



ASA Labor and Labor Movements Newsletter

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Message from the Chair

Gay Seidman, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Dear Colleagues,

At the section's business meeting in August, we agreed to host a mini-conference on "Labor's New Challenges." Details of the mini-conference are still taking shape, but we hope to hold it on August 7, 2020, the day before the main ASA conference starts. Please plan to join us!

A call for submissions will be sent out in the early spring. We expect the conference themes will be very broad, because we hope the mini-conference will create space for inclusive discussions, where section members can get comments on work-in-progress and engage with others, both activists and academics, who are thinking about similar issues.

Please keep an eye out for details over the next few months!

Sincerely,

Gay Seidman

Labor Panels for ASA 2020 - Open for Submission

The ASA has opened the 'submission' links for next summer's meeting. LLM will host two open panels, plus roundtables. Please note that the session themes parallel the themes for the LLM miniconference. We hope that any papers that aren't accommodated in the regular section panels will be submitted for the miniconference, planned for August 7th in the Bay Area (the day before the ASA conference opens in San Francisco). More details coming soon.

“New Challenges for Labor”

Organizer: Barry Eidlin, McGill University

As most labor scholars today acknowledge, the past three decades have posed stark new challenges for labor movements; deregulation combined with changing labor processes and an increasingly global economy have weakened unions in much of the world, both in terms of protecting union members and representing broader community interests. This panel invites papers that examine labor's new challenges across sectors and contexts, and discussing activists' varied responses to those challenges.

“New Strategies for Labor”

Organizer: Jeff Rothstein, Grand Valley State University

Over the past decade, labor activists around the world have pursued new strategies for mobilizing and representing workers. This panel seeks papers that describe new organizing strategies for labor, whether in sectors or communities lacking well-established unions, where previously-established unions have been prompted to explore new strategies, or in places where workers lack the right to form their own unions. From workers' centers and minimum wage campaigns, to efforts to mobilize broad community support “for the common good” and to otherwise gain a voice for workers in the workplace and the economy, the panel will highlight and explore innovative labor strategies in the 21st century.

Labor Roundtables

Organizer: Gay Seidman, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Calls for Papers and Job Openings

Call for Papers

The New York Labor History Association

The New York Labor History Association annually recognizes outstanding scholarship in labor history by graduate and undergraduate students. Among recent winners of the Barbara Wertheimer Prize for undergraduates was Luke Mickle for his Macalester College Honors Thesis, “Racial Uplift in a Jim Crow Local: Black Union Organizing in Minneapolis Hotels, 1930-1940” and of the Bernard Bellush Prize for graduate students, Erin Durham, for her paper, “In Pursuit of Reform, Whether Convict or Free: Prison Labor Reform in Maryland in the Early Twentieth Century.” Durham was a doctoral student at the University of Maryland, College Park. **Submissions for these awards are now being accepted.**

Barbara Wertheimer Prize recognizes serious study in labor and work history among undergraduate students, the New York Labor History Association annually awards the Wertheimer Prize for the best research paper written during the previous academic year. Wertheimer was a leading labor educator and scholar.

Bernard Bellush Prize recognizes outstanding scholarship by graduate students in labor and work history. Please do not submit a full dissertation. The Bellush Prize honors the contribution to labor history made by Bernie Bellush, as a scholar and as an activist.

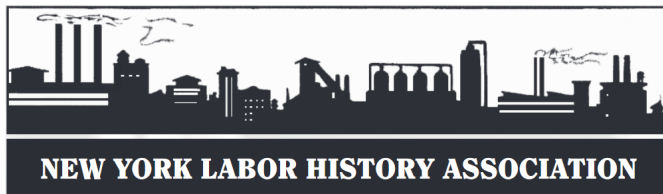
Both the Bellush and Wertheimer Prizes provide an award of \$250 for the best research paper written during the previous academic year. **The deadline for submissions is June 15, 2020.**

Entrants should send one copy of their paper to Brian Greenberg at bgreenbe@monmouth.edu

The Third Annual Chicago Area Comparative Historical Social Science Conference — Call for Participation, April 9th-10th, 2020

The [Comparative Historical Social Sciences Working Group](#) at Northwestern University invites scholars to the third edition of our interdisciplinary graduate student conference on comparative and historical social science scholarship. We aim to bring together graduate students, postdocs, and faculty for fruitful interaction and debate on theoretical, empirical, and methodological questions currently shaping the field.

