Ferrante, Vera Lúcia B. *FGTS [Fundo de Garantia por Tempo de Serviço]: ideologia e repressão.* (São Paulo: Ática, 1978). 419 pages. Results of an investigation undertaken between 1966 and 1973 in the city of Araraquara (São Paulo), including interviews with 83 employers and 542 workers. It analyzes the impact of the implementation of the Fundo de Garantia por Tempo de Serviço and the dynamics of the labor processes in the relationship between capital and labor, discussing the extent to which they were affected by the end of the system of employment stability in the job market.

Frederico, Celso. *A vanguarda operária.* (São Paulo: Símbolo, 1979). 152 pages. A study of the everyday life, culture and the strategies of organization of the metalworkers of São Bernardo do Campo, undertaken at the moment of emergence of the new unionism. The study draws on testimonies, pamphlets and even a play created by the union to attack the practice of overtime, as sources for understanding the power relations inside the factories and the development of class consciousness. See also his documentary collection (1987, 1990, 1991) and his other study of ABC: *Consciência operária no Brasil (Estudo com um grupo de trabalhadores)* (São Paulo: Ática, 1978).

Garcia, Marco Aurélio. “Os desafios da autonomia operária: São Bernardo, a (auto)construção de um movimento operário,” in *Desvios*, nº 1 (São Paulo, 1982). This study questions the idea, popular at the time, that identified, as radically different, two models of rupture with official unions. One, internal to the union structure, is exemplified by the Sindicato dos Metalúrgicos de São Bernardo do Campo. The other, which claimed to be external and in confrontation with official unionism, is exemplified by the Movimento de Oposição Metalúrgica de São Paulo (MOMSP). However, Garcia argues that, despite differences of emphasis and context, both tendencies within the new unionism shared common values and principles.

industry of Camaçari, Bahia and their role in baiano unionism. The study gives particular emphasis to the analysis of labor process, regional characteristics of the social structure, organizational modalities, and management employment policies.


Fanny Rubio Lorza, Fernando Lopes, Gabriel Krachête Sobrinho, Nadya Araujo Castro, Pery Falcón, and Milton Moura. *Repensando uma década: a construção da CUT na Bahia nos anos oitenta.* (Salvador: CEPAS [Centro de Estudos, Pesquisas e Assessoria Sindical], CEAS [Centro de Estudos e Ação Social], Mestrado em Sociologia da FFCH-UFB, Centro Editorial e Didático-UFBA, 1994). 428 pages. Collection of articles, interviews and data on the occupational groups composing the Central Única dos Trabalhadores na Bahia, as well as on their processes of collective mobilization. The articles discuss the economic scene, social tendencies, theoretical problems involving union organization and memories of the struggles, among other subjects linked to the challenges faced by the federation in its work of union organization after 10 years of existence.


Higgs, Elizabeth W. “Brazilian Factory Women, the Sexual Division of Labor and Working-class Politics: A Case Study of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Workers.” Doctoral Dissertation in Anthropology, University of Florida, 1990. 208 pages. Study focusing on the period
1985-1990. It analyzes the relationship between women and working class political action, the insertion of the Brazilian women’s movement in the process of redemocratization, and the particularities of gender relationships inside the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. It concludes by proposing new ways to conceptualize women industrial workers in Brazil and the politics of the working class.


———. *Gender and Work in the Third World: Sexual Divisions in Brazilian Industry*. (London: Tavistock, 1987). 229 pages. Study of the role of the social definition of gender in the segmentation of industrial work in Brazil. It analyzes the hierarchical relationships in the field of production, the role of home-based work within production chains, the sexual division of the market and the labor process, and the impact of economic crises upon them. The research was carried out in the electrical, automobile, pharmaceutical, paper, and plastic industries of the states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais.

Keck, Margaret E. “The New Unionism in the Brazilian Transition.” In *Democratizing Brazil: Problems of Transition and Consolidation*, edited by Alfred Stepan, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), 252-296. Analysis of the role played by the “new unionism” in the political transition that signaled the end of military dictatorship in Brazil. It focuses on the weakening of the repressive apparatus in relationship to union activities, the constitution of union federations, strike activity
and its influence on workers’ bargaining power, and the significance of the organization of the Partido dos Trabalhadores.


