

"Pollution, using drugs, fewer jobs. Multi-national ownership and privatisation.

"We know about all of those problems all over the world, and that is because of globalisation."

As Mr Skoko sat to give an outline of what he proposed for Australia with his course on Information Economics and Globalisation, the Australian Government was being warned.

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission professor Allan Fels said government must pay closer attention to multi-nationals moving to acquire Australian companies, shifting control offshore.

Mr Hazbo has been in Bathurst for a year and a half after making his way to Australia from his former home in Yugoslavia, via Germany, Sweden and New Zealand.

His wife Branka is employed part-time at CSU, involved with studies on agricultural economics/social impacts. The couple have two children, Elvira (13) and Emil (12).

Mr Hazbo has been designing the newest subject for CSU in Information Economics and Globalisation at a time he knows of only one similar study anywhere else - in the United States.

The CSU course will be offered for the first time in Australia to students from September, 2001. It will be part of a masters of electronics commerce course.

Mr Hazbo said some word has filtered out, about the CSU course he's designing. This has created Australian and NZ interest.

"It will be a post graduate masters degree," Mr Hazbo said. "The course in early stages will depend on the interest of students.

"As far as I know there's no other university course the same. It's certainly a first for

Australia and it's new for a university.

"There are some subjects on globalisation but not about information economics and globalisation. These other courses are in Sweden and Germany."

Mr Hazbo said the CSU course will concentrate on the newest area of studies of globalisation, which is economics information, where there is no literature only theory.

As Mr Hazbo launches his course he hopes Australia pays much greater attention to the debate on globalisation.

"There's a 36,000 shortfall in Information Technology jobs," Mr Hazbo said. "The structure of Australian industry is pretty old fashioned, based on mineral resources not value added.

"One of the best ways is to capitalise on the nation's indigenous population.

"Something has to be done soon, severe impacts of IT and globalisation relate to Australia. Australia will have to come up with solutions. Australia will need a strategy for the future."

While Mr Hazbo was turning his attention to a paper for a symposium this month in Melbourne, dealing with the economics of electronic commerce and networking decisions, headlines boomed "Anti-globalisation groups prepare to do battle in cyberspace".

A New York report revealed: "The globalisation battleground is poised to move into cyberspace as the World Bank prepares to hold a major conference online to avoid another round of violent demonstrations."

"Protest groups have warned they are planning to sabotage the virtual conference with a campaign of cyber-terrorism that will be just as disruptive as their marches," the story went on.

"The World Bank had planned to hold it's annual development economics conference on Globalisation, Poverty and Wealth in Barcelona."

About the same time international reports about George W. Bush's first trip from the United States to Europe, were accompanied by reports of "Gunfire, mayhem in battle of Gothenburg".

Swedish police shot a young man during protesting against a European Union summit at which 15 leaders were meeting to discuss the EU's eastward expansion.

With rioting going on in the background, EU leaders returned to their talks to meet counterparts from Cyprus, Malta, Turkey and 10 eastern European nations.

(The EU began entry talks with Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Cyprus and Estonia in 1998. Last year it opened negotiations with Malta, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Latvia and Lithuania.)

Complicating the EU's soul-searching over when to open their doors to the east was an Irish referendum in early June that rejected EU expansion. It was all part of the push and objection to globalisation.

Within days there were more headlines "Spooked leaders demand fortress summits", with world leaders retreating into virtual fortresses for future summits, after being rattled by increasingly violent protests by anti-globalisation fanatics.

It was reported the Italian city of Genoa would be locked down for a meeting of the Group of Eight, with airports, railways and roads closed. The security crackdown followed a violent weekend of protests at the Gothenburg summit of European leaders and their first meeting with President Bush.

There were nearly 600 arrests and injuries to hundreds of people, including a dozen police officers. After the violence, about 20,000 protesters marched peacefully to the city centre waving banners denouncing capitalism and globalisation.

Police said those arrested came from all over Europe, including Britain, Germany, Denmark and Finland.

This week Europe's political and business leaders holed-up in Salzburg at a fortified convention centre, pledging to continue European enlargement as hooded anti-globalisation protesters showered riot police with bottles on the streets outside.

FOOTNOTE: Globalisation also entered the debate over a French brother and his 62-year-old sister who gave birth and took home two children one from her womb, both using his sperm with a surrogate mother. The case according to "Time" magazine showed why globalisation made it impossible to limit international rules and standards to trade and leave ethical matters for each nation to decide.

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