

# AFRICAN POLICY CONFLICTS WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS pdf

## 1: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions - Wikipedia

*The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was an international trade union confederation that came into being on 7 December following a split within the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), and was dissolved on 31 October when it merged with the World Confederation of Labour (WCL) to form the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC).*

James Encyclopedia of Labor History Worldwide: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Worldwide Synopsis After abandoning the World Federation of Trade Unions WFTU to the communist states, the anticommunist unions, their allies, and clients in the colonies or semicolonies, as well as the social-democratic, social-reformist, and business unions with their allies and clients, created a new international confederation: Formed as the cold war peaked in the 1950s, the new organization shared with the West the epithet "free. It was also, more directly, a child of the hot labor movement war that began after World War I and the creation of the Soviet-controlled Communist International and Profintern or the Red International of Labor Unions. Hamstrung by tensions between major members, largely self-confined to international labor diplomacy and a community of interstate agencies, the ICFTU later lost the high profile it had attained at its dramatic founding. Financial crisis widens in the United States and Europe, which reel from bank failures and climbing unemployment levels. In London, armies of the unemployed riot. Second phase of New Deal begins with the introduction of social security, farm assistance, and housing and tax reform. Initially, the communists make impressive gains, but in September the U. S. Marines land at Inchon and liberate Seoul. China responds by sending in its troops. Senator Joseph McCarthy launches his campaign to root out communist infiltrators. Over the course of the year, a number of key ingredients are added to the pantheon of American culture: An American U-2 spy plane piloted by Francis Gary Powers shot down over Soviet skies brings an end to a short period of warming relations between the two superpowers. By the end of the year, Khrushchev makes a scene at the United Nations, banging his shoe on a desk. As for Powers, he will be freed in a prisoner exchange. Martin Luther King, Jr. Event and Its Context The coincidence of the creation of the ICFTU in 1949, at a high point in the cold war, has often led commentators to reduce the organization to this fact alone. Given that the International Trade Secretariats ITS were the oldest internationals, that they were closer to the unions and workers they represented, and that they had a higher practical and lower "political" or "ideological" profile, the foundation of the ICFTU which recognized the autonomy of the ITS had labor motives enough for its creation. On the other hand, the split in the WFTU and the creation of the ICFTU were also, inevitably, an effect of the cold war between the liberal-democratic and capitalist West and the communist eastern bloc. At that time the West was dominated in many ways by the United States, which had been vastly strengthened by the war. The economically devastated communist bloc was relatively weak. An authoritarian and militaristic party-state to which the unions were subordinate and an ideology of proletarian rule and internationalism for which wartime success and anti-imperial movements still provided considerable attraction attempted to compensate for this weakness. ICFTU member unions in the colonies and in newly independent countries long remained in a marginal and dependent position. In Europe the devastated capitalist economies were mostly prepared for a settlement with social democracy and the trade union movements and for the creation of the so-called welfare state, thus providing the labor movement with feelings of both protection and power. At the moment of creation of the ICFTU, however, a common interest in social-reformism and in anticommunism which, for the United States, was primarily a symbolic threat, as opposed to the political threat it represented for western Europeans permitted participants to overcome differing orientations toward colonialism. The United States and its unions had no interest in formal colonialism and preserved their domination of, for example, Latin American unions in neocolonial ways. Meanwhile the European unions often shared the colonial attitudes of their states and societies, with the British Trades Union Congress providing labor advisers to the colonial authorities and the French still having union affiliates in their increasingly restive

