

Abstracts

Anne Lisa Carstensen, Flexibilisierung und Prekari- sierung von Arbeit in globalen Produktionsketten – Informelle Heimarbeit in der Bekleidungsindustrie in Puebla und São Paulo

The article analyses outsourcing and precarisation tendencies within the garment industries of Mexico and Brazil. In the Mexican case, production is organised in a decentralised manner, by means of outwork, whereas in the case of São Paulo, migrant workers are informally employed in backyard workshops. In both cases, the decentralisation of production leads to new labour relations and to the emergence and integration of new working classes. This development is analysed in terms of the concept of global production networks, as this approach has proven useful for understanding the precarisation of labour. To date, labour relations have often been neglected within research on global production chains and networks; against this trend, the case studies presented in the article are used to argue that labour is subject to a twofold integration: into global structures of production on the one hand and local subsistence contexts on the other. Against this background, the article addresses the prospects faced by local labour movements and the resources available to those movements.

Anna Curcio, Arbeitskämpfe in der italienischen Logistikbranche: Gedanken zur Klassenneuzusammensetzung und zur Neubestimmung des Streiks

The article analyses labour struggles in the Italian logistics sector, specifically in the distribution centres of Piacenza and Bologna, Emilia Romagna, an enormous hub of Italian and European commodity circulation. While the acceleration of commodity circulation constitutes a central mechanism of surplus value generation under just-in-time capitalism, the struggles in Emilia Romagna have successfully put into question the most intense forms of exploitation (particularly workplace increases and wage cuts, implemented by means of the Italian system of 'labour cooperatives' – organisations that have been fully stripped of their original mutualistic goals and now serve purely as instruments of labour deregulation). The article is based on the practice of militant or co-research, which constitutes both a process for producing collective knowledge and a means of collective organising. The article concludes by reflecting on the political challenges raised by these struggles and the possibilities for class recomposition and a generalisation of struggles inherent in them.

Helmut Dietrich, Unliebsamer Aufstand? Zur Diskussion über Azawad und Arabellion

By means of what standards and conceptual frameworks is the insurrection that occurred in northern Mali during 2010 / 2011 to be investigated and classified? In response to the controversy articulated in this journal, the author argues the case for reconstructing the initial social revolt, in spite of the militarist and ethnicising tendencies that have superimposed themselves on it. A new border regime

and the use of hunger as a weapon are two elements of contemporary counterinsurgency in the Sahel region.

Max Henninger, Rhetorik der Desillusionierung. Kritische Anmerkungen zu Jörg Baberowskis Gewaltbegriff

In a number of recent historical studies, Jörg Baberowski and scholars associated with him have coined the concept of ‘spaces of violence’ (*Gewalträume*) and applied it, *inter alia*, to the Soviet Union under Stalin and the Ukraine during the first third of the 20th century. The article raises critical questions concerning the notion of violence that underlies this concept, arguing that Baberowski operates on the basis of unverified anthropological claims and a circular argument about the perennial character of violence. Baberowski’s approach is also inherently contradictory, as it posits violence both as norm and as exception. Finally, Baberowski’s effort to discredit interest in the structural causes of violence risks a deterioration of historiographical analysis into the mere recording of singular and ultimately incomprehensible events.

Peter Birke, Autonome Sehenswürdigkeit. Die Rote Flora und die Hamburger Stadtentwicklung seit den späten 1980er Jahren

This article outlines the history of the occupied social centre Rote Flora in Hamburg. It points to the history of gentrification and the instrumentalisation of the ‘creative class’ as the background for the changing role of the centre within the local neighbourhood and within Hamburg’s urban social movements. When the current legal owner of the location, Klausmartin Kretschmer, demanded an evic-

tion in early 2014, mass demonstrations and riots took place. Police repression and the establishment of ‘danger zones’ in large parts of Hamburg’s western inner city triggered another wave of demonstrations and further actions. The text reviews these actions and discusses their underlying strategies in light of the entrepreneurial policies pursued by the city’s various administrations during the past two decades. These policies attempt to recuperate non-valorised, autonomous spaces by integrating them into urban marketing concepts.

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