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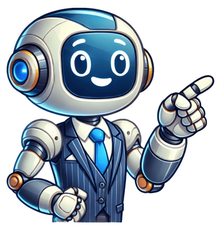

Descargar libro la tierra es plana thomas friedman gratis

That's Friedman's reputation. Then the only real option to absorb a shock would be greater borrowing by the government at the reduced interest rates available to them from market being lax…Clearly, focusing on debt-to-GDP figures and enforcing strict limits seemed the best way to overcome the problems of an EMU that is not a Federal union.Plenty of Gaps in Financial RegulationHowever, some of the gaps as far as Banking and Financial system was concerned was ignored for too long in all this concern for Fiscal discipline. Friedman spends countless pages praising Walmart, as if it were still a shining example of innovation, yet in the current era, the company is hardly at the forefront of anyone's mind. A dreamy euro-federalist vision is thus put forth, and it is hoped that it does not bring forth much derision from the realist among the viewers!All this can thus be connected back to the idea of globalization with a hope that eventually we might achieve similar results for the world as a whole. No matter how many virtual conference rooms you have, in a flat world it's still going to take forever to get material goods moved from China to the US, unlike our current round model; later he even starts to talk about how some parts of the world are unflat, ow, my head -- but still, his point remains: digitization, miniaturization, virtualization, and personalization have conspired to make our planet very small indeed, metaphorically speaking. Though I can't speak for the second half of the book, he does an excellent job of telling the stories of Wal-Mart, of outsourcing in India, of China's rise, and so on. He hypothesize it is companies who innovate in using this new internet infrastructure in new and meaningful ways that will get ahead. And, if you're bummed out, as "Casca" appears to be in another review, that you couldn't start your own airline, you've missed the point again. Hence the European Project was to be the front-runner, the trail-blazer, the avant-garde, etc.The video above is a lecture/discussion, wherein I argue that this European project was conceived as a roadmap to a fully integrated union that will replicate a US of A in Europe; and how the EU compromised on the tougher but necessary requirements of such a project and tried to get by with stop-gap solutions like convergence criteria and the like, which, in its turn, were not enforced. Freidman thinks so, though; this book is a thousand good examples that add up to a few coherent theories. Wal-mart seeks to flatten its labor to such an extent that it skimps on paying labor a decent wage and healthcare benefits. Friedman has a way of explaining the world as we know it, but more important what we do not understand that we should. And while he's busy talking about what a great opportunity it is in terms of income and how Indians no longer have to emigrate to have a much improved standard of living and that even those abroad can have access to hometown newspapers ,etc. I had to give this book three stars because I did learn a great deal. Still, even with the author giving thanks to the zombies slaving away in my profession, I found most of this book extremely difficult to digest; mainly due to Tom's insistence to surround his opinions with facts, in an attempt to solidify their righteousness. Friedman had all sorts of good ideas--important stuff--but he's so busy patting himself on the back, telling us what he's going to tell us (or has already told us) and bashing Bush that he just rambles on and on.Reporters are supposed to give readers the essentials plus enough facts to make the story real and enough anecdotes to make it immediate. Yes, we had difficulty, but with our minimal resources the conference did work much of the time where other major corporations with expansive resources had failed. It's so much bigger than that. The book also essentially revolves around the U.S., China, and India, while the responses of other nations to globalization are largely ignored.Ultimately, this book feels like a time capsule from the mid-2000s: outdated, overly simplistic, and, frankly, a waste of time.March 30, 2017Nửa đầu sách hoàn toàn không để lại ấn tượng.Tác giả chỉ nêu lại những thứ rất-quen-thuộc trong thời đại mình: chuỗi cung, mạng máy tính, UPS, outsourcing, insourcing, e-commerce... I especially liked his "Dell Theory of Conflict Prevention". Friedman explores the technological changes as well as the political values which have caused the US to start losing competitiveness to China and India. So in the end the US has a high-trust environment in which risk-taking is encouraged.Chapter eight deals what is lacking in America right now the risks its position as the leader in innovation. Chapter nine deals with the fixes he thinks the US should undertake to fix this issue which includes a political leadership the can galvanize the need for math and science workers, policy that encourages entrepreneurial transferable skill workers which include portable retirement plans, health care (done), govt subsidies to retrain low-wage earners in community colleges to prepare them to enter a more global competitive workforce. He states that in this flattening world, multi-national companies no longer have loyalty to single country because they do business globally. Africa, Ghana, Kenya, and Egypt through simultaneous video conferencing for four days. Another example that he cites is the detente that is occurring in Taiwan and China, due to their manufacturing global supply chain as well as their intertwined economies. Surely no one would be daft enough to compromise their own interest so badly. "It was the job I had always aspired to," he recalled. Friedman makes a statement, maybe backs it up with data, and then gives an example via a full-blown biography on a business or entrepreneur. However, I did grow up in the age when personal computers were first coming into the home. It was a framework that basically said if you want to understand the world today, you have to see it as a constant tension between what was very old in shaping international relations (the passions of nationalism, ethnicity, religion, geography, and culture) and what was very new (technology, the Internet, and the globalization of markets and finance). The failure of the 1996 telecom information act left many US households out of the loop. The first advice is to know its core competencies and focus on that only. Why? Anyone who is involved in anything having to do with technology today should certainly read it. To sum up this weak introduction, I'm hoping the three minutes you spend here save you hours down the road. (See p. From then on, so the story goes, all semblance of fiscal discipline was abandoned.All this meant that problems were only waiting to happen. With no functional monetary policy and toothless fiscal policy (once lending capacity was compromised), Greece had no options but to keep accepting the loans and the conditions.The Dark Future of GrexitAfter this, a few future options for Greece are discussed including the specter of Grexit.Even if it may seem so today, it unlikely that the EU's single market would survive the domino-effect-led implosion, and it would probably be followed by capital controls, trade barriers and, possibly, a return to world of mercantilism!Avoiding the Doomsday; Preventing RadicalismHow to avoid such a scenario? Friedman's writing is at times brilliant: he is a master synthesizer, taking complicated economic, political, technological, and social phenomena and artfully explaining the connections between them all and what that means for the future of our world. It's really good. He talks about the ramifications of a flat world, the ways it can go wrong, how terrorist networks take advantage of the same readily available work force and supply chain that Dell or Infosys does. Also, advertisers can have more targeted audience based on your specific search. Lastly, he prescribes that role models who have made it from disadvantage countries be more visible.January 18, 2009What an excellent book. book_club library march November 25, 2024This book is neither brief nor a comprehensive history; it's simply a dated and uninspiring book that no longer offers anything profound, interesting, or informative. It has no central budget or other means of absorbing asymmetric shocks that hit one or two countries disproportionately. the lax policy response later from the ECB, IMF and the stronger nations of the EU who could have limited the fallout but failed to act decisively.It is true that the deficit countries used the low interest rates unproductively and profligately. THIS book is about something that is too big to suddenly stop because we fear for future generations. For someone who isn't too computer savvy or overly interested in computers in general, the history of the Internet was surprisingly engrossing. It would require straightening the accountability and safety in the financial system, as is already in the works with talks of a "banking union. 421He translates participation in what I would call "ultra-capitalism" as a so-called "cure" for war mongering. I am getting old and so some of these whippersnappers with their new fangled gadgets befuddle me. He admits that the world is not entirely flat, and that it may never become fully flat due to poverty, war, or simple fear. What I find downright offensive in this book though, is the decision to include the word "history" in the title. Amazing read. It's not just "flat world" and the concept of "flattening" or "the coefficient of flatness," it's "Globalization 1.0" and it's 2.0 and 3.0 descendents, it's "In-forming", it's "glocalization," it's, oh, why go on. And unless the euro (and globalization) can be shown to deliver prosperity and well-being, public support for the EU Project (and the Globalization Project) will inexorably ebb away.The eurozone crisis has the potential to destroy the European project. Sé el primero en valorar este libro.Suscríbete a nuestra newsletter y recibe las novedades más interesantes en Economía Jump to ratings and reviewsThe Pulitzer Prize-winning New York Times columnist gives a bold, timely, and surprising picture of the state of globalization in the twenty-first centuryWhen scholars write the history of the world twenty years from now, and they come to the chapter "Y2K to March 2004," what will theysay was the most crucial development? There jobs are likely to stay put because they work locally (servers, garbage collectors, dentist, physicians, nurses). That is, will we see innovation in real estate bubble akin to the tech bubble, if yes, I wonder what that would be? I thought all of his ideas were spot on.He has a great way with words and with breaking concepts down into simple terms. If we truly believe in the principles of capitalist meritocracy that have served America so well, we shouldn't be afraid that more countries get to join the game. The EU has a tiny budget, no power of taxation and no powers to borrow. This flattening made competition even better, and broke down regional differences. He has far too much faith in the magical power of markets to solve problems, breezily dismisses most of the serious objections to the current trends, and refuses to take seriously the social and psychological, in