

# Index

---

- AEG Electrolux Nuremberg  
accusations of destroying jobs 246  
campaign and strike 233–5  
    collective agreement to end 247  
    motivations for 244  
    unions unable to endorse 237, 243  
closure of 198, 226, 228–33  
European commitment for 251  
market share 248  
role of local citizens and activists  
    235–9, 249
- Aguiar, L.L.M. 255–7, 259, 262, 266, 271
- Albo, G. 257, 259, 269–70
- Allen, K. 259, 261
- alternative movement  
    example of 308–11  
    imagining 304–7  
    need for political imagination 303–4  
    *see also* social movements
- Alzaga, V. 267, 271
- ‘American Model’ of flexibility 20
- Anderson, J. 257, 262
- Anner, M.S. 49, 260, 271
- ArcelorMittal 150, 152, 154–6, 158–9, 161, 163, 199
- Artus, I. 229, 235, 245–6, 248, 250–251
- Asia  
    cheap clothing and textiles from 44, 68  
    organizing home-based workers 115–16
- Australia  
    independent contracting 14  
    organizing home-based workers 115–17  
    part-time work 13  
    temporary work 9
- Australian Bureau of Statistics 9, 13–14
- Australian Industry Group 9, 14
- Barreto, M.J. 169, 174
- Beall, J. 47–8
- Bennett, M. 60–62, 68
- Berger, J. 239, 244
- Bieler, A. 233, 251, 260, 271
- Bischoff, C. 62–3, 68
- Bob Labor 80–81, 84–9
- Boswell, T. 257, 286, 293
- bounded mobilization *see* Chicago, immigrant temp workers
- Bourdieu, P. 98, 118, 257
- Bourque, R. 278, 288
- Brazil  
    challenging servitude  
        state, corporations and organized labour 188–9  
        trade unions and cane cutters 185–8  
    global forces impacting local production  
        Middle Paranapanema 173–4  
        Pontal of Paranapanema 174–5  
    part-time work 13  
    precarious work in cane fields  
        experiences, summary of 40–41  
        full-time cane cutters in Middle Paranapanema 175–80  
        outsourcing of transport 182–5  
        overview 166–8  
        seasonal cane cutters in Pontal of Paranapanema 180–182  
    state, sugar and servitude  
        1970s import substitution 170–171  
        from colonialism to state planning 170  
        market liberalization 171–2

- renewable energy and international expansion 172–3
- super-exploitation of labour 168–70
- building cleaners *see* cleaners case study
- Bulgaria, home-based work
  - adoption of ILO Convention 103, 117
  - Kaloian Homeworkers' Association established 104
  - background 103
  - prevalence of 99
  - women 38–9
    - difficulties faced by 105
    - improving rates of pay 104–5
    - place in global supply chains 117
  - workshops for 103–4
- Burawoy, M. 305, 310
- campaigns
  - Clean Start 262
  - corporate accountability 77–8, 79–92
  - FNV Bondgenoten/SEIU-led, for cleaners 266–9
  - labour rights 73, 91, 284
  - outsourcing 72
  - use of 'symbolic leverage' 72–3, 81
- capitalism
  - argument for different model of 23
  - Brazil's development model 168–9
  - and cane cutters, in Brazil 190
  - continuity of accumulation throughout 306–7
  - geography of 21, 26–7, 239–40, 306
  - global, network perspectives on 282–4
  - green 150, 157
  - link with labour market 25–6
  - move towards flexibility for 22
  - and The Occupy movement 309–11
  - and precarious work 25–7
  - precarity and nature 26, 148–50
  - requiring movement between destruction and creation of employment across space and time 190
  - space and place of 240–241
  - transformation in spatiality of 20–21, 239
  - turbo- 245
  - and unions 312–13
- Castells, M. 44–5
- Central Única dos Trabalhadores (CUT) 185, 189, 316
- Chauvin, S. 72, 75–6, 86, 92–3
- Chicago, immigrant temp workers
  - experiences of precarious work, summary of 38
  - growth of temporary staffing 73
  - informal worker representation
    - characteristics 72–3
    - limits of 82–7
    - in worker centre 76–7, 91
  - insecurity 74–5
  - limitations of worker centre 77
  - secondary shaming, rationale for 79–82
  - sectors of temporary work 73–4
  - stigma
    - for workers and employers 75
    - labour activists' use of 75–7
  - symbolic leverage 72–3
  - unions and temporary workers in United States 78–9
  - worker reluctance to transfer agencies 87–90
- China
  - clothing and textile industries 49–50, 54
  - construction employment
    - employee-employer divide 137–9
    - huge boom in 125–6
    - past and present 127–30
    - production of violence 139–44
    - reform 130–133
    - rengong fei* (workers' living allowances) 39, 135
    - SOE (state-owned enterprise) workers 128–30, 134, 146
    - state, capital and labour 133–7
    - study conclusion 144–6
    - wage arrears 126–8, 132–3, 135–8, 142–3, 145
  - experiences of precarious work, summary of 39