Leite, Márcia de Paula. O futuro do trabalho: novas tecnologias e subjetividade operária. (São Paulo: Scritta/FAPESP, 1994). 331 pages. Study of the process of automation and changes in the labor process in two metallurgical factories in São Paulo, analyzing its impact on the subjective experience of work, on workers identity, as well as on the discourses and forms of organization developed by workers.

Lima, Jacob Carlos. Trabalho, mercado e formação de classe: estudo sobre operários fabris em Pernambuco. (João Pessoa: Editora Universitária/ UFPB, 1996.) 213 pages. Reconstruction of the industrialization process and the formation of the industrial working class in Pernambuco, from its origins to the end of the 70s. It emphasizes the changes in labor relations and the labor process in the 60s and its impact, in the context of the military dictatorship, on the transformations of union practices which paved the way for the emergence of “new unionism” in the 80’s.

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zilian managers looking for an answer to the explosive development of
the labor movement which, starting in the mid 70s, expanded from
small local expressions such as the ABC paulista to reach eventually
the whole country. A clever vision of the "other side" of the class strug-
gle.

Macedo Cinira, Carmen. *Tempo de gênesis: o povo das Comunidades Eclesi-
ais de Base*. (São Paulo: Brasiliense, 1986). 294 pages. Anthropologi-
cal study of the Comunidade Eclesial de Base of the Morro Grande
neighborhood in the periphery of São Paulo. It analyzes the dynamics
of the lives of the participants and their forms of collective action, fo-
cusing on the relationship between religion and social struggle, the
role of the social networks and local festivities, and the imaginary
developed by the community in its reflections on its own actions.

Latina [Rio de Janeiro]*, no. 3 (1969): 160-182. Analysis of the func-
tion and social organization of taverns as spaces of popular socializa-
tion. Machado da Silva focuses on the bar owners' identification of the
customers social status as a basis for granting credit and the cultural
universe and values present in the conversation of its most regular cus-
tomers. The article also examines the role of the tavern as a form for
social integration, the establishment of individual links, and the cre-
ation of a sense of community.

Mangabeira, Wilma. *Os dilemas do novo sindicalismo: democracia e política
em Volta Redonda*. (Rio de Janeiro: Relume-Dumará, 1993). 247 pag-
es. Reconstruction of the emergence and development of "new union-
ism" among the workers of the Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional,
between 1979 and 1990. Mangabeira analyzes the particularities of the
industry's history, its links to the national-developmentalist project
and its managerial policies. On the basis of the case studied, the sec-
ond part discusses the relationship between labor conflicts and rights
of citizenship and their relation to the state, in particular through the
mediation of the labor courts.
Maybury-Lewis, Biorn. *The Politics of the Possible: The Brazilian Rural Workers’ Trade Union Movement, 1964-1985.* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1994). 297 pages. Study of the creation of rural unions which, in spite of facing the violence and restrictions imposed upon them by the military dictatorship, succeeded in recruiting 8 million rural workers, enhancing in that way their capacity for pressure and resistance in an atmosphere of intense exploitation and human-rights offenses. The study presents a historical contextualization and six comparative case studies of Nazaré da Mata (PE), Capivari (SP), Porto Nacional (GO), Canguçu (RS), Magé (RJ) e Santa Cruz Caborâlia (BA), each one of which presents particular social, political and organizational characteristics while sharing common elements in terms of the development of strategies for the “politics of the possible” in the sense of assuring rights and benefits for their associates.

Mendes, Chico. *Fight for the Forest: Chico Mendes in his own Words.* (London: Latin American Bureau, 1989). 118 pages. Excerpts of interviews with the rubber tapper leader shortly before his murder. The story recounts his trajectory from learning to extract rubber in his childhood to the constitution of the union, political militancy during the military dictatorship and, later, his entrance into the Partido dos Trabalhadores. The study emphasizes Mendes’s ideas on the relationship between workers’ struggles and ecology.

