

# **1<sup>st</sup> Conference of the European Labour History Network (ELHN)**

**14-16 December 2015, Turin (Italy)**

*Conference language: English*

The European Labour History Network (ELHN) is pleased to announce its first conference from 14-16 December 2015 at the University of Turin facilitated and hosted by Stefano Musso (President of the *Società Italiana di Storia del lavoro/SISLav – Italian Society of Labour History*) in collaboration with *ISMEL-Torino*.

The ELHN was founded in October 2013 in Amsterdam as a network of labour historians in order to bring together scholars with different institutional backgrounds (institutes, associations, archives, journals, study groups, individual researchers, etc.) and serve as an umbrella organization for smaller working groups with specific topics and tasks.

In accordance with the decisions of the foundation meeting of the ELHN, the first conference of the network will be structured differently to other comparable scholarly conferences and will also provide the possibility to gather colleagues from all over Europe in order to work on specific common projects regarding European labour history. Therefore, the main part of the conference will be dedicated to ELHN working groups that will themselves decide on their specific agenda during the conference. The individual working groups are responsible for drafting their own agenda during the conference. We are providing all call for papers/contributions of the individual working groups below. If you are interested in submitting a proposal, please contact the regarding organisers outlined in the specific call.

## Venue

Campus Luigi Einaudi (CLE) of the University of Turin  
Lungo Dora Siena, 100  
10153 Turin, Italy

Turin is an interesting and attractive town and used to be a small European capital from the XVII century onwards. Of Roman origins, Turin is rich in art collections, expositions, architecture in the baroque centre, museums, hills, rivers and parks with beautiful views of the surrounding Alps. It also has a local tradition in good food and wine. Among the major points of interest are: *Museo Egizio* (the biggest Egyptian museum outside Egypt), *Galleria Civica d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea* (the second collection of modern art in Italy), *Biblioteca Reale* (Royal Library exhibiting drawings from Leonardo da Vinci), *Palazzo Reale* (Royal Palace), *Museo del Risorgimento*, *Reggia di Venaria* (Palace of Venaria), *Mole Antonelliana* and *Museo del Cinema* (Cinema Museum), *Museo dell'automobile* (Automobile Museum). For further tourist information, please visit: [www.turismotorino.org](http://www.turismotorino.org).

## Dates

Beginning: Monday, 14 December 2015, 11 am (approx.)  
End: Wednesday, 16 December 2015, 4 pm (approx.)

## Contact for general information

Information on the organisational details of the conference (conference fee, preliminary programme, etc.) will be published within the upcoming months. The conference organisers are working on the provision of cheap accommodation; further information to be provided in September 2015.

If you want to visit the conference or keep updated on the ELHN, please contact:

Astrid Verburg (IISG): [ave@iisg.nl](mailto:ave@iisg.nl)  
Lukas Neissl (ITH): [ith@doew.at](mailto:ith@doew.at)

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## **Internal Migrations and Labour History**

Organisers: Enrique Tudela (Universitat de Barcelona) and Anna Badino (Maison des Sciences de l'Homme)

### **Call for Papers**

The great migration of workers from rural areas to industrial cities has been one of the most important events in universal social history during the central decades of the twentieth century. Countries such as Italy, Spain or Brazil, faced strong internal migrations that deeply changed the social structure of both the rural and the urban context. It is important to compare different cases and to discuss the contexts these migrations took place in, what caused such migrations and how these internal migrants adapted to their new lives. Specifically, it will be helpful to look at the differences of gender and generation in the processes of social integration, to bring out the different strategies adopted towards the work and the effects of long-term processes of geographical mobility on the fate of the children of immigrants.

To take part in the debate, please send a short abstract (400 words at most) to the organisers: Enrique Tudela ([etudelavazquez@gmail.com](mailto:etudelavazquez@gmail.com)) and Anna Badino ([badinoanna@hotmail.com](mailto:badinoanna@hotmail.com)).

**Deadline for submission: 30 June 2015**

**Deadline for accepted papers: 1 November 2015**

## **Rural migrations: labour, environment and society, and the ordinary mobility of modern and contemporary Europeans**

Organisers: Michele Nani (Ferrara-Genova) and Walter Tucci (Torino)

### **Call for Papers**

Even if it is being regularly overshadowed by the urbanization and international migration' studies, rural-to-rural mobility is the most common spatial movement in European history, given the priority of "mundane" and "ordinary" displacements as it emerges from more recent studies.

We'd like to propose a discussion on intensity and geography of rural migrations, between 16<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, mainly related to labour transformations (land property, work agreements, farm services, agrarian capitalism and proletarianization, rural proto-industry and artisanship, specific agricultural innovations and so on), but also paying attention to broader issues (e.g. drainage and/or displacement of material and immaterial resources from communities to another, household and family transformations, demographical changes, gender, food and environment crisis).

The focus of this panel will be on rural inner circulation, but papers on rural out-migrations and rural return migrations, or even better papers connecting several kinds of mobility (internal, international, temporary-seasonal, marriage-bound) across different documental tipologies are equally welcome.

In any case, particular care should be given to stress the nature of data and information obtained from specific sources and to advance new ways to process them.

We suggest very short interventions (15 minutes: main research-problem, sources, results and perspectives), in English or French, to let attendees widen debate, in order to build a network of scholars interested in rural migrations.

Contact:

Michele Nani: [michele.nani@cnr.it](mailto:michele.nani@cnr.it)

Walter Tucci: [tucciwal@gmail.com](mailto:tucciwal@gmail.com)

## **Migrations rurales: travail, environnement, société et la mobilité ordinaire dans l'Europe moderne et contemporaine**

Panel proposé par Michele Nani (Ferrara-Genova) et Walter Tucci (Torino)

Proposition d'un "panel" et appel à contribution pour le premier congrès du réseau ELHN (Turin, décembre 2015)

Régulièrement éclipsée par la croissance urbaine par voie migratoire et par les courants internationales, bien que moins étudiée la mobilité qui se déroule à l'intérieur de la société rurale a été le mouvement le plus commun dans la longue histoire de l'Europe, comme la plus récente vague d'études historiques a démontré, en établissant la priorité des banals déplacements ordinaires.

