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**Gabriel, Pere** (Univ. Autònoma de Barcelona. Dpto. de Historia Moderna y Contemporánea. Edifici B. 08193 Bellaterra): Una historia social y política del mundo del trabajo y los trabajadores (A social and political history of work and workers' world) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 15-31

Abstract: After recalling how at the beginning of historiographic concern for the working class in Spain, use was made of many interdisciplinary approaches with input from anthropology, sociology, psychology or philology, which now seems to be fashionable, emphasis is made on the relationship between the current multiplication of topics to be considered and a considerable interpretative confusion. It is necessary to strive for the coordination of various aspects and, specifically, for a history of working conditions and the working class that should be inserted within a renewed social history of politics, within a renewed class history. More practice of local history and monographs would be a good starting point in this direction.

Key Words: Social history. History of the working conditions and the working class. History of the labour movement. History of the working woman. Sociology and history. Anthropology and history. Political culture and world of labour. Social classes and work. Local history and social history.

**Izaga, José M<sup>a</sup>; Urdangarín, Carmelo** (Bastinuixa, 3-1<sup>o</sup> Esk. 20820 Deba): Tecnologías utilizadas en la fabricación tradicional de productos derivados del hierro (Technologies used in the manufacture of traditional iron products) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 41-58

Abstract: In the present work the authors study the techniques and methods of work used in our country for the manufacture of products derived from iron, prior to industrialisation. First, the author names a series of products that are considered more representative, and then he describes in detail the methods and techniques used for the elaboration of each one of such products. These processes described are: the forge, welding, filing, grinding and temper. Finally the author draws the conclusions he estimates are the most relevant.

Key Words: Technology. Manufacture. Iron. Work methods. Tools. Forge. Grinding. Weapons.

**Fernández de Larrea Rojas, Jon Andoni** (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. Filología y Geografía e Historia. Apdo. 2111. 01080 Vitoria-Gasteiz): *Notas para el estudio de las relaciones y conflictos laborales en el mundo artesanal en la Navarra bajomedieval (siglos XIV-XV)* (Notes for the study of the relationships and occupational conflicts in the world of arts and crafts in late medieval Navarre (14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries)) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 59-72

Abstract: Although documentation is extremely scarce, the existing documents seem to picture a panorama of Navarran craftsmanship which is not too different from that in the rest of Spain. We find generally small workshops, which are only weakly capitalised, and which end up in a situation of dependency respect to commercial capital and municipal power, both in the hands of an oligarchy of merchants. There is a situation of conflict – with all due caution bearing in mind the poverty of the sources – which is established between employers and workers and apprentices because of salary problems and compulsory work during the learning period.

Key Words: Late medieval crisis. Craftsmanship. Occupational conflicts.

**Carrión Arregui, Ignacio M<sup>a</sup>** (Univ. del País Vasco. Escuela de Empresariales. Oñati Plaza 1. 20018 Donostia): *El trabajo en una manufactura real del siglo XVII: los armeros de la Armería de Tolosa* (Work in a 17<sup>th</sup> century royal factory: the armoures of the Armoury of Tolosa) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 73-82

Abstract: The Royal Armoury of Tolosa was a workshop where about thirty salaried craftsmen were manufacturing armours for the army. Master ironsmiths originating from Milan and coming from Eugui settled in Tolosa, transmitting their skills to local workers. The accounts from the 1645-1688 period allow us to analyse professional categories, remuneration, work organisation, duration of a work session, evolution of salaries and purchasing power.

Key Words: Manufacture. 17<sup>th</sup> century. Wages. Work. Armours. Tolosa.

**Enríquez, José Carlos; Del Monte, M<sup>a</sup> Dolores** (Tendería, 4- 6<sup>o</sup> Dcha. 48005 Bilbao): *La industria guarnicionera de Durango en los siglos XVI y XVII. Trabajo especializado, protoindustria metalúrgica y diversificación productiva* (The harness making industry in Durango in 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Specialised work, metallurgical protoindustry and productive diversification) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 83-98

Abstract: During the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, Durango becomes a dominant urban enclave in the siderurgical protoindustrial processes in the Basque Country. Manufacturing practice is characterised by the harness-maker guild of San Martín. This essay analyses the process of training and development of the iron-works in Durango during the Renaissance, as well as the decadence and crisis of that industry during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It also studies its protagonists, productive venues, work contracts, metallurgical work and the structure of the commercial and artisan capital.