This year, our conference has a theme: “The Neoliberal State Reconsidered: Risk, Surveillance, and The Future of Global Capitalism.” Talk of “Surveillance Capitalism” abounds in scholastic circles and public audiences alike. Tactics of state surveillance, techniques of social control, and profits within global financial capitalism all seem to increasingly rely upon the extraction of personal data and information through various technologies. What this spells for the power of states to monopolize violence, the stability of global capitalism, and the political possibilities for social movements remains to be seen. Our keynote and closing will begin to unfold the answers to these theoretically intriguing and politically troubling uncertainties.



We are accepting graduate student and postdoc paper proposals broadly oriented towards comparative and historical social science research, though we encourage graduate students and postdocs to submit papers relevant to the theme. In particular, this includes proposals that address key theoretical debates or contribute to new

methodological ideas and tools in the subfield of [comparative historical analysis](#).

The Third Annual Chicago Area Comparative Historical Social Sciences Conference will take place on April 9th-10, 2020 at Northwestern University, Evanston. Participants from around the world will present their papers in small panels and roundtables organized thematically. We will have a Keynote Reception to open up the conference on the 9th, and will close with a panel on the conference theme on the evening of the 10th. We are pleased to announce that the keynote speaker this year will be Professor Sarah Quinn (University of Washington). She is the author of *American Bonds: How Credit Markets Shaped a Nation* (Princeton University Press, 2019), which uses original archival research to examine the effect of political institutions on mortgage markets.

The conference is organized by graduate students and is especially geared towards young scholars. We encourage graduate students and postdocs to submit proposals at different stages of research. This is a unique opportunity to receive feedback from internationally renowned senior scholars and peers in the field, attend panels dedicated to new comparative-historical research, and engage with an interdisciplinary scholarly community.

There will be a reception with hors d'oeuvres at the opening Keynote, and meals (breakfast, lunch, and a closing panel reception) will be provided. There will also be coffee available throughout the day.

Please submit abstracts of about 150 words in our [submission system](#). Abstracts will be evaluated based on the strength of their project, relevance to the comparative and historical social science discipline, and ability to cohere into dynamic conference panels. Participants selected will be notified to present their papers at the conference.

The deadline for submissions is January 8, 2020.

Please contact Charlotte at charlotterosen2021@u.northwestern.edu if you have any questions.

Call for Proposals – 2020 Canadian Association for Work and Labour Studies Annual Conference: Bridging Divides: Conflict & Cooperation

University of Western Ontario — London, Ontario, June 2-4, 2020

The conference organizing committee invites submissions for participation in the 7th annual conference of the Canadian Association for Work and Labour Studies (CAWLS). The committee welcomes proposals for single papers, thematic streams, multiple paper panels, roundtables, and workshops. The participation of researchers in union and community settings is encouraged.

Both confrontation and cooperation have always been key to advancing and protecting working-class interests. The 2020 CAWLS conference is an opportunity to engage conversations and share ideas about the interplay between conflict and cooperation in bridging divisions at the workplace, in our communities, and in the economy and in society more generally. Questions relevant to these conversations include: How do we best address the need to confront colonialism and racism in the workplace and in society? What does reconciliation mean for workers and their organizations? How can we best address differences while preserving class unity? What role does international labour solidarity play in building bridges?

Participants are not required to limit themselves to the above list of questions. We welcome proposals on all topics that highlight the importance of bridging divisions that focus on the past, present, and future of work and labour studies. Our goal is to create a final conference programme reflective of the broadest range of methodological, theoretical, and disciplinary themes and approaches, such as:

- Racialization, nationality, gender, sexuality, class, age, and ability, and their implications for the politics of labour and the future of the labour movement in Canada and elsewhere.
- Anti-Black racism in workplaces and unions
- The relationship between the labour movement and Indigenous workers and communities.
- Worker and union engagement with environmental movements and issues.
- Policy approaches and legislative solutions to advancing equity, diversity and inclusion, and their limits.
- Precarity, patterns of inequality amongst workers, and the distribution of paid and unpaid work.
- Migration, work and labour internationalism.
- Intersectional analysis of work and of labour movements.
- Anti-racist and decolonizing approaches to labour studies.

