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The New Spirit of Capitalism
Le syndicalisme dans la mondialisation
Global Anti-Unionism

*Le Syndicalisme En
Europe*

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JAQUAN CASTILLO

Anarcho-syndicalism Berghahn Books

It is a common misconception that the battle for gender equality in political life has been won. In most member states, women are significantly under-represented in local, regional and national decision-making bodies. On a Europe-wide level, they account for only 18 % of parliamentary membership. This book traces the history of the Council of Europe policy on promoting the women's participation in political life. It describes

the principles and methods behind policies, the institutional mechanisms on which they are based, and analyses the major topics involved. It concludes by discussing areas essential for future work: gender quotas for political parties, guaranteed social rights for women and the reinforcement of secularity.

The Amsterdam International Editions de l'Atelier

Cet ouvrage, tout en gardant une approche juridique, retrace les origines et l'évolution des principales règles de la législation sociale. Il pose à la fois un regard critique sur la situation légale actuelle et un regard sur l'évolution

historique, qui permet de mieux comprendre et interpréter le Code du travail, oeuvre législative composée de normes remontant à des époques très variées. Les développements juridiques sont complétés par des données historiques, sociologiques et statistiques pour illustrer le contexte et l'impact des règles de droit. Ce tome s'intéresse dans un premier titre à la genèse et aux caractéristiques de la législation luxembourgeoise encadrant le travail subordonné. Dans un deuxième titre, les libertés individuelles et collectives sont abordées, notamment la liberté du commerce et de l'industrie, la liberté du travail et les libertés syndicales. Le dernier titre passe en revue les différents acteurs du monde professionnel, comprenant, outre

l'employeur et le salarié, également les syndicats, les organisations professionnelles, les représentants du personnel ainsi que les autorités publiques. Un deuxième tome abordera la relation de travail à proprement parler, depuis la formation du contrat de travail, en passant par son exécution, jusqu'à sa résiliation, le tout dans une approche historique, perspective indispensable pour expliquer l'état actuel de la législation.

Complexity and the Economy

Springer

Lié aux efforts d'émancipation de l'Afrique, marqué par des leaders comme Sékou Touré ou Tom M'Boya, le syndicalisme africain est aujourd'hui un mouvement que son rôle a mis au premier plan de la scène internationale.

Cet ouvrage, qui rassemble une abondante documentation, retrace l'évolution et dégage les perspectives du syndicalisme africain : ses origines, relativement récentes ; son rôle à l'époque coloniale et son action politique dans la lutte pour l'indépendance ; ses liens avec les centrales européennes ; sa mission actuelle dans l'organisation des travailleurs africains et dans l'édification d'une Afrique nouvelle.

Le syndicalisme en Europe Primento

One of the major obstacles unions face in building influence in the workplace is the opposition and resistance from those that own those workplaces, namely, the employers. This volume examines the nature of this anti-unionism, and in doing so explains the ways and means by which employers have successfully

maintained their right to manage.

The New Spirit of Capitalism Verso Books

Putting movement at the center of our political and practical perspectives is to consider several issues related to the movement itself, including questions about the concept of “pure” culture. The migrant—s/he who moves—is seen as an “intruder” and a threat to cultural norms, but other frightening social mutations such as environmental problems or the growing place of artificial intelligence in societies are just some examples of evolving cultural and social identity, observable in each temporality, each geographical area and even in each discipline, and make it possible to study the different aspects of the dynamic movement that is at the origin of social

changes. This volume explores the ways in which populations confronted with such social changes are affected, and which consequently can foster new ways of individual or collective decision-making.