Nous aimerons proposer une discussion sur l'intensité et les géographies des migrations rurales, du 16<sup>ème</sup> au 20<sup>ème</sup> siècle: le centre de l'attention est ainsi les transformations du travail (propriété foncière, contrats agricoles, valets à la ferme, capitalisme agraire et proletarianisation, protoindustrie et artisanat rurales, innovations productives), mais on peut aussi souligner des dimension plus générales (comme le rôle du drainage ou du déplacement de sources matérielles et immatérielles entre les

communautés, de la famille, de la démographie, des relations des sexes, des famines et des crises environnementales).

Ce "panel" est dédié à la circulation en milieu rural, mais seront également bienvenus des interventions sur l'émigration des campagnes et sur les retours à la campagne, tout comme des contributions qui visent à connecter des types différents de mouvement (migrations internes, internationales, temporaires-saisonnnières, liées au mariage).

En tout cas, il faudra prêter une attention particulière à la nature des données et des informations obtenues au moyen de sources spécifiques et aussi également à la proposition des modèles innovants pour les traiter.

Nous demandons des interventions très brefs (15': problématique, sources, résultats, perspectives), en anglais ou français, afin de faire place à une véritable discussion, au profit de la construction d'un vrai réseau de chercheurs/ses intéressé(e)s aux migrations rurales.

Contact:

Michele Nani: [michele.nani@cnr.it](mailto:michele.nani@cnr.it)

Walter Tucci: [tucciwal@gmail.com](mailto:tucciwal@gmail.com)

## **Women and Trade Unions in Europe and beyond, 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> 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.

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**'Women and Trade Unions in Europe, 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> 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](mailto:silke.neunsinger@arbark.se))

Susan Zimmermann (University Professor, Central European University, [zimmerma@ceu.edu](mailto: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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 writ 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](mailto:masheva@gmail.com)

N.N., focus on former Czechoslovakia

Ewa Maczynska, focus on Poland, [Maczynska\\_Ewa@phd.ceu.edu](mailto:Maczynska_Ewa@phd.ceu.edu)

Alexandra Ghit, focus on Romania, [alexandraghit@gmail.com](mailto:alexandraghit@gmail.com)

Selin Cagatay, focus on Turkey, [Cagatay\\_Selin@phd.ceu.edu](mailto:Cagatay_Selin@phd.ceu.edu)

Sandra Prlenda Perkovac, focus on former Yugoslavia, [prlenda\\_sandra@phd.ceu.hu](mailto: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, 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 activisms 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](mailto:rba@iisg.nl)) and Leda Papastefanaki ([papastefanaki@ath.forthnet.gr](mailto:papastefanaki@ath.forthnet.gr), [lpapast@uoi.gr](mailto: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: SISLAV – 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](mailto:giulio.ongaro@univr.it)), coordinator of the [SISLAV – Labour and Rural Workers Group](#).

## **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](mailto:cborderiasm@ub.edu)) and Silke Neusinger ([silke.neusinger@arbark.se](mailto: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 1848 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](mailto:cborderiasm@ub.edu)) y Silke Neunsinger ([silke.neunsinger@arbark.se](mailto: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**

## **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](mailto:cborderiasm@ub.edu) and [manuela.martini@univ-paris-diderot.fr](mailto: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 «Treball, Institucions i Gènere - Trabajo, Instituciones y género - Labour, Institutions and Gender». Même si de manière plus intermittentes 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](mailto:cborderiasm@ub.edu) et [manuela.martini@univ-paris-diderot.fr](mailto: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.

[cborderiasm@ub.edu](mailto:cborderiasm@ub.edu) y [manuela.martini@univ-paris-diderot.fr](mailto:manuela.martini@univ-paris-diderot.fr)

La **fecha límite de envío** es el **30 de Junio para los resúmenes** (la aceptación de comunicaciones se hará pública el 15 de julio). El **texto completo de las comunicaciones** deberá entregarse el **15 de Noviembre**.

## ELHN Working Group on Long-term History of Remuneration

### **History and historiography of remuneration in the long-term**

Organisers: Leda Papastefanaki (University of Ioannina) and Michel Pigenet (University Paris 1-Sorbonne Pantheon)

#### **Call for Papers**

In the First Conference of the European Labour History Network in Turin, Italy (14-16 December 2015), we will have the occasion for a first workshop of the working group on “**Long-term History of Remuneration**”. The working group wants to elaborate the subject “**History and historiography of remuneration in the long-term**”.

At the crossroads of economic, social and legal, political, cultural and anthropological approaches, the history of labour remuneration’s systems intersects a number of topics covered also by the rest of ELHN working groups. The subject of “**History and historiography of remuneration in the long-term**” covers the diversity of the concrete combination of modes of remuneration, in relation to the history of wage labour in industry, agriculture or services. The study of the different ways of remuneration also means to pose questions on the actors and the procedures of their definition, their forms and different contexts (individual or collective, direct or indirect). Beyond the controversies over the value of labour and labour theory of value, questions could be referring to problems raised by the hierarchical division of labour and its justifications (age, gender, origin, ...).

We would like to focus, initially, on the long time of industrialisation, contemporary of the emergence of the “wage society” and extend the investigations to the colonized territories, proper spaces for the most contrasting or ambivalent regulations.

The conference in Turin is expected to update the discussion and chart the progress of two preliminary questions for any comparative approach:

- the vocabulary of labour remuneration
- the state of research.

The Turin Conference will be also an opportunity to present the multidisciplinary French research project (*The price of labour, France and colonial spaces, 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> centuries*) and the perspectives from a combination with other European research programmes in the future.