addition to economic, effects of globalization. If you have the capabilities of utilizing that connectivity to further your own business plans, creativity, social life, knowledge, you'd be a fool not to give it a try. It works, and it's flaws can be corrected, as they are in all good sciences; it just takes time. He states oil producing countries are the most undemocratic repressive regimes there is (Iran and Saudi Arabia). Just like any good globalization advocate, he cites off-shoring jobs to China really in the end is good for the US because the jobs oversees keeps jobs here. He cites three types of workers. those who created such a death trap of a currency union, to begin with, followed by the reckless borrowers and the irresponsible lenders of the first decade of EMU2. So the next crisis may well be political. April 8, 2020This book came out when I had already covered Silicon Valley as a journalist and author for several years. Policy wise what does this mean? So politicians in their effort to keep jobs homegrown will be at odds with multi-national business because they just want the cheapest source of labor. We cannot prevent globalization and denial only leaves us unprepared. But although the flattening of the present is good for business, it proposes challenges for government, in that, who are we to support for America should we support small companies that are 100% home grown or should America support multi-nationals that only commits 50% of labor force at home but brings more profits in both for the company as well as giving consumers a break via a greater global supply chain as well as economies of scale?My answer to all of this quandaries is that innovation is the future of America with a large entrepreneurial force so government should foster the environment of innovation as best it can and let the innovators innovate. India had a better access to the new information super-highway than did the average American. The past four of our board meetings have been online with web conferencing software drawing together members from five US states. I see the culmination of Friedman's principles resulting in the American middle class becoming the working poor, whereas his book concludes with his affirming and promising account of a Pulitzer Prize winner dropping his daughter off at an affluent university on a serene September day.April 24, 2008Heads in the sand should read this book!: This began as a response to one of the harsh reviews previously posted, but I figured it'd be just as good as a counterbalance in the review section. Perhaps a footnote or two. Hence, when the crisis hit, the euro zone had no means of giving assistance to countries that got into trouble.A bit of imagination should suffice to see how each of these conditions of integrated markets, contagion and no resilience applies to the globalized international markets as well. The world is flat, oh yes! I see! But how flat is the world again, Mr. Friedman? It wasn't such a big mistake. This is a book-length feature article. This book is not meant to replace TLATOT but rather to build on it and push the arguments forward as the world has evolved." Reading the words "The Lexus and the Olive Tree" so many times was headache-inducing, akin to listening to a CD skipping, without the benefit of hearing one of your preferred bands kicking out the jams. Our participation in the flat world as missions and ministries does not just happen. As the eurozone (or the western world with respect to globalization) integrates further and more intrusively, it is running into a huge potential row about the legitimacy and democratic accountability of its actions. It's not a particularly complicated concept, but Friedman seems to feel the need to drive it home at least once on every single page. As such I considered myself pretty up on the latest technological advances. It's a 300-page book crammed into 635 pages. That is, Free Trade still allows the pie to increase. He has a real talent for taking all these stories out of their silos and blending them together to paint an exhaustingly comprehensive picture of globalization. A great and though provoking read.Displaying 1 - 30 of 3,736 reviewsGet help and learn more about the design. The focus on such fiscal rules had been justified by two beliefs:1. This platform now operates without regard to geography, distance, time, and, in the near future, even language. You can run out of fingers and toes, even if you borrow those of friends and family, counting the times Friedman begins a sentence or phrase with a variation of "something I like to call…" I don't know in the whole history of publishing if there is a writer who claimed coining so many phrases, the majority of which are as pedestrian as they come. The markets are irrational and the international institutional system is built on a willful ignorance of this fact. And mostly, the ideas are great and well-founded.I did get a little squeamish at times, when Friedman's advocacy of free trade borders on trickle-down meritocratic patriotic Republicanisms. The new unified market and banking system under the ECB that was being created could not be said to have any sort of full fledged monetary policy capacity since the ECB was not even given overall responsibility for bank supervision, which stayed at national level, an arrangement that has since been deemed unsatisfactory, with the planned "banking union" giving supervision of most large European banks to the ECB. But with higher standards being slowly forced upon them as an exporter, the benefit will be higher standards of living for their people, and less reliance on the bootleg. So who will and won't be effected in this new world? The key to fixing this issue is to get rid of the totalitarian regimes and somehow get these countries as part of the global supply chain.Friedman states that America needs to still be the beacon of hope to the world by remaining the optimistic dream machine that is our birthright. Every turn of the page made my blood boil to a higher temperature, so after nearly 200 pages, I handed it to Tony and instructed him to sell it. In 2001, we had an international conference gathering people from S. It is lucid, full of relevant and interesting anecdotes, a number of theories and in-depth explanation of causes and effects of globalisation. He takes the first two thirds of the book and puts it into context. While Tom Friedman was busy writing for the New York Times, he claimed to have been sleeping or "otherwise engaged." Well, his previous book the "Lexus and the Olive Tree" is what he claims led him off the trail of globalization. This compels me to warn you of the reasons this review will suck; I am not a celebrated (or even competent) book critic, I also do not read many business books, I am lacking computer knowledge and a general understanding of economic matters, and I've long since allowed my membership to the Flat Earth Society lapse. While describing his 10 Flatteners, Friedman isn't given as much opportunity to state his opinion as he is later, so he does focus more on hard facts. I couldn't disagree more, I'm more of a 'clean your own backyard first' guy, I could never understand extending any sort of help to anyone without knowing that my peeps are taken care of first, and I'm not particularly fond of this change in the world, in which my peeps are pissing away any advantage we once had by spreading the peas too far on the plate. It could be that occasional prosperity might dampen the force of these questions, but in an integrated world crises will surely be more common and so will contagion, and then the only thing that can save the institutions and the whole globalized system is accountability and true democratic legitimacy. It also had no obligation to act as the system's lender of last resort nor was there any sort of deposit-insurance system that was instituted. Since the right-brain kids will inherit this new kingdom, the most important trait is the desire to learn, passion about your chosen field and the innate curiosity to know more. The other problem is Friedman's scope and focus. With his inimitable ability to translate complex foreign policy and economic issues, Friedman explains how the flattening of the world happened at the dawn of the twenty-first century; what it means to countries, companies, communities, and individuals; and how governments and societies can, and must, adapt. We build and maintain all our own systems, but we don't charge for access, sell user information, or run ads. The downside to this is of course the lack of privacy since anyone can look up information on you anytime they want. Dear Patron: Please don't scroll past this. They won't read it. I'm sure the Negative Nellies here would be the first people to point fingers at how little the people in Chinese factories are paid (especially in light of the recent toy scandals), but don't want to know what options they had before they had those supposedly "lousy" factory jobs. Communication between individuals across cultural and geographic boundaries has become easy. The book was updated, revised and re released in April of 2006 so Net Neutrality was a known issue. My second big mistake was deciding to finish reading it after first running aground about half way through and taking a several month sabbatical to read more worthy books. The Internet Archive is working to keep the record straight by recording government websites, news publications, historical documents, and more. Also, he cites the rise of really cheap international communication from the tech bubble and the government telecommunication deregulations act of 1996, that led create oversupply fiberoptic cables, which when the demand did not materialize eventually led cheaper telecommunications for consumers. After reading "The World is Flat", I can safely say that I can't hold a candle to Tommy-Gun Friedman in terms of sheer ability to incessantly babble on about the same points; often, he not only beats a horse to death, but rolls it over, and eventually gives it what some have called the 'dead horse' treatment, unless, of course, the point he's mulling over is firmly rooted in logic and runs counter to his beliefs, at which point he'll quickly gloss over it and dismiss it by citing a far-fetched example which couldn't be given any more credence than the ultimate exception to the rule. But now former third world countries and/or failed dictator states are finally being given the opportunity that they could not possibly have taken before due to doomed philosphies: they can begin to think globally and come out of the dark ages, where once the only "saviour" someone believed they needed was spoonfed to them from birth, but really only an internal salve against raging poverty and/or oppression. photo from wallpaper-gallery.netJune 17, 2020No longer using this website, but I'm leaving up old reviews. We cannot have true globalization with only markets running it, just like couldn't have had any sort of true democracy if it was merely laissez-faire that guaranteed it.Global Federalism…?The eurozone and the globalizing world should look to the United States and ask itself: why does the prospect of default by one state not call into question the existence of the dollar? Even though the trends remain the same, it is amazing how dated this book has become just 2 years after it was published due to the global financial