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overseas territories. The point of accord between the western unions and the western states and between the European and the American unions was in the use of the word "free" to characterize the new international. This term was variously applied to favored liberal-democratic capitalist states or societies, to union-state relations that were bipartite or tripartite rather than state-controlled, and to union-member relations based on democratic procedures. Insofar as political liberty was here privileged above other terms in the democratic trinity economic equality, social solidarity, this skewed the ICFTU, the ITS, and regional organizations in a particular political direction. Sharing the word with states and corporations allowed the new confederation to subordinate the other values to that of "freedom," which it narrowly defined as opposition to communism or radical nationalism, both of which had some attraction to labor in the Third World. The increasing integration of the western trade union internationals into western capitalist states and societies, their varied compromises with corporate capitalism, their distance from the worker members of their national affiliates, and their focus on international and regional agencies were concealed at the founding of the ICFTU. At the moment of victory, however, the ICFTU was simultaneously confronted by the threat of a neoliberalized, globalized, and networked capitalism, for which its previous experience had ill-prepared it. Like its immediate predecessor and longtime competitor, the WFTU, the ICFTU represented both the extent and limits of a bureaucratic and corporatist notion of labor internationalism.

**Key Players**

**Brown, Irving** A backroom specialist of U. He represented the clandestine, even criminal, fringe of cold war unionism in the West. Born into a trade union family in New York City, he became a communist and then left the party together with his friend and mentor, Jay Lovestone. Both spent the rest of their lives operating in the same clandestine international mode, but allied internationally with the U. No task was too humble for him: Brown even presented "dockers toilets" to Nigerian unions which in practice were handed over to and later reserved for use by senior officers in the Ports Authority. He returned to Europe in to lead the U. As in other colonies, seconded British union officers collaborated with the local authorities—in this case with the Special Branch—in seeking out progovernment trade union leaders who would promote anticommunist unionism limited to "reasonable" objectives. This was not an unusual background for the Third World unionists who became prominent within the ICFTU at either regional or international levels during the cold war. Long active in the Dutch social-democratic unions and then in the International Transport Workers Federation, he collaborated closely with the U. Like most of the International Trade Secretariat leaders, he was a bitter critic of the World Federation of Trade Unions WFTU, which wanted to turn these oldest and most resilient international union bodies into subordinate trade departments. He later lost this support and resigned from his post in

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## 2: Gabonese Confederation of Free Trade Unions - Wikipedia

*form a rival organization, the International Confederation of Free Trade www.enganchecubano.com the fall of the Labour government in , his opposition to Aneurin Bevan's left-wing group within the Labour Party helped to maintain both Clement Attlee's party leadership and the adherence of Labour to a pro-U.S. policy.*

Theft, mutilation, and underlining of books are reasons for disciplinary action and may result in dismissal from the University. In spite of this fact, the ICFTU has been forced to take a stand on political issues more frequently and considerably more radically than other trade union internationals, although the latter have been entirely dominated by Western European Confederations of trade unions and trade unionists closely connected with socialist political parties. Political action is not an end in itself for the ICFTU, but its attitude toward political issues has been subordinated to the main aim of increasing the standard of living and wage earnings in the economically less- developed countries by organising the workers who are now unorganised. Its aim is to strengthen the process of collective bargaining by supporting democratic trade unions, free from domination by either governments or political parties. Its aims embrace political freedom. In the field of raw materials, the policy of discrimination of the industrial nations is resulting at present mainly in two kinds of measures: It should be easy to combat the consumption-curbing revenue duties on a number of raw materials such as coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, etc. I am referring to the attitude of the industrialized nations toward the beginnings of industrialism in the underdeveloped countries. If the labour organisations join hands with the ever-present and highly articulate protectionist interests, which often disguise themselves with the becoming mask of welfare ideology, we frustrate the efforts we may otherwise be making to aid the underdeveloped countries. We must not yield to the temptation to swallow uncritically the talk about "labour dumping" and "sweat shop wage competition," possibly coupled with an exhortation to the labour organisations of the poor countries to raise the wage levels of their members. This is exactly what they cannot achieve, if we prevent them from exporting and from expanding their industries. We must remain faithful to the free trade idea even if it may entail temporary strains on ourselves. Such a procedure would be in conflict with our demand for full employment. In planning and facilitating the economic re-adjustment caused "by a liberal import policy, they must have recourse to an effective labour market policy. A flexible labour market policy is an indispensable part of economic stabilisation, and in the present context I wish to point out that it is not only a part but the very "basis of the necessary economic adjustment required of the highly industrial- ized countries if they are to live up to their policy of aid to underdeveloped countries. It is true, the task is great and expensive and makes great demands on administrative machinery. As a matter of fact, only the most highly developed states can successfully pursue so ambitious a policy. This implies that these countries must take upon themselves a large share of the diffi- culties of adjustment which the dynamics of world economy entails. We are convinced that a rapid increase in well-being and in democratic trade union movements in the underdeveloped countries are the only guarantees for peace in the world and of security in our own country. However, those who intend to form independent trade union organisations in the colonies and territories will in the end come up against the colonial powers. Consequently, the international trade union organisation must maintain the right to independence of the colonially subjugated peoples. There is, in this connection, an essential difference between the WFTU and the ICFTU; the so-called trade unions in the Communist countries demonstrated their servile character in the clearest possible way in connection with the events in Hungary and also demonstrated that any kind of association with these propaganda bodies in the Communist states is impossible. The ICFTU's disassociation from any kind of colonialism is shown in their keen participation in the struggle of the Northern African peoples for independence. In the same way, political developments south of the Sahara, which will make it possible for wage earners to set up genuine trade union organisations, are welcome. Today, ten years later, member organisations cover countries and territories. New members almost exclusively represent labour in underdeveloped countries. In we had seven and one -half million members in Latin