Papers are accepted in English and French, but abstracts and oral presentation supports must be in English.

**Abstracts** (max. 500 words) are to be sent **by 30 June 2015** and **full papers by 15 November 2015** to: Leda Papastefanaki ([papastefanaki@ath.forthnet.gr](mailto:papastefanaki@ath.forthnet.gr), [lpapast@uoi.gr](mailto:lpapast@uoi.gr)) and Michel Pigenet ([Michel.Pigenet@univ-paris1.fr](mailto:Michel.Pigenet@univ-paris1.fr))

### **Histoire et historiographie de la rémunération sur la longue durée**

Panel proposé par Leda Papastefanaki (Université de Ioannina) et Michel Pigenet (Université Paris 1-- Sorbonne Pantheon)

#### **Appel à communications**

La Conférence de l'ELHN prévue à Turin, du 14 au 16 décembre 2015 sera l'occasion d'une première réunion-atelier du groupe de travail "**L'évolution des modes de rémunération sur la longue durée**".

Au carrefour de l'économique, du social et du droit, du politique, du culturel et de l'anthropologique, l'histoire des systèmes de rémunération du travail croise nombre de thèmes abordés par d'autres groupes de travail de l'ELHN. La question recouvre celle de la diversité de la combinaison concrète des modes de rémunération, en relation avec l'histoire du travail salarié dans l'industrie, de l'agriculture ou des services. Etudier les modes de rémunération suppose aussi de s'interroger sur les acteurs et procédures de leur définition, leurs formes et cadres individuels ou collectifs, directs, indirects et socialisés, mais encore sur ce que l'on rémunère. Par-delà les controverses sur la valeur du travail et la valeur-travail, le questionnement renvoie à celles soulevées par la division hiérarchisée du travail et ses justifications (âge, genre, origine...).

Nous nous proposons de privilégier, dans un premier temps, le temps long de l'industrialisation, contemporain de l'émergence de la "société salariale" et d'étendre les investigations aux territoires colonisés, espaces propices aux statuts les plus contrastés ou ambivalents.

La Conférence de Turin devrait permettre de faire le point sur deux questions préalables à toute démarche comparative:

- le vocabulaire des rémunérations du travail
- l'état de la recherche.

La rencontre sera aussi l'occasion de présenter le projet pluridisciplinaire désormais engagé en France (*Le prix du travail, France et espaces coloniaux, 19<sup>e</sup>-21<sup>e</sup> siècles*) et les perspectives de son articulation avec de futurs programmes européens.

Les papiers pourront être rédigés en anglais, et français, mais les résumés et les supports de la présentation orale seront en anglais.

**Dates limites pour les soumissions: 30 juin 2015 pour les résumés et 15 novembre 2015 pour les papiers.**

Contacts:

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## **Military labour between XV and XX century**

Organisers: Giulio Ongaro ([giulio.ongaro@univr.it](mailto:giulio.ongaro@univr.it)) and Fabrizio Novellino ([fabrizio.novellino@unitn.it](mailto:fabrizio.novellino@unitn.it))

### **Call for Papers**

Military labour is a topic that for a long time has been present unconsciously in the researches of the military historians; John Lynn in *The Giant of the Grand Siécle. The French Army, 1610-1715* (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1997) proposed an evolution of the enlistment of the soldiers – soldiers of fortune, mercenaries, subject armies and mass armies. More recently, David Parrott (*The Business of War. Military Enterprise and Military Revolution in Early Modern Europe*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2012) criticized these categories; his perspective conveyed however the ‘Tillyan’ prejudice (Chris and Charles Tilly, *Work under capitalism*, Boulder, Westview Press, 1998) according to which the military cannot be considered a labour, because it does not ‘add a use value to goods or services’.

Therefore, the military history did not approach the military environment as a working environment, while the labour history made interesting progresses in this sense. Several researches have been carried on by the IISG (International Institute of Social History) of Amsterdam, especially thanks to Jan Lucassen and Erik-Jan Zürcher. The perspective adopted aimed to analyze the complexity of the military labour (E. J. Zürcher, *Fighting for a living: a comparative history of military labour 1500-2000*, Amsterdam, Amsterdam University Press, 2013), proposing new fields of research. The mobility and the life-cycle of the workers, the wages and so on, acquired new importance and, moreover, new workers have been considered in the analysis, like the militiamen, sappers, oarsmen and more broadly all the ‘tributary’ workers.

Another field of research that should be considered, is the study of the workers that, in spite of being – more or less uninterruptedly – employed in the military apparatus, were “non combatant personnel”. Manual labourers in the fortresses, carters, smiths and so on, carried out activities directly linked with the military and so their work was influenced by the changes occurred in this field over the centuries. For the contemporary age this problem can be easily placed in the context of the war industries (about the Italian case study, see Santo Peli e Alessandro Camarda, *L’altro esercito: La classe operaia durante la prima guerra mondiale*, Book & Book, 2014), unlike the ancient régime where the situation was more variable and problematic. The sense of self of the military workers can be another field of research, as the propagandistic use of it, especially during the interwar period.

The session aims to discuss these topics, in a transnational and long run perspective (from the Middle Ages to the Post-World War II). The importance of this kind of approach emerges clearly from the words in the lines above, since the problems proposed are not limited to a single historical period. The area of discussion will include:

- The evolution of military labour: toward a more professionalisation?
- From ‘knights’ repasts’ to contracts. The wage systems of the soldiers.
- Assistance to the workers: the military as a testing ground of social security.
- The military as an incentive to the domestic and international mobility.
- The military and the life-cycle: from ‘occasional’ workers to professional?
- Not only soldiers: the workers linked to the military apparatus. From a ‘military putting out system’ to war industry.
- Perception of the military labour: sense of self and propaganda.



- Women and military labour.

The topics are many; therefore, the session can be divided into narrow working groups, depending on the paper accepted. The conference will not be limited to the exposition of the papers, but the aim is to characterize it as a workshop, leaving enough time for the discussion – especially in a long run perspective. This characterization of the paper will be preferred.