crisis and the continued advancement of technology. I find it irritating that he fails to decode the euphemisms that his executive interviewees commonly use, such as Wal-Mart's CEO referring to its "low-cost business culture" (which means no healthcare for employees). (And never a word about the exponential difference between CEOs and the lowest paid employee). So, he asked what kind of people will succeed in this new environment? In a book review for The Village Voice, Edward Said criticized what he saw as a naive, arrogant, and orientalist account of the Israel–Palestine conflict in Friedman's From Beirut to Jerusalem.In January 1995, Friedman took over the New York Times Foreign Affairs column. The intrusions are inevitable and lack of democratic control only precipitates fear and distrust from the out-group countries, which happen to be most of the world!The eurozone's financial system was sufficiently integrated to spread contagion, but not integrated enough to provide resilience. He inserts hundreds of personal anecdotes that quickly wore on my patience, especially the dozen or so where he feels the need to remind us repeatedly that his daughter Orly went to Yale (the fact that I remember her name tells you how many times it was mentioned). Friedman relies heavily on anecdotal evidence, with little critical analysis of the negative impacts of a globalized economy. It's good that high caste Indians have a better standard of living but we're still seeing the standards improve for the people at the top and not much change for everyone else.He talks about Wal-Mart's "just in time" model of business and in his penultimate chapter he does address some of the problems. Translating complex foreign policy and economic issues, he explains how the flattening of the world happened at the dawn of the twenty-first century; what it means to countries, companies, communities, and individuals; how governments and societies can, and must, adapt; and why terrorists want to stand in the way.Colón informó a su rey y a su reina de la redondez de la Tierra y pasó a la historia como el primer descubridor de dicho fenómeno. The fight to stem global warming will no doubt come with a price (higher priced hybrid cars and other associated costs of being "green"), but in the end, our descendants will live vastly different lives centuries from now because of it. According to Friedman, the US as a country is rightly poised to take advantage of this new world because, we have open and flexibility that is hard to duplicate by other countries. Những vấn nạn toàn cầu hóa gây ra vẫn còn rất nóng, đặc biệt vấn đề Trung Đông, môi trường.Nói chung là thỏa mãn.May 23, 2009The flat piece of work was further flattened by the fact that Thomas Friedman thinks to think that his readers' brains are as flat as his metaphor. If it's still on your to-read list, do yourself a favor and remove it.The book oversimplifies key issues and fails to address the complexities and inequalities that globalization often creates. If you find our work useful, please pitch in. But I don't think that came with everyone's copy.September 25, 2008Detailed, thorough, and very informative. Slow growth and high unemployment have been radicalizing politics and intensifying rejection of both national and European politicians. The people who are most likely to take advantage of this phenomenon are people of the diaspora who left their countries in search of better opportunities abroad.Chapter thirteen deals with Friedman's theory of how global supply chain in the 21st century will be a deterrent to war (conflict prevention). Sobre el libro En "La Tierra es plana", el aclamado columnista del New York Times, Thomas L. But this plan didn't take into account the irrationality of markets flush with overconfidence and easy money in the pre-2008 global economyDiscipline the Markets!Greece was plainly bankrupt. I believe He is presenting us with both opportunities and tools to do exactly that, but we will have to commit to take a lead in this. Friedman explains to us, over and over, how globalization has effectively turned the world into a very very small place -- I was okay with his metaphor of a flat world at first, but over time it started to irritate me. There is also a growing gap between the best public schools and the worst public schools due to it largely being a product of propertty local taxes. He states that the reason Bush was unpopular internationally was during his presidency he was seen as exporting fear not hope. The question now is does this extend to all sectors or is it true only for start-up sectors? What mechanism can it have?Moreover, the ECB's one-size-fits-all interest rates (and exchange rates) is a one-size-fits-none arrangement - at the same time is might be too low for Germany and other strong economies and too high for weak Mediterranean countries like Greece with debt problems, or, at other times too low for overheating countries like Greece, but too high for Germany. This flattened world is readily available. The other group of people that need to read this, or really any book like this, are those cretins who troll, lurk and spew upon the comment section of "news" articles online. I consider myself well-read on a couple of sub-themes he touched and he was spot-on with his facts and insights. The world has rapidly changed, and the capacity to communicate with my international team is easier and more accessible than ever before. The point is that we now live in a world that's more connected than at any point in the history of mankind, and we're only going to become MORE connected as time goes on. Even if the the financial panic is kept in abeyance, the economic and political crises may well deepen. Friedman states examples 2002 India and Pakistan nuclear showdown that was eventually defused because India noticed that besides the more obvious nuclear threat of Pakistan, to go to war with Pakistan would have destroyed their IT economy. Can You Chip In?Dear Patron: Please don't scroll past this. A sub- or lead-project under that was the European Union. For someone to present a book alluding to the representation of facts, I'd expect it to be less subjective, instead Friedman carries his bias to ridiculous lengths and basically looks like a novice with his ceaseless slander of the current regime. I think the US government should favor small and medium-size business more and more because this is where innovation occurs the most as well as jobs are usually going to be more local instead of international. In addition, his constant self-insertion into the narrative is also tiresome and distracting. Specifically, we have the best research universities on earth and we have the most research universities on earth, we have the capital markets in the world in the NYSE and Nasdaq that reward companies on it who are the most innovative by infusion of cash as well as stringent IP laws to reward innovators who have products that the market wants. Todos los libros pertenecen a dichos autores. This book is an update on globalization, its history, successes, and discontents. The losses would thus fall on those that lent the money to uncreditworthy countries.This would have hurt the bad lenders early and made them more wary of speculation (contaminated by plenty of moral hazard!). With such a high probability of failure here, you might be wondering why you should read this review. The EU experiment has much significance it the grander scheme of things on how the world will look like a century or so from now and the best sort of effort has to be made to make it work, even at the cost of some sovereignty or pride.The World is Not FlatAnd, one last thing: Before someone asks, "Why review this book for discussing all this?", let me answer:Friedman argued that the world is flat — because of Globalization.However this whole argument would indicate that the world is not flat, because Globalization is not complete, it is not even past the first leg of the race. They are the modern version of every family's uncle from the good ol' days who would show up at family events and holidays seemingly for the sole purpose of annoying everyone else while starting an argument with another alpha male about politics, religion, economics and any other myriad of topics that most sane people know is off-limits around family and friends you wish to retain as such. This new edition is the author's account of the great changes taking place in our time, as lightning-swift advances in technology and communications put people all over the globe in touch as never before, creating an explosion of wealth in India and China, and challenging the rest of us to run even faster just to stay in place. Globalization isn't just about Americans losing jobs. I mean, read chapters 1-4, then just pick and choose what interests you in the middle, and then read 15-17 because those actually say something new. September 24, 2007The premise is that due in large part to technology the world is becoming flatter. Friedman, prestigioso experto en política internacional y economía, es uno de los periodistas más respetados e influyentes del mundo. The best part of the book and, for me, it's only enduring redeeming value is its bookmark, a Valentine's Day card, handmade by my fiancée. The way I see it, it behooves multi-national firms to go international because it is the cheapest way for them to become more efficient and grow. Globalization has to be built on democratization and not merely on ships or aviation fuel.That then was a bloated summary of a video which is in fact much simpler and non-technical. 10. That is homegrown labor will lose out but not the companies that hire them. Friedman, explora la era transformadora desde el cambio de milenio hasta marzo de 2004, ... Thomas L. Solving the problems of a war-ridden world by uniting it through trade. And for anyone else, it is a good insight into how quickly the world is changing, right under everyone's noses.May 28, 2008I think this book represents what is wrong with a generation of baby boomers. Đặc biệt thích đoạn tác giả miêu tả mối quan hệ TQ và Mỹ: Ban đầu tôi sợ sói, sau này tôi khiêu vũ cùng sói và ngay bây giờ tôi muốn trở thành sói.12 năm sau ngày sách ra mắt, dù kỷ nguyên số đang diễn ra cực mạnh, công cụ hôm nay sẽ lỗi thời vào ngày mai nhưng Thế Giới Phẳng dường như không quá cũ. Redundancy is one of the book's signature features so updating and expanding it only compounds the sins of this feature. The long-standing guarantee of a middle class life in America is disappearing, and our sense of entitlement to it needs to catch up. (đúng tinh thần "Tóm lược Lịch sử Thế giới TK XXI" - nhiều quá không nhớ nổi ^^!).Người đọc thì chán còn tác giả thì kể như "OMG! I have never seen anything like it before. I will report more at out next meeting, so do come prepared. But this book annoyed the hell out of me, and it only got worse as it went on.Not to say I wouldn't recommend it. 4. Even a service-based economy is still an economy. Because China has the cheapest and most populace population in the world, they will be a target for cheap good manufacturing for decades to come. But a lower profit margin, also means they have to cater their services to more middle class population instead of a lower middle class. I found his thesis that bubbles are good for innovation an intriguing concept. Because of this, it took me about six months to read, was