- impact of cheap imports from 101
- independent contracting 14–15
- part-time work 12–13
- temporary work 17
- women home-based workers 102
- Cho, H.-R. 203, 212, 217
- Cho, S.-J. 203, 205–6
- Chun, J.J. 65–7, 72, 81
- citizen (local) groups 226–7, 229, 231, 234–9, 241–2, 249–50
- cleaners, Dutch
  - challenging precarious work, summary of efforts 198–9
- Dutch unions
  - campaign 267–9
  - density 257, 261, 264, 268
  - FNV–SEIU partnership 264–5, 267
  - history of 263–4
  - partnerships 260–262
- fragmentation of labour process 266
- Justice for Janitors (JJJ) campaign
  - difficulties 269
  - and Dutch unions 267–9
  - introduction to 257–9
  - successes and failures 269–70
- low-paid public sector workers
  - building cleaners as example of 256
  - example of compensating for declining wage 255
  - further marginalization of 255–6
  - impact of post-Fordism and neoliberalism on 256–7
  - union strategies to protect 257
- migrant workers 261, 265–7
- Clifford, S. 72, 93
- clothing and textile industries
  - experiences of precarious work, summary of 37–8
  - fashion district
    - and inner-city industry, Johannesburg 47–50, 52
    - working in 51–8
  - new sources and forms of power 65–7
  - overview of in Johannesburg 43–6
  - unionization 58–65
- CMT (cut, make and trim) factories
  - comparisons 56–8
  - connected 52–4
  - difficulties linking into clothing networks 50
  - global competition between 49
  - growth of 44, 51
  - piecework 52, 55
  - survivalist 52, 55–6
  - typical characteristics 43
  - unionization 51, 58, 61, 63
- Cock, J. 164
- collective agency 202, 248–51
- collective bargaining
  - decentralized 206–8
  - and GFAs 288
  - Hyundai Motor Company 211–13
  - ILO on right to 280, 286, 291
  - and labour unions 65, 72, 236, 251, 265, 312
  - transnational strategies towards 233, 294–5
- collective identity building 202, 221–3
- competition
  - in Brazil 170–171, 173–4
  - in cleaning industry 265
  - in clothing and textile industries 43–4, 49–51, 54–5, 65, 100
  - impact of lifting tariff barriers 101
  - place-based 230
  - between regular employees and precarious workers 205, 221–2
  - between temp agencies 77, 88
- Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) 38, 156–7, 316
- Connolly, H. 257, 264–5, 268–9
- construction employment *see* China
- Construction Ministry (China) 142–4, 146
- ‘contingent work’ 4–8
  - see also* precarious work
- contracting, independent *see* independent contracting
- Copeland, C. 10, 28
- corporate codes of conduct
  - aspects of 284–6
  - as example of new labour rights initiative 278

