

1st Conference of the European Labour History Network (ELHN)
14-16 December 2015, Turin (Italy)

ELHN Feminist Labour History Group

Women and Trade Unions in Europe and beyond, 19th to 21st Centuries

Organisers: Silke Neunsinger (Labour Moment Archives and Library, Stockholm) and Susan Zimmermann (Central European University, Budapest)

Call for Papers

This session is connected to the research project 'in-the-making' described below. We are looking for papers related to any of the questions specified in the questionnaire, which is given at the end of the description, or any other related topic.

The project described below aims to include contributions related to all European countries and regions, as well as contributions building on and developing global and transnational perspectives.

We are absolutely open for cooperation of all kinds within this framework and for additional cooperation and activities within the ELHN.

If you are interested in contributing to the project described below before the ELHN Conference already please do let us know.

'Women and Trade Unions in Europe, 19th to 21st Centuries' (WATU) is a joint research project envisioned as consisting of three phases.

Project start date: 1 June 2015

This description has been prepared by:

Silke Neunsinger (Director of Research, Labour Moment Archives and Library, Stockholm, and Honorary Fellow, International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam, silke.neunsinger@arbark.se)

Susan Zimmermann (University Professor, Central European University, zimmerma@ceu.edu)

Short description:

Using a wide range of archival and other primary material this research project examines the histories of women in socialist, Christian and communist trade unions, trade union-type organizing and work-place related activism, and the woman politics of related organizations and activist networks. Its major focus is on various European countries, while also including transnational interaction and international co-operation, from the beginnings in the 19th century to the present day. The history of women and trade unions in Europe is to a large extent unwritten; there is little up-to-date scholarship. Three major lines of thinking inform this research.

First, we are interested in how labour women's organizing and politics transcended and challenged, and were shaped and restricted by, the boundaries of all-women and single-sex organizing on the one hand, and working-class mixed-sex organizing on the other. While the former type of organizing tended to marginalize working-class women and their political interests because these were focused on working-class-issues, the later tended to marginalize working-class women and their interests because the politics of these women were women-oriented. Research

into the history of both women's organizations/activism and working class organizations/activism has tended to duplicate rather than transcend these respective boundaries, and thus has maintained rather than questioned the historical marginalization of labour women's organizing and activism. This project is aimed at challenging this double marginalization.

Second, we are interested in how the relationship between issues of class and issues of gender, as well as other social questions, impacted on the politics and activism of trade unions and woman workers (incl. those involved in irregular and non-normative labour relations). Traditional research into the history of trade unions, trade-union type politics and work-place related activism has conceptualized these politics mostly as class-politics, disregarding to a large extent gender asymmetries that have characterized the world of work, and the histories of gendered political struggle aimed at challenging or maintaining these hierarchies. By contrast, women's and gender history of the first generation, in its endeavour to establish gender as a useful category of historical analysis, foregrounded gender at the expense of class (and other categories), while the new intersectional gender history, rather than fully and critically interrogating questions of class, has often paid lip-service only to exploring this dimension of historical analysis; this shortcoming has been a result of both the emergence of intersectional gender history in a period when historians turned their back to the history of the working classes, and the origins of this new approach in the critical interrogation of the implicit whiteness – rather than the implicit class-biases – of gender history. We conceive of research into the history of women and trade unions in Europe as a historical-empirical contribution to overcoming these deficiencies.

Third, we wish to critically interrogate the Eurocentrism which has coloured the politics and activism of trade unions and labour women in Europe and internationally. In this way we aim to contribute to an emerging historiography which conceives of Europe as a historically privileged world region yet doesn't privilege the (Western-)European experience in terms of historiographic concepts.

Research Plan and Project design

The project is envisioned as consisting of three phases, with the first, initial phase – for which modest funding has been secured – scheduled June 1 to December 31, 2015. Phase II will be dedicated to the preparation of a larger scale grant proposal, Phase III to the joint research project.

Phase I, June – December 2015: Information gathering and research framing

Junior Researchers and other interested scholars document primary and secondary sources and contribute to answering other questions on the history of women and trade unions in Europe write large as contained in the **Questionnaire**.