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America, Africa, and Asia. At the congress the membership in these parts of the world had increased to well over fifteen million. The ICFTU membership varies to a high degree as regards trade union traditions and degree of maturity; consequently its activities must be characterised to a corresponding degree by flexibility and improvisation. No international standard can be applied in each individual case. Nationalist trends, above all in Africa, and the liberation of states from former colonial powers, are very promising events from the point of view of international trade unionism. But the newly-awakened peoples and their trade union organisations have to accept the main responsibility for building up a country and turning it into a democracy. Likewise, we are, within the ICFTU executive, all agreed that we must put more power into our organisation and educational work and consequently re-organise the Secretariat, which was originally designed for a slower pace of development. It is not mere coincidence that speculations concerning lack of unity within the ICFTU should apply precisely to Africa. Africa is regarded as the last continent which has not yet taken sides in the cold war "between East and West. Pan -Africanism seems to avoid the influence of dollars and rubles and to constitute, in fact, the longed-for "third alternative. Developments in the trade union field indicate that this Communist activity has already shielded results. In the Communist infiltrated countries there has always "been strife over international affiliations of trade union organisations. Such strife has "been far more intense than would seem to "be justified by the actual issue. Today, the ICFTU possesses, to a far greater extent than the Amsterdam international or any previous democratic international, something really positive, that is, resources and the will to do a job in the interests of wage earners without sidelong glances at great power interests. Positive contributions have been made in the struggle against the British and French colonial systems in Nyassaland, Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria. Substantial help has been given to the victims of Russian imperialism in Hungary. The foreign policy of the United States, as expressed in Spain, has been criticised. Hitherto, however, this "international" has only the backing of the Ghana-Guinea T. Federation, which has Moscow-trained Communists as godparents. For obvious reasons, nationalism in Africa is very strong, and unfortunately political leaders can at times get the impression that there is a special world called Africa. For this reason, the "neutralist" movement has had a certain amount of success in its preachings "that member organisations from France and Britain are in actual practice colonialist bodies, and that the slogan "Africa for the Africans" precludes membership in an organisation which might be called a "tool of the imperialists. Perhaps one should refrain from quoting the historical experience of the struggle of the Finnish labour movement "as intense today as it was thirty-five to forty years ago- -but for the fact that it is a common feature of the trade union world of today that the Communists have temporarily stopped agitating for affiliation to the Communist WFTU and instead they 7 preach the gospel of neutrality. Their success is obvious. Perhaps there is a connection between these two currents. This, of course, is sheer Communist propaganda. However interesting it may be to speculate on these intrigues, the policy of the ICFTU is quite clear; practical trade union work to organise the unorganised workers, to carry out educational activities, and to wage a stubborn battle against oppression in all its forms are the only tasks of the ICFTU. Politically, we maintain the right of self-determination by the peoples and the freedom for trade union organisation. We find it necessary to cooperate with all democratic organisations which have the same purposes as ICFTU, but we would not promote the cause of progress and democracy by a general policy of appeasement towards totalitarian actions on either the right or the left wings. Trade unionists cannot afford to compromise the principles of democracy.