Please, send an **abstract before 30 July 2015** to Giulio Ongaro ([giulio.ongaro@univr.it](mailto:giulio.ongaro@univr.it)), or to Fabrizio Novellino ([fabrizio.novellino@unitn.it](mailto:fabrizio.novellino@unitn.it)).

## **New Directions in Imperial Labour History**

Organisers: Gareth Curless ([g.m.curless@ex.ac.uk](mailto:g.m.curless@ex.ac.uk)) and Yann Beliard ([yann.beliard@univ-paris3.fr](mailto:yann.beliard@univ-paris3.fr))

### **Call for Papers**

Over the past thirty years, the study of empire has been revitalised. The “cultural turn” and the rise of global history, among other academic trends, have changed our ways of looking at empire, in particular in relation to issues such as race and gender. It seems, however, that the historians involved in the mutation have too often left aside the concepts of labour and class. Such neglect is hardly surprising but it is detrimental both to the study of empire and to the exploration of how the possession of an empire affected metropolitan societies.

The impact of the labour factor on the territories colonised by the European powers, especially as regards race and gender, can hardly be underestimated: racial hierarchies were used by the imperial authorities to justify racially segregated labour regimes, while the introduction of new forms of production often had a disruptive impact on gender relations within colonial societies. In the metropolises too, empire and labour came to be part and parcel of the imperial experience, workers from the colonies or ex-colonies becoming more and more (if problematically) integrated within the domestic working-classes – while labour organisations strove to define a correct attitude towards empire, imperialism and later decolonisation.

Colonial labourers were not passive bystanders in the process: racial hierarchies could be subverted through the establishment of multi-racial associations, while the circulation of migrant labour helped to facilitate the transmission of ideas, discourses, and militant practices within and between empires, over which the imperial authorities exercised little or no control. As for the organised labour movement both in its metropolitan and colonial settings, it played a part in the rise and fall of empire (notably in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean after 1945) that needs to be re-evaluated.

Therefore, in view of the importance of labour to the history of empires, the aim of this conference is to reintegrate the study of labour into imperial historiography and consider its relationship to recent developments in the field. With this in mind, the organisers of the Labour & Empire Working Group invite papers that address one or more of the following topics:

- Colonial labour regimes, including the relationship between labour and racial identity, workplace surveillance and resistance, and the political economy of colonial labour relations.
- Attitudes towards empire in the metropolitan labour movement, ranging from ‘reformist imperialism’ to overt anti-colonialism.
- Strikes, riots, and workplace stoppages in colonial settings; imperial responses to labour unrest, including both its violent suppression and supposedly ‘non-violent’ methods, such as increased social welfare provision.
- The colonial workers' experience in the metropole; their relation to friendly societies, cooperatives, trade-unions and political parties.
- Empires, migrant labour and the development diasporic networks and identities.
- The role of labour uprisings and organisations in anti-colonial and nationalist movements.
- Transnational networks of labour activists, including both ‘indigenous’ labour leaders and metropolitan ones.
- The relationship between the labour rights in colonial contexts and the emergence of the global rights order, particularly after 1945.

- Labour after empire, including, for example, the relationship between the labour movement and the independent regimes of Africa and Asia during the 1950s and 1960s.

The contributors invite proposals for 20-minute papers that consider these issues in any of the late nineteenth- and twentieth-century European empires, as well as Latin America and the contiguous empires of the United States, Russia, and East Asia. Proposals, which should include a 300 word abstract and one page C.V., should be submitted to:

Gareth Curless ([g.m.curless@ex.ac.uk](mailto:g.m.curless@ex.ac.uk)) and Yann Beliard ([yann.beliard@univ-paris3.fr](mailto:yann.beliard@univ-paris3.fr))

The deadline for proposals is **31 August 2015**.

## Free and Unfree Labour

### Draft programme

#### 14 December 2015

##### **14:30–16:15: Group Meeting 1**

Getting to know each other and our research.

##### **16:45–18:15: Roundtable 1**

*What is “free” and “unfree” in labour relations?*

Responsible: Juliane Schiel

Chair: Gwyn Cambell (or Anthony Reid) *(to be confirmed)*

Speakers (15 minutes each):

- Alain Blum (Paris)
- Ludolf Kuchenbuch (Berlin)
- Maria Luisa Pesante (Turin)
- Aurelia Martín Casares (Granada)
- Klaus Weber (Frankfurt/Oder)

The roundtable is especially meant for members of the working group “Free and Unfree Labour”, but other participants in the conference are of course welcome to join the discussion.

##### **18:15–19:00: Apéro and Book Boxing**

*What’s new?*

Sitting over a glass of wine, all members of the working group “Free and Unfree Labour” are invited to present recent publications connected labour history with an entertaining 2-minutes statement.

#### 15 December 2015

##### **9:00–10:45: Thematic session 1**

*Spatializing Free and Unfree Labour: Households, Workshops and Sex Industry*

Responsible: Jesús Agua de la Roza

Chair/Commentator: N.N.

- Juliane Schiel: Spaces of Slave Labour in Late Medieval Venice
- Karsten Voss: What Liberty Could Mean: Male Slaves’ Struggles for the Right to Form Families Capable
- of Holding Rights in Early Colonial Saint-Domingue (1697–1715)
- Jesús Agua de la Roza/Victoria López Barahona: Between Free and Unfree, Paid and Unpaid Labour: Workshop-Schools in Eighteenth-Century Madrid
- Karwan Fatah-Black: Urban Slavery in Colonial Suriname

##### **11:15–13:00: Thematic session 2**

*War and Labour Coercion*

Responsible: Fernando Mendiola, Zhanna Popova

Chair/Commentator: N.N.