Le syndicalisme africain Springer Nature Workers who loaded and unloaded ships have formed a distinctive occupational group over the past two centuries. As trade expanded so the numbers of dock labourers increased and became concentrated in the major ports of the world. This ambitious two-volume project goes beyond existing individual studies of dock workers to develop a genuinely comparative international perspective over a long historical period. Volume 1 contains studies of 22 major ports worldwide. Built around an agreed

framework of issues, these 'port studies' examine the type of workers who dominated dock labour, their race, class and ethnicity, the working conditions of dockers and the role of government as employer, arbitrator and supporter. The studies also detail how dockers organized their labour, patterns of strike action and involvement in political organizations. The structure of the port city is also outlined and descriptions given of the waterside environment. These areas of investigation form the basis for a series of 11 thematic studies which comprise Volume 2. Drawing on the information provided in the port studies, these essays identify important aspects and recurring themes, and explain how and why particular cases diverge from the rest. The final chapter

of the book synthesizes the various approaches taken to offer a model which suggests several configurations of dock labour and presents suggestions for future research. This major scholarly achievement represents the most sustained attempt to date to provide a comparative international history of dock labour. An annotated bibliography completes this essential reference work. *The New World of Work* Editions Syllepse This is the first comparative study of early twentieth-century French and British schools of political pluralism. A wide-ranging survey of the works of thinkers such as JN Figgis, GDH Cole, Harold Laski, Edouard Berth, Maxime Leroy and Léon Duguit, *Pluralist Thought and the State in Britain and France, 1900-25* is a major contribution both to

the study of national tradition of political thought and to the understanding of relationships between state, groups and individuals in democratic societies.

Le syndicalisme à mots découverts

Oxford University Press, USA

This book charts the turbulent history of the International Federation of Trade Unions (IFTU) from its foundation in 1913, to its dissolution in 1945. Established to protect and advance the interests of workers of all countries and to further international solidarity, the IFTU from the outset was beset by difficulties. Within a year the First World War split the fledgling organisation, underlining national interests and creating resentment between some of the most powerful union interests. Although these differences were patched

up after the end of hostilities, the Revolution in Russia and rise of Soviet Communism, with own aspirations to leadership of international labour, soon created new tensions within the IFTU. L'invention des syndicalismes Routledge Cet ouvrage réunit des universitaires européens et américains pour analyser les difficultés d'adaptation du syndicalisme à la nouvelle donne géo-économique et envisager de nouveaux terrains d'action.

Social Europe, the Road Not Taken

Oxford University Press

A dynamic historian revisits the workers' internationals, whose scope and significance are commonly overlooked. In current debates about globalization, open and borderless elites are often set in opposition to the immobile and

protectionist working classes. This view obscures a major historical fact: for around a century—from the 1860s to the 1970s—worker movements were at the cutting edge of internationalism. The creation in London of the International Workingmen's Association in 1864 was a turning point. What would later be called the "First International" aspired to bring together European and American workers across languages, nationalities, and trades. It was a major undertaking in a context marked by opening borders, moving capital, and exploding inequalities. In this urgent, engaging work, historian Nicolas Delalande explores how international worker solidarity developed, what it accomplished in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and why it collapsed

over the past fifty years, to the point of disappearing from our memories.

Voices of the People in Nineteenth-Century France FeniXX

If the European political space has been extensively explored, research has remained all too often focused on the institutions of the European Union and the Council of Europe rather than on the actors who make Europe. This dictionary brings a new angle to scholarship on Europe by systematically investigating its actors: those who work within the institutions or in close contact with them; those who are the targets of European policies; those in the name of whom reforms are carried out; those who promote Europe and those who oppose it. It showcases a comprehensive, interdisciplinary

approach that bridges the usual separation between the European Union and the Council of Europe. In each entry, contributors selected among the leading specialists in their fields of research present the state of the art and the most current research perspectives on European actors. Students, teachers and researchers with an interest in Europe will find this volume to be a valuable work of reference and a source of new and stimulating ideas and perspectives on Europe. More broadly, the dictionary will appeal to 'professionals of Europe' eager to gain insights into their working environment as well as to readers interested in understanding Europe through its actors.

Dictionary of European actors L'AGE D'HOMME

This volume represents a real-life case study, revealing the interaction between the McDonald's Corporation - the most famous brand in the world - and the regulatory systems of a number of different European countries.