Key Words: Protoindustrial siderurgical processes. Guild and artisan iron-works. Workshop. Work. Commercial and artisan capital.

**Fernández Romero, Cayetano** (Univ. de Navarra. Edificio Bibliotecas. 31080 Pamplona): Estudio comparativo de los ciclos de contratación y salario del sector agrícola y el sector de la construcción. Navarra, 1791-1800 (Comparative study contracting and salary cycles in the agricultural and building sectors. Navarre, 1791-1800) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 99-118

Abstract: This work compares the annual cycles of stone-cutters' urban work and the agricultural cycles of the Mediterranean trilogy. The results show there is complementarity not only between both sectors but also between different types of work required by agricultural products. On the other hand, a study on the evolution of salaries reflects that stone-cutters' salaries are very stable due to the time of the year, while agricultural salaries are determined by the type of work.

Key Words: Work. Complementarity. Monetary salary. Salary in kind.

**Vives Casas, Francisca** (General Álava, 25-8º centro. 01005 Vitoria-Gasteiz): La formación artística de artesanos y ciudadanos en la Vitoria del siglo XIX (The craftsmen's and citizens' training in 19<sup>th</sup> century Vitoria) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 119-126

Abstract: During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in the town of Vitoria, the artistic training of craftsmen and citizens was centralised in the Fine Arts Academy. The teaching of drawing was fundamentally based on important two pillars: the acquisition of fluency and practise in drawing by copying models and the granting of prizes which took into account skills, effort and constancy. Tuition was directed towards perfecting professional practice as well as forming and directing good taste.

Key Words: 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Artistic training. Drawing tuition.

**Dúo, Gonzalo** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Faculté Pluridisciplinaire. 29-31 Cours du Comte de Cabarrus. F-64100 Baiona): Modificaciones en las condiciones de trabajo de los maestros de Náutica, entre el Antiguo Régimen y el Liberalismo (Modifications in the working conditions of the Navigation teachers, between the Ancient Regime and Liberalism) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 135-140

Abstract: Working days and the duration of the course were clearly detailed in navigation tuition contracts in the last decades of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the schools on which we have carried out the most research - Plentzia, Bermeo, Lekeitio and San Juan de Luz. In the transition from Ancient Regime to Liberalism there were several changes in the rationalisation of studies, working days, an increase in wages and an improvement in the social consideration of navigation teachers, due to the liberal mentality that associated science and progress with social wellbeing.

Key Words: Navigation tuition in the Basque coasts. Work contracts of the teachers. Ancient Regime and Liberalism. Public Tuition.

**Etxániz Ortúñez, José Ángel** (Gernikazarra Historia Taldea. Foru Plaza, 1 – 2º. 48300 Gernika-Lumo): Gernika-Lumo, 1913. Industrialización, movimiento obrero y conflicto social: la huelga de “Esperanza y Unceta” (Gernika-Lumo, 1913. Industrialisation, workers' movement and social conflict: The strike at “Esperanza y Unceta”) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 141-162

Abstract: Industrialisation at Gernika-Lumo was not without its set of polemics and conflicts. Their beginning in 1913 aroused, within the town itself, opinions in favour and against industrialisation, motivated by the move from Eibar to Gernika of “Esperanza y Unceta”, the pistol manufacturer, together with its workers and families. The associationist and socialist ideology of the workers, their union activism, their demands, all made their impact. The prompt calling for a strike, its duration and conflict, caused quite a commotion in the town's placid local life.

Key Words: Industrialisation. Esperanza y Unceta. Socialism. Strike.

**Arrieta Urtizberea, Iñaki** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia - Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): Población y actividad sectorial en la sociedad urbana y rural según los censos de población (Population and sectoral activity in urban and rural society according to the population censuses) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 163-180

Abstract: In this article the author describes some of the social and economic changes that took place in Basque society as from the nineteen-fifties. Analysing the series of population censuses that were carried out throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the reader will be able to discern the changes that took place in Basque society and sectoral activity from the outbreak of industrialisation in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Key Words: Social and economic change. Rural and urban demography.

