LABOR AND GLOBAL WORKERS’ RIGHTS (LGWR)

LGWR 510: International Labor Law

3 Credits

Seminar exploring international labor law, including its standards, reviewing bodies, procedures, information sources, remedies, and overall strengths and weaknesses. LGWR 510 International Labor Law (3) Because globalized production systems call for globalized rules for workplace rights, a body of international labor law is rapidly developing. Designed principally for global labor activists, this course equips students to evaluate the role that international labor law – its sources, participants, mechanisms, and remedies - plays in the promotion of labor rights in the global economy. A centerpiece of the course looks at the International Labor Organization, whose complex processes introduce students to the generally ‘soft’ rules of international workplace regulation. Beyond the ILO, the course looks at other bodies - some global, others regional or bilateral - that require or encourage compliance with decent working standards. It also addresses how private parties can create either voluntary ‘codes of conduct’ or negotiated framework agreements spelling out labor rights. Across all of these topics, students take up cases covering the broad range of labor struggles (affecting unions, children, women, immigrants, forced laborers, etc.). Critical to the course is the student’s gaining familiarity with the surprising variety of information available on working conditions around the globe. As the course progresses, students are asked to formulate opinions on which international labor law forum holds the greatest potential to help with selected worker rights issues in selected countries. Students will review evidence suggesting that labor activists make their best use of international labor law when they link legal action to outreach, education, research, and ‘on the ground’ organizing to enhance chances for success.

LGWR 520: Global Workers’ Rights

3 Credits

Seminar course exploring the issues of work and workers’ rights in the global economy. LGWR 520 Global Workers’ Rights (3) This course examines the multiple debates around the topic of workers’ rights: taking political and social perspectives and linking them to contemporary debates and proposals to enhance and/or strengthen workers’ rights in Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and Global Value Chains (GVCs). The course combines an initial discussion of both the nature and the breadth of workers’ rights, both in terms of philosophical debates and institutional policy parameters. The course then examines how workers’ rights have been defended through strategic corporate research and campaigns. The course will analyze the extent to which the legal grounding of labor rights in the global economy. A centerpiece of the course looks at the International Labor Organization, whose complex processes introduce students to the generally ‘soft’ rules of international workplace regulation. Beyond the ILO, the course looks at other bodies - some global, others regional or bilateral - that require or encourage compliance with decent working standards. It also addresses how private parties can create either voluntary ‘codes of conduct’ or negotiated framework agreements spelling out labor rights. Across all of these topics, students take up cases covering the broad range of labor struggles (affecting unions, children, women, immigrants, forced laborers, etc.). Critical to the course is the student’s gaining familiarity with the surprising variety of information available on working conditions around the globe. As the course progresses, students are asked to formulate opinions on which international labor law forum holds the greatest potential to help with selected worker rights issues in selected countries. Students will review evidence suggesting that labor activists make their best use of international labor law when they link legal action to outreach, education, research, and ‘on the ground’ organizing to enhance chances for success.

LGWR 530: Chinese Labor Rel

3 Credits

Since it opened its economy to private investment in 1978, China’s planned economy has been turned into a market-driven economy. Relying heavily on export-oriented industries, China serves as a ‘spatial fix’ for Western capital, which eagerly searches for new sites of investment and business opportunities. As a result, China has become a gigantic manufacturing hub and the second largest economy in the world. The massive inflow of foreign investment, the pro-business developmental strategies of the Chinese state, and weak legal enforcement of workers’ rights have rendered workers victims of economic reform. This course will examine labor relations in post-socialist China. It will cover topics such as the development of China’s economic reform, the employment and working conditions of workers, trade unions and the collective bargaining system, the state’s role in employment relations, the labor law system, and the role of civil society and non-governmental organizations in the country’s labor relations. In addition to China, this course will focus on Vietnam (another post-communist country in Asia), and Hong Kong, Taiwan, and South Korea (three of the four Asian Tigers). It will investigate how these countries are similar to or different from China in terms of socio-economic development and labor relations. Moreover, the course examines labor relations in China and other countries by drawing upon analytical and theoretical concepts on subjects such as the state, the legal system, the economic system, class relations, and civil society.