constantly inspiring me to nap, and was just generally twice as long as it needed to be. The advantage of this is that it makes countries think twice about going to war (specifically countries like India/Pakistan and China/Taiwan) because they know if they screw up the global supply chain companies will be extremely wary of ever investing in that country again. We also have amazing venture capital support for the most promising companies and flexible labor laws so the flow of labor goes to where it is needed. That, inside a single currency union with a common exchange rate, monetary policy, interlinked interest rates and market integrated enough to cause contagion concerns, the fiscally irresponsible were less likely to be castigated by markets that might otherwise loose confidence and move away from investing in countries/currencies in danger of running into problems of high inflation or debt.2. That such a country that got into trouble would not be able to devalue currency or adopt lose money policies, and would also not enjoy the sorts of automatic transfers that operate in federal countries. DescargarLibro.gratis no contiene enlaces para descargar libros, bajar ebooks o leer pdf y epub online con derechos de copyright. Anti-EU, anti-immigrant and anti-establishment parties of all colors are on the rise. It covers a lot of ground. So, I eventually decided to write a book that would explain the framework through which I was looking at the world. And last but not least, politically, the US is stable. This is just one of my recent favorites!July 29, 2008Holy sh... I can sum up Friedman's historical account in one long, crappy sentence: "computer technology became big business and assisted every industry in reaching all corners of the globe, while changing the way everything was done and everyone's life, and the goddam rotten Bush administration is screwing it all up." This may or may not be true, but at the same time, for every issue which Friedman feels is impeding the stampeding march of technological advancement and globalization, he dumps the blame squarely on the front door of 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. The concentrated nature of the Eurozone crisis and the fact that it is a rich-country problem, with all the proportional additional limelight allows us to see in that microcosm what half-baked globalization has done to the haves and have-nots among the nations of the world. Remember, God has been speaking to us over the past two years about the value of communications and over the past three years about healing our nervous system. Hardly "everyman." The book has a lot to say about what CEOs and entrepreneurs can do to stay competitive (mainly keep innovating, not exactly a new idea) but there is very little about what the rest of us can do besides "continue to try to make ourselves employable."He proposes that companies make sure their employees are employable and in return employees give their loyalty. The madness was to believe that these benefits could be obtained on the cheap, without the political constraints, economic flexibility, financial transfers and risk-sharing mechanisms of genuine integrated markets, i.e., federations.Clearly the answer is in some sort of Federalism, not only for the Eurozone, but also for the world? The very fact that Friedman addresses the dark side of globalization in the book (and in related audio programs and interviews he's done over the last year or more) should indicate that he's well aware of the fall-out, but knows it's inevitable AND surmountable as more and more countries develop a middle class, even if it's a middle class build on knock-offs like China's. It's worth reading, even if Friedman makes you as angry as he made me, because at the least it brings up some issues that people should really start thinking about more carefully.September 13, 2007I consider myself a bit of a tech-nerd. He also proposes to continue the US pro immigration policies toward people who are smart PhD so they can innovate and their kids can innovate in the US. And the whole project depends on this legitimacy not being challenged. They are the people who see the need in this ever increasing pie and plug the need. Here he shows how and why globalization has accelerated, and demystifies the new flat world for readers, allowing them to make sense of the often bewildering scene unfolding before their eyes. This crazy period changed the world with new flattened competition, only the result was more flattening than anyone imagined. As far as this being a "history" of the 21st century, this book is a complete fucking failure. Maybe trade and interdependence will get the world to behave. 496: "The inspirational power of a local business success story is incalculable: There is no greater motivator for the poor than looking at one of their own who makes it big and saying: "If she can do it, I can do it.'") But his heart is in the right place, I think. Businesses were wired, but homes were not in the US. Getting rich quick off some online gimmick that serves no benefit to humanity is completely awesome, participants in internet sex of any sort are filthmongers and the scourge of the Information Age. Friedman states that developing countries with the best chance to succeed in this new world need to be culturally tolerant and accepting of outside influences and change to what the world's best practices are. The real crime in all this is that they don't usually know what the fuck they're talking about. Because people embedded in major global supply chains don't want to fight old-time wars anymore. This book explains (in laymens terms I could understand) that technology is changing the world on an almost daily basis and only the nations that are able to keep up will be able to compete in the new economy. And for kids, imagination really comes from a sense of play. ¿Cuál es la razón del éxito de « La tierra es plana »?. Friendships, partnerships, ministry, and prayer can be sustained to some degree through this new flat world.8. The good news is that technology has opened new vistas of communication and broken down centuries old barriers to the gospel. I gave it six weeks and 350 pages, but in the end I couldn't take any more. Sure, it comes with a price, but what doesn't? So this allows suppliers to be global in their reach.Eighthly, Friedman talks about UPS being the global supply chain manager for small to medium size business thereby allowing any company in the world to act as if it is a big multi-national firm with their own global supply chain. THAT's the only useful function of most religions and many political systems, but that's another book altogether. Also, throughout "The World is Flat" author Tommy Friedman will also confess to his own lacking credentials, which are almost identical to my own except for his repeated and humble confession he's a Pulitzer Prize-winning writer, so he's willing to tackle the important issue of the flattening of the world in a 600-page tome largely regarded as a masterpiece (presumably by people with no real world experience, who have just started their first job and have finally gotten some sort of hint about the way the business world works, or who are aspiring to land that first, comfy office job after graduating from the fast-food/retail minor leagues). The second convergence event change company culture from heirachial to much more collaborative nature. It is all about the intersection of the two."Displaying 1 - 30 of 3,736 reviewsMay 29, 2017An oldie but a goodie; this non-fiction book was popular a few years ago (2005). I learned a lot of random things about various companies. P.S. I'm new to goodreads so i will have plenty more reviews to come. While he was trying to argue that the Internet will eventually bring more income equality it seemed to me that it made the rich richer and the poor were still left behind. Everybody seems to have an indisputable, unshakable opinion that they take for fact and which they feel the need to spray all over the internet. Besides, it would also prevent the easy radicalization of politics that happen in countries where the citizens have to endure clear and present hardship even as neighboring nationals seem to living in prosperity. This is good for investors and capital in general because capital always seek to be more efficient in its use, but bad for labor. You don't say!Maybe it's just me being a grad student for too long, but I prefer my nonfiction books to have a list of references. I find his excessive focus on globalization's winners--India and China--disingenuous and his almost complete lack of any reference to Latin America and Africa disturbing. If you don't believe it, this is a book you definitely should read.These are my quick thoughts:1. Can You Chip In? P.S. Flat.September 24, 2008Truth can be a little scary. While Tom Friedman was in Bangalore, my family and I were in Delhi working with new leaders of campus ministries from India, Thailand, Nepal, Korea, Mexico, Kenya, and the USA. But this also means that education in the US needs to be tops to compete with the world; but unlike India and China, I think experiential learning perhaps in the summer time is equally important to feed children's imagination. And with this "flattening" of the globe, which requires us to run faster in order to stay in place, has the world gotten too small and too fast for human beings and their political systems to adjust in a stable manner? As we can see the same concerns are present if we examine the international institutions such as WTO, IMF and the United Nations. And the eurozone has no budget at all, even a modest one, that could make transfers when countries suffer a downturn in the form of unemployment insurances, etc.This would protect countries hit by the flaws of EU to escape the worst of the problems that afflict its citizens such as high unemployment. While it is nice to see Friedman show proper respect to the badasses working in a supply chain capacity, it is somewhat nullified that at after any tidbit he learns, he pulls off the can-you-believe-it! schtick as an exclamation point. It's by turns inspiring, scary, and tediously bloated. The bubble burst, but the hardwire cables remained at pennies on the dollar. If globalization is really so huge and so fast, then pretending that the same--or worse--is not going to happen is just stupid.Second, Friedman talks a lot about nations like India, China, and the U.S. with detailed policy critiques and prescriptions, but he seems to miss the logical result of globalization: the death of the nation-state. And on. Lagging economy: Ditto. But the train is leaving the station and we will need to run fast to catch it. Thirdly, the uploading (open-source revolution, blogging, podcasting) advent allowed anyone who wanted to be the author of their content to be an author and actually send it via internet all around the world.One thing that strikes me about what Friedman describes is the unintentional consequences that occurs from entrepreneurship/innovation. Friedman is also very big on the idea of globalization as an economic equalizer. He was a favorite columnist of mine. This is how Friedman points out how the flat world for those who get it right. It carried Peter Lisagor. Although this is bad for Wal-mart employees, this is great for Wal-mart consumers (especially lower middle class), global supply chain, and most