**Egido Sigüenza, José Antonio** (Calzada de Eguía, 27. 20012 Donostia): Nuevas formas de la lucha de clases en la sociedad post-industrial del Gran Bilbao (New forms of class struggle in post-industrial society in Greater Bilbao) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 181-193

Abstract: Those who announced the end of the class struggle due to the disappearance of the European socialist countries were misled by wishful thinking. The increase in company competitiveness brings about a hardening of working conditions and thus produces generalised dissatisfaction that sporadically breaks out into open conflict. It is true that the recent industrial crisis has modified the structure of the industrial class introducing unemployment and precariousness as an element of pressure that makes this type of conflicts more difficult. But conflictivity has moved to other segments of employees and to other sectors submitted to pressure, like the unemployed, young people who are finding it increasingly difficult to find a job and adequate housing, the retired and pre-retired and small merchants.

Key Words: Conversion processes. Strikes. Working class. Conflicts. Unemployed. Employers.

**Aragón Ruano, Álvaro** (Zilarkale, 32. 20180 Oiartzun); **Alberdi Lonbide, Xabier** (Kale Nagusia, 6. 20800 Zarautz): El proceso de institucionalización de las cofradías guipuzcoanas durante la Edad Moderna: Cofradías de mareantes y de podavines (The process of institutionalisation of the confraternities in Gipuzkoa during the Modern Age: Confraternities of "mareantes" and "podavines") (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 205-222

Abstract: Confraternities, in origin mere meetings of people with common productive dedications, and of a customary character, become institutionalised in conjunctures in which the groups that compose them consider that their interests are in danger. This is the only possibility of channelling their demands, within the limited political and institutional framework of the era. This provokes endemic confrontation with the authorities, the result of which is the control that these institutions exercise, through the confraternities, on the groups and interests they represent.

Key Words: Modern Age. Confraternities. Mareantes. Podavines.

**Alonso Olea, Eduardo J.** (Univ. del País Vasco. Dpto. Historia Contemporánea. Sarriena, s/n. 48940 Leioa): Una cultura del trabajo: Santa Ana de Bolueta. 1841-1998 (A culture of work: Santa Ana de Bolueta. 1841-1998) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 223-240

Abstract: In these pages we summarily analyse the phenomenon of entrepreneurial culture, using as sources the materials by a pioneer in Basque siderurgy, Santa Ana de Bolueta. The idea is to offer an extensive panorama from 1841 to the present day, to see the principal changes experienced in the area of the work in a company that has maintained a high degree of continuity in its work and, what is more important, in its personnel.

Key Words: History of the Basque Country. Siderurgy. Working class. Bilbao.

**Ansola, Txomin** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. M<sup>a</sup> Díaz de Haro, 11-1<sup>o</sup>. 48013 Bilbo): La fábrica de sueños habla: la irrupción del cine sonoro en Barakaldo (The dream factory speaks: the irruption of the sound cinema in Barakaldo) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 241-253

Abstract: The cinematographic exhibition in Barakaldo experimented a considerable revitalisation in the first half of the nineteen-thirties, coinciding with the expansion that the city was going through in those times and the arrival of the "talkies" cinema. The cinematographic billboard, that had been monopolised as from 1916 by the Salón Principal, experienced an important growth with the opening of four new cinemas: Baracaldo Theatre (1930), Salon María Guerrero (1932), Cine Luchana (1933), and Salon Landaburu (1935). This increase in the offer brought about a considerable increase in the number of spectators, an average of almost half a million a year, which made cinema become a show for the masses.

Key Words: Barakaldo. Biskaia. Basque Country. Sound cinema. Cinematographic exhibition. Cinematographic performance.

**Tápiz, José María** (Kansai Gaidai University. 16-1 Kitakatahoko-cho, Hirakata-City. Osaka (573-1001). Japón): Las bases jelkides en Vizcaya durante la II República: catalogación profesional (The members of the Basque Nationalist Party in Biscay during the II Republic: professional classification) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 255-272

Abstract: Everybody is conscious of the importance of the social and professional composition of the affiliates in a political party. The greater or smaller presence of the various professional groups guides - and in occasions, conditions - the political practice of the party and the direction it takes. The most significant examples of this would be the old class parties. In the case of the Basque Nationalistic Party in the II Republic, the intention of the author is to analyse its social composition through the professional categories that integrated it in order to contribute to understanding its policies. That is the objective of this research.

Key Words: Political parties. Nationalism. Social bases. Professions. 2nd Republic.

**González de la Cruz, Jesús** (Univ. de Alcalá de Henares. Colegios, 2. 28801 Alcalá de Henares): De compromiso social al obrerismo nacionalista: la JOC durante el franquismo en el País Vasco (On the social commitment to the nationalistic task: the JOC during the Franquist period in the Basque Country) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 273-281

Abstract: The principal objective of this work is to show the meaning of the birth and development of the Juventud Obrera Católica (JOC - Catholic Worker Youth) in the Basque Country. That is, the author studies its evolution from a spiritualist position, not very committed with the workers' and nationalist problems, to a position that was, especially in the sixties, totally identified with the workers' movement and nationalist values, until it became a platform of opposition to the Franquist regime.