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## 3: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions - WikiVisually

*International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Worldwide Synopsis. After abandoning the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) to the communist states, the anticommunist unions, their allies, and clients (in the colonies or semicolonies), as well as the social-democratic, social-reformist, and business unions (with their allies and clients), created a new international confederation.*

Trade union “ The trade union, through its leadership, bargains with the employer on behalf of union members and negotiates labour contracts with employers. The most common purpose of these associations or unions is maintaining or improving the conditions of their employment and this may include the negotiation of wages, work rules, complaint procedures, rules governing hiring, firing and promotion of workers, benefits, workplace safety and policies. Unions may organize a section of skilled workers, a cross-section of workers from various trades. The agreements negotiated by a union are binding on the rank and file members, originating in Great Britain, trade unions became popular in many countries during the Industrial Revolution. Trade unions may be composed of workers, professionals, past workers, students. Trade union density, or the percentage of workers belonging to a union, is highest in the Nordic countries. The trade unions aim at nothing less than to prevent the reduction of wages below the level that is maintained in the various branches of industry. That is to say, they wish to prevent the price of labour-power from falling below its value, yet historian R. The 18th century economist Adam Smith noted the imbalance in the rights of workers in regards to owners. But whoever imagines, upon this account, that masters rarely combine, is as ignorant of the world as of the subject. Masters are always and everywhere in a sort of tacit, but constant and uniform combination, not to raise the wages of labor above their actual rate When workers combine, masters. As Smith noted, unions were illegal for many years in most countries, there were severe penalties for attempting to organize unions, up to and including execution. This pool of unskilled and semi-skilled labour spontaneously organized in fits and starts throughout its beginnings, Trade unions and collective bargaining were outlawed from no later than the middle of the 14th century when the Ordinance of Labourers was enacted in the Kingdom of England. In , the Combination Act was passed, which banned trade unions, although the unions were subject to often severe repression until , they were already widespread in cities such as London. Sympathy for the plight of the workers brought repeal of the acts in , by the s, the first labour organizations to bring together workers of divergent occupations were formed. Possibly the first such union was the General Union of Trades, also known as the Philanthropic Society, the latter name was to hide the organizations real purpose in a time when trade unions were still illegal. The Association quickly enrolled approximately unions, consisting mostly of textile related unions, but also including mechanics, blacksmiths, and various others 2. Social democracy “ In this period, social democrats embraced a mixed economy based on the predominance of private property, with only a minority of essential utilities and public services under public ownership. By “, Marxism had become the official theoretical basis of the first social democratic party established in Europe, in this period, social democracy became associated with reformist socialism. The origins of social democracy have been traced to the s, with the rise of the first major party in Europe. Although Lassalle was not a Marxist, he was influenced by the theories of Marx and Engels, however unlike Marx and Engels The Communist Manifesto, Lassalle promoted class struggle in a more moderate form. While Marx viewed the state negatively as an instrument of class rule that should only exist temporarily upon the rise to power of the proletariat and then dismantled, Lassalle accepted the state. Lassalle viewed the state as a means through which workers could enhance their interests, Lassalles strategy was primarily electoral and reformist, with Lassalleans contending that the working class needed a political party that fought above all for universal adult male suffrage. Why dont they simply call it The Proletarian. Friction in the ADAV arose over Lassalles policy of an approach to Bismarck that had assumed incorrectly that Bismarck in turn would be friendly towards them. In spite of such militant rhetoric to appeal to the working class, in Marx attacked the Gotha Program that became the program



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of Social Democratic Party of Germany in the same year in his Critique of the Gotha Program. Marx was not optimistic that Germany at the time was not open to a means to achieve socialism. In addition he noticed a change over the relations between the two classes. The Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867 made an approach to universal suffrage. The Fabian Society was founded as a group from the Fellowship of the New Life due to opposition within that group to socialism.

