

Name

Supervisor Name

Course Name

Due Date

### **Labor Globalization**

**Davis, Angela Y. Freedom is a constant struggle: Ferguson, Palestine, and the foundations of a movement. Haymarket Books, 2016.**

Angela Davis is a black liberal writer and activist. The scope of Angela Davis' article is an account of the state of women experience inside the prison. The account by Davis offers insights on the efforts to dismantle the prison system as useful in creating long lasting reforms. In the account, she notes that the long standing objection to the prison reforms has been the benefits that the prison industrial complex has to the industrialists. The main argument by Angela Davis is women often serve as laborers in fashion design industries and have as such been exploited to further the interests of those with money. Further, the system has been created in a manner that advances capitalistic interests while exploiting racial minorities such as people of color. Angela Davis uses the examples of how women overstay in the prison, and incarceration using examples from US and Australia. This makes her work unbiased as it has sufficient comparative data. Angela Davis' audience is experts and policy makers of labor systems in the US as they yield the power to reform the prison industrial complex and the criminal justice system. The conclusion by Angela Davis is that to eliminate the systemic injustice that exists in the prison labor system, an activism approach is useful in building a community awareness on how the current systems exist.

**Myles, John. "States, labor markets, and life cycles." *Beyond the marketplace*. Routledge, 2019. 271-298.**

Myles is the Emeritus Professor of Sociology and Public Policy, University of Toronto, and as such is an authority in this topic. The scope of the study is that the concept of labor market is interlinked with what defines life, as offered in the capitalistic definition of class – and social strata. Myles' main argument is that the capitalistic driven world has reduced the entire operations of human life into either workers, laborers, or underpaid persons who are on welfare. Within such a world, the labor demand and flow in the markets defines the life that people live, the people are considered as actors or players and this makes it indistinguishable to separate the person, and the labor markets which they serve in. Myles further argues that in many occasions, the lines are blurred by the need to define the persons as useful producers of labor needs, or otherwise. The work by Myles is unbiased as it is based on existing social theories. Myles' main audience is policy experts interested in understanding the intersectionality between labor and society. Myles concludes that inequalities such as the existence of the prison industrial complex exist, as well as systemic inequalities along gender and racial lines are the prevailing forces that shape the nature of labor, and how labor defines society. Myles concludes that labor should not become the definition of society.

**Runstedtler, Theresa. "More than just play: Unmasking Black child labor in the athletic industrial complex." *Journal of Sport and Social Issues* 42.3 (2018): 152-169.**

Theresa Runstedtler is a scholar of African American history whose research examines Black popular culture, with a particular focus on the intersection of race, masculinity, labor, and sport. The scope of Runstedtler's study on the changes in the global

labor systems and how they have led to higher marginalization of the racial minorities forcing them to seek alternative forms of economic representation. The main argument in her discussion is the athletics industrial complex, which she defines as the sporting industry which makes use of the black athletes, and as such leading to a fixation among young African Americans with sports. She uses examples such as state of black players in basketball, the problem is rife and persistent to such an extent that the overall representation in sporting activities amounts to cut throat competition. She shows how the athletes are dispensable, with a key focus being on their skills and competitiveness to the neglect of individual expressionism. Her main audience is experts in labor policies and sports. The study is unbiased as there is abundance of data that shows how the sporting fraternity has gained huge capital through ticketing and sale of sporting and fashion merchandise based on the labor of black athletes. Runstedtler concludes that the rise of athletics is popular after the fall of the organized labor practices, and this has led to the quagmire of an athletics defined labor system.

**Sawyer, Wendy, and Peter Wagner. "Mass incarceration: The whole pie 2020." Prison policy initiative 24 (2020): 1-30.**

Wendy Sawyer is the Research Director at the Prison Policy Initiative. Wendy earned a Masters in Criminal Justice from Northeastern University. On the other hand, Peter Wagner is a German social and political theorist. His research brings together social and political philosophy and theory. The scope of their study is on the industrial complex, especially the number of people who get incarcerated in a given year, and the power of mass incarceration in providing a continuous pool of labor for industries. Wendy and Wagner's main argument is that most of the offenders who end up in jail are petty

offenders, or persons charged for petty offenses. In this regard, the overall prison industrial complex does not seek to reform the people or the offender, but it aims at locking them up as a way of sustaining the labor demand for the prison labor reliant industries. Their study is unbiased as it is backed by empirical data. Their study is useful for public policy experts, and prison reform advocates, and labor economists. The authors offer examples on the overall state of incarceration in the United States to show that incarceration is not based on the aims of a progressive criminal justice system. They conclude that the prison industrial system is motivated by the profits raked from the use of prisoners as a cheap source of labor, and state that inequality arises, and is perpetuated in a capitalistic society.

**Westover, Jonathan. *Shifting Trajectories in Globalization, Labor, and the Transformation of Work*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2018.**

Westover is a professor and chair of Organizational Leadership in the Woodbury School of Business at Utah Valley University, Academic Director of the UVU Center. The scope of Westover's study is the key issues emerging from a technology and service driven labor system and how it has shifted the dynamics of work. Westover's main argument is that the new issues such as the level of labor demand and market competitiveness for labor have shifted and that among the key issues that emerge is how to increase the job satisfaction of the workers, and create a work life balance. Westover argues that labor has been considered as a social function rather than an obsolete input in the labor system. Westover's audience is policy experts, and industry leaders as it is useful in understanding of global labor systems and offers a professionally based view of the current changes in labor system. The argument by Westover is backed by social theories on labor, and globalization and work theories. Westover's argument is as such credible and unbiased as it is based on

professional practices with evaluation of variables such as variance in the worker satisfaction levels, and the usefulness of labor systems. Westover concludes that the global market place has become increasingly competitive and is aligned in a manner that the labor market is evolving making some workers less useful.

Works Cited

Davis, Angela Y. *Freedom is a constant struggle: Ferguson, Palestine, and the foundations of a movement*. Haymarket Books, 2016.

Myles, John. "States, labor markets, and life cycles." *Beyond the marketplace*. Routledge, 2019. 271-298.

Runstedtler, Theresa. "More than just play: Unmasking Black child labor in the athletic industrial complex." *Journal of Sport and Social Issues* 42.3 (2018): 152-169.

Sawyer, Wendy, and Peter Wagner. "Mass incarceration: The whole pie 2020." *Prison policy initiative* 24 (2020): 1-30.

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