Politics And The Labor Movement In Latin America

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Shaping the Political Arena Ruth Berins Collier 2002 This book is a disciplined, paired comparison of the eight Latin American countries with the longest history of urban commercial and industrial development - Brazil and Chile, Mexico and Venezuela, Uruguay and Colombia, Argentina and Peru. The authors show how and why state party responses to the emergence of an organized working class have been crucial in shaping political coalitions, party systems, patterns of stability or conflict and the broad contours of regimes and their changes. The argument is complex yet clear, the analysis systematic yet nuanced. The focus is on autonomous political variables within particular socioeconomic contexts, the treatment of which is lengthy but rewarding.... Overall, a path-breaking volume. - Foreign Affairs Recent comparative-historical analysis of eight countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela) focuses on emergence of different forms of control and mobilization of the labor movement. By concentrating on alternative strategies of the State in shaping the labor movement, authors are able to explain different trajectories of national political change in countries with longest history of urban, commercial.

Labors Appropriate to Their Sex Elizabeth Quay Hutchison 2001-10-25 In Labors Appropriate to Their Sex Elizabeth Quay Hutchison addresses the plight of working women in early twentieth-century Chile, when the growth of urban manufacturing was transforming the contours of women's wage work and stimulating significant public debate, new legislation, educational reform, and social movements directed at women workers. Challenging earlier interpretations of women's economic role in Chile's industrial growth, which took at face value census figures showing a dramatic decline in women's industrial work after 1907, Hutchison shows how the spread of industrial sweatshops and changing definitions of employment in the census combined to make female labor disappear from census records at the same time that it was in fact burgeoning in urban areas. In addition to population and industrial censuses, Hutchison culls published and archival sources to illuminate such misconceptions and to reveal how women's paid labor became a locus of anxiety for a society confronting social problems—both real and imagined—that were linked to industrialization and modernization. The limited options of working women were viewed by politicians, elite women, industrialists, and labor organizers as indicative of a society in crisis, she claims, yet their struggles were also viewed as the potential springboard for reform. Labors Appropriate to Their Sex thus demonstrates how changing norms concerning gender and work were central factors in conditioning the behavior of both male and female workers, relations between capital and labor, and political change and reform in Chile. This study will be rewarding for those whose interests lie in labor, gender, or Latin American studies; as well as for those concerned with the histories of early feminism, working-class women, and sexual discrimination in Latin America.

The Early Colombian Labor Movement David Sowell 2019-12-08 Abstract: Artisans participated actively in the politics of Bogotá during the first century of Colombia’s nationhood. Craftsment pursued various political objectives, foremost being the desire for tariff protection from the increased competition of foreign goods brought on by Colombia’s fuller integration into the North Atlantic economy. Artisans also sought industrial education to improve their crafts, programs to enhance their social welfare, effective political participation, and an end to the partisan strife that ravaged the country. The initial opening for formal political expression came not from craftsmen, however, but as a result of the struggle for power between the Conservative and Liberal parties. In 1838, members of both groups helped organize societies designed to inculcate in artisans the ideologies of the emerging parties, including the concept of popular political participation. Ten years later, when tariff reform threatened the interests of Bogotá’s craft sector, artisans organized to defend themselves. Throughout the period of liberal reform (1847-54), artisans were integral factors in the capital’s politics. The artisans’ participation in the coup of José María Melo in 1854 signaled a recognition on their part that many of the reforms were contrary to their best interests. Thereafter, craftsmen pursued objectives consistent with their own socioeconomic interests and most attempted to isolate themselves from the partisan political struggle. By the 1870s, a combination of factors fragmented the artisan class, weakening its ability to organize the large groups common to earlier years. In the latter years of the nineteenth century, the artisan elites sought to protect themselves in mutual aid organizations, while the “rank and file” craftsmen were left without organized political expression. During the early years of the twentieth century, wage laborers began to emerge as important components of Bogotá’s working population. Several organizations attempted to represent the interests of both artisans and workers, but by the 1910s workers had assumed domination of the city’s labor movement.