3. Humanism – The term was coined in by the early nineteenth century German educational reformer and theologian Friedrich Niethammer and gradually adopted into English. Niethammer had wished to introduce into German education the humane values of ancient Greece, the word Humanism is ultimately derived from the Latin concept *humanitas*, and, like most other words ending in -ism, entered English in the nineteenth century. Those who earnestly desire and seek after these are most highly humanized. For the desire to pursue of that kind of knowledge, and the training given by it, has granted to humanity alone of all the animals. Gellius says that in his day *humanitas* is commonly used as a synonym for philanthropy or kindness and he himself was involved in public affairs. By assigning pride of place to *Paideia* in his comment on the etymology of *humanitas*, Gellius's writings fell into obscurity during the middle ages, but during the Italian Renaissance, Gellius became a favorite author. Teachers and scholars of Greek and Latin grammar, rhetoric, philosophy, during the French Revolution, and soon after, in Germany, humanism began to refer to an ethical philosophy centered on humankind, without attention to the transcendent or supernatural. The designation Religious Humanism refers to organized groups that sprang up during the late-nineteenth and it is similar to Protestantism, although centered on human needs, interests, and abilities rather than the supernatural. The first Humanist Manifesto was issued by a conference held at the University of Chicago in 1933, signatories included the philosopher John Dewey, but the majority were ministers and theologians. But in the century, during the French Enlightenment, a more ideological use of the term had come into use. In 1791, the author of an article in a French Enlightenment periodical spoke of The general love of humanity. A virtue hitherto quite nameless among us, and which we will venture to call humanism, for the time has come to create a word for such a beautiful and necessary thing. The latter part of the 18th and the early 19th centuries saw the creation of numerous philanthropic and benevolent societies dedicated to human betterment. Humanism began to acquire a negative sense, the Oxford English Dictionary records the use of the word humanism by an English clergyman in 1829 to indicate those who believe in the mere humanity of Christ, i. Human-centered philosophy that rejected the supernatural may also be found circa BCE in the Lokayata system of Indian philosophy, *nasadiya Sukta*, a passage in the Rig Veda, contains one of the first recorded assertions of agnosticism. Another instance of ancient humanism as a system of thought is found in the Gathas of Zarathustra. Zarathustras philosophy in the Gathas lays out a conception of humankind as thinking beings, dignified with choice, in China, Yellow Emperor is regarded as the humanistic primogenitor. Sage kings such as Yao and Shun are humanistic figures as recorded, king Wu of Zhou has the famous saying, Humanity is the Ling of the world.

4. Age of Enlightenment – The Enlightenment was an intellectual movement which dominated the world of ideas in Europe during the 18th century, The Century of Philosophy. French historians traditionally place the Enlightenment between 1680, the year that Louis XIV died, and 1789, the beginning of the French Revolution, some recent historians begin the period in the 1640s, with the start of the scientific revolution. Les philosophes of the widely circulated their ideas through meetings at scientific academies, Masonic lodges, literary salons, coffee houses. The ideas of the Enlightenment undermined the authority of the monarchy and the Church, a variety of 19th-century movements, including liberalism and neo-classicism, trace their intellectual heritage back to the Enlightenment. The major figures of the Enlightenment included Cesare Beccaria, Voltaire, Denis Diderot, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, David Hume, Adam Smith, Benjamin Franklin visited Europe repeatedly and contributed actively to the scientific and political debates there and brought the newest ideas back to Philadelphia. Thomas Jefferson closely followed European ideas and later incorporated some of the ideals of the Enlightenment into the Declaration of Independence, others like James Madison incorporated them into the Constitution in 1787. After the Revolution, the Enlightenment was followed by an intellectual movement known as Romanticism. His skepticism was refined by John Lockes Essay Concerning