importantly it shareholders because their profit margins are high. Friedman is really talking about huge cultural shifts that are occuring which are leading to the US losing it's place as the world leader. Go read a blog.August 19, 2010Friedman's basic thesis is that the internet revolution has shifted globalization from the era of multi-national companies to now accessible individuals, thus making the world citizens more egalitarian in terms of their opportunities. When the bubble eventually bursts, investors who invested in the bubble will get hurt but it creates such a cheap commodity that eventually consumers will benefit from it. He proposes that US corporation use their size advantages to be better stewards of society such as provide employees continuing education so their skills will be up-to-date and not stagnate and thus irrelevant in a flat society. I think the coolest capability in this chapter was the wireless capability in having your wireless phone be your credit card, future ID card too.In his third chapter, Friedman talks about the three convergence of the world is flat. The one who will lose out will be the low-skilled laborers whose job will outsourced to India or offshored to China because they have thousands of low-skilled laborers. But, countries that are not part of the global supply chain in the 21st century such as countries in the middle east and Africa. Now the West is no longer the great force in globalization; the forces that are flattening and shrinking the world are empowering individuals around the world, including those in remote and traditionally un-developed countries.3. A friend and former Youth With A Mission staff person in Madison, WI returned from Chennai a few years ago with exciting vision for a new web development business. Fourthly, companies need to be able to collaborate with other companies in order to add value to what they are selling. Friedman admits that only .2% of Indians are employed in the technological industry he was so happily touting just a few chapters before. It's a miracle!" =.=Những phần còn lại rất hay, bớt cường điệu hơn, đa phần về nước Trung Quờ như cạnh tranh, tài nguyên, chiến tranh, chuỗi cung ứng. This book had all the makings of an outstanding essay or two or three very good Sunday Times magazine features. Even if you have been aware of it, this book is worth a skim. We'd end up with more expensive oranges in Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanian lands that weren't utilized to their fullest potential. It was somewhat controversial at the time. The oversupply created price wars with a great boon to consumers. Using an approach the layman can understand, Friedman chronicles an event which took place (the flattening of the world, so to speak) right under our noses. I used to grab the paper from the front step and read it on the living room floor."Friedman has been the Times's Foreign Affairs columnist since 1995, traveling extensively in an effort to anchor his opinions in reporting on the ground. Greece paid a disproportionate price of the US' regulatorial slackness and the 2008 crisis, so did many others across the globe. It offers a number of insights and a number of viewpoints. Hell, even the terrorists have done it! It's not about running down to your bank for $100 million loans. They want to make just-in-time deliveries of goods and services — and enjoy the rising standards of living that come with that." — The World Is Flat, p. Our policies should try to soften the impact of globalization for those affected and prepare our people for the new economy. And the flattening of the world wont happen unless we aim for real globalization, unless the race is fully run, all the hurdles jumped.The world needs a lot more flattening to even out the very rough edges — the edges that cut all too easily. Thomas Friedman's writng style is intelligent yet non-condescending. "I am a big believer in the saying 'If you don't go, you don't know.' I tried to do two things with the column when I took it over. By "flat" he means super-interconnected through technology, communications, trade, etc. And by examining that, it is hoped that we might also see that the solutions to globalization is perhaps not less but more of the dosage, undiluted.So, here, with a bit of shameless self-promotion, is the video. The slanted journalism is a major drawback, and Tommy's maligning political entities appears to stop with the Bush Administration and the Republican party, as he quotes several "wise" Democrat congressmen throughout. The forces are already in play to legitimize much of what Friedman has outlined in the book, and so much the better we'll all be for it. Please help me improve by sharing feedback! :)Caveat: The rest of this review wont make much sense without first watching the video…Detail:A single global market and complete economic integration would mean that the countries would be too tied in with each other to ever even consider further internecine warfare. That was the project of globalization. Friedman is an internationally renowned author, reporter, and, columnist—the recipient of three Pulitzer Prizes and the author of six bestselling books, among them From Beirut to Jerusalem and The World Is Flat. I think Friedman should write an updated version and instead of calling it The World is Flat he should call it The World is Fu**ed.2. The book is probably 300 pages too long (I read the expanded and revised version), but it is a relatively quick read. The American 21st century really belongs to the right-brained people of the world.America and Free Trade - Even though the forces outsourcing and offshoring to India and China have arrived because of Free Trade, Friedman feels that David Ricardo thesis of comparative advantage still holds true. If you made it to page 629 in the 2006 version (bonus flatness!), you might have noticed that Friedman approvingly quotes Stanley Fischer as saying that "one good example is worth a thousand theories." Uh, what? Instead, we have to find ways to make what already works, work better, so that future generations from ALL walks of life and from ALL countries can partake in better economies, and freer societies. Our resources are crucial for knowledge lovers everywhere—so if you find all these bits and bytes useful, please pitch in. The Internet Archive is a nonprofit fighting for universal access to quality information. Ha! But I admit, it does certainly make sense.It is an excellent book. That was the hope of the globalizing project that replaced mercantilist philosophy that preceded it.

about this book. In fact, saw a great deal of plagiarism from other books I'd read and authors I know. November 19, 20151. Commerce (or consumption, if you'd rather) is, whether you like to admit it or not, the backbone of ALL successful societies (you know, the ones that aren't still tearing themselves apart over dark age religions and living in sandy hellholes). He cites the SEO (service engine optimizers as prime example of this trend). ¿CÓMO SE VOLVIO PLANA LA TIERRA? But don't worry, there will always be an infrastructure in place in western countries, and while some business goes overseas, new business springs up. In theory, I think this is a must-read. Really flat? A bit long (almost 600 pages). His claim that natural talent now trumps geography, making it better to be a genius in a developing country than an average person in a developed one, is simply false. It's all happy anecdotes and economic theory, which isn't exactly Friedman's strong point. Right now the political momentum is towards fragmentation, not integration. And if any part of the world had to race to be civilized, it had to be Europe whom Gandhi had 'burn'ed famously with his quip. You've been living it. 6. Like, I said in my previous paragraph, this new world the "new m.c." are now entrepreneurs even if they are working for a company. Also deserving of Friedman's praise (and thus that of an enlightened reader) are what he calls the 10 Flatteners (in a long-rambling 150 page dissection of events from the demise of the Berlin Wall to the outsourcing trend), Bill Gates, Sam Walton, and of course, Thomas Friedman. We need to step into this as "spiritual flatteners". 265: "...a policy of free trade, while necessary, is not enough by itself. (For details on this supply chain, see pages 414 - 419 in the book.) "No two countries that are both part of a major global supply chain, like Dell's, will ever fight a war against each other as long as they are both part of the same global supply chain. When I read non-fiction, I like each chapter to have a thesis. When I want some history, I want facts, data, photo evidence, fossils, hell maybe even a few mathematic equations which somehow back your statement: I want truths, not bias. Progressive pro-business governments in those two countries (yes even China) have embraced technological change and allowed them to rapidly catch up with the US. Thirdly, big companies need to act small by allowing their customers to be active in the creation and production process that they will buy (self-directed customers). Education is on the skids: Blame George Bush. He gives an excellent overview of how globalization really HAS helped the world, and he does it via plenty of footnoted research into actual events that took place to get us to this point in history. And each one of these things "has always been his belief"; he must say that about 100 times, leading me to think not only must he not do a whole hell of a lot of listening to opposition opinions, but it also seems weird that for a guy who apparently just learned this item or the other, that's he's always had an stance on it. Some notes: Ten forces that flattened the world:Removal of the Berlin Wall, 1989The world wide web starting with NetscapeWork flow softwareThe ability to upload (local goes global)Outsourcing – you can run a million dollar business without a single employeeOffshoring – tech guys overseas Supply chaining – aka "just-in-time delivery" so you don't have to have money tied up in warehousing In-sourcing – UPS buys its own fleet of planesIn-forming: Yahoo and Google search enginesWe've gone digital, mobile, personal and virtual The Triple Convergence that brought about the flat world:First, interconnecting of machines and techniques that had been around earlier leading to the fax, scanner and Xerox. By their own accounts, what is happening right now is a drastic reorganization that is an order of magnitude larger than the Industrial Revolution, an order of magnitude faster, and accelerating all the time. He presents a vision of a "level playing field," but ignores how economic disparities and power imbalances persist—or even deepen—in a globalized world. But it's more than necessary for what's actually being said. And once Germany and France colluded to block any official rebuke or sanctions for letting their budget deficits rise above the Maastricht ceiling of 3% of GDP and rendered it toothless, the gutting of the Fiscal requirement were complete. he doesn't seem to realize the contradiction when he mentions a man who started an elementary school for India's Untouchable class, hoping to prove that with the right education they can be just like the higher castes but who then must to move elsewhere after they are educated because their last name reveals their caste. Though Friedman is an engaging enough writer to keep your