This information will be shared and discussed, and the next stage of the project designed during a **Workshop** co-organized (so far) by Silke Neunsinger and Susan Zimmermann.

Work plan Phase I:

1 June – 1 November 2015:

A. Work with the *Questionnaire*:

- The *Questionnaire* will be widely circulated, and contributions of any kind and size invited from whoever is interested.

▪ Junior researchers for whose contribution modest funding has been secured, work on full documentation of primary and secondary sources, and collect information on the questions contained in the *Questionnaire*, with reference to Central and Eastern Europe writ large:

N.N., focus on Austria and German-language sources

Ivelina Masheva, focus on Bulgaria, masheva@gmail.com

N.N., focus on former Czechoslovakia

Ewa Maczynska, focus on Poland, Maczynska_Ewa@phd.ceu.edu

Alexandra Ghit, focus on Romania, alexandraghit@gmail.com

Selin Cagatay, focus on Turkey, Cagatay_Selin@phd.ceu.edu

Sandra Prlenda Perkovac, focus on former Yugoslavia, prlenda_sandra@phd.ceu.hu

▪ Senior researchers' contribution: History of women and trade unions internationally

1 June – 30 November 2015

B. *Workshop* preparation:

- Senior Researchers and Junior Researchers prepare (for) the December *Workshop* (see C., below)
- Invitation of additional researchers and resource persons

December 2015 or January 2016

C. *Workshop*

Participants:

Senior Researchers, Junior Researchers, and additional researchers and resource persons

Draft Program:

- Country presentations, thematic presentations
- Summary of and reflection on information received, and on presentation
- Presentations on and discussion of research design
- Discussion of and decision on grant proposal strategy, division of labour, grant preparation schedule, etc.

Questionnaire:

Women and Trade Unions in Europe, 19th to 21st Centuries

The role of women in trade unions and work-place related activism as well as trade unions' women and gender politics have remained highly under-researched on a local, national, regional and international scale. This collaborative project seeks to bring together researchers to discuss and facilitate research on women in unions and unions' work with women workers, as well as all forms of work-place activism concerned with women. We are interested in bringing together scholars interested in and/or having expertise in research on local unions, workplace organisation, national unions and national union confederations as well as international unions, international union confederations, international trade secretariats and other networks of women workers from the 19th century until present.

Please collect and give information on the following questions:

- 1) Short overview, important dates in the historical development of women in unions and women worker activists.

- 2) Historiographical development of the field? Can you contextualize this in the light of the general development of unions and union confederations?
- 3) Archival situation, which sources are available? Please indicate the institutions which keep the material and give details about the material in terms of content and scope.
- 4) Bibliography of available secondary literature, please include an English translation of titles.
- 5) Which kinds of union and networks have women been engaged in and which unions have been concerned with women workers?
- 6) Names of important female labour activists with short info on biographical data and role in trade union and women networks.
- 7) Which gender specific structures existed in unions? For example have women's committees existed in mixed unions or did separate women's trade unions come into being?
- 8) What has been on the agenda of unions and labour feminists in terms of gendered labour politics and labour politics relevant to women?
- 9) Which strategies and tactics were used to achieve these goals?
- 10) Can you mention or even describe the networks used by labour feminists?
- 11) What kinds of statistics are available about women in unions? Can you give information about the number of women activists, how many female members, age and civil status of activists, trades etc?
- 12) What kind of alternatives, organizations and activism have existed such as grassroots movements, local protests?
- 13) Did education for union women exist and how did it develop?
- 14) Were any of the labour women active in international trade unions, international trade union confederations, in any of the international trades secretariats, or any other international organisation or network?
- 15) Do you know of any international and regional networks and bilateral co-operation such as international solidarity or international summer schools?

Women and gender relations in the labour force. The case of mining, 1500-2000

Organisers: Rossana Barragán (International Institute of Social History) and Leda Papastefanaki (University of Ioannina)

Call for Papers

Mining has been long-time associated with male labour and male spheres, a perspective reinforced by the ideology of the breadwinner family, by the ideologies of masculinity, by the laws after the II WW and by the Eurocentric lens. Nevertheless, women have been present in the mines working and deploying a variety of activities key to understand the life of the mining centres. This statement means that we are interested in re-think the complex labour division in the mines, the gender division of labour and the role of women in them.