Transnational Power Elites Springer

In the late nineteenth century in a number of continental European countries Christian associations of workers arose: Christian trade unions, workers' cooperatives, political leagues, workers' youth movements and cultural associations, sometimes separately for men and women. In some countries they formed a unified Christian labour movement, which sometimes also belonged to a broader Christian subculture or pillar, encompassing all social classes. In traditional labour

history Christian workers' organizations were solely represented as dividing the working class and weakening the class struggle. However, from the 1980s onwards a considerable amount of studies have been devoted to Christian workers' organizations that adopted a more nuanced approach. This book takes stock of this new historiography. To broaden the analysis, each contribution compares the development in at least two countries, thus generating new comparative insights. This volume assesses the development of Christian workers' organizations in Europe from a broad historical and comparative perspective. The contributions focus on the collective identity of the Christian workers' organization, their denominational and working-class

allegiances and how these are expressed in ideology, organization and practice. Among the themes discussed are relations with churches and Christian Democracy, secularization, the development of the Welfare State, industrial relations and the contribution to working-class culture. This volume is the result of a joint intellectual enterprise of the International Institute of Social History (IISG) in Amsterdam (Netherlands) and a group of scholars linked to the KADOC - Documentation and Research Centre for Religion, Culture and Society of the KU Leuven (Catholic University Leuven-Belgium).

Genderware Peter Lang

The central theme of the book has been woven round the five French settlements in India with Pondicherry as their

headquarters which France intended to retain even after Britain had quitted on 15 August 1947. France had neglected her Indian settlements over the years and finding a profound change in the attitude of her people after 1947, she tried to mollify them by introducing certain doses of administrative reforms which were unacceptable to them. Inspired by the events of the neighbouring subcontinent, they expressed their desire to identify themselves with their brethren across the border and demanded the merger of the settlements with Indian Union which was, quite naturally, rejected by France. The rejection was followed by the launching of liberation movement. Repressive measures unleashed by Pondicherry government proved

ineffective. Along with this there was a strong diplomatic pressure exerted by New Delhi on Paris for withdrawing from the five pockets. France dithered and delayed the solution which further exasperated the people. Events in North Africa and Indo-China were also going against her. The stalemate continued for seven years until Pierre Mendès France came to power. Meanwhile Chandernagore was transferred to India by referendum. However, diplomatic parleys started at the initiative of the French Prime Minister broke the thaw and facilitated the path for peaceful merger of the four south Indian settlements with India. Thanks to the diplomatic efforts and the spirit of conciliation manifested by the two governments, the problem of the French

Indian settlements was amicably resolved thereby opening an era of cordiality between the two countries. Between Cross and Class Edward Elgar Publishing

Actors in the world of work are facing an increasing number of challenges, including automatization and digitalization, new types of jobs and more diverse forms of employment. This timely book examines employer and worker responses, challenges and opportunities for social dialogue, and the role of social partners in the governance of the world of work.

Organised Capital FeniXX

In this major work, sociologists Luc Boltanski and Eve Chiapello go to the heart of the changes in contemporary capitalism. Via an unprecedented

analysis of the latest management texts that have formed the thinking of employers in their reorganization of business, the authors trace the contours of a new spirit of capitalism. They argue that from the middle of the 1970s onwards, capitalism abandoned the hierarchical Fordist work structure and developed a new network-based form of organization that was founded on employee initiative and autonomy in the workplace—a "freedom" that came at the cost of material and psychological security. The authors connect this new spirit with the children of the libertarian and romantic currents of the late 1960s (as epitomised by dressed-down, cool capitalists such as Bill Gates and "Ben and Jerry") arguing that they practice a more successful and subtle-form of

exploitation. Now a classic work charting the sociological structure of neoliberalism, Boltanski and Chiapello show how the new spirit triumphed thanks to a remarkable recuperation of the left's critique of the alienation of everyday life that simultaneously undermined their "social critique." In this new edition, the two authors reflect on the reception of the book and the debates it has stimulated.

Histoire économique et sociale de la construction européenne Impr. Nationale
An innovative study revealing that folklore collections can shed new light on the lives of the socially marginalized.