Moisés, José Álvaro. *Lições de liberdade e de opressão: os trabalhadores e a luta pela democracia.* (Rio de Janeiro: Paz e Terra, 1982). 245 pages. Collection of essays analyzing the political problems faced by Brazilian society in the period of democratic transition and the alternative represented by the Partido dos Trabalhadores in whose ranks the author was a militant at that time. It emphasizes, as was customary in the period, the parallels between the experience of the union Solidarity in Poland and the “new unionism” in Brazil.

rounding him, deals as much with his life, work and militancy as with his opinions on pressing subjects for Brazilian society and the labor movement during the period.

Neves, Magda de Almeida. *Trabalho e cidadania: as trabalhadoras de Contagem.* (Petrópolis: Vozes, 1995). 291 pages. Study of the work experience, resistance and mobilization of female industrial workers in the industrial center of Contagem, Minas Gerais. It offers an wide range of oral and press sources to analyze the periods before and after 1968, the year in which Contagem produced one of the most important strikes during the military regime.

Nosella, Paolo [interviewer]. *Por que mataram Santos Dias? Quando os braços se unem à mente.* (São Paulo: Cortez, 1980). 125 pages. Life story based on the testimony of Santos Dias, leader of the Oposição Sindical Metalúrgica de São Paulo, offered shortly before he was murdered by the police in front of the factory in which he worked during a strike in 1979. It tells the experience of migration from the Northeast to São Paulo, his beginnings in the metallurgical industry, his relationship to his family, and his ideas on education, culture, politics and the general problems of Brazilian society.


_________, and Paulo Canabrava Filho. *Bilhetes do João Ferrador.* (São Paulo: Grafite, 1980). 75 pages. Collection of “notes” (small open letters) published between 1972 and 1980 in *Tribuna Metalúrgica*, voice of the Sindicatos dos Metalúrgicos de São Bernardo do Campo e Diadema, addressed to national authorities and written by the fictional character of “João Ferrador.” The “notes” deal with all kinds of subjects of interest to the union or to Brazilian workers as a whole,
from the financial system for housing to the role of Labor Ministry in the strikes, and including the “war against speculation.”


Oliveira, Elvira de. *Uma graúna no Ibirapuera: Luiza Erundina.* (São Paulo: Busca Vida, 1988). Journalistic account based on a set of interviews with this migrant from the Northeast who became, in 1988, the first women to be elected mayor of the country’s largest city. Starting with her childhood in the hinterland (Paraíba), the story moves to her migratory experience, university activism, participation in the union and the Partido dos Trabalhadores, political militancy and her role as municipal councilor, deputy and finally mayor.

Oliveira, Isabel Ribeiro de. *Trabalho e política: as origens do Partido dos Trabalhadores.* (Petrópolis: Vozes, 1988). 144 pages. Study of the process of politicization which lead from the “new unionism” to the creation of the Partido dos Trabalhadores. It analyzes the different groups involved in the formation of the PT, their position on the meaning of the party and the articulation of their political discourses in relation to the State, business groups and the democratic institutions in Brazil.


Patai, Daphne. *Brazilian women Speak: Contemporary Life Stories.* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1988). 398 pages. This study relies on oral history to cover the life histories of Brazilian women from different classes, regions, age groups, races, occupations, and politi-
cal, religious and cultural practices. The author links those individual narratives to the process of transformation of gender relations and self-awareness of women in Brazil.

Pereira, Vera Maria Cândido. *O coração da fábrica: estudo de caso entre operários têxteis*. (Rio de Janeiro: Editora Campus, 1979). 242 pages. A research project conducted between 1972 and 1975 with workers of a textile plant in Rio de Janeiro. It analyzes the labor process and the hierarchical differences among workers, in regards to power and forms of remuneration. The study focuses on the world-view expressed through the workers' testimonies about the social order inside and outside the work place and the role attributed by them to union representation.

