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Titolo	When good jobs go bad : globalization, de-unionization, and declining job quality in the North American auto industry // Jeffrey S. Rothstein
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ISBN	0-8135-7607-5 0-8135-7608-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (200 pages)
Disciplina	338.7629222097
Soggetti	Automobile industry and trade - North America - Management Automobile industry workers - North America Industrial relations - North America Globalization - Economic aspects
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- 1. Introduction: Three Auto Plants in the Global Economy -- 2. The Intensification of Work under Lean Production -- 3. Whipsawed! Local Unions Fight for Jobs in the United States -- 4. Greenfield Opportunity: Orchestrated Labor Relations in Silao -- 5. Globalization and Union Decline -- 6. Conclusion: Toward a Better-Regulated Global Economy -- Notes -- References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	From Chinese factories making cheap toys for export, to sweatshops in Bangladesh where name-brand garments are sewn-studies on the impact of globalization on workers have tended to focus on the worst jobs and the worst conditions. But in When Good Jobs Go Bad, Jeffrey Rothstein looks at the impact of globalization on a major industry-the North American auto industry-to reveal that globalization has had a deleterious effect on even the most valued of blue-collar jobs. Rothstein argues that the consolidation of the Mexican and U.S.-Canadian auto industries, the expanding number of foreign automakers in North America, and the spread of lean production have all

undermined organized labor and harmed workers. Focusing on three General Motors plants assembling SUVs-an older plant in Janesville, Wisconsin; a newer and more viable plant in Arlington, Texas; and a "greenfield site" (a brand-new, state-of-the-art facility) in Silao, Mexico-When Good Jobs Go Bad shows how global competition has made nonstop, monotonous, standardized routines crucial for the survival of a plant, and it explains why workers and their local unions struggle to resist. For instance, in the United States, General Motors forced workers to accept intensified labor by threatening to close plants, which led local unions to adopt "keep the plant open" as their main goal. At its new factory in Silao, GM had hand-picked the union-one opposed to strikes and committed to labor-management cooperation-before it hired the first worker. Rothstein's engaging comparative analysis, which incorporates the viewpoints of workers, union officials, and management, sheds new light on labor's loss of bargaining power in recent decades, and highlights the negative impact of globalization on all jobs, both good and bad, from the sweatshop to the assembly line.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910830592303321
Titolo	Touch, heat, and pain [[electronic resource] ] : [proceedings] Ciba Foundation Symposium / / edited by A.V.S. de Reuck and Julie Knight
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Churchill Ltd., 1966
ISBN	0-470-71533-2 0-470-71502-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (433 p.)
Collana	Novartis Foundation Symposia
Altri autori (Persone)	De ReuckAnthony V. S KnightJulie
Disciplina	591.1/8 591.18
Soggetti	Sense organs Senses and sensation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.

TOUCH, HEAT AND PAIN; Preface; Contents; Chairman's introduction; Section I. Discrimination of quantitative differences in stimuli in man; Transfer functions of the skin and muscle senses; Discussion; Tissue temperature and thermal pain; Discussion; Measurement of responses to chemically induced pain; Discussion; General discussion of Section I; Linearity of transmission along the perceptual pathway; Section II. Structure of receptor organs; Unit design and array patterns in receptor organs; Discussion; Fine structure of the receptor organs and its probable functional significance; Discussion  
General discussion of Section II  
Chemical or physical nature of transduction; Induction of receptor properties; Specificity of first-order fibres; Section III. Basic mechanisms: biophysics of supporting tissues and receptors; The relationship of skin displacement to receptor activation; Discussion; Nerve membrane properties and thermal stimulation; Discussion; Input and output ends of a transducer process; Discussion; Initiation of impulses by mechanorensory nerve terminals; Discussion; General discussion of Section III; Function of lamellar cells of encapsulated organs  
Cell membrane junctions  
Terminal concentrations of mitochondria;  
Section IV. Relation of single receptor activity to parameters of stimuli; Cutaneous receptors with a high sensitivity to mechanical displacement; Discussion; Excitation of the dentinal receptor in the tooth of the cat; Discussion; Classes of receptor units predominantly related to thermal stimuli; Discussion; General discussion of Section IV; Central integration over neural space; Sensitivity of temperature detection in man; Existence of sympathetic thermosensitive fibres  
Section V. Relation of activity of populations of receptors to parameters of stimuli  
The representation of information about rapid changes in a population of receptor units signaling mechanical events; Discussion; The neural transformation of mechanical stimuli delivered to the monkey's hand; Discussion; General discussion of Section V; Factors affecting sensitivity of cutaneous mechanoreceptors; Minimal cortical input; Concluding Discussion; The neurohistology of touch, heat and pain; Pain and pain receptors; Lines for future research; Chairman's closing remarks; Author index; Subject index

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