In this panel we propose 3 axis of analysis 1. Women as Producers and Miners, 2. Economic and social role of women in the mining centres and 3. Women and the reproduction of the labour force.

1. Women as producers and miners

Mining is not only the underground exploitation: there is a complex process in the labour division that frequently has been under looked. When this complex process is taking into account, the visibility of women appears more clearly. Thus, women were also “miners” and mines were not exclusively men’s work. Some questions that could be relevant are:

- Which production niches were occupied by women and children? What kind of wages were they receiving and how they were established?
- Do women had a precarious work in comparison to men in the mines? This would mean that the precariat of labour is not a new phenomenon rooted in the new forms of production, but an old gendered practice.
- Do women occupy an “informal” sector in the mining while men occupy a “formal sector”?
- Do women were in charge of the artisanal, small scale (ASM) and self-employed activities in the mines?
- Do women in some regions of the world were “allowed to work” while, at the same time, other women were relocated to their roles as housewives?

2. Economic and social role of women in the mining centres

Minerals are located in very different settings, sometimes in very isolated places and very deep in the ground. In any case, even when the exploitation was not regulated or when the companies tried to build company towns as enclaves and just spaces of work, the places of mining become frequently important economic centres, villages and cities. Women had a key role in this process. When they were not involved in the mining exploitation, women assured the daily life of these mining centres. They could be “miner’s wives” but also women that found spaces of earning their lives or new opportunities to live otherwise. Some questions that could be relevant are:

- What kind of setting are we dealing with and how was established or not, the space of work and the space of living?
- What was the population and the division of labour in the mining centres?
- Do women were in charge of the sales of daily supplies in the local markets?
- Do women were in charge of the daily feeding as worker's wives?
- Do women were in charge of taverns and other spaces of non-work and leisure?

3. Women and the reproduction of labour force in the mines

The gradual shaping of the labour market in the mines began at a very early stage, together with the first operations. As the operation in the mining activities began to raise a flow of internal and external migration created together with the free or unfree labour of local populations. The men and women workers in the mines had to a greater or lesser extent ties with the agricultural economy and agricultural households, depending upon how systematic the enterprises were, the level of the day-wages and the distance between their place of origin and the mine. The main questions are: How women contribute to the reproduction of labour force, how gender structure labour markets in the mines in long term historical perspective? How male and female migration for working in the mines is connected with family strategies and household patterns?

Abstracts (max. 500 words) are to be sent **by 30 June 2015** and **full papers by 15 November 2015** to: Rossana Barragán (rba@iisg.nl) and Leda Papastefanaki (papastefanaki@ath.forthnet.gr, lpapast@uoi.gr). The organizers have the intention to publish a selection of papers after the conference.

Women's work in the rural areas: a long-term perspective (XII-XXI century)

Organiser: SISLlav – Labour and rural workers research group

Call for Papers

Women's work and more broadly the gender history are fields of research that during the last few years are achieving a greater importance in the historiographical debate. The political, economic and cultural role played by women in the ancient régime societies and in the contemporary ones represents a new and stimulating topic, able to give a new importance to women for a long time victims of a "male" historiography. At the same time, this change in the research perspectives can be considered a symptom of a broader new reflection on specific historiographical categories and of a greater flexibility in the historical analysis that has in the research of the complexity one of his fundamental paradigms. This panel wants to be a summary of these elements: the aim is to gather the themes of the Global Labour History and the role played by women in the labour market, focusing the attention on the rural areas.

This is a field of research that scholars have not analyzed in a satisfactory way until now, so we encourage to submit proposal that suggest general questions on a long-term perspective (from the Middle Ages to our times), in order to promote future debates and in-depth analysis. The subjects included in the panel are the following ones:

- The women's role in the rural labour market from the putting out system to the industrial economy: amount and characterization of women's presence.
- Wage dynamics
- National and International migrations: an exclusively male phenomenon?
- Labour and life cycle: the work activity in the life of women, wives and mothers.
- The role played by women in the trade-unions in the rural areas.