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Labor and the War American Federation of Labor 1918

The Early Colombian Labor Movement David Sowell 1992

The Politics of Freeing Markets in Latin America Judith A. Teichman 2003-01-14 In the 1980s and 1990s, nations throughout Latin America experienced the dual transformations of market liberalizing reforms and democratization. Since then, perhaps no issue has been more controversial among those who study the region than the exact nature of the relationship between these two processes. Bringing a much-needed comparative perspective to the discussion, Judith Teichman examines the politics of market reform in Chile, Argentina, and Mexico, analyzing its implications for democratic practices in each case. Teichman considers both internal and external influences on the process of Latin American market reform, anchoring her investigation in the historical, political, and cultural contexts unique to each country, while also highlighting the important role played by such international actors as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Informed by interviews with more than one hundred senior officials involved in the reform process, her analysis reveals that while the initial stage of market reform is associated with authoritarian political practices, later phases witness a rise in the importance of electoral democracy. She concludes, however, that the legacy of authoritarian decision making represents a significant obstacle to substantive democratization.

Shaping the Political Arena Ruth Berins Collier 1991

Illuminating
the dynamics of political change in Latin America during the twentieth century, this ambitious work traces the impact of a "critical juncture": a period of fundamental political reorientation in which countries are set on distinct trajectories of change. Here Ruth Berins Collier and David Collier focus on the response of national states to the newly radicalized working class and organized labor movements that arose earlier in this century in the course of capitalist modernization. They examine the incorporation of the labor movement, showing how national leaders—including Pernh in Argentina and Vargas in Brazil—sought to impose a new political and institutional framework on working-class politics. Through a comparative-historical analysis of eight countries, the authors show how different strategies of control and mobilization left distinct legacies in terms of political coalitions, party systems, and modes of political conflict. These orientations in turn influenced patterns of regime change, including the democratic or authoritarian path each country followed through the turbulent 1960s and 1970s. The concluding chapter asks whether Latin America may now be entering a new critical juncture.

**Politics and the Labor Movement in Latin America** Victor Alba 1968

**Socioeconomic Protests in MENA and Latin America** Irene Weipert-Fenner 2019-07-05 This edited volume presents a detailed account of the dynamics of socioeconomic contention in Egypt and Tunisia since 2011. Combining quantitative and qualitative methods, it analyses what has happened to the socioeconomic grievances that played a key role in the mass mobilizations of 2010 and 2011. The book is based on an original data set of socioeconomic protests in the two countries and in-depth case studies that cover the two most important types of socioeconomic contention: labor protests and protests by socioeconomically disadvantaged people outside the formal economy. Drawing on a systematic review of comparative research on Latin America, the authors argue that the dynamics of socioeconomic contention in contemporary Egypt and Tunisia reflect a deep-seated crisis of popular sector incorporation. This work promises to enrich the scholarly and political debates on Egypt and Tunisia, the MENA region and on contentious politics in times of political change. Chapter 10 of this book is available open access under a CC BY 4.0 license at link.springer.com.

**Government and Politics in Latin America** Peter G. Snow 1967 The cultural background; The government system; The political system; Major political issues.

**Rise and Decline of Brazil's New Unionism** Jeffrey Suyter-Beltrão 2010 This book explores the political trajectory of Latin America's most important contemporary labor movement. The New Unionism played a central role in Brazil's struggle for democracy in the 1980s and recast the country's subsequent party politics through its creation of the innovative Workers' Party (PT). The author breaks new ground by analyzing this celebrated prototype of «social movement unionism» as a heterogeneous alliance of component factions that evolves in relation to shifting economic, political, and ideological contexts. Through the prism of internal politics, he shows how Brazil's transitions - from military-authoritarian to liberal-democratic rule, from statism to free-market economic policies, and from a Leninist to a post-Leninist left - undermined the independent labor movement's commitments to democratic transformation, precarious democracy, political autonomy, and societal transformation. The book concludes with a comparative assessment of Brazilian, South African, and South Korean social movement unionisms' shared dilemmas, arguing that an adequate understanding of their relative declines demands more rigorous attention to the dynamic nexus between internal movement politics and shifting external environments.

**The Early Latin American Labor Movement** David Lee Sowell 1998

**The Rise of the Latin American Labor Movement** Moisés Poblete Trucanos 1990

**Bibliography [from a History of Trade Unionism in Latin America with Special Emphasis on Political Aspects 1948**

**The Politics of Labor Reform in Latin America** Maria Lorena Cook 2008-06-12 During the 1990s, governments, employers, and international agencies pressed for greater flexibility in labor regulations throughout much of Latin America. In this comparative study of six Latin American countries, Maria Lorena Cook shows why these common pressures for flexibility led to varied labor reform outcomes. Her examination of the role of organized labor in shaping reform highlights the conditions under which labor can still wield power despite a decline in overall strength. Cook employs historical case studies and paired comparisons to analyze the political dynamics that led to moderate levels of labor reform in Argentina and Brazil, extensive change in Chile and Peru, and no reform in Mexico and Bolivia.