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Human Understanding and his dualism was challenged by Spinoza's uncompromising assertion of the unity of matter in his *Tractatus* and *Ethics*. Both lines of thought were opposed by a conservative Counter-Enlightenment. In the mid-18th century, Paris became the center of an explosion of philosophic and scientific activity challenging traditional doctrines, the political philosopher Montesquieu introduced the idea of a separation of powers in a government, a concept which was enthusiastically adopted by the authors of the United States Constitution. Francis Hutcheson, a philosopher, described the utilitarian and consequentialist principle that virtue is that which provides, in his words. Hume became a figure in the skeptical philosophical and empiricist traditions of philosophy. Immanuel Kant tried to reconcile rationalism and religious belief, individual freedom and political authority, as well as map out a view of the sphere through private law. French Revolution – Through the Revolutionary Wars, it unleashed a wave of global conflicts that extended from the Caribbean to the Middle East. Historians widely regard the Revolution as one of the most important events in human history, the causes of the French Revolution are complex and are still debated among historians. Following the Seven Years War and the American Revolutionary War, the French government was deeply in debt, Years of bad harvests leading up to the Revolution also inflamed popular resentment of the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and the aristocracy. The next few years featured political struggles between various liberal assemblies and right-wing supporters of the intent on thwarting major reforms. The Republic was proclaimed in September after the French victory at Valmy, in a momentous event that led to international condemnation, Louis XVI was executed in January. External threats closely shaped the course of the Revolution, internally, popular agitation radicalised the Revolution significantly, culminating in the rise of Maximilien Robespierre and the Jacobins. Large numbers of civilians were executed by revolutionary tribunals during the Terror, after the Thermidorian Reaction, an executive council known as the Directory assumed control of the French state in 1795. The rule of the Directory was characterised by suspended elections, debt repudiations, financial instability, persecutions against the Catholic clergy, dogged by charges of corruption, the Directory collapsed in a coup led by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799. The modern era has unfolded in the shadow of the French Revolution, almost all future revolutionary movements looked back to the Revolution as their predecessor. The values and institutions of the Revolution dominate French politics to this day, the French Revolution differed from other revolutions in being not merely national, for it aimed at benefiting all humanity. Globally, the Revolution accelerated the rise of republics and democracies and it became the focal point for the development of all modern political ideologies, leading to the spread of liberalism, radicalism, nationalism, socialism, feminism, and secularism, among many others. A perfect example would be the Palace of Versailles which was meant to overwhelm the senses of the visitor and convince one of the greatness of the French state and Louis XIV. Starting in the early 18th century saw the appearance of the public sphere which was critical in that both sides were active. In France, the emergence of the public sphere outside of the control of the state saw the shift from Versailles to Paris as the cultural capital of France. Revolutions of 1848 – It remains the most widespread revolutionary wave in European history. The revolutions were essentially democratic in nature, with the aim of removing the old feudal structures, the revolutionary wave began in France in February, and immediately spread to most of Europe. Over 50 countries were affected, but with no coordination or cooperation between their respective revolutionaries, the uprisings were led by shaky ad hoc coalitions of reformers, the middle classes and workers, which did not hold together for long. Tens of thousands of people were killed, and many forced into exile. Significant lasting reforms included the abolition of serfdom in Austria and Hungary, the end of monarchy in Denmark. The revolutions were most important in France, the Netherlands, the states that would make up the German Empire in the late 19th and early 20th century, Italy, and the Austrian Empire. The revolutions arose from such a variety of causes that it is difficult to view them as resulting from a coherent movement or set of social phenomena. Numerous changes had been taking place in European society throughout the first half of the 19th century, both liberal reformers and radical politicians were reshaping national governments. Technological change was revolutionizing the life of the working classes, a popular press extended political awareness, and

