

the environment, increase inequality, weaken cultural diversity, and advance corporate interests at the expense of the well-being of ordinary citizens" (Stiglitz, 2006, p. xv). More recently, economist Dani Rodrick has argued that it may be necessary to scale back on the "hyperglobalization" that comes from deeply integrated economic systems in order to enhance the goals of national sovereignty and democratic politics.

The field of organizational communication can contribute a great deal to these debates about globalization. The challenges of globalization are not just economic—they also concern messages, relationships, and systems of understanding. Some of the questions that organizational communication scholars now consider in the area of globalization include:

- How can organizational members communicate effectively in the contracted time and space of global markets?
- How can communication be used to enhance understanding in the multicultural workplaces that are a crucial feature of our global economy?
- How can communication processes in business, government, and nongovernmental organizations be used to protect the rights of workers in the United States and abroad?
- How does "organizing" occur in the realm of the political and economic policy debates that are critical to the long-term direction of the global economy?
- How do corporations communicate about the balance between providing goods and services at a price preferred by consumers and providing a safe and economically secure workplace for their employees?

Terrorism

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, changed the world in profound ways. In the years following 9/11, subsequent attacks in London, Madrid, Bali, India, and elsewhere—combined with frequent news stories about attacks that have been thwarted and individuals arrested for planning more attacks—make it clear that **terrorism** will be a watchword in our lives for many years to come. In recent years, terrorism once more hit home for U.S. citizens with the attack on the Libyan consulate in Benghazi on September 11, 2012, and the 2013 bombings at the finish line of the Boston Marathon. As Oliver (2007, p. 19) notes, "in the wake of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on 9/11, the conventional wisdom was that 'everything has changed.'" However, as Rosemary O'Kane (2007) points out in her book *Terrorism: A Short History of a Big Idea*, terrorists have been around for many centuries, and terrorism can be perpetrated by individuals, groups, nation-states, and regimes. She notes that terrorism is not a particular ideology but is a set of strategies that involves the use of unpredictable violence against individuals and thus creates ongoing fear and suspicion among large groups of people. The effectiveness of terrorism today can be enhanced both by the wide range of technological tools available to terrorists and by contemporary urban environments that have high concentrations of residents and mass transportation.