- and GFAs
  - as alternative to 286
  - for countering lack of worker involvement in 286
  - distinctions between 289–91
  - as means to overcome weaknesses in 278, 287, 297
  - as non-unionized 285–6
  - as ‘soft law’ strategy 288
- corporate restructuring, resisting
  - AEG Electrolux Nuremberg campaign and strike 233–5
  - closure of 228–33
  - role of local citizens and activists 235–9
- challenging precarious work, summary of 198
- closure and openings in recovering collective agency 248–51
- introduction 226–8
- politics of scale 244–8
- working space, defending place 239–44
- cut, make and trim factories *see* CMTs
- Davis, M. 66, 256, 312
- DCR Workforce 9, 28
- Dean, J. 308, 310, 319
- ‘death of distance’ 20
- ‘decent work’ 110, 188, 280–281
- Dicken, P. 278, 282–3, 298
- dispossession
  - accumulation by 190, 306–7, 313
  - catalyzing residents 214
  - constituting anti-capitalist movement 303
  - passive fatalism 305
  - ‘sweatshop citizenship’ 256
  - towards a movement against 303–19
  - union involvement with 313, 317
- Dix, H. 229–30, 232, 234
- ‘Don’t ask, don’t tell’ rule 89, 91
- Dörfler, T. 265–6
- ecological degradation
  - anti-capitalist direction 149–50
  - capitalism generating 148–9
  - connecting with economic and social insecurity 148
  - linkage between destruction of nature and destruction of society 162–3
  - linking union and environmental movements 158–61
  - ‘natural green class’ 162–3
  - SIGTUR (Southern Initiative on Globalization and Trade Union Rights) 163
  - South Africa’s environmental problems 150–151
  - Steel Valley case 151–8, 163
  - taking form of ‘slow violence’ 149, 151–8
- Electrolux *see* AEG Electrolux Nuremberg
- employee-employer divide
  - past, in China 127–8
  - present, in China 137–9, 141
- environmental movements 150, 157–61, 163, 316
- ‘epoch of simultaneity’ 20
- Epstein, B. 310, 319
- EPZs (export processing zones) 277, 279–80, 297
- ethanol industry *see* Brazil
- European countries
  - independent contracting 14
  - organizing home-based workers 115–16
  - part-time work 11, 24
  - temporary work 8–9, 24
- ‘European Model’ of flexibility 20–21
- Ev-Ek-Sen (Union of Home-based Workers, Turkey) 106–14
- Fagan, C. 11–13, 22
- faith-based organizations (FBOs) 46, 59, 64–7
- Fantasia, R. 257–8
- fashion district
  - and inner-city industry, Johannesburg 47–50, 52
  - working in
    - comparison of clothing enterprises 56–8

- cut, make and trim (CMT) factories 53–6
- full-package manufacturers (FPMs) 51–3
- Federatie Nederlandse Vakbeweging (FNV) 257, 264–9
- Federation of HomeWorkers Worldwide 116, 121
- FERAESP 185–7, 189, 191
- Fine, J. 72–3, 93
- Fordism 17–18, 21, 256–7
- Fox, P.W. 131, 133
- FPMs *see* full-package manufacturers (FPMs)
- freedoms, market 2, 23
- Freeman, R. 280, 298
- full-package manufacturers (FPMs)
  - characteristics 51–2
  - job satisfaction 53, 57
  - previous domination of industry 43
  - unionization 52–3, 58
- functional flexibility 20–21, 201
- GfAs *see* global framework agreements (GFAs)
- Gill, S. 257, 271
- Gillan, M. 227
- Gindin, S. 311, 314
- Global Fair Trade Organization (GFTO) 315
- global framework agreements (GFAs)
  - challenging precarious work, summary of 199–200
  - and corporate codes of conduct
    - as alternative to 286
    - for countering lack of worker involvement in 286
    - distinctions between 289–91
    - as means to overcome weaknesses in 278, 287, 297
  - as creating form of international collective bargaining 288–9, 292–3
  - as difficult to monitor 288
  - dispute resolution 290–291
  - effectiveness 287, 291–2
  - in global garment industry 288–9
  - implementing 294–7
  - information dissemination 289–90
  - lack of legal security 288
  - potential
    - to address challenges faced by unions 288
    - to alienate local unions, countering 293–4
    - to contribute to ‘new geography of trade unionism’ 278, 297–8
    - importance of implementation at worksite level 293
    - to provide ‘connectedness across borders’ 287
    - and purpose 278
    - strategy of ITF 294–7
  - presented as regulatory processes 283
  - relation with GUFs and TNCs 278, 283, 286–7, 289, 291–3
  - role of suppliers 293
  - as strategy of global unions 278, 293, 297
  - as voluntary agreements 292–3, 297
  - worker representation 291
  - workplace monitoring 290
- global industrial relations
  - implementing framework agreement 294–7
  - moving towards 286–94
- global union federations (GUFs)
  - dispute resolution 290–291, 293
  - global nature of 257
  - ITF as 294–6
  - relation with GFAs and TNCs 278, 283, 286–7, 289, 291–3
  - UNI–Chiquita agreement 290
- global unions
  - and corporations 158–61
  - dispute resolution 290–291
  - GFA as strategy of 278, 293, 297
  - SEIU as model for 259
- globalization
  - anti-/alternative movements 257, 271, 278, 313
  - dynamics of 277–8
  - home-based work shaped by 96, 117–18
  - of J4J 260–262

- neoliberal
  - encouraging home-based working 100–102
  - SEIU against 264
  - and transnational labour rights regulation 279–82
- Gorz, A. 16, 315
- GPNs (global production networks) 278–9, 297
- Greece 8, 11, 105, 317–18
- green energy *see* Brazil
- Greenhouse, S. 72, 93
- Gregoratti, C. 278, 287–8
- GUFs *see* global union federations (GUFs)
- Gustafson, K. 255, 270
  