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new values and ideas such as popular liberalism, nationalism and socialism began to emerge. Some historians emphasize the serious crop failures, particularly those of , that produced hardship among peasants, large swaths of the nobility were discontented with royal absolutism or near-absolutism. In , there had been an uprising of Polish nobility in Austrian Galicia, additionally, an uprising by democratic forces against Prussia, planned but not actually carried out, occurred in Greater Poland. Following the March insurrection in Berlin, they began agitating in Germany, the middle and working classes thus shared a desire for reform, and agreed on many of the specific aims. Their participations in the revolutions, however, differed, while much of the impetus came from the middle classes, much of the cannon fodder came from the lower. The revolts first erupted in the cities, the population in French rural areas had risen rapidly, causing many peasants to seek a living in the cities. Many in the feared and distanced themselves from the working poor. Many unskilled laborers toiled from 12 to 15 hours per day when they had work, living in squalid, traditional artisans felt the pressure of industrialization, having lost their guilds. Revolutionaries such as Karl Marx built up a following, the situation in the German states was similar 7. Liberal socialism

Liberal socialism is a socialist political philosophy that includes liberal principles within it. Although liberal socialism unequivocally favors a mixed economy, it identifies legalistic and artificial monopolies to be the fault of capitalism. It considers both liberty and equality to be compatible and mutually dependent on each other, Principles that can be described as liberal socialist are based on the works of philosophers such as Mill, Bernstein, Dewey, Rosselli, Bobbio, Mouffe and Polanyi. Other important liberal socialist figures include Calogero, Gobetti, Hobhouse, Keynes, liberal socialism has been particularly prominent in British and Italian politics. Liberal socialists seminal ideas can be traced to John Stuart Mill, Mill theorised that capitalist societies should experience a gradual process of socialisation through work-controlled enterprises, coexisting with private enterprises. The main liberal English thinker John Stuart Mills early economic philosophy was one of free markets, however, he accepted interventions in the economy, such as a tax on alcohol, if there were sufficient utilitarian grounds. He also accepted the principle of intervention for the purpose of animal welfare.



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## 4: Article 24/26 cases

*â€¢ Maintain and develop a powerful, united, pluralist, representative and democratic international trade organization, composed of free and democratic trade unions, independent of any external domination and capable of enhancing the dignity of labour by effectively defending and promoting the rights and interests of working people at the.*

It includes profiles of non-profit organizations working worldwide in all fields of activity. The information contained in the profiles and search functionality of this free service are limited. The full-featured Yearbook of International Organizations YBIO includes over 70, organization profiles, additional information in the profiles, sophisticated search functionality and data export. For more information about YBIO, please click here or contact us. The UIA is a leading provider of information about international non-profit organizations. History Dec , London UK , at 1st Congress, when statutes were adopted by 70 trade union organizations covering 53 countries and with an aggregate membership of 50 million. Statutes most recently modified by 18th Congress, Dec , Miyazaki Japan. Future Events Available with paid subscription only. Activities Since foundation, has: Set up and maintains International Solidarity fund to help in the development of free trade unions everywhere, with special emphasis on developing countries and countries emerging from dictatorship conditions. Specialized training courses have been held in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Structure Available with paid subscription only. Languages Available with paid subscription only. Staff Available with paid subscription only. Financing Available with paid subscription only. Consultative Status Available with paid subscription only. Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations Relations with 19 inter-governmental organizations. More detailed data available with paid subscription. Relations with Non-Governmental Organizations Relations with 43 non-governmental organizations. Publications Available with paid subscription only. Members More detailed data available with paid subscription. Type I Classification Available with paid subscription only. Type II Classification Available with paid subscription only.

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5: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) - Encyclopedia > International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

*The ICFTU (international Confederation of Free Trade Unions) is not intended to be a fighting political body. The split of the WFTU (World Federation of Trade Unions) in 19^9 and the rally of non-Communist trade union organisations around the ICFTU was intended as a protest against participation in partisan politics by an international trade.*