- Juan Carlos García Funes: Prisoners of War for After War Needs: the Keys of Spatial Location of the Discipline Battalions of Worker Soldiers (BDST) in After War Spain (1940–1945)
- Fernando Mendiola: Coercion, Unfree Labour and Skill Levels During Spanish Civil War: Railway Enterprises, Mining and Iron and Steel Industry in Comparative Perspective
- Mikhail Nakonechny: Prisoner Mortality in Late Imperial Russia (1885–1915) and the Soviet Union (1930–1953) in International Comparative Context
- Zhanna Popova: Vast Open-Air Prison: Katorga in Siberia

### **14:30–16:15: Thematic session 3**

*Early Modern Mediterranean Captivity: Conflicts, Interactions and Repercussions*

Responsible: Tobias Auböck

Chair: Mario Klarer

- Joachim Östlund: Captivity from Scandinavia to North Africa
- Stefan Hanß: Mediterranean Captivity, Slave Labour, and Practices of Polyglotism (16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> c.)
- Tobias Auböck: Two Versions of the Truth: Representations of Class in Captivity Narratives
- Cecilia Tarruell: Freed, but not “free”? Degrees of Dependence Experienced by Former Captives upon their Return to Christian Lands

### **16:45–18:15: Roundtable 2**

*Is There a Historical Tendency From Free to Unfree Labour Relations?*

Responsible: Matthias van Rossum

Chair: Simon Teuscher (or Gadi Algazi or Jakob Tanner) (*to be confirmed*)

Speakers (15 minutes each):

- Alessandro Stanziani (Paris)
- Marcel van der Linden (Amsterdam)
- Rosanna Barragan (Amsterdam)
- Magaly Rodríguez García (*to be asked*)
- Matthias van Rossum (Leiden)

The roundtable is especially meant for members of the working group “Free and Unfree Labour”, but other participants in the conference are of course welcome to join the discussion.

## **16 December 2015**

### **9:00–10:45: Thematic session 4**

*Precariousness and Free/Unfree Labour at Global Level: Connections and Intersections in a Long Historical Perspective*

Responsible: Eloisa Betti

Chair/Commentator: N.N.

- Christian De Vito: Labour Flexibility and Labour Precariousness in the Southern Cone (c. 1750s–1910s). Labour Commodification and the Interactions between “Free/Unfree” Labour Relations
- Tommaso Bobbio: Ahmedabad, India: Labour and the City, a Continuous Interdependence
- Eloisa Betti: Gender and Precarious Labour in Industrial and Post-Industrial Western Europe (XIX–XXI c.)
- Chiara Bonfiglioli: Precarious Lives in Post-Socialism: Transition Tales From the Croatian Garment Industry

- Patrícia Matos/Antonio Maria Pusceddu: Comparing Mining and Call Centre Labour. A View From Italy and Portugal on the Free-Unfree Labour Debate

### **11:15–12:30: Group Meeting 2**

Discussion about future plans for the working group “Free and Unfree Labour”, e.g. developing the digital platform and improving internal communication; detailed planning for the sessions submitted for the ESSHC 2016 in Valencia; setting up a joint book project or programmatic article on free/unfree labour; setting up a joint project proposal.

## **Factory Level Analysis: A Methodological Exploration**

Organisers: Görkem Akgöz (Hacettepe University) and Nicola Pizzolato (Middlesex University)

### **Call for Papers**

Although among different types of work, industrial work has received the utmost attention by labour historians, studies focusing on a single factory are very few. Factory as a site of both industrial production and social relations of production is often taken as given and treated as the backdrop for the real action. The ELHN Factory History Working Group (FHWG) calls for a reconsideration of this particular workplace as the site of one of the most important relationships in society that between worker and employer with the insights gained from the new social history.

This reconsideration could be carried out on a number of lines some of which are as follows. To begin with, the study of a single factory is based on a complex weave of history, economics, culture, labour, industry, production, and ideology. As such, the history of a single factory lies at the intersection of different disciplines, sub-disciplines and methodological approaches: social history, economic history, business history, urban history, Marxist social theory, sociological inquiry, discourse analysis and micro-level analysis. A complete study of factory history would have to look at a number of social phenomena related to its actual physical existence (such as its relation to urban space, to ecology etc.), as well as its economic, political and social functions. Thus, factory level analysis could put labour history in a dialogue with other historical fields of study resulting in a rich array of details on the experience of industrial work.

The study of the relations in production at the factory level allows the historian to depict the connections between the labour process and the changes in workers' consciousness and their individual and collective political behaviour could be depicted. Also, factory level analysis makes the divisions within the labour force most visible. Documenting this heterogeneity could also be helpful in understanding different types and levels of militancy, shop loyalty, alienation, and competition among workers. Moreover, a systematic study of factory files could bring the hidden, and isolated instances of resistance to surface. Focusing our attention on the level of factory not only enriches the historical details of that process, it also allows the historian to depict the dense and non-deterministic web of interrelationships at the point of production. Studying a single factory requires that the management is also given special attention. The analysis of the shaping and reshaping of the form and content of the managerial practices in relation to workers' resistance practices paves the way for a more dynamic depiction of the relations between management ideologies and practices and workers' reactions to these. Similarly, analysing the changes in the ownership patterns could shed light on their effects on labour relations.

The FHWG invites scholars to explore the methodological possibilities of factory level analysis. Both individual paper proposals and session proposals are welcome. Please send your proposal (200 words max. for single papers, 8000 words in total max. for sessions) to both coordinators until **30 June 2015**.

Görkem Akgöz, Hacettepe University, ([gorkemakgoz@yahoo.com](mailto:gorkemakgoz@yahoo.com))

Nicola Pizzolato, Middlesex University, ([N.Pizzolato@mdx.ac.uk](mailto:N.Pizzolato@mdx.ac.uk))

## **Workshop “Occupational Health and Safety”**

### ***Collective conflicts and individual litigations***

Organisers: Anne-Sophie Bruno, Eric Geerkens and Nicolas Hatzfeld

Within the European Labour History Network Conference which will be held in Turin at 14th-16th December 2015, we would like to organize a workshop devoted to occupational health.