LGWR 540: Research Methods in labor and Global Workers’ Rights

3 Credits

This course introduces students to social science research methods and writing skills as they relate to workers and labor policy.

LGWR 550: Protest in the Fields: Agricultural Workers and Rural Organizing in a Global Context

3 Credits

The agricultural industry accounts for an enormous share of the global political economy, employing 1 billion people and representing 1 in 3 of all workers. Nonetheless, the organization of agricultural workers is often dismissed as too difficult, given the precarity, isolation, citizenship status, and technological displacement of these workers. This course provides a broad exploration of these global and national shifts in food production, tracing the transformations in the agricultural sector and the labor conditions of agricultural workers in the United States and across Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Europe. It considers how agricultural workers have developed new and innovative organizing strategies to demand economic and political rights. Drawing on diverse examples from the United Farm Workers to the global farmers’ organization La Via Campesina (the Peasant Way), we will discuss the struggles for rural unions, environmental rights, land access, and food sovereignty. The goal of the course is to provide students with an overview of how the agricultural sector reproduces racial, economic, gender, and national
inequities, while also highlighting the potential power that agricultural workers hold to reshape and reconfigure the global economic system. The first half of the course offers an overview of the political and economic history of the agricultural sector, beginning in the eighteenth century and extending to the current day. This part of the course analyzes the shift from small-family farming to industrial agricultural production, as well as particular issues such as women’s access to land, the role of international agencies that regulate the agricultural sector, and the rise of organic farming. Building on these insights, students will develop an original thesis and write a paper that explores how these changes in agricultural production unfolded in one particular country. The second half of the course analyzes how rural populations have organized for workers’ rights within this shifting industry. This section of the course examines a diverse range of rural organizing efforts, from slave revolts to farmer and farmworker movements to transnational attempts to promote food sovereignty.

LGWR 596: Individual Studies
1-9 Credits/Maximum of 9
Creative projects, including nonthesis research, that are supervised on an individual basis and which fall outside the scope of formal courses.

LGWR 597: Special Topics
1-9 Credits/Maximum of 18
Formal courses given on a topical or special interest subject which may be offered infrequently.

LGWR 597C: Labor and Employment Relations in China Comparative Perspective
1-9 Credits/Maximum of 18
Since its open up in 1978 to private investment, China’s planned economy has been turned into a market-driven economy. Relying heavily on the export-oriented industries, China serves as a ‘spatial fix’ for Western capital, which eagerly search for new sites of investment and business opportunities. As a result, China has become a gigantic manufacturing hub and the second largest economy in the world. The massive inflow of foreign investment, the pro-business developmental strategies of the Chinese state, plus weak legal enforcement in the country have rendered workers victims of the economic reform. This course will examine labour relations in post-socialist China.

LGWR 894: Capstone Experience
3 Credits
Supervised, professionally-oriented student activities that constitute the culminating experience for the program.

LGWR 895: Internship
1-6 Credits
Supervised, professionally-oriented, off campus, non-group instruction, including field experiences, practicums, or internships. LGWR 895 Internship (1-6) The Labor and Global Workers’ Rights (LGWR) internship aims to provide MPS in LGWR students with hands-on experience in labor and global workers’ rights. The internship will build and reinforce the students’ skills by enabling them to apply what they have learned in the classroom to a real-world labor and global workers’ rights setting. As the MPS in LGWR is a professional degree, an internship in a real-world labor and global workers’ rights setting is critical to students’ academic and professional success. Students complete their internships with US or international labor unions or a labor-oriented organization such as a worker center, labor NGO, or labor research institute. Through the internship, students will learn about priorities, policies and practices that these organizations have regarding workers’ rights and/or international labor issues. Students may also gain insight, for example, into the challenges that American unions have with building working relationships and alliances with unions in other countries while also addressing global dynamics affecting working conditions and workers’ rights. Prior to the beginning of the internship, students will work with their internship adviser to develop individualized learning objectives. These learning objectives will shape a student’s experience at the internship site and the types of projects the student will complete. The learning objectives will also provide the students with a metric by which they can evaluate their effort and performance.