Given the huge number of themes, the panel can be broken up into various discussing groups depending on the number of attendance requests.

Please, send an abstract **before 30 June 2015** to Giulio Ongaro (giulio.ongaro@univr.it), coordinator of the [SISLlav – Labour and Rural Workers Group](#).

ELHN Feminist Labour History Group & ELHN Working Group on Long-term History of Remuneration

Wage equality, pay equity and equal pay

Organisers: Silke Neusinger (Labour movement archives and library, Sweden), Cristina Borderías (University of Barcelona)

Call for Papers

Equal pay between men and women is a demand that goes way back in history, in 1789 Olympe de Gouges demanded equal pay as citizen's rights for men and women during the French revolution. In 1848 American Feminists demanded equal pay in the Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls meeting in 1848. In many trade unions the demand for equal pay has been important early on and has remained so even on an international level. There can be no doubt about the global character of the demand given the fact that equal pay was a constitutive part of the ILO program in 1919. Further in 1948 the United Nations adopted a resolution on equal pay, that was initiated by the then largest international trade union federation, the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) which in 1953 resulted in an ILO convention 100 which today has been ratified by 161 state units. Despite this long programmatic history of equal pay, still today women earn 16 per cent less in global average than their fellow men. This makes the demand to close the gender wage gap continuing burning question for both feminists and unionists.

Despite this long history very little historical research has been concerned with the history of equal pay. This panel aims to bring together scholars researching the history of equal pay, pay equity and wage equality from a local, national, transnational and global angle.

To take part in the debate, participants have to propose a subject (400 words at most) to the organisers Cristina Borderías (cborderiasm@ub.edu) and Silke Neusinger (silke.neusinger@arbark.se).

The papers can be submitted in English, French or Spanish. But the official language of the conference is English and presentations should be in English.

Organisers have the intention to publish a selection of papers after the conference.

Deadline for submission: 30 June 2015

Deadline for accepted papers: 1 November 2015

Sesión: Igualdad salarial, equidad de remuneración y de salario

Organizadoras: Silke Neusinger (Labour Movement Archives and Library, Suecia), Cristina Borderías (Universidad de Barcelona)

Contenido de la sesión

La igualdad salarial entre hombres y mujeres es una reivindicación con una larga historia. En 1789 Olympe de Gouges reclamaba la igualdad salarial. En 1848 las feministas americanas lo reclamaron también en la Declaration of Sentiments en Seneca Falls. Para muchos sindicatos la reivindicación de la igualdad salarial ha sido importante desde muy temprano y lo es aún hoy. No hay duda

acerca del carácter global de esta reivindicación; el Programa de la Oficina Internacional del Trabajo lo incluyó en su programa en 1919. En 1948 las Naciones Unidas adoptaron una resolución sobre la igualdad salarial que fue impulsada por The World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] que en 1953 dio lugar al convenio núm. 100 ratificado hoy por 161 estados.

A pesar de esta larga historia programática la historia, las mujeres ganan hoy a nivel global una media de un 16% menos que los hombres. Lo que hace que la reducción de la brecha salarial de género siga siendo una de las cuestiones más candentes del movimiento feminista y sindical. A pesar de esta larga historia hay aún poca investigación al respecto. Esta sesión pretende fomentar la investigación y el debate en torno a estas cuestiones y reunir a las investigadoras e investigadores expertos en la historia de la igualdad salarial, la equidad salarial y el salario igual desde una perspectiva local, nacional, transnacional y global.

Para participar en esta sesión, hay que enviar un breve abstract (400 palabras máximo) a las organizadoras Cristina Borderías (cborderiasm@ub.edu) y Silke Neunsinger (silke.neunsinger@arbark.se).

Los abstracts y las comunicaciones pueden enviarse en inglés, francés o español. Pero la lengua de la conferencia es el inglés y las presentaciones han de hacerse en ese idioma o apoyarse en un power point en inglés.

Las organizadoras tienen intención de publicar una selección de los papers después de la conferencia.