- Hammer, N. 289, 292–3
- Harvey, D. 20, 190, 226–7, 240–241, 256, 280, 303, 305–6, 313
- Hatton, E. 18, 73
- Hellmann, M. 286, 291, 293
- Herod, A. 24, 240, 257, 278, 319
- Hershatter, G. 127, 146
- Heuts, P. 263, 266, 271
- home-based work
  - Bulgaria case study 103–5
  - definitions 97–8
  - experiences of precarious work, summary of 38–9
  - international organizing 115–17
  - invisibility of 98–9
  - overview of 96–7
  - statistics and trends 99–100
    - expansion of flexible production and relocation of production 100–101
    - migration 102
    - privatization, crisis and increases in women's unpaid work 101–2
  - study conclusions 117–21
  - Turkey case study 105–14
- Houseman, S. 9, 11, 19
- housewives, women presenting as 45, 118–19
- Huyskamp, R. 264–5
  
- HWW Mapping Programme 99, 104
- Hyman, R. 252, 312
- Hyundai Motor Company, Ulsan Plant
  - collective bargaining 208, 223
  - in-company subcontracting characteristics of 204–5, 209–10
  - proliferation of 203–4
  - relations with regular employee's union 212–14
  - summary of 197–8
  - temporary work 28
  - unionization of subcontracted workers 210–212, 219–21, 223
  
- IG Metall
  - accusations of destroying jobs 246
  - anger of citizens 237
  - on campaign and strike 236, 245, 247, 250, 252
  - chronology of events 228–9
  - move to counter closure threat 231
  - move to launch strike 234–5
  - shaping of strategy 236
  - strike leadership 246–7
  - summary of 198
  - trade union at AEG Electrolux plant 226
- ILO (International Labour Organization)
  - Canada's ratification of conventions 298
  - Convention 177 103, 116, 121
  - Conventions 87, 98 and 135 290–291
  - definition of temporary work 8–9
  - on estimating spread of precarious work 28
  - on fixed-term contracts in China 17
  - helping define precarious work 6–7
  - on home-based working 97–9, 103, 115–16
  - international labour standards 278, 280–282, 286, 288–9
  - Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) 294–5
  - standard employment model 1–2
  - import substitution
    - in 1970s Brazil 170–171

- South African policies 67–8
- in-company subcontracting
  - characteristics of 204–6
    - in Hyundai's Ulsan Plant 209–10, 221
    - in Kia's Hwasung Plant 215, 221
  - proliferation of 203–4
  - regular employees' acceptance of 220
  - and regular employees' unions 219
- independent contracting
  - data deficiencies 15–16
  - geographical variation 14–15
  - occurrence by field 13
- India
  - cheap clothing imports from 50
  - home-based workers 99, 102, 115, 117
  - informal workers 97
  - ITF inspectors 295
  - planned displacement of people 158
  - rise of democratic unions 314
- informal unionism
  - characteristics 72–3
  - Kia Motors 217
  - limits of 82–7
  - worker centre 76–7, 91
  - see also* faith-based organizations (FBOs)
- insecurity
  - challenging 318
  - connecting ecological degradation with 148
  - Electrolux/AEG workers 226–7, 241
  - food 151
  - in full-package manufacturers and cut, make and trim factories 51–8
  - in Korean automobile industry 197, 202, 204–5, 212, 216, 220
  - neoliberalism advancing 317
  - as new normal 303–5
  - 'sweatshop citizenship' 256
  - temp workers' relation to
    - employment marked by 74–5
  - two dimensions of 163
  - unions as spent force in challenging 313
  - work (fear of losing job) 156–7, 163
  - see also* precarity
- international organizing 115–17
- International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) 294–7
- iPros 13–14
- ISCOR 150, 152–6
- ITF (International Transport Workers' Federation) 279, 294–7
- IUF–Accor agreement 292
- Jakopovich, D. 159–60
- Jalette, P. 256, 270
- janitors *see* cleaners case study
- Japan
  - independent contracting 14
  - part-time work 11–12, 24
  - temporary work 9
- Jeannerat, C. 58–9
- Johannesburg *see* clothing and textile industries; Steel Valley
- Jounin, N. 75–6
- Joynt, K. 46
- Justice for Janitors (JJJ)
  - campaign results 268–9
  - 'Clean Start' 262
  - difficulties faced by 269–70
  - and FNV 266–7
  - geography as important campaign element 268
  - globalization of 260–261
  - history and achievements 257–9
  - international spread 259
  - as partially successful 270
  - and SEIU 257, 259
- Kaloian (Homeworkers' Association, Bulgaria) 104–5
- Kapız, H. 113–14
- Kelly Girl Services 18, 29
- Kia Motors, Hwasung Plant
  - characteristics of in-company subcontracting 215
  - collective bargaining 208
  - relations with regular employee's union 217–18, 222
  - summary of 197–8
  - temporary work 28