Key Words: Church. Catholic Action. Franquism. Opposition. Nationalism.

**Lamikiz, Amaia** (European University Institute. Department of History and Civilisation. Florence): El problema del ocio: la organización del tiempo libre de la juventud trabajadora en Guipúzcoa en la década de 1960 (The problem of leisure: the organisation of the working youth's free time in Gipuzkoa in the nineteen-sixties) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 283-293

Abstract: Departing from the idea that leisure constitutes a space in which activities, contents and various interests are expressed, the author intends to study the contents granted to the recreational activities of the youth from Gipuzkoa in the sixties. The associative network articulated by the Catholic Church in Gipuzkoa is an example that shows how the activities carried out progressively acquire a different character, which partly explains the transformation of this associative network in subsequent years.

Key Words: Leisure. Volunteer Associations. Youth. Catholic Church. OARGUI. Franquism. Nationalism.

**Manrique Sáez, M<sup>a</sup> Pilar; Alberdi Erice, Mari José** (Univ. del País Vasco. Esc. Univ. de Enfermería. Paseo Dr. Beguiristain 105. 20014 Donostia): Lavaderos: espacio público, genérico, de trabajo, de relaciones interpersonales. Cambios acaecidos. Guipúzcoa 1850-1950 (Washing places: public spaces, generic spaces, work places, places of interpersonal relationships. Changes. Gipuzkoa 1850-1950) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 301-321

Abstract: We may be having a wrong vision of the occupational activity of women. In the Basque case there are abundant testimonies of how many of those who visited us felt impressed by women's incessant activity, in the very diverse branches of production and services. It is clear that women were exercising, in practice, a much more important role than was officially recognised. In this study we analyse washing places as public spaces, used by women, where hard work was carried out and where women maintained their social relationships.

Key Words: Woman. Washing places. Work. Gender.

**Domingo Hernández, M<sup>a</sup> del Mar** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia - Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): La implicación de la iniciativa privada en la construcción de casas baratas en Bizkaia entre 1911 y 1936: Altos Hornos de Vizcaya y la Sociedad de Casas Baratas de Baracaldo y Sestao) (The implication of private initiative in the building of cheap housing in Bizkaia (1911-1936): Altos Hornos de Vizcaya [Blast Furnaces Company] and the Sociedad de Casas Baratas de Baracaldo y Sestao [Cheap Houses Society of Baracaldo and Sestao]) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 323-334

Abstract: The objective of this article is to examine the participation of Altos Hornos de Vizcaya in the building of workers' housing at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The article is divided into four parts, beginning with a review of the living conditions of workers in Barakaldo and Sestao, and then to examine the employer's response and that of the State to the problem of insufficient cheap housing. Subsequently, an analysis is made of the constitution of a Society of Cheap Houses by that company and the subsequent implication of other companies of the region in similar initiatives.

Key Words: Paternalism. Workers' housing. Cheap houses. Altos Hornos de Vizcaya.

**Vargas Alonso, Francisco Manuel** (IES "Campos de Amaya". Dpto. CC. Sociales. C/ La Fuente, s/n. 09120 Villadiego): Sociedad y trabajo industrial en un ámbito local: Lamiako (1876-1937) (Society and industrial work in a local area: Lamiako (1876-1937)) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 335-349

Abstract: This article is centred on the analysis of the social reality of Lamiako, an industrial quarter of the right bank of the Nervión river that constituted the populational and economic nucleus of Leioa. The article is based on a study on the division of work by sectors, on the demographic reality of the workers, on political and union militancy and on the working conditions and labour conflicts, etc in that area. All this from their beginnings until the collapse of class associations as a consequence of the civil war (1876-1937).

Key Words: Demography. Immigration. Industrial space. Industrialisation. Urban development. Civil war.

**Campelo, Patricia** (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de CC. Sociales y de la Comunicación. Dpto. de Sociología I (Becarios). Barrio Sarriena, s/n. 48940 Leioa): Cambio tecnológico y cualificación laboral: presentación de un estudio de caso en el País Vasco (Technological change and occupational qualification: presentation of a case study in the Basque Country) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 351-359

Abstract: The transformations that took place in the productive structures of companies have raised an important theoretical discussion on the future conformation of corporations. Thus, this work reveals the research that is being conducted within the Department of Sociology I in the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU). Concretely, it includes the preliminary results of the case study on the analysis of the changes in workers' qualification in important siderurgical company located in the left bank of the Nervión river.