Fecha límite para el envío de abstracts: 30 de Junio de 2015

Fecha de presentación de las comunicaciones aceptadas: 1 Noviembre de 2015

ELHN Feminist Labour History Group

Gender, labour and modern history: what's new in Europe?

Organisers: Cristina Borderías (Universitat de Barcelona) and Manuela Martini (Université Paris Diderot-Paris 7)

Call for Papers

It has frequently been observed that the history of labour, together with the history of the body and of sexuality, constitutes the core of women's history; it is sufficient to cite the first studies by Michelle Perrot in France, those of the *History Workshop* group in Great Britain, the pioneering articles of the magazine *Memoria* in Italy and the first research studies by Rosa María Capel and other women historians linked to the AEIHM (Spanish Association for Research into Women's History).

In this way, we undoubtedly remember glorious origins, but origins that are also now obligatorily dated. The first edition of the book *Women, Work and Family* by Louise Tilly and Joan Scott, which represented a turning point in the European history of women's work during industrialisation, was published in the late 1970s, nearly forty years ago now.

What has this history of work declined in the feminine, become, forty years later? Can we say that the history of gender has truly influenced the labour history of women? Have there been differentiated paths in the acceptance of the gender concept in Europe depending on the countries? How does one define the influence of pioneering works on the history of women in the latest avalanches of research studies dealing with gender relations in the labour sphere? And what is the use that is currently made of this, in a more general way, by modern and contemporary historians?

The objective of this session is to take stock of the impact that the history of gender has had on both the history of women and on the contemporary history of labour. The history of women in France is, from this point of view, especially enlightening because of its tenacious resistance to the intrusion of gender history. In other countries in Northern Europe, such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands or those of the Scandinavian Peninsula, gender has not taken the solely discursive path that predominates in the United States but it has also been used to grasp at the same time the impact of perceptions, constructions and social practices differentiated according to sex. Similarly, in the south of Europe, especially in Spain, gender has been a tool used to reconsider the categories and processes of the contemporary history of labour that has quite rapidly found an institutional interpretation in the initiatives of the Labour, Institutions and Gender group. Although in a more intermittent and less structured way, in Italy this "useful concept" has also been adapted to a modern and contemporary history of labour that is more interested in social institutions and practices than in theoretical and discursive models.

In addition to adopting a reflexive attitude regarding the factors that prevent markedly outlined boundaries from being crossed, it is our hope that in this session new lines of reflection will be opened regarding this very close, simultaneously familiar and fast-changing relationship, between the history of labour and that of gender. The idea is to debate not only regarding what holds back progress, but also and mainly about what opens up researches on the history of gender to a wider spectrum of social situations. The history of labour is no longer an exclusively working-class history, and even more so that of gendered labour. In workshops, shops, factories, the field,

offices, hospitals or the houses, the values that we incorporate into our work are crossed through by generation, qualification, origin but also gender asymmetries. This dimension is expressed in an innovative way in major fields of research especially active for the modern and contemporary era and that deal with subjects treated on diverse scales (local, regional, national and, more and more, global):

- work organisation and cultures;
- migration and the formation of labour markets;
- employment strategies and household economies;
- the relationship between extra-domestic and domestic work;
- the gender gap;
- the links between production and consumption;
- occupational diseases and health at work;
- the male breadwinner family model;
- professional identities;
- the economy of scarcity and the marginal economy;
- reform movements and welfare;
- the biographies of male and female workers and the sequences of working life spans down to the everyday life;
- the hiring of workers and occupational intermediaries;
- the historical geolocation of productive spaces;
- the history of work techniques and habits;
- the history of law and of collective bargaining;

And this is not to mention some of the issues studied recently in European historiography of the modern and contemporary world that have experienced a profound metamorphosis due to the gender focus.

Tackling these questions, which simultaneously prolong and inaugurate a new sequence for the new labour history, means participating in debates that occupy the front stage in social sciences, especially in economic ethnology, sociology of labour, and family economics. It is worth mentioning the reflection on the remuneration differences between men and women in developing countries or the elements in play with relation to historical focuses aimed at grasping from a gender viewpoint the question of rhythms and times of work both inside and outside of the domestic sphere. To put it another way, it means participating in the current renewal of studies on labour in Europe.