- unionization of subcontracted workers 215–17, 219–21
- Kim, A.E. 12, 28
- Kloosterboer, D. 262, 264
- Kolenda, R. 5–6
- Korean automobile industry
  - building collective identity 221–3
  - efforts to unionize subcontracted workers 208–9
  - Hyundai's Ulsan Plant 209–14
  - Kia's Hwasung Plant 215–18
- overview of 201–3
- precarious work
  - challenging, summary of 197–8
  - characteristics of in-company subcontracting 204–6, 209–10, 215
  - decentralized collective bargaining and weak labour regulations 206–8
  - proliferation of in-company subcontracting 203–4
  - trade union responses
    - factors affecting 220–221
    - mapping 218–20
- Korean Metal Workers' Federation 203, 209, 215–16
- Korean Metal Workers' Union (KMWU) 198, 203–4, 207–8, 210, 223
- labour
  - commodification of 39, 126, 138–9, 145
  - organized 44, 65, 150, 156, 184, 188–9, 310–311
  - power, subsumption of 126, 133, 135, 145
  - and weak regulations 206–8
- labour market
  - changes in practice since 1970s 1–3
  - flexibility 2, 268
  - Hartz IV reforms 242
  - link with capitalism 25–6
  - and neoliberal policies 255–6
  - quasi-free 126, 138
  - racialized 265–6
  - regulation 280
  - shaped by workers 23–4
  - temp agencies playing part of intermediary in 73, 77
  - trends marking growth of precariat 44, 65
- labour rights regulation
  - and GFAs 286–7, 293, 297
  - and globalization 279–82
  - goals for effective 294
  - initiatives 278
  - privatized 284–6
  - strategy of ITF 294–7
  - study of 278–9
- labour standards
  - education and training 285
- ILO
  - core 280–281, 286, 289, 295
  - for governing 280
  - no legal remit 281
  - role in defining content 281
  - 'race to the bottom' 277
- regulation
  - capacity of labour market institutions 280
  - gaps in 288
  - GUFs and TNCs 291–2
  - in-house monitoring practices 290
  - major challenge for 281–2
  - multi-scalar approach to 294–8
  - role of GFAs 283–4, 286, 288–9, 291
  - for seafarers 294–6
- Lambert, R. 160, 227, 236, 314
- Landau, L.B. 48, 58–60
- Latin America
  - Federation of HomeWorkers Worldwide 116
  - impact of imports from China 101
  - state, and neoliberal policies 21–2
- Law Commission of Ontario 5, 7
- Lee, B.-H. 201, 203, 206, 210
- Leschke, J. 263, 265
- Levesque, C. 287, 294
- Lillie, N. 260, 299
- Lin, C. 13, 15
- Liu, C.Y. 5–6
- Liu Li Bridge* 139, 146



- Lu, Y.-J. 131, 133  
Luo, T. 10, 19
- Manpower Inc. 18–19, 29  
Marini, R.M. 168, 171  
market freedoms 2  
market liberalization, Brazil 171–2  
Marx, K. 2, 24, 29, 118, 163, 177, 190, 304, 306  
Mbaye, A. 49–50  
MBO Partners 15, 28  
McKinsey & Company 8, 12, 14, 28  
Middle Paranapanema  
  full-time cane cutters in 175–80  
  global forces impacting local production 173–4  
  location of sugar and ethanol plants 169  
migrant workers  
  at AEG Electrolux 228, 242, 245, 247–8  
  cane cutters, Brazil 167, 171–2, 176, 178–82, 184, 192  
  in Chinese construction industry 126, 131–2, 134, 144  
  in CMTs (cut, make and trim factories) 52–6, 58  
  in Dutch labour market 261, 265–7  
  as factor in home-based work 102  
  and religion 58–60, 64–5  
  and SACTWU (Southern African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union) 60–61  
  'tactical cosmopolitanism' 60  
  undocumented  
    cleaning industry 199  
    in clothing and textile industries 46, 48–9, 68  
    temporary work 74–8, 80, 88–92  
  unionization 65  
  *see also* Chicago, immigrant temp workers  
  'militant particularism'  
    dichotomy of space and place 241  
    heightening prominence of conflict 249  
    moving from 244–8  
    notion of 227–8  
    in Welsh community 240  
Milkman, R. 77, 91, 257–8  
Miller, B. 241, 250, 252  
Miller, D. 68, 278, 286–8, 292  
Mittal, Lakshmi 158–61  
Moody, K. 17, 258, 319  
Moraes, M.A.F.D. 176, 179  
Murray, G. 287, 294  
Murray, M. 47, 65, 68
- national institutional settlement 244–8  
National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) 78–9, 93  
'natural green class' 162–3  
nature  
  destruction of  
    continuing unabated 161, 163  
    linkage with destruction of society 163  
  marketization of 162  
  precarity and capitalism 26, 148–50  
  privatization of 306–7  
  protection of, in global campaign 314–15  
  Steel Valley case 150–158  
neoliberalism  
  advancing insecurity in name of competitive efficiency 317  
  commitment to alternative to 309, 314–16  
  creating climate of continuous labour market restructuring 2  
  definitions 28  
  elements driving turn to 306–7  
  forms of precarious labour emerging from 277  
  and geography of 'nowhere' 244  
  J4J contesting 258–9, 270  
  logic of capital under 25, 307  
  movement for challenging 305  
  need for movement to challenge 311, 314, 318  
  precarity emerging from 26–7  
  primary production for export under 171