Pessanha, Elina Gonçalves da Fonte. “De operários navais a metalúrgicos: experiência de classe e identidade política entre trabalhadores da indústria naval do Rio de Janeiro.” In *O trabalhador carioca*, edited by Alice de Paiva Abreu et al., (Rio de Janeiro: J. C. Editora Ltda, 1995), 13-36. Analysis of the transformation suffered by the naval industry workers (95% of whose production is based in the state of Rio de Janeiro) under the double impact of the 1964 coup d’état and the changes in the productive structure affecting the industry. It demonstrates how workers faced those transformations and built a base for their subsequent reorganization in the period of the “new unionism.”

Rainho, Luís Flávio and Osvaldo Martines Bargas. *As lutas operárias e sindicais dos metalúrgicos em São Bernardo (1977-1979)*. (São Bernardo: Associação Beneficente e Cultural dos Metalúrgicos de São Bernardo, 1983). 247 pages. Reconstruction of the main events of this period, so critical to the emergence of the “new unionism” in the ABC, by one of the main labor activists of the period (Bargas) and one of the pioneer researchers of the workers’ everyday life in the region (Rainho). The main sources are the labor militants’ memories as well as union documentation and press materials.

________. *Os pés do grande ABC: estudo sobre as condições de vida e consciência de classe do operário metalúrgico (sem especialização e semi-

*Urban Labor History in Twentieth Century Brazil*
especializado) ligado à indústria automobilística. (Petrópolis: Vozes, 1980). 314 pages. Study based on the reprinting of oral testimonies by ABC's metalworkers, organized in chapters dealing with life inside and outside the factory. The second part charts the process of development of class consciousness in relation to union demands and the workers' broader political interests.


Revkin, Andrew. The Burning Season: The Murder of Chico Mendes and the Fight for the Amazon Rain Forest. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1990). 317 pages. Journalistic reconstruction of Chico Mendes’s activities among the rubber tapers of Acre, his political militancy and his ideas on the relationship between ecology and the struggle of the “inhabitants of the forest”. The study contextualizes the murder of the political leader within the general framework of rural violence in Brazil and the confrontations over the defense of the Amazon forest. Based on interviews with militants, Xapuri's inhabitants and supporters of Mendes and his cause.

Rodrigues, Iram Jácome, Comissão de fábrica e trabalhadores na indústria. (São Paulo: Cortez-Fase, 1990). A study of the formation of two factory commissions in the auto industry in the 1980s, one in ABC and the other in São Paulo (both belonging to the same firm). Rodrigues analyzes questions such as the representativeness of the commissions, how they are elected, and their relationship with company management. Also investigates, even more deeply, the relationship established between the representatives and the represented, between the
commissions and the unions, and the importance of strikes in the organization of workers.

Sindicalismo e política: a trajetória da CUT. (São Paulo: Scritta/FAPESP, 1997). 281 pages. Sociological study centered on the analysis of the CUT’s conception of the “union” and its evolution from the foundation of the federation to the ambiguities and contradictions between discourse and practice that have been more evident in recent times. It contains a detailed analysis of data and information provided by the federation itself as well as a survey of representatives, all of them related to the IV National Conference (CONCUT) of 1991.


Sader, Êder. Quando novos personagens entraram em cena: experiências e lutas dos trabalhadores da grande São Paulo, 1970-1980. (Rio de Janeiro: Paz e Terra, 1988). 329 pages. Classic work which analyzes the changes in the construction of collective identity that marked the emergence of new social movements in Brazil in the 70s and 80s, in debate with several tendencies in contemporary social sciences. Sader focuses on the metropolitan area of São Paulo and highlights the links that integrate different experiences of the working class and their articulation both with the “discursive patterns” of ecclesiastical base communities and of the new left and new unionism. Sader also underscores the connections between these experiences and the emergence of movements that are, at the same time, very specific and yet interconnected, such as mother’s clubs, health movements, the
metalworkers union opposition in São Paulo and the internal transformation of the official union of São Bernardo do Campo.