New Voices in Work and Labour Studies: New scholars (graduate students, post-doctoral fellows, and faculty/researchers in the first five years of their appointment) are encouraged to indicate their status on their proposal in order to be considered for the New Voices in Work and Labour Studies Prize. Submission requirements: Proposals should include a 250-word abstract for each panel/paper and a short bio for each presenter. **Please email proposals to the conference organizing committee c/o cawls2020@gmail.com.**

To facilitate new conversations, we encourage people interested in organizing panels, streams, roundtables and workshops to submit a CFP for inclusion in the CAWLS newsletter by December 15, 2019. Please note that even if a panel proposal is accepted, each paper will be evaluated individually by the programme committee.

All paper proposals are due by January 31, 2020. For more information go to <https://cawls.ca/>

Wage Labour and the Lower Classes. Work Practices, Trajectories and Imaginaries - Special Issue of *Cahiers d'Études africaines*

This call for papers about labour on the African continent derives from the analysis of a renewal of labour and labour studies in the last fifteen years. First, there has been a change in empirical reality, insofar as high economic growth and new extensions of globalisation have brought about a dynamic of expansion mostly fuelled by the private sector. These evolutions have led to the development of new ways of working, as well as to a rise—sparsely documented until now—of wage labour among the working classes in numerous countries. Secondly, there has been a renewal in scientific approaches, given that research attention, after the shock of the structural adjustments, has turned towards other social characters (such as the more or less “formal” entrepreneur or to transversal issues inside which labour is subsumed. More recently, new research approaches have emerged that account for the capitalist processes in motion. These developments have been illustrated in their local socio-political configurations, through the study of supply chains, or the land grabbing phenomenon.

Given these new perspectives, the choice made in this special issue of paying particular attention to wage-labour and subaltern workers comes with an interest in differentiation and social reproduction. The question is therefore to understand how important subaltern salaried (and often manual) labour is within the context of these larger phenomena. In other words, it aims, on the one hand, to determine how salaried work grants, or does not give access to, “life chances”, and which of them. On the other hand, it considers if and to what ex-

tent salarisation contributes to the diversification of experiences and imaginaries within the wider popular whole in which workers are inserted, as much as to the delimitations between the latter and the better-endowed. Consequently, the present proposal is neither about assigning to the African workers a predictive political role, nor reducing them to an affliction figure, as in the past. The question is more to evaluate the place of salaried work—often incomplete, often temporary—in contemporary African societies' dynamics and in the change of representations.

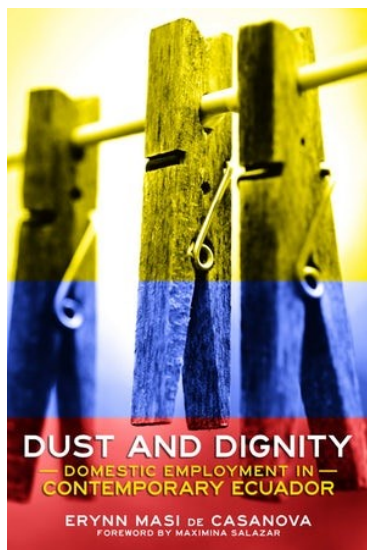
In this regard, abstracts based upon recent significant fieldwork will be favorably considered. Abstracts (and articles, if accepted for publication) must be written in English or French and will aim at shedding light on one of the issues raised in this call.

The deadline for submitting abstracts is set for 31st January 2020, midnight (GMT+1). Abstract proposals should not exceed 500 words.

Please send your abstract by guillaume.vadot@sciencespo.fr or e_bourel@yahoo.com.

New Publications by Section Members

Books



Dust and Dignity: Domestic Employment in Contemporary Ecuador.