- protestors highlighting inequality under 308
  - Rebel Clown Army resisting 267–8, 271
  - and SIGTUR (Southern Initiative on Globalization and Trade Union Rights) 163, 314–15
  - unions advocating 316
  - unions' failure to protect under 304, 312–13
  - workforces damaged by 255
- Netzwerk IT 237, 239
- Nicholls, W. 241, 250, 252
- numerical flexibility 20, 201
- Nzayabino, V. 58–9
- Occupy Wall Street (OWS) movement
  - dissolving before power of neoliberalism 303–4
  - enduring collective action 319
  - failure to maintain intensity of protest action 310
  - inspiration for other movements 309
  - mobilizing dispossessed 309–10
  - as moral response to global financial crisis 308–9
  - potential to rise again 314
  - trade unions absent from 310–311
- OECD 8–9, 11–13, 28
- Office of National Statistics, UK 22, 29
- organized labour 44, 65, 150, 156, 184, 188–9, 310–311
- Osawa, M. 9, 11
- outsourcing
  - Brazil 167–8, 189
  - transport 182–5, 190
  - China 132, 137
  - clothing industry in Johannesburg 46
  - and ecological precarity 27
  - labour's collective power weakened by 44
  - and responsibility for labour 24
  - South Africa 161, 163
  - South Korea 210, 216
  - United States 22, 72, 75–6
- Park, I. 12, 28
- part-time work
  - preference for 16–17
  - variation across economies 10–13
  - women in 13
- People's Liberation Army (PLA) 128–9, 146
- People's Republic of China (PRC) 128–9
- place and space 198, 227–8, 230, 239–46, 251
- Polanyi, K. 162, 282
- political imagination, need for 303–4
- political party movements 317–19
- politics of scale 244–8
- Polivka, A. 4, 11
- Pontal of Paranapanema
  - global forces impacting local production 174–5
  - location of sugar and ethanol plants 169
  - seasonal cane cutters in 180–182
- Portes, A. 44–5
- post-Second World War era 18, 73, 256, 312
- precariat, the
  - characterized by bounded rights 77
  - emergence of, as topic of concern 3
  - growth of 44–6, 65
  - as new class of precarious workers 65
  - organization of 58–65
  - as putatively new social class 75, 92
  - as 'stillborn group' 75
  - two contrasting roles 67
- precarious work
  - alternative movement 303–11
  - and capitalism 25–7
  - challenging *see* cleaners case study; corporate restructuring, resisting; global framework agreements (GFAs); Korean automobile industry
  - definition 6–7
  - employers' preference for 19–20
  - experiences of *see* Brazil; Chicago, immigrant temp workers; China; clothing and textile industries; ecological degradation; home-based work