Seidman, Gay W. *Manufacturing Militancy: Workers' Movements in Brazil and South Africa, 1970-1985*. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994). 361 pages. Comparative study of the development of the “new unionism” in Brazil and the emergence of labor struggles in South Africa in the 70s, framed in the first case by the struggle against the dictatorship and against apartheid in the second. It points to the similarities in the economic structure and political process of the fight against authoritarianism in both countries. It identifies common elements as well as the specificities in both movements’ approach to issues of race and political participation. On this basis, the author formulates a general hypotheses about labor movements in countries of “delayed industrialization.” Sources include government archives and documents produced by each union movement as well as the press and bibliographies.

Shoumatoff, Alex. *The World is Burning: Murder in the Rain Forest*. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1990). 377 pages. Biographical account of Chico Mendes, from his initial years as a political militant to his murder in 1988. It describes the impact that both his death and the international reaction to it had on the region, the rubber tappers’ struggle and the people close to Mendes.


Smith, Russell E., and Mark Healey. *Labor and Mercosur: A Briefing Book*. (Durham: The Duke-UNC Program in Latin American Studies, 1994). 150 pages. Available for US $15 from the Duke-UNC Program in Latin American Studies, Duke University, Box 90254, Durham, NC 27708-0254. Telephone: (919) 681-3980. FAX: (919) 681-7966. Add US$5.00 for foreign air mail. Examines Mercosur and its historical precedents in free trade agreements in the Southern Cone, as well as the unions’ reaction, through the Coordenadora das Centrais Sindicais do Cone Sul. The authors systematize information on common market treaties, their impact on working relations and welfare and discuss the adoption of social charters to protect workers that would be affected by the changes in the regional economies.

es. Study of the relationship between the labor market, labor process and unionism under authoritarian rule. Based on the author’s research in metalworking factories in Contagem, in the metropolitan region of Belo Horizonte, it offers a wider analysis of the meaning that political changes in the period of democratization have for labor struggle. In Portuguese, see: “O processo de trabalho como dominação: um estudo de caso,” Dados-Revista de Ciencias Sociais 24(3):331-348.


Telles, Edward E. “Industrialization and Racial Inequality in Employment: The Brazilian Example,” American Sociological Review 59 (1994): 46-63. Examines how racial inequality varies across occupations in 74 Brazilian metropolitan areas in 1980. Finds that industrialized areas have lower racial inequality overall and especially in blue collar occupations, but at higher occupational levels, racial inequality is either greater or is unaffected by industrialization.

Tribuna Metalúrgica: 20 anos ilustrada. (Sindicato dos Metalúrgicos do ABC, 1998). 148 pages. Reproduction of cartoons and illustrations published in the Tribuna Metalúrgica, the official newspaper of the São Bernardo union between 1978 and 1998. Offers a portrait of the day-to-day lives of workers as well as covering the principal political and union events in the country throughout this period, always with a fine sense of observation and acute irony. Each section has an introduction describing the political, social, and economic context of each year.

pages. Anthropological study of racial relationships in a small town of the northwest coffee region of Rio de Janeiro. It includes fifty life stories, focusing mainly on the process of social mobility of Afro-Brazilians and the way in which they and their Euro-Brazilian neighbors deal with problems arising from racial disparities. The book analyzes how the myth of racial democracy is sustained and actualized in everyday life and offers elements for the identification of cultural obstacles faced by anti-racist movements in Brazil.

Veiga, Sandra Maryink, and Isaque Fonseca. *Volta Redonda: entre o aço e as armas.* (Petrópolis: Vozes, 1989). 222 pages. Reconstruction of the trajectory of the union and political organization of the workers of the Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional de Volta Redonda. It includes accounts of the first generation of migrants who constituted the labor force of the CSN, the formation of subsequent generations and changes in the union’s activities. Veiga’s study culminates with an analysis of recent years, shaped by the military occupation of the industrial plant and the murder of three workers in 1988 and the suspicious accident that, in 1989, claimed the life of the most important union leader, Juarez Antunes, after his election as municipal mayor.
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