

November 2003

Book Review: Building a Worlds Community: Globalization and the Common Good by Jaques Baudot

Conway Henderson

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.coastal.edu/jops>



Part of the [Political Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Henderson, Conway (2003) "Book Review: Building a Worlds Community: Globalization and the Common Good by Jaques Baudot," *Journal of Political Science*: Vol. 31 : No. 1 , Article 9.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.coastal.edu/jops/vol31/iss1/9>

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by the Politics at CCU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Political Science by an authorized editor of CCU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact commons@coastal.edu.

valuable resources tracking innocent political activity. They argue that denying the accused the right to confront their accusers and relying on untested evidence will increase the likelihood that the search for the truly guilty party will be called off prematurely.

The authors' analysis of past laws and their efficacy, plus the detailing of the present law makes *Terrorism and the Constitution* a very valuable book. It should be in college libraries and it could be assigned to students. The book's absence of an index is regrettable, but it does contain a valuable appendix of law professors' petition to Congress.

Joyce Wiley

University of South Carolina Spartanburg

Jacques Baudot (ed.), *Building a World Community: Globalization and the Common Good*. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2001). 272 pp.

Building a World Community is mostly the product of Jacques Baudot, the principal organizer of the 1995 UN World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen and the secretary for the four seminars that followed from 1996 to 1999. This work is published in association with the Royal Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Although listed as editor, Baudot, in elegant English with British spellings, writes three-fourths of the book. The remainder of the book contains eight essays by noted scholars, headlined by Richard Falk of Princeton University. These essays merely echo themes already presented by Baudot.

The Copenhagen Summit, the follow-up seminars, and *Building a World Community* are, taken together, a response to the powerful forces gathered up in the globalization process. Baudot offers a synthesis of the summit and seminars amounting to a "vision for a single global community of the human race" (p. 11). The result is a call for a democratic world at all levels of governance accompanied by a world economy that will serve everyone on the planet. Repeatedly, Baudot gives the power of world capitalism its due for its productivity, but, for Bau-

dot, capitalism must be harnessed to pull the world to a point of "compassionate globalization." The equitable distribution of wealth must be an adjunct to the creation of wealth. Without admitting it, Baudot's vision for a single global community calls for "Europizing" the world. Democratic-socialism, which has evolved over several decades through national policies, the European Union process, and the activities of the Council of Europe, lurks in the background as a model for Baudot's plans for the world. He admits most of the ideas in the book are not new, but calls for a renaissance that will carry these ideas from the local to the global.

The motive behind the summit and seminars is progressivist. People can construct their own future is the message. Unfortunately, this engaging book is preaching to the choir. Profit-motivated capitalists, heading multinational corporations, and national leaders, worrying over terrorism, are unlikely to read it.

Conway W. Henderson
University of South Carolina Spartanburg