- extent of 7–8
- impact on workers' lives 3
- implications for future 22–4
- pressures encouraging growth of 16–22
- problems with defining 4–7
- relationship with non-precarious work 17
- types and trends 8–16, 23
- workers' preference for 16–17
- precarity
  - challenges connected to broader labour geography 24
  - ecological 26–7, 39–40, 148–50
  - four dimensions of 7
  - global reign of 257
  - and nature
    - and capitalism 26, 148–50
    - dimensions of insecurity 163
    - Steel Valley case 150–158
  - and politics of knowledge production 27
  - psychoses associated with spread of 307
  - state role in 21–2
  - and 'sweatshop citizenship' 198–9, 259
  - synchronous with Fordism 18
  - unity for challenging 317
  - of workers, shaping biological precarity 26
  - workers' understanding of 27
  - see also* insecurity
- primitive accumulation 190, 306–7
- privatization
  - community organizations helping to escalate concerns over 267
  - as factor in home-based work 101–2, 120
  - J4J as answer to 258
  - of labour rights regulation 284–6
  - low-paid public sector workers suffering from 255
  - of nature 306–7
  - of public institutions 21
  - of services 100, 315
  - unions unable to muster opposition to 313
  - of water 157, 306
- production
  - expansion of flexible and relocation of 100–101
  - global forces impacting local 173–5
- Raízen 173, 180, 186, 188–9
- Rebel Clown Army 267–8, 271
- religion 58–60, 64–7
- renewable energy
  - Brazil 172–3
  - public ownership of 157
- Repórter Brasil* 173, 177, 180, 187, 189
- Ribeiro, V.H. 170–171
- Rootcard 79–82, 84–90, 92
- Rowbotham, S. 99, 115, 122
- Ryan, S. 257, 259, 262, 271
- SACTWU (Southern African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union) 54, 60–65
- Santa Maria Worker Center 75–7, 80–82
- Santos, M. 166, 168, 172
- secondary shaming 79–82, 91
- Seidman, G.W. 269, 271, 277
- 'selection of the fittest' 167, 178–80, 191
- Service Employees' International Union (SEIU) 79, 198–9, 257–62, 264–71
- servitude *see* Brazil
- Shaffer, L. 127–8
- SIGTUR *see* Southern Initiative on Globalization and Trade Union Rights (SIGTUR)
- Silva, M.A.M. 176, 180
- Smith, A. 18, 23, 177
- Smith, N. 26, 148
- Sobczak, A. 287–8
- social activists 235–8, 241–4, 250
- social movements
  - and activism 250
  - linkages to unions 160, 307, 312–17
  - relationship with political party movements 317–19

- Social Forum Nuremberg 236–9, 242–3, 246  
*see also* alternative movement
- Soja, E. 257–9
- South Africa  
 economy insulated from global market place 67–8  
 environmental problems 150–151  
 import substitution policies 67–8  
 levels of trust 60  
 part-time work 13  
 religion as provider of resources 58–60, 66–7  
 as signatory to GATT/WTO agreement 68  
 unions 156–61, 316  
*see also* clothing and textile industries; ecological degradation
- South Korea  
 independent contracting 14  
 part-time work 12  
 temporary work 9
- Southern Initiative on Globalization and Trade Union Rights (SIGTUR) 163, 314–15
- space *see* place and space
- ‘spatial fix’ 226–7, 230, 239, 248–9
- ‘standard employment’ 5–7
- standard employment model 1–2, 16
- Standing, G. 3, 44–5, 67, 75, 77, 162–3, 227, 256
- state  
 capital and labour, in China’s construction industry 133–7  
 and neoliberal policies, in Latin America 21–2  
 role in precarity 21–2  
 sugar and servitude, in Brazil 168–73, 188–9
- Steel Valley  
 dimensions of insecurity 163  
 experiences of precarious work, summary of 39–40  
 linking union and environmental movements 158–61, 163  
 ‘slow violence’ impacting on 151–2  
 toxic pollution in  
 beginning awareness of 153–4  
 community in the past 152–3  
 health problems caused by 154–5  
 lack of unions to fight for residents 156–7  
 need for re-education 157–8  
 removal of residents 155
- Stern, A. 257, 259
- Stevis, D. 257, 286, 293
- stigma  
 shared 91  
 use by labour activists 75–7  
 for workers and employers 75, 92
- subcontracting *see* in-company subcontracting
- sugar and ethanol industry *see* Brazil
- Superstaff 81–2, 84–6, 88–9
- sweatshop citizenship  
 definitions 198–9, 255–6  
 SEIU organizing against 257  
 achievements, but more needed 269–70  
 J4J as model for 259  
 J4J’s globalization 260–262
- Sweeney, S. 148–9, 156
- Tate, J. 105
- temp agencies  
 challenging authority of 84–7  
 European Directive on 24  
 growth of, in US 18–19, 73  
 legal jurisprudence 78–9  
 as playing part of labour-market intermediary 73, 77  
 proportion of US labour force employed by 9–10  
 secondary shaming 79–82, 91  
 temping activities 19–20, 73–4  
 working reluctance to transfer 87–90
- temporary work  
 definition 8  
 variation across OECD economies 8–10  
*see also* Chicago, immigrant temp workers; temp agencies
- Thomas, M. 285, 291, 294, 297
- Thompson, E.P. 98, 308