Key Words: Qualification. Work. AHV. Siderurgy.

**Azkue Antzia, Koldo** (Sabino Arana, 89 – 1º. 48940 Leioa): Trabajo infantil rural a lo largo del siglo XX (Rural child labour throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 361-376

Abstract: The high rates of infantile mortality have provoked that little attention has been paid over the centuries to children. There are few historical data on children. The standards of conduct in our rural families at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century have been similar to those described for western societies during the 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Child labour as servants has been preponderant in our rural society until the middle of the present century. This has meant an almost permanent separation from home at very early ages.

Key Words: Child labour. Learning. Servitude.

**Suso, Iñaki** (Rúa Vieja, 6. 31132 Villatuerta): Aproximación a la emigración navarra a Australia (Approximation to the Navarran emigration to Australia) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 377-388

Abstract: On account of a series of interviews made with Navarrans who had emigrated to Australia at some stage in their lives, an attempt has been made to analyse the conditions that led these people to travel so far away from their places of origin. This analysis also includes the development of their occupational and daily life in Australia, and the yearning to return that made them come back to Navarre.

Key Words: Emigration. Navarre. Australia. Oral history.



**Manzanos Arreal, Paloma** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. San Antonio, 41. 01005 Vitoria-Gasteiz): La mujer y el mundo del trabajo en la Vitoria del siglo XVIII (Women and labour in 18<sup>th</sup> century Vitoria) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 397-411

Abstract: Guilds forbade women to accede to a trade. Married women worked in subordinate tasks under their husband's supervision. When the husbands were ill or handicapped, women could then take over the workshop. The artisan's widow was allowed to maintain the workshop, in some cases during a year and in others for unlimited periods of time. Single women and widows without resources had to work to survive as maids, teachers, seamstresses, selling food, as cashiers, cobblers or midwives.

Key Words: Basque Country. Vitoria. Modern Age. 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Urban world. Work. Women.

**Fernández Fonseca, M<sup>a</sup> Jesús; Prado Antúnez, Ana Isabel** (C/ La Paz, 1, 2<sup>o</sup> izd. 48920 Portugalete): El trabajo femenino en la Bizkaia del siglo XIX: análisis del trabajo femenino en la villa de Bermeo en 1860 (Women's work in 19<sup>th</sup> century Bizkaia: an analysis of women's work in the town of Bermeo in 1860) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 413-429

Abstract: Between 1826 and 1859 there was in Bermeo a social and labour transition as from the installation of the fish-tinning and salting industry, that depended mainly on feminine labour. The most evident result was a social organisation based on feminine solidarity, which also originated from the absence of men, who were out at sea. However, as in the rest of Europe, this did not offset the progressive reduction of women to private spheres, since even in the absence of men, women maintained the household, educated the children and maintained the figure of the pater familias idealised, as the public representative of the family.

Key Words: Woman. Women's labour. Tinning plants. Salting plants. Work. Family. Labour relationships. Social relationships. Solidarity. Fishing. Industry.

**Anaut Bravo, Sagrario** (Univ. Pública de Navarra. Dpto. Geografía e Historia. Arrosadía, s/n. 31006 Pamplona): Trabajo y reinserción social de las mujeres. El modelo de la casa de las Madres Adoratrices (siglos XIX-XX) (Work and social re-insertion of women. The model of the house of the Madres Adoratrices (19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries)) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 431-445

Abstract: Social and labour problems of women as from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century sponsored the appearance of various charitable assistance responses adjusted to the then-prevailing moral, economical and cultural principles. Among them we have selected the model defended by the Adoratrices nuns. Their House of Pamplona sheltered marginalised and marginable women (14-26 years old) to be socially, occupationally and morally re-inserted. Because it has been generally ignored, our work has analysed their efforts in the fields of the professional training and social re-insertion of their schoolgirls.

Key Words: Woman. Work. Social Re-insertion. Margination. Adoratrices nuns. Pamplona.