By Erynn Masi de Casanova

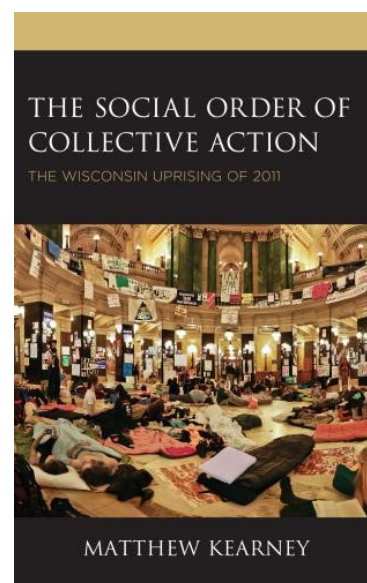
What makes domestic work a bad job, even after efforts to formalize and improve working conditions? Erynn Masi de Casanova's case study, based partly on collaborative research conducted with Ecuador's pioneer domestic workers' organization, examines three reasons for persistent exploitation. First, the tasks of social reproduction are devalued. Second, informal work arrangements escape regulation. And third, unequal class relations are built into this type of employment. Accessible to advocates and policymakers as well as academics, this book provides both theoretical discussions about domestic work and concrete ideas for improving women's lives. Drawing on workers' stories of *lucha*, *trabajo*, and *sacrificio*—struggle, work, and sacrifice—*Dust and Dignity* offers a new take on an old occupation. From the intimate experience of being a body out of place in an employer's home, to the common work histories of Ecuadorian

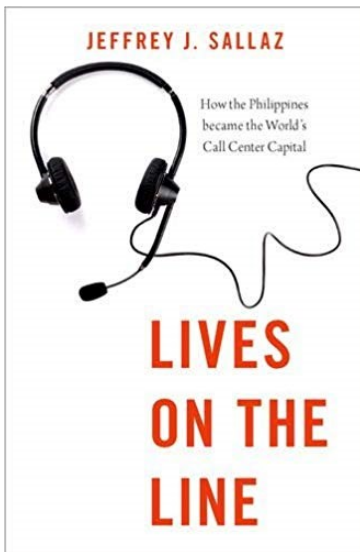
women in different cities, to the possibilities for radical collective action at the national level, Casanova shows how and why women do this stigmatized and precarious work and how they resist exploitation in the search for dignified employment. From these searing stories of workers' lives, *Dust and Dignity* identifies patterns in domestic workers' experiences that will be helpful in understanding the situation of workers elsewhere and offers possible solutions for promoting and ensuring workers' rights that have relevance far beyond Ecuador.

The Social Order of Collective Action: The Wisconsin Uprising of 2011

By Matthew Kearney

The Wisconsin Uprising of 2011 was one of the largest sustained collective actions in the history of the United States. Newly-elected Governor Scott Walker introduced a shock proposal that threatened the existence of public unions and access to basic health care, then insisted on rapid passage. The protests that erupted were neither planned nor coordinated. The largest, in Madison, consolidated literally overnight into a horizontally organized leaderless and leaderful community. The resistance created a functioning commune inside the Wisconsin State Capitol Building. In contrast to what many social movement theories would predict, this round-the-clock protest grew to enormous size and lasted for weeks without direction from formal organizations. This book, written by a protest insider, argues based on immersive ethnographic observation and extensive interviewing that the movement had minimal direction from organizations or structure from political processes. Instead, it emerged interactively from collective effervescence, improvised non-hierarchical mechanisms of communication, and an escalating obligation for like-minded people to join and maintain their participation. Overall, the findings demonstrate that a large and complex collective action can occur without direction from formal organizations.





Lives on the Line: How the Philippines became the World's Call Center Capital

By Jeffrey J. Sallaz

The call center industry is booming in the Philippines. Around the year 2005, the country overtook India as the world's "voice capital," and industry revenues are now the second largest contributor to national GDP. In *Lives on the Line*, Jeffrey J. Sallaz retraces the assemblage of a global market for voice over the past two decades. Drawing upon case studies of sixty Filipino call center workers and two years of fieldwork in Manila, he illustrates how off-shore call center jobs represent a middle path for educated Filipinos, who are faced with the dismaying choice to migrate abroad in search of prosperity versus stay at home as an impoverished professional. A rich ethnographic study, this book challenges existing stereotypes regarding offshore service jobs and

sheds light upon the reasons that the Philippines has become the world's favored location for "voice." It looks beyond call centers and beyond India to advance debates concerning global capitalism, the future of work, and the lives of those who labor in offshored jobs.