interest, there is a lot of redundancy.3. If you are in the anti-progress, anti-science republican party, this may be a tough read, but it is very fair, give it a chance, even if Friedman does gloss over some of the not so good parts of China and India.4. Friedman is the best journalist on the Middle East and the sections where he touches upon how technology and government innovation (or lack of) have effected the Middle East are among the most interesting.5. You don't need to be interested in business to be interested in this book. It's neither elegant nor practical. Firms sign up to UPS global supply chain and UPS does the global supply chain background for the company.Ninthly, Friedman talks about Googles push for global search engines that allows anyone from anywhere in the world to seek global information from anything in the world. Be warned: Friedman very obviously knows he's a talented writer and decides that gives him license to write a 600 plus page book that could have been 350. This new platform; 'It is a global, Web-enabled platform for multiple forms of collaboration. All this has led to a scenario which could derail not only the micro experiment (EU), but the macro experiment (Globalization) as well.The European consolidation project rushed into first economic and then a monetary union while never slowing down to implement any integrated Fiscal controls/transfers. Here's a real example, taken directly from the book: "In 1999 I published a book on globalization called TLATOT. The next step that happens is the wide availability of internet/www/fiberoptics that allowed individual content to be sent internationally but from the developing to the developed world and vice versa. It is therefore appropriate that reality-TV has now become the most watch TV there is because essentially people at this point are living in such an open society that there is no use hiding once information.Tenthly, Friedman talks about what is accelerating the flattening process. The German domination over the ECB also meant that loose money policy, especially radical measures like a dose of American-style quantitative easing, was mostly anathema.Enforcement? This is also the reason why the middle east will lag behind because it tends to insulate itself from "global best practices." The jobs are going to go where the best-educated workforce with the most competitive infrastructure and environment for creativity and supportive government are.Chapter eleven deals with successful companies need to do to stay successful in a globalized world. In short, the euro-federalist dream is extended to include another dreamy hope that the nation state system that was propagated by Europe, will hopefully be transcended by the same Europe. I love any new technology that is designed to enhance my life. I love flat-panel monitors, digital cameras and satellite radio. Wealth and power will increasingly accrue to those countries, companies, individuals, universities, and groups who get three basic things right: [1] the infrastructure to connect with this flat-world platform, [2] the education to get more of their people innovating on, working off of, and tapping into this platform, and, finally, [3] the governance to get the best out of this platform and cushion its worst side effects." (2005:205)March 10, 2009If you haven't been paying attention over the past 10-15 years to the changing of the global marketplace, this book is a must read. It's got the trends in business, technology, and perhaps culture and politics right. The problem is, at 600+ pages, this book is 300 pages longer than it needs to be.The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-first Century is not brief. If they don't use it as a doorstop, they'll get a hell of an education on the modern ways of business and sociability. :)about-crisis democracy economics April 19, 2017"Fucking flat-earthers...Oh wait, that's not what he means? Today young people in Thailand or India has just as much opportunity to connect to this amazing new flat world, Globalization 3.0, and create new industries. There is apparently also a lack of basic research funding by the government and national internet infrastructure. On the other hand, I am a bit of a recluse and I'm not big into global politics and the economy, so sadly I am having to catch up on that and a book like this taught me a thing or two. Friedman has a folksy style of journalism that brings complex business and social processes down to earth (though he also has an undue penchant for coining obnoxious phrases, like "glocalize" or "Islamo-Leninist"). Friedman has reduced much of our previous discussion about Modernity to simple stratas of globalization. He also delights in cheesy, italicized repetitions of lines from his many interviews as well as painfully corny metaphors. It's about the flow of information, about vulnerability and anger, about global responsibility. In his analysis, he points to VoIP, videoconferencing, digitization of all information, wireless capabilities, file-sharing all is making communication internationally so cheap that international business barriers are no virtually none existent. And it is worth building, and fast!After all, Europe's (and globalization's) malaise is not one that time alone can heal. For countries that are not part of the global supply chain, the key to keeping their populace from being terrorist is giving them dignity to be an individual that they see themselves ie: hope of success in their own countries. The first convergence is that all 10 forces have simply converged without prior planning it is as if it were a serendipitous moment occurred in 2000. First was to broaden the definition of foreign affairs and explore the impacts on international relations of finance, globalization, environmentalism, biodiversity, and technology, as well as covering conventional issues like conflict, traditional diplomacy, and arms control. My first web domain and site, www.haystack.org, was launched in 1995. This seems unrealistic given today's business climate.He views the Internet as a great leveling force, but mentions the censorship in China only in passing and doesn't discuss how it affects his theory. After reading this book, I realized that not only is technology affecting my life more than I was aware, but it is also changing the way the whole world interacts. Again, pls do watch the video and let me know if it was fun. A great book to end the year with ! The 0.5 rating has been deducted as it was slightly repetitive while talking of how America should deal with globalisation.December 1, 2015I find Thomas Friedman very engaging and rely on his research and opinion very often when making a point in an argument.December 15, 2007Friedman is a journalist, not an economist, so the book is more like an extended magazine article than a scientific study. Those last hundred and fifty pages were worth struggling through the first three hundred, but only highlight how The World is Flat is more mishmash than structured thesis.This gets two stars for the first two-thirds of the book and four stars for the last third, giving it an average of three stars.January 13, 2008The first big mistake I made was deciding to buy the 2.0 edition of the book (updated and expanded). This platform enables individuals, groups, companies, and universities anywhere in the world to collaborate -- for the purposes of innovation, production, education, research, entertainment, and, alas, war-making -- like no creative platform ever before. This book should almost be required reading. Something of great value may thus be lost through carelessness or timidity.The Grecian ProdBut on the other hand it also has the potential to prod Europe and the broader world into quickened action to make sure that economic integration is attended by fiscal safety-nets and fast reductions in the accumulating democratic deficit with respect to the institutions that govern that economic integration.The hope is that this realization and the prod for quicker action can be had from the high profile case of Greece where most of the flaws and the urgent reforms have been highlighted. I recommend this to anyone whether you're a techno-geek or if you're just curious about how UPS works or even if you're wondering who the heck you're speaking with when you call "Tech Support". this book went on and on. That was right up the alley suggested by Adam Smith in his civilizing process. Finally, when my wife recently bought tickets to a local Friedman talk, I resolved to read the damn thing.I'm glad I did. So, let's call it a good stepping stone for the uninitiated.history non-fiction politicsApril 26, 2016Non-Fiction. The World Is Flat is the timely and essential update on globalization, its successes and discontents, powerfully illuminated by one of our most respected journalists.GenresNonfictionHistoryBusinessEconomicsPoliticsTechnologySociology 3,117 people are currently reading75.2k people want to readThomas L. Oh, that's right, they had NO options. It is a wearying, self-promotional exercise in over and over re-stating what►►►s became obvious twelve anecdotes and 34 declarations ago. These are people who are angry that though they are supposed to be superior due to their religion, they are way behind from the rest of the world. He cites the US lacks highly skilled science and engineering students who make the backbone of technological innovation. Sure, I am a long-winded clown with nothing of significance to say, inspired to repeat my meaningless gibberish over and over ad infinitum. And if the bubble is good for innovation will Obama's financial regulation kill this spirit of innovation? It is a really compelling tale of the current state of the world in regards to free trade, outsourcing, and technology. La permanente actualidad de un fenómeno que se ex-pande aceleradamente y que afecta a una parte importante de la población ... Awards recognizing distinction in audiobooks and spoken word entertainment sponsored by the Audio Publishers Association (APA).website: Awards recognizing distinction in audiobooks and spoken word entertainment sponsored by the Audio Publishers Association (APA).website: ...more Nothing: John Cage and 4'33" by 4.20 avg rating — 187 ratings Audie Award for Young Listeners (2025) The Real Education of TJ Crowley by 4.17 avg rating — 59 ratings Audie Award for Young Adult (2025) Lone Wolf (Orphan X, #9) by 4.35 avg rating — 11,273 ratings Audie Award for Thriller/Suspense (2025) You Like It Darker by 4.23 avg rating — 66,002 ratings Audie Award for Short Stories/Collections (2025) The Book of Doors by 4.04 avg rating — 62,589 ratings Audie Award for Science Fiction (2025) This Could Be Us (Skyland, #2) by 4.39 avg rating — 41,841 ratings Audie Award for Romance (2025) Hellboy and The BPRD: The Goddess of Manhattan [Dramatized Adaptation] by 3.79 avg rating — 39 ratings Audie Award for Original Work (2025) There's Always This Year: On Basketball and Ascension by 4.31 avg rating — 9,695 ratings Audie Award for Non-Fiction (2025) Bits and Pieces: My Mother, My Brother, and Me by 4.29 avg rating — 13,841 ratings Audie Award for Narration by the Author (2025) Listen for the Lie by 4.09 avg rating — 324,219 ratings Audie Award for Mystery (2025) 1984: An Audible Original adaptation by 4.25 avg rating — 5,381 ratings Audie Award for Audie Drama and Nominee for Audiobook of the Year (2025) When the Sea Came