- TNCs *see* transnational corporations (TNCs)
- Tonella, C. 170–171
- toxic pollution 150, 152–8
- trade unions *see* unions
- Trades Union Congress (TUC) 26, 319
- transnational corporations (TNCs)
- dispute resolution 290–291, 293
  - policy shifts 284–5
  - relation with GFAs and GUFs 278, 283, 286–7, 289, 291–3
  - social responsibility codes 284, 286 and suppliers 290, 293
  - workplace monitoring practices 285, 290
- transport outsourcing 182–5
- Turkey, home-based work
- background 105–6
  - local workshops to raise awareness 116
  - union 106–11
    - organizing strategies 111–13
    - policy characteristics 113–14
  - women 38–9
    - increase in unpaid work 102
    - presenting as housewives 119
- Turkey HomeNet 106–10, 119
- UNI–Chiquita agreement 290, 292
- unionism
- ecological 149–50
  - new geography of 278, 297
  - self-imposed limitations of 311–16
- unionization
- of Chinese construction workers 128
  - in clothing and textile industries
    - coalition with faith-based organizations 66–7
  - in full-package manufacturers and cut, make and trim factories 58
  - for migrants 65
    - and religion 58–60, 64–5
  - SACTWU (South African Clothing and Textiles Workers' Union) 54, 60–65
  - sources of power 65–6
  - promotion across transnational supply chains 291–3
  - of subcontracted workers 201–18
  - trade union responses to 218–23
- unions
- absent from Occupy movement 310–311
  - AEG Electrolux Nuremberg 226, 228–9
    - collective agreement 247
    - instrumentalist approach 250
    - participating in dispute 231–3
    - representation of strike 248–9
    - spatial fix 239
    - strategy during dispute 233–5, 246, 250
    - tensions within during dispute 236
    - unable to support boycott 237, 243
    - union-organized events 243
  - and cane cutters, in Brazil 167, 178, 185–91
  - and capitalism 312–13, 316
- Dutch
- campaign 267–9
  - density 257, 261, 264, 268
  - FNV–SEIU partnership 264–5, 267
  - history of 263–4
  - partnerships 260–262
  - strategies to protect low-paid workers 257
  - failure to protect workers 304
  - and GFAs 287–8, 293–4, 297
  - global 259, 278, 290–291, 293, 297
  - and home-based work
    - differing from traditional union models 120–121
    - early home-based workers' unions 115–16
  - Federation of HomeWorkers Worldwide 116, 121
  - ILO Convention 116–17
  - Turkey 106–14
- linkages to social movements 160, 307, 312–17
- self-imposed limitations of 311–16
- Steel Valley case
- impact of lack of 156–8

- linking with environmental movements 158–61, 163
  - and temporary workers in US 72–3, 78–9
- United States
  - independent contracting 15, 24
  - organizing home-based workers 115
  - outsourcing 22, 72, 75–6
  - part-time work 11
  - temp agencies
    - growth of 18–19, 73
    - proportion of labour force employed by 9–10
  - temporary work 9–10, 18–19, 38
    - and unions 72–3, 78–9
  - see also* Chicago, immigrant temp workers
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics 10–11, 15
- US Government Accountability Office 8, 15, 21
- van der Velden, S. 263–4
- van het Kaar, R. 264–5
- Vandaele, K. 263, 265
- Vásquez, M. 58–60
- violence, culture of 125–6, 139–44, 146
- Visser, J. 261, 263
- Vogel, S. 29, 246, 252
- Voss, K. 257–8
- Wacquant, L. 75, 77, 256
- Waldinger, R. 257–8, 265
- Webster, E. 62–3, 66, 68, 278, 314
- Weiyong, Y. 49–50
- Wells, D. 277, 286
- Wills, J. 255–6, 292
- women
  - abandoned 102, 181
  - in AEG Electrolux 228
  - building cleaners 255, 265
  - in China 135, 140
  - in clothing and textile industries 48–9, 53, 57
  - immigrant temp workers 80, 82–8, 90–91
  - part-time work 13
  - sugarcane workers 176, 179
  - temporary work 9–10, 17–18
  - women presenting as housewives 45, 118–19
  - see also* home-based work
- Yun, A. 209, 223
- zero-hour contracts 2–3, 22–3, 26, 29
- Zhou, Y. 12, 14
- Zhu, H.-P. 133–4