**Campos Santacana, Miren Koro** (KOMA Zerbitzu Kulturalak, S.L. Avda. Pasajes San Pedro 13. Oficina 10. 20017 Donostia); **Rodríguez Zamarreño, Laura** (ADOREZ. Pº Duque de Mandas 32 – 1ª planta. 20012 Donostia): El papel de las mujeres donostiarras en los siglos XIX y XX (The role of the women of San Sebastián in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 447-456

Abstract: This work is part of the research oriented towards the valuation of the work carried out by the women of San Sebastian in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. We have approached what we have called "typical" feminine tasks in the different sectors of the economy, while emphasising the trades that are more directly related with life in San Sebastian, as is the case of the services sector or the important world that orbits around fishing.

Key Words: Farm women. Dairy women. Women of the sea. Cigar-sellers. Seamstresses. Beach. Market. Domestic service. Telephone operators.

**Larrañaga Sarriegui, Mercedes** (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de CC. Económicas y Empresariales. Avda. Lehendakari Agirre, 83. 48015 Bilbao): Presente y futuro del trabajo de la mujer en la CAPV (Present and future in women's labour in the Basque Autonomous Community) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 457-474

Abstract: When approaching the labour situation of women a central aspect that appears within our analysis is the relationship between work and family. Nowadays, when we speak of "women's work" we necessarily mean all the work that is carried out by women, that is, work related to the family and professional work. In the household the bulk of the domestic tasks still is largely carried out by women and this domestic division of work also weakens the position of women in the job market.

Key Words: Women. Work. Domestic work. Employment.

**Herrerias, Beatriz** (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia – Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): El proceso productivo y la organización del trabajo en la empresa "Patricio Echeverría S.A." (The productive process and the organisation of work in the "Patricio Echeverría S.A." company) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 483-496

Abstract: The Patricio Echeverría S.A. company, devoted to siderurgy, has a prolonged history that reaches up to the present day. From the beginning, its objective was to become an integral company. It has been able to adapt to the times, and this has meant successive changes in its architecture, in the organisation of work and in the relations with the workers in which the manual aspect of their activity related to the manufacture of forge tools has always been emphasised.

Key Words: Metallurgy. Smelting. Steel. Workshop. Agricultural tools. Mini-factory. Worker. Bonus. Salary.

**Aranguren Querejeta, M. Jose** (Deustuko Unib. ESTE- Ekonomi eta Enpresa Zientzien Fak. Ekonomi Saila. Mundaiz 50. 20012 Donostia): Enplegua sektoreka eta tamaina desberdineko enpresetan EAEko industrian (Employment by sectors and by different-sized companies in industry of the EAE) (Orig. eu)

In: Vasconia. 30, 497-514

Abstract: The author, after analysing the importance of employment in the manufacturing industry within the economy of the Basque Autonomous Community and comparing it with that in other countries, examines the distribution of employment in companies in different sectors and of different sizes. This work was carried out between 1985 and 1995.

Key Words: Industry. Employment. Size of the companies.

**Egido Sigüenza, José Antonio** (Calzada de Eguía, 27. 20012 Donostia): Los cambios en el tamaño de las empresas del área metropolitana de Bilbao: uno de los ejes del paso de la sociedad industrial a la post-industrial (The changes in the size of companies of the metropolitan area of Bilbao: one of the characteristics of the passage from an industrial to a post-industrial society) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 515-526

Abstract: One of the consequences of the industrial crisis suffered in Greater Bilbao is the disappearance of most of the large companies based on huge productive centres with over a thousand workers organised according to the Ford model. Although some large companies still subsist, these no longer fulfil the function of being economic and social centres of the industrial society. These changes are not only quantitative but also affect work organisation and the job market.

Key Words: Industrial working class. Large companies. Financial oligarchy. River. Greater Bilbao. New working organisation. Crisis. Flowing, diffuse and flexible factory. Profit rate. Net benefits. Redundancies.

**Barruso, Pedro** (Univ. de Alcalá. Dpto. de Historia II. Colegios, 2. 28801 Alcalá de Henares): Fuentes para el estudio del trabajo y del sindicalismo en el País Vasco durante el Franquismo (Sources for the study of labour and syndicalism in the Basque Country during the Franquist period) (Orig. es)

In: Vasconia. 30, 527-538

Abstract: This work attempts to present a preliminary approximation to sources for a study of the world of labour and syndicalism during the Franquist regime, in which vertical syndicalism is one of the pillars thereof. It includes a panoramic view of the funds preserved in the principal Spanish archives for the study of these items in the Basque Country.

Key Words: Basque Country. Franquism. Unions. Archives.