The organisers of this session would like it to be as open as possible. Based on an initial introduction, several short interventions have been planned on specific subjects. To take part in the debate, participants have to propose a subject (400 words at most) and send a short curriculum to the following email addresses: cborderiasm@ub.edu and manuela.martini@univ-paris-diderot.fr. A publication of a selection of the session's proceedings is planned. Papers are accepted in English, Spanish and French, but abstracts and oral presentation supports must be in English.

Deadlines for submissions: Abstracts are to be sent **by 30 June 2015** (selected participants will be informed by 15 July 2015) and **full papers by 15 November 2015**.

Genre, travail et histoire contemporaine : quoi de neuf en Europe?

Panel proposé par Cristina Borderías (Universitat de Barcelona) et Manuela Martini (Université Paris Diderot-Paris7)

Appel à communications

On a souvent remarqué que l'histoire du travail constitue, avec l'histoire du corps et de la sexualité, la matrice de l'histoire des femmes ; il suffit de citer pour la France les premiers travaux de Michelle Perrot, pour la Grande Bretagne ceux du groupe d'*History Workshop*, pour l'Italie les articles pionniers de la revue «Memoria», pour l'Espagne les premières recherches de Rosa María Capel et d'autres historiennes liées à l'AEIHM («Asociación Española de Investigación en Historia de las Mujeres») et à AHS («Asociación de Historia Social»).

Ce disant on évoque certes des origines glorieuses mais aussi quelque peu encombrantes et forcément datées. La première édition d'un livre qui représente un tournant pour l'histoire européenne du travail des femmes pendant l'industrialisation, *Women, work and family* de Louise Tilly et Joan Scott, a été publiée à la fin des années 1970, il y a presque quarante ans.

Qu'en est-il, de cette histoire du travail déclinée au féminin, quarante ans après ? Peut-on dire que l'histoire du genre a véritablement infléchi l'histoire du travail des femmes ? Y-a-il eu des parcours différenciés de la réception du concept de genre en Europe selon les pays ? Comment définir l'influence des travaux pionniers d'histoire du travail des femmes sur les dernières vagues de recherches sur les rapports de genre au travail ? Et quel est l'usage qu'en font actuellement, plus en général, les historiens de la contemporanéité ?

Cette session a pour but de faire un bilan de l'impact de l'histoire du genre à la fois sur l'histoire des femmes et sur l'histoire contemporaine du travail. L'histoire des femmes en France est de ce point de vue particulièrement éclairante, tant elle a résisté à l'intrusion de l'histoire du genre. Dans d'autres pays du Nord de l'Europe, comme au Royaume-Uni, aux Pays-Bas ou dans la péninsule scandinave, le genre n'a pas pris la tournure uniquement discursive dominante aux Etats-Unis mais a été utilisé pour appréhender à la fois l'impact des perceptions, des constructions et les pratiques sociales différenciées selon le sexe. En Europe du Sud également, notamment en Espagne, le genre a été un outil pour repenser les catégories et les processus de l'histoire contemporaine du travail et a trouvé une traduction institutionnelle dans les initiatives du groupe «Trell, Institucions i Gènere - Trabajo, Instituciones y género - Labour, Institutions and Gender». Même si de manière plus intermittente et moins structurée, en Italie aussi ce «*useful concept*» s'est acclimaté à une histoire contemporaine du travail plus intéressée aux institutions sociales et aux pratiques qu'aux modèles théoriques et discursifs.