Histoire du mouvement syndical en Europe Cambridge Scholars Publishing

This book examines the European Left's attempt to think and give shape to an

alternative type of European integration- a 'social Europe'-during the long 1970s. Based on fresh archival material, it shows that the western European Left-in particular social democratic parties, trade unions, and to a lesser extent 'Eurocommunist' parties-formulated a project to turn 'capitalist Europe' into a 'workers' Europe'. This project favoured coordinated measures for wealth redistribution, market regulation, a democratisation of the economy and of European institutions, upward harmonisation of social and fiscal systems, more inclusive welfare regimes, guaranteed employment, economic and social planning with greater consideration for the environment, increased public spending to meet collective needs, greater control

of capital flows and multinational corporations, a reduction in working time, and a fairer international economic order favouring the global south. During the pivotal years following 1968, deeply marked by labour militancy, new social movements, economic crisis, and the unmaking of the 'postwar compromise', a window of opportunity opened in which European integration could have taken different roads. The defeat of 'social Europe' was a result of a decade-long social conflict which ended with the affirmation of a neoliberal Europe. Investigating this forgotten struggle and the reasons of its defeat can be useful not just to scholars and students eager to understand the historical evolution of European integration, the European Left, and European capitalism, but also to

anyone interested in building alternative European and global futures.

European Trade Unions in the 21st Century Cambridge University Press

This detailed 1996 study contributes to an expanding field of interest: the social history of industrial employers. Using previously untapped primary sources, *Organised Capital* explores the emergence of employers' organisations in northern England and analyses their policies during the heyday of collective activity. Arthur McIvor evaluates the impact of trade unionism, state intervention, war, economic recession and changing product markets on these organisations, charting their role and patterns of growth. He challenges notions of a monolithic employer group and crude economic determinism, while

also rejecting 'revisionist' accounts of weak and ineffective employers. Instead, he reaches a more balanced appraisal of these institutions' role in capital-labour relations and the pursuit of employers' class interests. This book will be of interest both to historians and to students of industrial relations.

European Unions Council of Europe

Pourquoi des syndicalismes si différents en Grande-Bretagne, en France et en Allemagne dès la fin du XIXe siècle ? Pour répondre à cette question on compare ici le Trade unionism, le syndicalisme révolutionnaire et le mouvement ouvrier allemand de façon très concrète. D'une part, on examine le s d'organisation ouvrières dans des secteurs industriels ou des territoires déterminés (les mineurs, les dockers, le

bâtiment, les grandes villes, etc.). D'autre part, on analyse, d'un point de vue toujours comparatif, des productions symboliques (le Premier mai, les discours) ou des formes d'organisation (mutuelles et coopératives, patronat). Chacun des chapitres à été préparé par les meilleurs spécialistes du sujet donné dans les trois pays, parfois étendu à la Belgique et à l'Italie. Plusieurs réunions ont permis de définir une problématique commune. Enfin, les différents textes ont été discutés à l'occasion d'un colloque international financé par la Commission européenne. On présente ici la version revue et corrigée de ces textes, assortis d'une bibliographie

générale. Ont contribué à l'ouvrage John Barzman, John Belchem, Peter Berkowitz, Manfred Bock, Friedhelm Boll, Rémy Cazals, Jean-Claude Daumas, Jacques Delors, Gita Deneckere, Marie-Geneviève Dezès, Karl Ditt, Michel Dreyfus, Marlene Ellerkamp, Allan Fowler, Marie-Louise Goergen, Rebecca Gumbrell, Karl H. Pohl, Odette Hardy, Richard Hyman, Sandrine Kott, Giuseppe M. Longoni, John Lovell, Kenneth Lunn, Inge Marssolek, Arthur McIvor, Joël Michel, Eric Nijhof, Norbert Olszak, Michel Pigenet Antoine Prost, Vincent Robert, Michael Schneider, Peter Scholliers, Stéphane Sirot, Danielle Tartakowsky, Klaus Tenfelde, Thomas Welskopp, Noël Whiteside, Chris Wrigley.