Alive: An Oral History of D-Day by 4.50 avg rating — 2,308 ratings Audie Award for Multi-Voiced Performance (2025) Black Star (The Door of No Return, #2) by 4.43 avg rating — 578 ratings Audie Award for Middle Grade (2025) Bury Your Gays by 4.13 avg rating — 15,016 ratings Audie Award for Horror (2025) The Millicent Quibb School of Etiquette for Young Ladies of Mad Science (The Millicent Quibb School of Etiquette for Young Ladies of Mad Science #1) by 4.05 avg rating — 2,685 ratings Audie Award for Humor (2025) The Loves of Theodore Roosevelt: The Women Who Created a President by 4.15 avg rating — 573 ratings Audie Award for History/Biography (2025) Rednecks by 3.83 avg rating — 2,111 ratings Audie Award for Fiction (2025) Bookshops & Bonedust (Legends & Lattes, #0) by 4.15 avg rating — 89,772 ratings Audie Award for Fantasy and Nominee for Narration by the Author (2025) The American Queen: A Novel Based on the True Story of Appalachia's Kingdom of the Happy Land by 4.11 avg rating — 2,351 ratings Audie Award for Faith-Based Fiction or Non-Fiction (2025) Medea me cantó un corrido by 4.33 avg rating — 1,204 ratings Audie Award for Español - Spanish Language (2025) The Heartbreaker (Spade Hotel, #4) by 4.11 avg rating — 4,732 ratings Audie Award for Erotica (2025) Come Together: The Science (and Art!) of Creating Lasting Sexual Connections by 4.14 avg rating — 3,036 ratings Audie Award for Business/Personal Development (2025) Candy Darling: Dreamer, Icon, Superstar by 4.20 avg rating — 575 ratings Audie Award for Best Non-Fiction Narrator (2025) The Women by 4.61 avg rating — 1,158,820 ratings Audie Award for Best Fiction Narrator and Nominee for Fiction (2025) James by 4.49 avg rating — 274,588 ratings Audie Award for Literary Fiction & Classics and Nominee for Best Fiction Narrator (2025) My Name Is Barbra by 4.18 avg rating — 19,129 ratings Audie Award for Autobiography/Memoir and for Audiobook of the Year (2025) The Skull by 4.23 avg rating — 10,926 ratings Audie Award for Young Listeners (2024) This Terrible True Thing: A Visual Novel by 4.41 avg rating — 156 ratings Audie Award for Young Adult (2024) Wild and Precious: A Celebration of Mary Oliver by 4.52 avg rating — 1,584 ratings Audie Award for Short Stories/Collections (2024) Cassandra in Reverse by 3.56 avg rating — 50,940 ratings Audie Award for Science Fiction (2024) « previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ... 32 33 next » Thomas FriedmanLibros, ebooks y obras del autor Comentarios y valoraciones sobre La Tierra es planaAun no hay comentarios ni valoraciones para este libro. Mà đúng thiệt vậy, bởi thật sự anh thứ CS là tâm điểm, trigger của rất nhiều vấn đề hiện tại trên thế giới. It's about seeing the world, and your place in it-particularly if your business is BUSINESS and actually making a decent living-being made better with the technology that's at your fingertips. Science/Tech research: George-Dub did it. Besides lacking strength in the fundamentals, students now lack a work ethic/ a sense of delayed gratification to get ahead. Friedman makes up a lot of jargon -- going as far as to repurpose common words for his own oblique purposes -- and it can be difficult to remember what he's talking about at any given moment. If we are to continue to be the innovators of the world, imagination needs to be fostered as well as the technical skill necessary to compete. Secondly, small companies and individuals should know and use technology to their full advantage so they can use it to compete with multi-national companies. But Friedman extols the virtues of Wal-Mart's use of RFID technology without mentioning the concerns of privacy advocates.I think one of Friedman's biggest failings is that so much of the book is about the Internet as a great equalizer and there is not one word about Net Neutrality. First, proponents of globalization, especially journalistic trendcasters, face an insoluble paradox. Lasty, he asks parents to be more responsible toward their children in terms discipline and teaching them the value of delayed gratification.Chapter ten deals with developing countries and globalization. The third type can be outsourced because they can be digitalized, automated so they can go to where it is the cheapest. SEO have become and industry on to itself with the advent of google within the last 5 years. I fail to understand why Friedman does not see the implications of the processes that he describes.Anyhoo. I've never read a book before where I literally found myself agreeing with every point that was made. I read it then and took notes. Because I work in the administrative side of higher education, I was especially appreciative of his perspective on the growing global competitiveness in education and the American educational failures that are only just beginning to show their effects. But that's my political bent; your mileage may vary.This book has two main problems unconnected to political philosophy. This is also the case with much of the thrust of the globalization project with its emphasis on open trade and liberalizing capital flows across borders.It was understood from the beginning that this was going to be an issue, but it was hoped that it could be worked around. We'd be deeply grateful if you'd join the one in a thousand users that support us financially. If you try to see the world from just one of those angles, it won't make sense. Methinks that the only thing Friedman loves more than his own intellect (any maybe his moustache) is his flat metaphor.Flatty flatty flat flat flatness flatocity flaticity.... It works like this whenever you buy something the bar code in the item talks to the computer and the walmarts computer automatically links to their suppliers globally to tell them to produce that item. The labor that gets left behind in America will be for unique niches that can afford to be patriotic because that is what they are selling; but for the most part labor is dead and entrepreneurship is the new labor of the 21 century. It's not about how much we can consume, although boy can we North Americans consume, and we wanted to do it for less money, and now look where all our manufacturing jobs have gone. This is the reason that I think China and the US will not go to war in the near future because our economies are too entertwined besides China does not want to forfeit all the money that we owe them. However, from the very beginning the rules against excessive deficits and public-debt levels were interpreted flexibly. The IP world also has to change because collaboration of the present means their is more than one corporation/individual who should get patented today. Global markets began, but now the forces that flatten the world, or "level the playing field", have really begun to shape the destinies of all of us.2. Major Dates at the End of 20th Century – The internet, e-commerce, and other forces have launched us into globalization 3.0. We have gone from small world to tiny. He cites the fall of the Berlin wall/communism as the first step in all this because geopolitically this made the world "whole" as well as the advent of personalized PC (Apple/microsoft-IBM) in which anyone can create their own content. The book thoroughly covers globalization and the business world, and America's place in the new economy. The reason this is happening because it is no longer cool to be a scientist like it was during the NASA golden age as well American elementary schools lagging behind in math and science subjects. Getting markets to impose discipline on governments had been one reason for enshrining the no-bail-out rule and forbidding the ECB from monetizing government debt. And perhaps world independence from nonrenewable energy is as much a green issue as a national security issue. What is that?Then to add on to these problems came laxity in enforcement: the fiscal criteria encapsulated in not-so-bad-ass sounding schemes like the "excessive deficit procedure,", stability and growth pact, etc. Friedman's famous book was the recent victory cry for the Globalization Project, a chest-thumping if ever there was one!However, any keen observer would by now have concluded that the project was riddled with flaws. The short answer is that the United States is a single federal country, while the euro zone is a much looser confederation of sovereign countries who are willing to contaminate one another, but not willing to help one another out.Europe's real folly and the folly of the globalization project as a whole was not to look for the gains from opening up of trade, financial integration, exchange-rate stability and economic efficiency, even if they might have been overstated. A good book and very readable. This book is entertaining AND enlightening in a way that I was completely engrossed from the first chapter. I'm not saying it's prefect (I'll get to that in a minute), but this is a must read at least for a certain few people with their heads in the clouds. Or will avoiding the pain that a bubble cause be good enough reason to have these regulation?Fifthly, Friedman describes the process of outsourcing from India secondary to the Y2K, tech bubble, tech crash that created the comfort level for India technological brain as well as the means to freely cash in on these brains via the fiber optic cheap communication lines.Sixthly, Friedman cites the fact that China has become fully a capitalist country by joining the WTO. Its debt should have been cut early and decisively rather than late and messily, thereby giving private creditors the chance to dump Greek bonds. "The Information Age is boundary blind," O'Brien writes, "There are no unique continental or regional areas identified exclusively as 'mission fields'." 