This session fits in the dynamic of current research revisiting labour history through the prism of health issues as posed for the workers. Historical research on occupational health studies the emerging and changing industrial dynamics and the resulting turmoil in the worlds of work. It examines conflicts and social movements which developed on this field. It reconsiders State intervention in risk prevention, treatment of victims and more largely in social protection. Lastly, this historical trend adopts a comparative, international and transnational approach which creates conditions for generalization.

In this workshop, we propose to exchange on the specific aspect of conflicts and litigations. This topic highlights the attitudes of the various protagonists involved in concrete situations, and the role played by organisations, and institutions drawing the outline of their action. Conflicts could be examined both at an individual and a collective level, which include, in other words, individual litigation as well as collective mobilisation. These two dimensions are linked through work situations and strategies of actors.

We thus propose to examine on the one hand litigation and compensation claims filed by workers suffering from of work-related injury or disease before civil, criminal or administrative courts. The aim of the workshop is to examine matters of dispute, interactions between actors engaged in such proceedings and to explore institutions’ activities. On the other hand, we will analyse collective mobilisations and collective conflicts involving social actors in order to see what they can tell us about power relations, and about the rules of the game in the field of prevention and compensation or, more largely, about labour disorders.

## **Atelier “Santé et sécurité au travail”**

### ***Conflits collectifs, contentieux d’indemnisation***

Anne-Sophie Bruno, Eric Geerkens and Nicolas Hatzfeld

Dans le cadre du colloque européen d’histoire du travail qui se tiendra à Turin du 14 au 16 décembre 2015, nous souhaitons organiser un atelier consacré à la santé au travail.

Cette session s’inscrit dans le courant qui réexamine l’histoire du travail en partant des enjeux de santé tels qu’ils se sont posés pour les travailleurs. Ce courant étudie l’irruption de la dynamique industrielle puis ses évolutions et les remous qui en résultent dans les mondes du travail. Il examine les litiges, les conflits et les mouvements sociaux qui se développent à ce propos. Il reconsidère les interventions de l’État en matière de prévention des risques, de prise en charge des victimes et, plus largement de protection sociale. Enfin, cette histoire adopte une perspective comparatiste, internationale et transnationale, afin de dégager des analyses propices à la généralisation.

Pour cet atelier, nous proposons d’échanger des communications autour du thème des conflits et des contentieux. Ce thème met en lumière la démarche des différents acteurs intervenant dans des situations concrètes, les organisations ainsi que les institutions qui dessinent le contexte de leur action. La conflictualité pourra être examinée à partir des dimensions individuelles ou collectives des enjeux, autrement dit à partir de contentieux portant sur des cas personnels aussi bien qu’à partir de



mobilisations collectives. Ces deux dimensions sont liées entre elles par les situations de travail et par les stratégies des acteurs sociaux.

Nous proposons donc d'examiner d'une part les contentieux concernant des demandes d'indemnisation, formulées par des travailleurs victimes d'accident ou de maladie, devant les tribunaux civils, pénaux ou administratifs. Il s'agira d'étudier les objets de litige, le jeu des acteurs mobilisés dans ces procédures, l'activité des institutions mobilisées. Et, d'autre part, des mobilisations collectives et conflits collectifs mettant en jeu les acteurs sociaux, les rapports de forces et les règles du jeu de la prévention et de la réparation et, plus largement, battant en brèche l'ordre du travail.

## **Workers' consent to populist/fascist/extreme-right movements**

Organisers: Gilda Zazzara (University of Venice Ca' Foscari), Stefano Musso (University of Turin) and Xavier Vigna (Université de Bourgogne)

### **Call for Contributions**

A good amount of historical literature is available on popular opinion and popular consent to totalitarian regimes. Much less studies have been done on workers' consent to rightist movements before the seizure of power (like Fascism in Italy before 1922 or Nazism in Germany before 1933, populist movements in Latin America before grasping power) and to movements and parties that reached a good deal of consent under democratic regimes without being able to grasp power (like Front National in France, neo-fascist MSI in Italy 1945-1993, Northern League in Italy, Golden Dawn-Chrysí Avgí in Greece, Tea Party in the USA).

The panel discussion will focus on two points. First, how rightist movements, parties and regimes try to gain consent from working classes. Second, the levels of consent obtained from workers, namely consent from wage earners.

The question of consent in historical perspective implies a lot of methodological issues, concerning the sources and their use and interpretations.

Aim of the panel is to bring together scholars who are studying consent to single movements or regimes, or colleagues that are just interested in the matter. The panel will be an open discussion, starting from an introduction and contributions on the proposed topics.

Languages: English and French

To take part in the panel discussion, please send a short abstract of your contribution (200 words at most) to the coordinators before 30 July 2015:

Gilda Zazzara: University of Venice Ca' Foscari ([gildazazzara@unive.it](mailto:gildazazzara@unive.it))

Stefano Musso: University of Turin ([stefano.musso@unito.it](mailto:stefano.musso@unito.it))

Xavier Vigna: Université de Bourgogne ([xavier.vigna@u-bourgogne.fr](mailto:xavier.vigna@u-bourgogne.fr))

## **Le consentement des travailleurs aux mouvements populistes, fascistes ou d'extrême-droite**

### **Appel à contributions**

D'importants travaux ont été consacrés à l'opinion publique et au consentement populaire des régimes totalitaires. En revanche, peu d'études ont porté sur le consentement des travailleurs à des mouvements de droite avant la prise du pouvoir (comme pour le fascisme en Italie avant 1922 ou le nazisme en Allemagne avant 1933, comme aux mouvements populistes en Amérique latine) ; de même qu'aux mouvements et partis qui obtiennent un certain succès dans des régimes démocratiques sans pourtant accéder au pouvoir (comme le FN en France, le MSI néo fasciste en Italie entre 1945 et 1993 puis la Ligue du Nord, Aube dorée en Grèce, le Tea Party aux Etats-Unis).