Articles, Book Chapters, Review, and Working Papers

Azzellini, Dario, Ian Greer, and Charles Umney. 2019. *Digitalization and marketization in live music*. Reihe: Forschungsförderung Working Paper, Nr. 154. Düsseldorf: 2019, ISSN: 2509-2359. 45 Seiten

<https://www.boeckler.de/64509.htm?produkt=HBS-007242>

Online platforms have disrupted parts of the capitalist economy, with allegedly severe consequences in the world of work. This study examines live music in Germany and the UK, where online platforms do not dominate, despite considerable digitalization of market intermediaries. The analysis shows that, as the degree of digitalization increases, matching services tend to work less as a workers representative which is traditionally the case for live music agents and more as a force of marketization that disciplines workers by orchestrating price-based competition.

Gleeson, Shannon and Xóchitl Bada. 2019. "Institutionalizing a Binational Enforcement Strategy for Migrant Worker Rights." *International Journal of Comparative Labour Law and Industrial Relations* 35(2): 255–277.

<http://www.kluwerlawonline.com/abstract.php?area=Journals&id=IJCL2019012>

An emerging literature has focused on the role of state-of-origin actors in managing the migrant diaspora and implementing their rights. This article instead examines the perspective of destination-state actors who are engaged in national and local partnerships with consular institutions to enforce the rights of migrant workers. In doing so we ask what drives these binational collaborations, what sort of resource investments are necessary to ensure meaningful exchange, and what are the distinct challenges that emerge across place. By bridging the literature on diaspora policies with the literature on tripartite models of co-enforcement of labour standards, we argue that a bilateral perspective is necessary for understanding the dynamics of migrant rights enforcement. Our data draws from official documents and memoranda of understanding, as well as interviews with twenty different federal agency officials in the United States. These findings cast light on how agencies in destination states navigate binational collaborations, and the challenges that emerge through these partnerships. These stem in large part from the limits of claims-driven enforcement regimes, the challenge of coordinating across distinct agency missions and priorities, and the power inequities inherent in mismatched agency staff and resource levels. We also find that bureaucratic actors exercise a great deal of discretion in their work, resulting in wide variation across jurisdictions. We

conclude that while bilateral co-enforcement agreements are not a panacea to solve the structural dysfunction of labour rights enforcement for migrant workers, they are also not a useless mechanism that should be easily dismissed.

Halpin, Brian W., & Smith, Vicki. 2019. "Recruitment: an undertheorized mechanism for workplace control." *Theory and Society* 48(5):709-732.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11186-019-09362-4>

It has been nearly half a century since the publication of Harry Braverman's *Labor and Monopoly Capital*. That, along with Michael Burawoy's subsequent interrogation of Braverman—*Manufacturing Consent*—set the terms for a robust and enduring research agenda that has focused on labor processes: the deskilling of work, managerial control over workers, consent, and the extraction of surplus value. This article endeavors to advance the labor process paradigm by highlighting recruitment as a tool by which employers maximize the likelihood that they will hire people who will consent to their objectives, broadly defined. Drawing on a broad range of literatures, we show how recruitment and hiring practices constitute part of an overarching apparatus of control wherein managers imagine that particular people will be ideal for particular jobs and positions. We conclude by sketching a research agenda that sociologists of work and labor processes might undertake in order to understand these issues more thoroughly.