9. I even had a Commodore 64, baby! So I'm not at a total loss in the computer age. Going forward, this platform is going to be at the centre of everything. Then again, I'm in manufacturing, so I have no credibility here. Friedman prefers to wander up and down the page, make the same point several times, dump a lot of irrelevant statistics on me, and then scurry off to deliver a glancing blow to a new perspective, only to doggedly return to his original thrice-made point as if I hadn't gotten it the first two times.But, if you can make it through all that, cold hard reality shows up in the third act and things finally get interesting. Our next international committee meeting is next week with members gathering from India, Korea, Kenya, and five US states. Give this as a gift to your dad or gramps. For the most part, Friedman has a highly romanticized view of globalization, looking at it as more of a fascinating academic theory than a real force, and only talking to people who have benefited from the rampant outsourcing and supply-chaining.The first two thirds of this book suffer from a distinct lack of real world consequence. (Of course invention is always like that – multiple people were working on the telephone with so many pieces lying around.)Second, the gradually increasing impact of computers; for years they did not actually reduce staff.Third, the gradual bringing of everyone worldwide into the game.Countries that want to benefit from flatness have to get three things right:Technological infrastructure to interact with the rest of the flat worldEducation and trainingLegal structure, taxation, intellectual property rights, etc. Rising male impotence and shrinking penile girth: "W"s fault. This would then allow protection against the kind of civil unrest that took place in Greece. What an asshole.September 4, 2015 The World is Not Flat Precis:A big project was started in the post-war world to let countries grow and prosper and compete without using wars to do so. This part I read in just three days. But the increasing pie is driven largely by knowledge workers who are innovative. This much I think I am capable of, as this explanation panders to your interests; this review will be less than 10,000 characters in length, whereas "The World is Flat" will probably bore the tits off you for over 600 pages, all said, I'm trying to save you some time here. The answer are people who like collaborate/orchestrate the diverse clients, global supply chain, and multi-ethnic workers, people who like to synthesize disparate information into new creative ideas, people who can explain complex products in a simplistic way, people who can leverage the power of technology to be more effective/efficient in their day to day dealings, people who can adapt their transferable skill from one project to the next, and people who are passionate about their jobs, and people who can use global platform to solve local issues. Good for getting a grip on the major issues of globalization, including things that affect you every day and you probably know nothing about.But you have to read between the lines. It's completely reasonable to believe that the next big technological advance will not come from a major international corporation, but from a young genius at an internet café in Malaysia or through an open source platform developed by two young computer programmers in Kenya.5. The internet fever and the stock market boom created incredible optimism in telecom companies. The attacks on the World Trade Center on 9/11 and the Iraq war? In the process, he manages to name-drop, and attempts to convince us all the world is better by outsourcing. Some of it's even enjoyable. It discusses a wide range of topics, from the September 11 terrorist attacks to the growth of the middle class in both China and India. Not this one though !This book by 3-time Pultizer prize winning author Friedman was an absolute joy to read. He states that this is a flattener event because with a hyper-efficient global supply chain companies can now buy their products from the cheapest most reliable source anywhere in the world and get it to the market (Walmart). Friedman is openly supportive of globalization, and his presentation is generally from a corporate-level perspective with only occasional sorties into the gritty realities of the people who suffer because of it. The thing which resonated most with me was his evaluation of international trade and the modern supply chain, which isn't too shocking seeing as I happen to be a logistician myself. He goes on at length about how it's a force for good because it dramatically raises the standard of living in developing nations, particularly India, but it isn't until the penultimate chapter that he admits that's only true for about 2% of India's population. I believe he thinks the situation is temporary but as major companies seem happy to cooperate with filtering, I don't see change in the near future. One thing that is good about this development is that one truly has to love what one does instead of ho-humming because only the person who breaths and lives his job is going to survive in this "new world". But that is not to say that the vision itself was flawed. How do I know it was published in 1999, he even mentions this fact multiple times; if every reference to "TLATOT" was removed, the book would be about 20 pages shorter. Or the convergence of technology and events that allowed India, China, and so many other countries to become part of the global supply chain for services and manufacturing, creating an explosion of wealth in the middle classes of the world's two biggest nations, giving them a huge new stake in the success of globalization? It goes beyond business. The US government should be pro-innovation!!!!!Chapter seven deals with how we are going to get our kids ready for the new middle class. There was no system to make sure that they were protected in some manner. It might be a better argument to say that the flaws are more from the project being not fully carried-through than from the fact of its existence, as Stieglitz had argued eloquently in his critiques.In the video lecture below I use the crisis in the Eurozone to draw out some of the fundamental reasons why globalization has been winding along roads that lead nowhere, for quite some time. Friedman is a smart guy but way too full of himself, the book's title is sufficient evidence of that—The World Is Flat, too cute and not up to the belaboring it gets—and the false (on three fronts) humility of the subtitle. Second, I tried to write in a way that would be accessible to the general reader and bring a broader audience into the foreign policy conversation—beyond the usual State Department policy wonks. Friedman is optimistic that since China is now a capitalist country, democracy will surely follow. We understand that not everyone can donate right now, but if you can afford to contribute this Wednesday, we promise it will be put to good use. Updated and expanded, it features more than a hundred pages of fresh reporting and commentary, drawn from the author's travels around the world and across the American heartland from anyplace where the flattening of the world is being felt. And the relaxed entry of some of the mediterranean countries (one does not say no to Plato! :)) helped precipitate this very fast.Greece: The Petri-Dish CaseThe circumstances that led to the Greek crisis, via the good pre-2008 times, and the way it was handled/botched is used as an example to show up some of these flaws and deficiencies and to highlight what needs to be done to make EU a success.The Blame GameIt is argued that the blame should be placed on both:1. Fuck Jeff Bezos. It cannot be left to writers, researchers and IT buffs. Without these basic functions and powers how can a central bank truly regulate. He comes out a year late with his ideas, which he has borrowed from many others already.Then he'd go on TV and talk to the clueless Charlie Rose November 24, 2008For those about to read this, I commend your bravery. The one's who are sticking their heads in the sand are the ones who can't fathom that the world flattened, as Friedman says, while they were sleeping.July 17, 2007This book does a good job of describing cataclysmic moments in recent history and how they have democratized everything from news delivery, employment and technology. I honestly doubt I would've gotten through this if I hadn't gone with the audiobook version and had a cubic buttload of yard work to do.Now, that's not to say didn't enjoy this or that I didn't get something out of it. El tres veces ganador del premio Pulitzer y auténtico gurú de la economía, Thomas Friedman, presenta en su bestselleriano La Tierra es plana las claves que ... La tierra es Plana Thomas Friedman - Free download as PDF File (.pdf) or view presentation slides online. For anything which does manage to coexist with Friedman's system of beliefs, he reiterates each point dozens of times (which of course makes it more legitimate through repetition) and also provides confirmation via his preferred method, a 'proof is in the pudding' real life example, complete with an exciting "holy shit!" conclusion to the story, such as "only in a flat world can a man in Omaha call a customer service center, and speak to an Indian about replacement parts being manufactured in Shanghai!" These testimonials to 'the way things are' appear to be little more than anecdotes which allow him to brag about leaders of industry he's currently hobnobbing with, almost always due to the critical acclaim his previous book, "The Lexus and the Olive Tree", was awarded. Indeed, it is this, rather than the financial markets, that could pose one of the biggest risks to the EU's future. The information is mostly anecdotal, but the conclusions are sound and important. Friedman said they didn't consider the demand and they supplied the world with fiber-optic cables. The author combines interesting corporate tales with anecdotes to keep this tome from being a laborious read. I did. According to his thesis, unrealistic bubbles causes a flood of money toward that overinvested sector to such an extent that it creates fast innovation from that sector. Delay is likely to make things worse, not better. Imposing any sort of fiscal control was too anathema to be considered. I have better things to do with my time.passed-on-to-another-readerDecember 30, 20174.5/5 A fat 700 page book with a suspicious-looking title "The World is Flat". It's all good stuff. The quality of life for the "average guy" in a first-world country is still far superior, and in the job market, it's the graduate from a well-established university in the developed world who will land the interview, not the "genius" from a top university in a developing nation.Moreover, much of the book is excessively detailed, dry, and irrelevant today. He states multi-nationals will definitely have to deal with China one way or another or they will be out of business. "I had loved reading columns and op-ed articles ever since I was in high school, when I used to wait around for the afternoon paper, the Minneapolis Star, to be delivered. Yet they talk about these revolutionary developments as if the changes can be managed by reformed healthcare and education policies. The world truly is flat and our ministry is getting on board with these technological changes as soon as they become available. Friedman tries to show this by sharing anecdotes and interviews but nearly every single person he talks to and every story he shares is about a founder or head of a company and the few that aren't deal with people who are no more than 3 levels from the top of the company. The first type are the highly specialized and special workers who will not go away because they are needed (entertainers, brain and heart surgeons), the next type of worker has to do with people who work at the local level. They have one biased, uninformed talking point on whatever the subject is they'll let you hear it.So yes, I do feel like a book like this is helpful for a segment of the population, especially in these particularly stupid days in the American dark ages. The erosion of the nation-state, and the imagined communities upon which modern identities are based, is as revolutionary a phenomenon as its formation in the first place, and that will necessarily change everything. Indeed there is no humility in this book that isn't a pretence designed to cast the author's brilliance in finer relief. He is referring to Dell, the multi-national computer conglomerate. The World is Flat reads as if it was out-sourced to one of those Indian call centers Friedman warns us wants our jobs. Goodness knows, politics and religion have tried and failed repeatedly, so why NOT let the marketplace dictate progress. He states his thesis in the intro, which struck me as rather obvious.Learned nothing from the rest of his book. If I would advice my kids right now on what to do, I would say that you can be anyone you want to be you just need entrepreneurial skills to get there.

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