Her book identifies the array of factors—labor movement strategies, democratization and economic opening, international pressures, legal frameworks, and political legacies—that determine whether labor reforms are more likely to stress flexibility or rights.

**A History of Organized Labor in Brazil** Robert Jackson Alexander 2010 Examine the history of the labor movement in Brazil from the last decades of the 19th century onward.

**Organized Labour and Politics in Mexico** Graciela Irma Bensusán Areous 2012 Analyzing the changes, continuities, and contradictions characterizing labor politics in Mexico, this book provides an assessment of organized labor's role in contemporary Latin America.

**Reshaping the Political Arena in Latin America** Eduardo Silva 2010-05-25 Neoliberalism changed the face of Latin America and left average citizens struggling to cope in many ways. Popular sectors were especially hit as wages stagnated and unemployment increased. The backlash to neoliberalism in the form of popular protest and electoral mobilization opened space for leftist governments to emerge. The turn to left governments raised popular expectations for a second wave of incorporation. Although a growing literature has analyzed many aspects of left governments, there is no study of how the redefinition of the organized popular sectors, their allies, and their struggles have reshaped the political arena to include their interests—until now. This volume examines the role played in the second wave of incorporation by political parties, trade unions, and social movements in five cases: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Venezuela. The cases shed new light on a subject critical to understanding the change in the distribution of political power related to popular sectors and their interests—a key issue in the study of postneoliberalism.

**Labor Unions, Partisan Coalitions, and Market Reforms in Latin America** Maria Victoria Murillo 2001-05-14 Why labor unions resisted and submitted during the economic crises of the 1990s.

**Social Movements in Chile** Sofía Donoso 2017-01-21 This book presents rich empirical analyses of the most important movements in Chile's post-transition era: the Student Movement, the Mapuche Movement, the Labor Movement, the Feminist Movement, and the Environmental Movement. The chapters illuminate the processes that led to their emergence, and detail how actors developed new strategies, or revisited old ones, to influence the political arena. The book also offers contributions that situate these cases both in terms of the general trends in protest in Chile, as well as in comparison to other countries in Latin America. Emphasizing various facets of the debate about the relationship between “institutional” and “non-institutional” politics, this volume not only contributes to the study of collective action in Chile, but also to the broader social movement literature.

**The Early Colombian Labor Movement** David Sowell 1992 In this book, David Sowell traces the history of artisan labor organizations in Bogota and examines long-term political activity of Colombian artisans in the century after independence. Relying on contemporary newspapers, political handouts, broadsides, and public petitions, Sowell describes and analyzes the economic, social, and political history of the capital’s artisan class, a middling social sector with very significant social and political strengths. Latin American labor history has heretofore focused almost exclusively on twentieth-century industrial or agrarian laborers. This is the first study in English of nineteenth-century Latin American artisans and one of the few treatments that spans the whole of nineteenth-century Colombian history. The rise and subsequent decline of artisan class political activity coincided with Colombia’s integration into the world market. Initially petitioning for tariff protection, Bogota's craftsmen in time...
mobilized to address numerous issues, including industrial education, internal trade order, credit, and better health and educational facilities. The artisan class was a sizeable share of the urban electorate and, at the beginning of this period, was essentially cohesive. Sowell traces the transformation of Colombia’s economy and the (mainly negative) effects its evolution had on bogotano artisans. By the end of the nineteenth century, the fragmentation of the artisan class had destroyed their broad mobilizations. No longer leaders of the Colombian labor movement, the artisans were replaced by laborers associated with industrial production, transportation systems, and the production of coffee. The study of artisan-based labor activity illuminates the foundations of contemporary Latin American societies. Sowell’s examination of the political expression of artisan class interests and the social and political variables that affected those interests sheds light on the factors that have supported development in Colombia as well as on the "modern" period of Latin American history.

Labor Movements and Dictatorships Paul W. Drake 1996 A comparative study of the experience of working-class movements under capitalist authoritarian regimes from the 1920s to the 1990s. This text offers a series of country studies - on Uruguay, Chile and Argentina - set against a larger comparative context that includes Portugal, Spain and Greece.


The Decline of Labor Unions in Mexico during the Neoliberal Period Roberto Zepeda 2021-01-28 This book examines the most significant factors accounting for the decline of union density during the neoliberal period, focusing on the case of Mexico. Union density, which reflects the representation of labor unions in the employed labor force, is one of the main indicators of union strength. The relation of organized labor with the state and the political system are also considered. The analysis is framed within a structure concentrated on cyclical, structural and political-institutional factors linked to labor union performance. Over the last decades, the transformations brought about by neoliberalism and democratization reshaped many features of the domestic political and economic model in Mexico. Therefore, an examination of these developments regarding the repercussions of the factors linked to union density decline is crucial.