Isaac, Larry, Anna Jacobs, Jaime Kucinskis, and Allison McGrath. (2019) "Social Movement Schools: Sites for Consciousness Transformation, Training, and Prefigurative Social Development." *Social Movement Studies*.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/14742837.2019.1631151>

We develop the concept of "social movement school" (SMS), showing how these organizational spaces are deliberately designed for purposes of educating, mentoring, training, and coordinating individuals as effective, committed movement agents. SMSs can also be important sites of prefigurative design and practice for future societal development consistent with movement goals. We motivate the theoretical sig-

nificance of SMSs based on five perspectives in social movement scholarship: (1) resource mobilization; (2) cultural approaches to repertoires of contention; (3) cognitive perspective; (4) micro-mobilization; and (5) biographical consequences of participation. We then offer a typology to capture primary purposes, and spatial reach within the broad field of SMSs. Within-movement variation is illustrated by focusing on a variety of SMSs in the U.S. civil rights movement; and the cross-movement breadth of the concept is illustrated by highlighting contemporary SMS forms drawn from three very different movements—labor, radical feminism, and mindfulness meditation movements. In the interest of launching a research agenda on SMSs, we end with several key questions that could serve to guide future research. Important theoretical, empirical, and practical considerations suggest that SMSs deserve the attention of scholars and activists alike.

Jacobs, Anna and Larry Isaac. 2019. "Gender Composition in Contentious Collective Action: 'Girl Strikers' in Gilded Age America—Harmful, Helpful, or Both?" *Social Science History* 43: 733-763.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/ssh.2019.32>

The Gilded Age was a tumultuous period for US labor and capital: the labor movement grew in size and intensity, strikes mushroomed, and women's labor force and strike participation grew in tandem. Yet little is known about how women's participation influenced strike efficacy. On the one hand, women may have added numerical force, militant energy for gendered solidarity and therefore contributed to strike success. On the other hand, women's participation may have hindered the cause by delegitimizing it or by producing harmful internal factionalism. In this article, we ask: How did women's participation in Gilded Age strikes influence strike success? We use a unique data source to test the impact of women's participation relative to men on the success of every strike that took place in the Northeastern United States from 1881 to 1886. We find that striking gender composition ratios matter and are reflected in a nonlinear pattern: for male-dominated and female-dominated strikes, greater numbers of female strikers reduce the chances of success. However, when gender composition approaches

approximate parity, the effect of female strikers enhances strike success. We suggest that in approximate proportional parity range, women were more likely to participate and also be taken more seriously by male co-workers. We supplement quantitative findings with qualitative accounts from specific strikes. Our findings have important implications for diversity in contentious collective action in general and strike success in particular.

Mueller, Jason C. 2019. "What can sociologists of globalization and development learn from Nicos Poulantzas?" *Progress in Development Studies* 19 (4): 284-303.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1464993419860953>

Several decades ago scholars studying the state, political economy, and power relations were obliged to engage with the ideas of Nicos Poulantzas. Today, his ideas are hard to find in most sociological theorizing—particularly in the United States. This trend is unfortunate, but not unavoidable. This article proposes that we reconsider the insights of Poulantzas as well as the growing community of scholars building a neo-Poulantzasian approach for studies on international politics, economics, and the state. I discuss Poulantzas's prescient but often neglected work on the internationalization of capital and nation-states, along with his theoretical approach to studying the state as a social relation. After highlighting their significance I focus on several neo-Poulantzasian analytical concepts that have extended his insights in creative ways. I argue that Poulantzas and contemporary neo-Poulantzasians offer ideas that are ripe for exploration, elaboration, and incorporation into multiple burgeoning and interrelated areas of inquiry for sociology and beyond. These include studies on the political-economy of development, studies on internationalization and its effect on national-level governance, and studies of the state in the (semi-) periphery. If successful, this article will provoke scholars to engage in innovative transdisciplinary research grounded in the unique and underexplored theories of Nicos Poulantzas.

Mueller, Jason C. and Steven Schmidt. 2019. "Revisiting Culture and Meaning-Making in

World-Systems Analysis: A Proposal for Engaging with the Cultural Political Economy Approach." *Critical Sociology*.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0896920519856074>