Outre à adopter une attitude réflexive sur ce qui empêche de franchir les seuils bien balisés, nous espérons surtout dans cette session d'ouvrir des nouvelles pistes de réflexion sur cette relation intime, à la fois familière et en rapide mutation, entre histoire du travail et du genre. Il s'agit de débattre, plus encore de ce qui freine, de ce qui brise les remblais des sentiers battus afin d'élargir l'histoire du travail genrée à un spectre élargi de situations sociales. L'histoire du travail n'est plus une histoire exclusivement ouvrière, à plus forte raison celle du travail genré. Dans les ateliers, les boutiques, les usines, les campagnes, les bureaux, les hôpitaux, les maisons, les valeurs qu'on incorpore dans le travail sont traversées par des asymétries de génération, de qualification,

d'origine mais aussi de genre. Cette dimension s'exprime de manière novatrice dans des chantiers de recherche particulièrement vivaces pour l'époque contemporaine et qui ont trait à des objets qui sont traités à plusieurs échelles (locale, régionale, nationale et, de plus en plus, globale):

- l'organisation et les cultures du travail;
- la migration et la formations des marchés du travail;
- les stratégies d'emploi et les économies familiales;
- le rapport entre travail extradomestique et travail domestique;
- le *gender gap*;
- les liens entre production et consommation;
- la santé des femmes et des hommes au travail;
- le modèle du *male breadwinner*, de l'homme gagne-pain;
- les identités professionnelles;
- l'économie de la précarité et des marges;
- les mouvements réformateurs et les différentes formes du *welfare*;
- les biographies et les cycles de vie des travailleurs/travailleuses;
- les filières féminines et masculines du recrutement des travailleurs et les figures des intermédiaires du placement;
- la géolocalisation historique des espaces productifs;
- l'histoire des techniques et des gestes au travail;
- l'histoire du droit et de la négociation collective;

...pour ne citer que quelques-uns des thèmes récemment étudiés dans l'historiographie européenne du monde contemporain et qui ont été profondément métamorphosés par l'approche du genre.

Aborder ces questions, qui à la fois prolongent et inaugurent une nouvelle séquence de la «new labour history», signifie participer aux discussions qui occupent le devant de la scène des sciences sociales, notamment de l'ethnologie économique, de la sociologie du travail, et de l'économie de la famille. Il suffit de mentionner la réflexion sur les différentiels de rémunération entre homme et femmes dans les pays en développement ou les enjeux liés à des approches historiques visant à appréhender d'un point de vue genré la question des rythmes et de temps de travail à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de la sphère domestique. En d'autres termes, cela signifie être partie prenante du renouveau actuel des études sur le travail en Europe.

Les responsables souhaitent rendre la discussion la plus ouverte possible. Après une introduction initiale sont prévues des courtes interventions sur des thèmes ciblés. Pour intervenir dans la discussion, les participants doivent proposer une thématique de 400 mots maximum accompagnée d'un court CV aux adresses suivantes : cborderiasm@ub.edu et manuela.martini@univ-paris-diderot.fr. Une publication est prévue à l'issue du congrès. Les papiers pourront être rédigés en anglais, espagnol et français, mais les résumés et les supports de la présentation orale seront en anglais.

Dates limites pour les soumissions: 30 juin pour les résumés (les participants sélectionnés seront informés le 15 juillet au plus tard) et **15 novembre pour les papiers**.

Género, trabajo e historia contemporánea: ¿qué novedades hay en Europa?

Organizadoras: Manuela Martini (Université Paris Diderot – Paris 7), Cristina Borderías (Universitat de Barcelona)

A menudo se ha señalado que la historia del trabajo constituye, junto a la historia del cuerpo y la sexualidad, la matriz de la historia de las mujeres ; baste citar en Francia los primeros trabajos de Michelle Perrot, en el caso de Gran Bretaña los del grupo History Workshop, en Italia los artículos pioneros de la revista Memoria, o para España las primeras investigaciones sobre historia del trabajo de las mujeres de Rosa María Capel y posteriormente de otras historiadoras ligadas a la AEIHM y a la Asociación de Historia Social. La primera edición de un libro que marcó un cambio para la historia europea del trabajo de las mujeres fué *Women, work and family* de Louise Tilly y Joan Scott, publicado a fines de los años 1970, hace ya casi cuarenta años. ¿Qué queda de esta historia del trabajo declinada en femenino cuarenta años después ? ¿Se puede decir que la historia del género ha influenciado la historia del trabajo de las mujeres ? ¿Existen itinerarios diferenciados en la recepción del concepto de género en Europa según los países ? ¿Cómo definir la influencia de los trabajos pioneros sobre la historia del trabajo de las mujeres sobre las últimas tendencias en la investigación sobre las relaciones de género en el trabajo ? ¿Y cual es el uso que de todo ello hacen, más en general, los historiadores de la contemporaneidad?