The Cambridge Handbook of Labor and Democracy Angela B. Cornell 2022-01-20 We are currently witnessing some of the greatest challenges to democratic regimes since the 1930s, with democratic institutions losing ground in numerous countries throughout the world. At the same time organized labor has been under assault worldwide, with steep declines in union density rates. In this timely handbook, scholars in law, political science, history, and sociology explore the role of organized labor and the working class in the historical construction of democracy. They analyze recent patterns of democratic erosion, examining its relationship to the political weakness of organized labor and, in several cases, the political alliances forged by workers in contexts of nationalist or populist political mobilization. The volume breaks new ground in providing cross-regional perspectives on labor and democracy in comparative contexts, notably Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Beyond academia, this volume is essential reading for policymakers and practitioners concerned with the relationship between labor and democracy.

Latin American Labor Syllabi 1995 The Intervention of the American Labor Movement in Latin America Mark Eric Friedman 1974 Continuity Despite Change Matthew E. Carnes 2014-08-13 As the dust settles on nearly three decades of economic reform in Latin America, one of the most fundamental economic policy areas has changed far less than expected: labor regulation. To date, Latin America’s labor laws remain both rigidly protective and remarkably diverse. Continuity Despite Change develops a new theoretical framework for understanding labor laws and their change through time, beginning by conceptualizing labor laws as comprehensive systems or "regimes." In this context, Matthew Carnes demonstrates that the reform measures introduced in the 1980s and 1990s have only marginally modified the labor laws from decades earlier. To explain this continuity, he argues that labor law development is constrained by long-term economic conditions and labor market institutions. He points specifically to two key factors—the distribution of worker skill levels and the organizational capacity of workers. Carnes presents cross-national statistical evidence from the eighteen major Latin American economies to show that the theory holds for the decades from the 1980s to the 2000s, a period in which many countries grappled with proposed changes to their labor laws. He then offers theoretically grounded narratives to explain the different labor law configurations and reform paths of Chile, Peru, and Argentina. His findings push for a rethinking of the impact of globalization on labor regulation, as economic and political institutions governing labor have proven to be more resilient than anticipated and significant influences on the development of labor regulation.

Labor in Contemporary Latin America James McGuire 1986 Scheming for the Poor William Ascher 1984 Scheming for the Poor is the first comparative analysis of redistributive policymaking in Latin America. William Ascher examines the success or failure of progressive policies launched by nine governments grouped into three regime types—populist, reformist, and radical—over the course of the postwar history of Argentina, Chile, and Peru. His findings challenge the conventional views that redistribution in Latin America is either doomed to failure due to the inevitability of political and economic pressures to alter the balance of pro-redistributive and anti-redistributive forces. Ascher shows that tactics and careful attention to practical politics and policy implementation are far more important than regime type and pressured political objectives and credos. The adept policymakers—from the Argentine authoritarian populist Juan Perón to the Chilean reformist Eduardo Frei—delivered more as redistributionists than did the economic romantics. Integrating the political and economic aspects of redistribution, Ascher shows that in political terms success stems from subtlety rather than stridency, perceptions rather than economic realities, the astute formation of coalitions, and aversion of the mobilization of the opposition. Ultimately, of course, economic pressures impose a limit on what is politically possible, and Ascher demonstrates how economic requirements constrain the politics of income redistribution.