World-systems analysis (WSA) understands socio-cultural phenomena as fundamental to the operation of global capitalism, whether through geocultures that sustain centrist liberalism, the emergence of capitalist subjectivities, or by generating structures of knowledge that bound political possibilities. Nonetheless, many scholars critique WSA's treatment of culture as reductive and epiphenomenal. How can we theorize culture's relationship to global capitalism without assuming that culture merely "dupes" participants into reproducing exploitative structures? In this article, we offer a critical evaluation of WSA's treatment of culture and argue that its alleged failings can be ameliorated by adopting a cultural political economy (CPE) framework, an analytical approach that has developed separately from WSA. To do so, we outline WSA's major theorizations of culture; namely, its discussion of global geocultures and structures of knowledge. Departing from existing critiques of WSA, we discuss the applicability of CPE, which examines how discourses both influence and are shaped by the material world. Using anti-systemic movements, populism, and race-making in the world-system as examples, we demonstrate how a CPE-oriented approach permits WSA to address its major cultural critiques. Broadly, we call for a theoretical co-mixing of CPE and WSA, allowing researchers to address the alleged cultural failings of world-systems scholarship.

Scipes, Kim. 2019. "Labour Internationalism in the Global South: The SIGTUR Initiative by Robert O'Brien—A Review Essay." *Journal of Labor and Society* 22(4): 920-925

<https://doi.org/10.1111/wusa.12450>

Vachon Todd E., Hudson, Gerry, Leblanc, Judy, and Saket Soni. 2019. "How Workers Can Demand Climate Justice: A Bargaining for the Common Good Approach to the Climate Crisis." *The American Prospect*, September 2, 2019.

<https://prospect.org/labor/workers-can-demand-climate-justice/>

Weiler, Anealyse M., and Janet McLaughlin. 2019. "Listening to migrant workers: should Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program be abolished?" *Dialectical Anthropology* 43(3):381-388.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10624-019-09563-4>

In our commentary, we underscore the likely negative consequences for workers of abolishing Canada's migrant agricultural worker program. As scholars who have the immense privilege of researching, teaching, and writing about migrant farm worker programs, we try to keep migrant workers' preferences and demands at the forefront of our policy recommendations. Accordingly, we unpack one of the dominant demands across Canada's migrant justice movement: permanent residency on arrival. Our commentary concludes with an update on some significant policy shifts that have occurred since the fieldwork upon which Binford's article is based, including reforms driven by migrant justice organizing.

Member Announcements

Kim Scipes, Professor of Sociology at Purdue University Northwest (PNW), attended the “International Conference on Innovations in Social Sciences and the Humanities 2019” at Ton Duc Thang University (TDTU) in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam on October 4-5, 2019 as a part of a delegation of faculty members from PNW. PNW was a co-sponsor of the conference along with Universitat Leipzig (Germany), Warwick University (UK), University a Degli Studi di Trieste (Italy), and National Chiao Tung University (Taiwan). At the conference, Scipes presented a paper titled “Innovations in Labor Studies: Incorporating Global Perspectives,” served on the Scientific Committee of the Conference, and chaired a session on “Innovations in Public Engagement for Social Sciences and Humanities.”

Todd E. Vachon, Postdoctoral Associate at Rutgers School of Management and Labor Relations, wrote two editorials, one on “How workers, local unions can take the lead on climate change” in *Star Ledger*, November 2, 2018, and another on “A Green New Voice for Workers” in the *Hartford Courant*, March 9, 2019. Vachon was also interviewed about his state of New Jersey union density report in the following news outlets: “Union Membership Climbs in Public Sector, Plummet In Private.” *NJ 101.5FM*, January 16, 2019. “NJ Union Membership Rising in Public Sector, Down Sharply in Private Sector over 30 Years.” *New Jersey Business*, January 16, 2019. He was also interviewed about the Green New Deal and his research on labor and climate change: “Green New Deal Is Likely to Splinter Labor Unity.” *Bloomberg Law*, February 21, 2019. “Green New Deal Would Reshape Blue-Collar Jobs, Training.” *Bloomberg Law*, March 1, 2019.

Joseph van der Naald, PhD student at the Graduate Center, CUNY, with William Herbert, Director of the National Center Professor William Herbert, recently submitted [comments](#) to the National Labor Relations Board in response to its proposed rule to exclude graduate assistants and student employees from coverage under the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA). A condensed [version](#) of the comments was published on the Labor and Working-Class History Association's blog *LaborOnline* in November 2019, and an earlier iteration of this research received mention in the [New York Times](#).