matters: Global business and local politics in a crisis-driven world*. Chicago, IL: Agate Publishing.

### Author Biography

**Robert R. Hewitt** is an associate professor of landscape architecture at Clemson University, whose scholarly interests include globalization, international education, and international practice in landscape architecture. He has authored more than 30 peer-reviewed articles, has co-chaired three international conferences, and his work has been cited or reviewed in more than 60 national and international publications. He is the recipient of more than 25 honors and awards for teaching research and service, including Rome Prize finalist.