Cet atelier se concentrera sur deux questions. En premier lieu, comment les mouvements de droite, les parties et les régimes tentent d'obtenir les faveurs de la classes ouvrière. En second lieu, les niveaux de consentement obtenus auprès des travailleurs, et notamment auprès des salariés.

La question du consentement, dans une perspective historique, implique un grand nombre de problèmes méthodologiques, en particulier concernant les sources, leurs utilisations et leurs interprétations.

L'objectif de cet atelier est de rassembler des chercheurs étudiant le consentement à tel ou tel mouvement ou régime, ou de collègues qui sont seulement intéressés par le sujet. Il sera l'occasion d'une large discussions et de contributions sur les sujets proposés.

Langues: Anglais et Français.

Pour faire partie de l'atelier, envoyez un bref résumé de votre contribution (200 mots au maximum) aux coordinateurs entre le 30 juillet 2015:

Gilda Zazzara: Université de Venise Ca' Foscari ([gildazazzara@unive.it](mailto:gildazazzara@unive.it))

Stefano Musso : Université de Turin ([stefano.musso@unito.it](mailto:stefano.musso@unito.it))

Xavier Vigna: Université de Bourgogne ([xavier.vigna@u-bourgogne.fr](mailto:xavier.vigna@u-bourgogne.fr))

## **Workshop: Worker's Writing in Europe (19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Centuries)**

### **A contribution to the cultural history of the worlds of work**

Organisers: Timothy Ashplant (Centre for Life-Writing Research, King's College London) and Nathalie Ponsard (Université Blaise Pascal de Clermont-Ferrand)

### **Call for Papers**

Within the framework of constructing a cultural history of the worlds of work “seen from below”, this workshop suggests studying workers' writings on the European level.

By “workers’ writings”, we mean the body of texts produced by working men and women: those writings produced in the heat of political and/or trade union action such as leaflets, weapons for action which reflect (often, though not always) the appropriation of political or union cultures, but which are also cries of revolt against “the factory order” and/or the political regime, as well as texts written in retrospect, such as autobiographies, memoirs, personal diaries and factory journals, literary and poetic texts. These are so many “memories of work” made up of gestures, places and practices of solidarity, but also the desire for liberation or at least an empowerment which is not only collective but also individual.

Through diverse case studies, we propose four axes of reflection for discussion:

- Studying workers’ writings as responses to a range of discourses employed by the powerful about workers, most often of a derogatory nature or aiming to stigmatise their alleged behaviour. Worker writers who have read or heard these judgments reject these discourses in various ways, even in an implicit fashion. In this way, these writings may also constitute “political acts” in themselves and means of empowerment.
- Understanding the reasons and conditions for working men and women to engage in writing. In other words, it will be important to consider how these individuals, carriers (or not) of a workers’ culture transmitted by their social and familial world, armed (or not) with an ideological and fictional baggage typical of political and trade union requirements, and with ideas “poached” from more personal reading, moved from a political/trade-union workers’ culture to a “literary” workers’ culture. How did they move from writing pamphlets and speeches to other forms of writing? What books and authors who can be considered as “models” or points of reference? Can we identify any “cultural smugglers”?
- Taking account also of writings by working men and women who did not engage with or support political parties or trade unions. What do these texts suggest about the limits of the reach and appeal of the organised labour movement? What experiences and values were shared between militant, “engaged” workers and their non-militant, “apolitical” fellows, and what differentiated them? What role did writing play in the lives of the latter group?
- Starting from thematic and formal analyses of workers’ writings, to proceed to comparisons on a European level. We can pose the question whether the European labour movement has built a common universe of militant workers’ writings. We can also examine the autonomy of the writings of skilled workers of the generation of 1968 in relation to the labour movement: is the emergence of the emancipatory ‘I’ limited to these years, and is it a widespread process in all workers’ communities in Europe?

These approaches also allow discussion of the effects of these experiences of writing on individuals and therefore on the evolution of worker and/or militant identities at the European level (in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries).

Workshop languages: English and French

We invite you to send an abstract of your contribution (200 words maximum) to the organisers:

Timothy Ashplant, Centre for Life-Writing Research, King's College London, [t.g.ashplant@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:t.g.ashplant@kcl.ac.uk)

Nathalie Ponsard, Université Blaise Pascal de Clermont-Ferrand, [nat.ponsard@wanadoo.fr](mailto:nat.ponsard@wanadoo.fr)

Deadline: **30 June 2015**

## **Atelier: Les écritures ouvrières en Europe (XIX-XX<sup>e</sup> siècle)**

### **Une contribution à l'histoire culturelle des mondes du travail**

Panel proposé par Timothy Ashplant (Centre for Life-Writing Research, King's College London) and Nathalie Ponsard (Université Blaise Pascal de Clermont-Ferrand)

### **Appel à communications**

Dans le cadre de la construction d'une histoire culturelle des mondes du travail «vue d'en bas», cet atelier propose l'étude des écritures ouvrières à l'échelle européenne.

Par «écritures ouvrières», nous entendons l'ensemble des textes produits par des ouvriers ou ouvrières aussi bien ceux écrits «à chaud» dans le cadre de l'action politique et/ou syndicale comme les tracts, outils de combat reflétant souvent mais pas toujours l'appropriation des cultures politico-syndicales mais qui sont aussi des cris de révolte contre «l'ordre usinier» et/ou l'ordre politique, que les textes écrits rétrospectivement comme les autobiographies, récits de vie, journaux intimes et d'usines, textes littéraires et poétiques. Ce sont autant de «mémoires du travail» composées de gestes, lieux et pratiques de solidarité mais aussi de désirs de libération ou tout au moins d'émancipation non plus seulement collective mais aussi individuelle.