Esta sesión se propone hacer un balance del impacto de la historia del género en la historia de las mujeres y en la historia contemporánea del trabajo. La historia de las mujeres en Francia, que tanto se ha resistido a la recepción del concepto y de la historia de género, es, desde ese punto de vista, particularmente esclarecedora. En otros países del norte de Europa, como el Reino Unido, Países Bajos, península Escandinava, el género no ha adoptado la interpretación únicamente discursiva dominante en los Estados Unidos, sino que se ha utilizado para entender a la vez el impacto de las percepciones, la construcción y las prácticas sociales. En Europa del Sur, y en concreto en España, el género ha sido una herramienta para repensar las categorías y los procesos de la historia del trabajo, especialmente de la mano de las investigadoras ligadas a la Asociación de Historia Social, así como del Grupo Trabajo, Instituciones y género, Aunque de manera más intermitente y menos estructurada, en Italia este «*useful concept*» se ha adaptado a una historia contemporánea del trabajo, más interesada en las instituciones y las prácticas sociales que en los modelos teóricos y discursivos.

Esperamos con esta sesión abrir nuevas pistas de reflexión sobre esta relación íntima, a la vez familiar y en rápida mutación entre historia del trabajo y del género. Se trata de pensar y debatir a cerca del modo de trascender los terrenos más trillados, más que de discutir sobre lo que frena este avance, con el fin de contribuir a ampliar la historia del trabajo desde la perspectiva de género a un mayor espectro de situaciones sociales. La historia del trabajo no es ya una historia exclusivamente obrera, y mucho menos cuando se trata de una historia generizada. En los talleres, las tiendas, las fábricas, el campo, las oficinas, los hospitales, las casas, los valores que se incorporan al trabajo están atravesados por asimetrías de generación, de cualificación, de origen, pero también de género. Esta dimensión se expresa de manera innovadora en los terrenos de investigación de mayor interés para la historia contemporánea y que se refieren a objetos a distintas escala (local, regional, nacional, y progresivamente, global):

- la organización y las culturas del trabajo
- la migración y la formación de los mercados de trabajo
- estrategias de empleo y economías familiares
- relación entre trabajo extradoméstico y trabajo doméstico

- *gender gap*
- ligámenes entre producción y consumo
- salud de las mujeres y hombres en el trabajo
- modelo del *male breadwinner*
- identidades profesionales
- economía de la precariedad y de la marginación
- movimientos reformadores y formas de bienestar
- biografías de trabajadores y secuencias de trayectorias de vida
- filiaciones femeninas y masculinas y reclutamiento de los trabajadores y de las figuras intermediarias para el asentamiento
- geolocalización histórica de los espacios productivos
- historia de las técnicas y los gestos de trabajo
- historia del derecho y de la negociación colectiva

...por no citar más que algunos de los temas recientemente estudiados por la historiografía europea del mundo contemporáneo y que se han visto influidos por la perspectiva de género.

Abordar estas cuestiones que a la vez prolongan e inauguran una nueva secuencia de la «new labour history», significa participar en las discusiones que ocupan las primeras filas de las ciencias sociales, fundamentalmente la etnología económica, la sociología del trabajo, la economía de la familia. Basta mencionar la reflexión sobre las diferencias de remuneración entre hombres y mujeres en los países en vías de desarrollo o la cuestión sobre los tiempos de trabajo dentro y fuera de la esfera doméstica. En otros términos, significa tomar parte comprometida en la renovación actual de los estudios sobre el trabajo en Europa.

Las responsables desean plantear esta discusión de la manera más abierta posible. La sesión aspira a fomentar la discusión y el debate entre todos los participantes a partir de intervenciones relativamente breves. Para participar en esta sesión basta con proponer un resumen de 400 palabras como máximo acompañado de un breve CV a las organizadoras. Una publicación está prevista al final del congreso. Los papeles pueden ser escritos en inglés, español y francés, pero los resúmenes y apoya de la presentación oral será en inglés.

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