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Nota di contenuto	Front Matter -- Contents -- Tables -- Preface -- The Argument -- Globalization and Convergence? The Domestic Impact of Globalization -- Globalization, Domestic Institutions, and Industrial Strategies -- The United States -- Liberal Convergence: The Carter and First Reagan Administrations -- Industrial Policy Without Limits? Reagan's Second Term -- Intervention and Institutional Change: The 1990s -- Britain -- Emerging Globalization and Intervention: 1970–1980 -- Intervention, Disengagement, and State Transformation: The Conservatives' Turn -- Conclusion -- Globalization and Domestic Institutions: Conclusions -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- SUNY series in Global Politics
Sommario/riassunto	Has globalization fundamentally altered international relations, producing a race to the bottom in which states compete for economic growth and development by adopting similar liberal economic strategies? Mediating Globalization challenges this increasingly dominant perspective, demonstrating that national governments often respond to global competitive pressures with more, not less, economic

intervention. Using interviews, archival research, and secondary sources, Andrew P. Cortell explores the strategies adopted by the United States and Britain with regard to one of the world's most globalized sectors, the semiconductor industry. From the early 1970s through the mid-1990s, he argues, increasing globalization pressures in each country led them to more actively intervene in the evolution of their semiconductor markets, rather than assume a more marginal role. The empirical evidence, moreover, indicates that the two countries adopted similar responses, whether liberal or interventionist, as a consequence of similar domestic institutional incentives rather than constraints identified to emerge from globalization.