A travers des études de cas diversifiés, nous proposons quatre axes de réflexion en interaction:

- Etudier les écritures ouvrières comme des réponses à tout un ensemble de discours tenus par les dominants sur les ouvriers, le plus souvent sur un mode dépréciatif ou qui viennent stigmatiser un comportement supposé. Or les scripteurs ouvriers, qui ont pu lire ou entendre ces verdicts, réfutent aussi ces discours sous des formes diverses, même de manière implicite. Par là, ces écritures peuvent constituer aussi des «actes politiques» en soi et des modes d'émancipation.
- Comprendre les raisons et les modalités de l'engagement dans l'écriture des ouvriers et ouvrières. Autrement dit, il importera d'examiner comment ces individus, porteurs (ou non) d'une culture ouvrière transmise par l'univers socio familial, armés (ou non) d'un bagage idéologique et «romanesque» typique de prescriptions politico-syndicales, et d'un «braconnage» de lectures plus personnelles, sont passés d'une culture ouvrière politico-syndicale à une culture ouvrière «littéraire». Comment passer de l'écriture de tracts et de discours à d'autres formes d'écriture? Quels sont les livres et les auteurs qui peuvent être considérés comme des «modèles» ou des références? Peut-on identifier des «passeurs culturels»?

- Prendre en compte aussi les écrits des ouvriers et ouvrières qui ne sont pas engagés dans des partis politiques ou des syndicats: que disent-ils sur les limites de la portée du mouvement ouvrier? Quelles expériences et valeurs ont-ils partagées avec les militants engagés? Qu'est ce qui les différencie? Quel rôle l'écriture a-t-elle joué dans leurs vies?
- A partir des analyses thématiques et formelles de ces écritures ouvrières, procéder à des comparaisons à l'échelle européenne. On peut en effet se demander si le mouvement ouvrier européen a construit un univers commun d'écritures ouvrières militantes. On peut aussi s'interroger sur l'autonomie des écrits des ouvriers spécialisés de la génération 68 par rapport au mouvement ouvrier: l'émergence du «Je» émancipateur est-elle limitée à ces années et est-elle un processus répandu dans tous les milieux ouvriers européens?

Ces approches permettront aussi une discussion sur les effets de ces expériences d'écritures sur les individus et donc sur l'évolution des identités ouvrières et/ou militantes à l'échelle européenne (XIX-XX<sup>e</sup> siècle).

Langues: Anglais et français

Nous vous invitons donc à envoyer un résumé de votre contribution (200 mots au maximum) aux coordinateurs **avant le 30 juin 2015**:

Timothy Ashplant, Centre for Life-Writing Research, King's College London, [t.g.ashplant@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:t.g.ashplant@kcl.ac.uk)  
Nathalie Ponsard, Université Blaise Pascal de Clermont-Ferrand, [nat.ponsard@wanadoo.fr](mailto:nat.ponsard@wanadoo.fr)

## **Historical cultures of labour under conditions of deindustrialisation**

Organiser: Christian Wicke (Institute for Social Movements, Ruhr University Bochum)

### **Call for Papers**

This group discusses historical cultures of labour under conditions of deindustrialisation and post-industrial conditions. How has the historical consciousness of (former) cultures of labour been constructed and articulated in the private, public (counter public) and official spheres? In which ways have changes of labour relations, deregulation and trade unions, the effects on the labour movement and changes of working class identity in deindustrialising and post-industrial regions been memorised? This group looks at the symbolic repertoire of historical cultures of labour and seeks to explore the ways in which the memory of the industrial age is being performed.

We are calling for papers on themes such as industrial heritage, museums and exhibitions, monuments, arts and theatre performances, literature and historiography, including oral history. Please forward your paper proposal (approx. 200 words) including a brief biographical statement to Christian Wicke (Institute for Social Movements, Ruhr University Bochum): [christian.wicke@rub.de](mailto:christian.wicke@rub.de). Please note that the conference organisers will not be able to cover any travel and accommodation expenses.

**Deadline for submission: 15 August 2015**

ELNH Working Group Maritime Labour History

## **Crews and Dockers**

Organisers: Enric Garcia (Universitat de Barcelona) and Jordi Ibarz (Universitat de Barcelona)

### **Call for Papers**

Maritime industries may have different faces, but all of them have at least one point in common: cargo. Everything is linked to it: ships, ports and infrastructures, institutions, companies, etc., and obviously those who handle the cargo, on board and ashore. Our aim is to analyze the labour relations that make maritime economies possible, focusing on the relationship between two collectives: seafarers and dockers. We call for papers on labour relations, contract and payment methods, labour conditions, professional categories, skills, professional qualification and de-skilling processes, hierarchy and discipline, guilds and trade unions, training, the making of seafarers and dockers as a working group, relationship between both groups, the impact of globalization in the shipping industry on this professional groups, etc. We propose a cross-period approach to seafarers and longshoremen, up to the latest transformations undergone in the maritime economies after containerization.

There is an extensive bibliography on maritime labour. However, despite significant efforts by historians, some peripheral areas had been neglected. Any contribution will be welcome, but especially those focused on the Mediterranean Europe and, in general, on the Global South.

The ELHN Working Group on Maritime Labour History invites you to participate in this conference in order to present and to share the results of your ongoing research, but also as an opportunity to meet other colleagues working in the same field.

To take part in the debate, participants have to propose a subject (400 words at most) to the co-organisers, members of the Research Group on Labour History "Work, Institutions and Gender", Barcelona University ([www.ub.edu/tig](http://www.ub.edu/tig)).

Enric Garcia: [garciade@telefonica.net](mailto:garciade@telefonica.net)

Jordi Ibarz: [jordi.ibarz@ub.edu](mailto:jordi.ibarz@ub.edu)

The papers can be submitted in English or Spanish, but please take into consideration that the official language of the conference is English and presentations should be in English.

**Deadline for submission: 30 June 2015**

Deadline for accepted papers: 1 November 2015