Union-Party Links and the Reconfiguration of the Labor Movement Andra Olivia Miljanic 2010 This study examines the reconfiguration of labor movements in Latin America, focusing on the automotive sector in Brazil and Mexico and comparing the two countries across two crucial decades—the 1990s and the 2000s. The analysis situates this reconfiguration in a crucial historical context. Thus, the transitions to democracy and open-market economies that began in most Latin American countries in the 1980s prompted a restructuring of relations within the labor movements, connected with changing relations among labor, state, and business actors. The automotive industry, a pillar of the Brazilian and Mexican economies, experienced a similar economic transition and pattern of foreign direct investment across the two countries. However, over the last two decades, cooperation among auto worker unions—which historically have been among the most important labor actors in these countries—has evolved in opposite directions. Cooperation has increased in Brazil, and declined, in Mexico. How is this difference explained? Cooperation within the labor movement is understood here as involving a low level of representation conflicts among labor unions (i.e., disputes over the scope of membership to be represented by each union) and a high level of joint projects, joint actions, and networks among unions. The dynamics of cooperation/non-cooperation revolve in part around the fact that both centrist and leftist unions are found in the automotive sector, yielding distinctive issues about the terms of cooperation. Highly cooperative relations within the labor movement can increase the bargaining power of labor actors and consequently strengthen the unions' bargaining power, for example, by influencing their preferences for weaker, acquiescent unions and for reductions in contractual protections of workers' rights. In addition, a labor movement with a high level of cooperation can be an important source of political support for governing parties who may, in exchange, address labor demands. This study focuses in...
particular on two dimensions of cooperation among auto worker unions—i.e., both within and among peak labor organizations. It examines the links between labor unions and political parties as a key factor in explaining these dimensions. Crucial here is the interaction between (a) the type of party in government at the national level—left or non-left; and (b) whether the governing party is associated with a labor central. Three specific arguments are advanced. First, if (a) the party in government is not of the left and (b) is associated with a labor central, the result is greater cooperation within that labor central and low cooperation between labor centrals. Increased cooperation within the associated labor central is triggered primarily by an exchange between the governing party and the labor central, involving an allocation of state resources by the party in return for political support. State resources are not distributed to other labor organizations, as the non-left party's constituency includes non-labor actors such as business. Consequently, the party does not need the support of the entire labor movement. No significant change in cooperation occurs within the labor centrals that are not associated with the party in power. Examples are Brazil in the 1990s and Mexico in the 1990s. Second, if (a) the party in government is of the left and (b) is associated with a labor central, this increases cooperation both within and between labor centrals. Generally, association between the party in government at the national level and a labor central increases cooperation within that labor central. The ties between the governing party and the associated labor central are reinforced on both pragmatic and ideological grounds, prompting a high level of cooperation within the central. Moreover, the left party needs the political support of the entire labor movement and consequently engages in a broad distribution of resources across labor centrals, stimulating cooperation within and between centrals. Finally, the moderation of the left party in government leads to moderation of the associated labor central, bringing its strategies closer to those of labor organizations further to the right and subsequently facilitating cooperation across labor centrals. This pattern is found in Brazil in the 2000s. Third, if (a) the party in government is not of the left and (b) is not associated with a labor central, the result is decreased levels of cooperation within and between centrals. This is expected because the party's electoral base is located outside the labor movement. Moreover, due to the lack of association with a labor central, the party's strategy for controlling labor consists of building links with specific investor-friendly unions rather than with an entire peak labor organization. This scenario is illustrated by Mexico in the 2000s. Overall, this study maps out critical trade-union dynamics—at a time of great transformation in the automotive industry, emergence of new centrist and leftist currents in the union movement, and critical issues concerning the capacity of unions to improve the position of auto workers. The study's distinctive contribution also lies in the fact that only a limited amount of comparative research on trade unions has appeared in recent years. The analysis seeks to address this gap by offering new comparative insight into this key economic sector.

*Labor Unions and Political Socialization: a Case Study of Bolivian Workers* John H. Magill 1974

*Transforming the Latin American Automobile Industry* John P. Tuman 2016-07-01 This study looks at union responses to the changes in the Latin American car industry in the last 15 years. It considers the impact of the shift towards export production and regional integration, and the effect of political changes on union responses.

The *Dynamics of Change in Latin American Politics* John D. Martz 1965

*United States-Latin American Relations* University of Chicago.

*Research Center in Economic Development and Cultural Change*

1960

*International Labor Organizations and Organized Labor in Latin America and the Caribbean* Robert Jackson Alexander 2009 The first scholarly work to focus exclusively on the roles of pan-regional and worldwide labor organizations in the labor movements across the nations of the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. * Numerous original documents from the various organizations covered in the book * Wide-ranging bibliographic materials, including original interviews by the author with numerous people who participated in the various institutions that are written about in this volume

*U.S. Labor Movement and Latin America: 1846-1919* Philip Sheldon Foner 1988 This is history as it should be written: massive research and thorough documentation producing a story that tells itself. Recommended for academic history, labor, and Latin American studies collections. Choice Foner's book is primarily valuable as a documentary record. It pays meticulous attention to the labour and socialist press of the time. . . . [A] worthy source of information. Latin America Connexions This noted historian writes in his fluid style about the sometimes contradictory positions taken by the labor unions and socialists in response to American intervention in Central America (long before today's Contras), from the Mexican War of 1846 to the founding of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in 1918.

*Government and Politics in Latin America* Harold Eugene Davis 1958

*The Early Latin American Labor Movement* David Lee Sowell 1988