Complaint Procedure A. The Forced Labour Convention, No. The provisions of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization concerning representations are as follows: Article 24 In the event of any representation being made to the International Labour Office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the Members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any Convention to which it is a party, the Governing Body may communicate this representation to the government against which it is made, and may invite that government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit. Article 25 If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the Governing Body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it. The procedure to be followed in the event of a representation is governed by the revised Standing Orders adopted by the Governing Body at its th Session in March In accordance with article 1 and article 2, paragraph 1, of the Standing Orders, the Director-General acknowledged receipt of the representation, informed the Government of Myanmar and brought the representation before the Officers of the Governing Body. At its th Session March Endnote 1 the Governing Body decided, on the recommendation of its Officers, that the representation was receivable, and set up a committee to examine it, composed of Ms. Caron Government member, Canada , Chairperson, Mr. Noakes Employer member, Australia and Mr. Sundaram Worker member, Sri Lanka. In November , Mr. Sundaram was replaced by Mr. Ahmed Worker member, Pakistan. In accordance with the provisions of article 4, paragraph 1 a and c , of the Standing Orders, the Committee invited the ICFTU to supply by 31 March any further information it wished to bring to the attention of the Committee. The Committee invited the Government to submit its observations on the representation by 30 April The Government made observations on the representation in a written statement forwarded with a letter dated 10 May The Committee also had at its disposal several reports submitted by the Government under article 22 of the ILO Constitution on the application of the Convention and comments made by the Committee of Experts and the Conference Committee for the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, as well as a note verbale of 26 February from the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and several resolutions adopted as well as notes and reports published by the United Nations on the situation of human rights in Myanmar. Examination of the representation I. Allegations made by the complainant organization The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions ICFTU alleges that the Government of Myanmar has failed to secure the observance of the Convention, institutionalizing the use of forced labour by military commanders through the forced recruitment and abuse of porters. The ICFTU is aware of no laws or regulations governing the actions of the military concerning the porters. According to the complainant organization, women and children as well as men are randomly rounded up by local police or the military from such public places as train stations and movie theatres or from their homes or places of work; in many cases, village headmen are responsible for filling porter quotas or providing large sums of money to the military instead. Porters are required to carry heavy loads of ammunition, food, and other supplies between army camps, generally back and forth over rugged mountains which are inaccessible to vehicles. They must often construct the camps for the military upon arrival. They are not paid for their work and are allowed very little food, water, or rest. In many cases, porters are bound together in groups of at night. They are denied medical care. Porters are subject to hostile fire as well as to abuse by the soldiers they serve. They are routinely beaten by the soldiers and many of the women are raped repeatedly. Unarmed themselves, they are placed at the head of columns to detonate mines and

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booby traps as well as to spring ambushes. According to credible sources, many of these porters die as a result of mistreatment, lack of adequate food and water, and use as human mine sweepers. While the majority of portage cases has been linked to actions by the Myanmar army, the ICFTU also mentions allegations by diplomats, denied by leaders of the ethnic minorities, that insurgents also force villagers into porter service. The ICFTU refers to specific information on compulsory portage cases that has been gathered by a variety of reputable human rights groups which have conducted fact-finding missions to the Myanmar border regions. A number of excerpts from interviews conducted with alleged victims have been included in the representation. Portage in Myanmar is rarely if ever voluntary, and the civilians pressed into service face severe corporal punishment, if not death, for resisting conscription. The ICFTU adds that the portage practice in Myanmar does not fall within any of the five exceptions from the scope of the Convention listed in Article 2 2: Also, there are no laws presuming to authorize the practice as a form of military service. Insurgent groups engage in small-scale fighting, mostly in remote areas, in hopes of lessening domination by the ethnic Burman majority. A state of emergency was declared in several areas of the country in mid for several months. Martial law was imposed on several localities around the time of the elections in May , but was also lifted thereafter. The mandatory community labour projects which exist in Myanmar are not the egregious, widespread acts of forced portage by the military that are the subject of the representation. In addition, the members of the communities from which porters are seized are not consulted as to the need for such work. The Government has not only failed to suppress the use of forced labour which has been practised in varying degrees over many years, but actually has promoted the spread of the practice. In its written statement presented in May to the Committee to consider matters relating to the observance of Convention No. The allegation is false and is based on fabrications by people who wish to denigrate the image of the Myanmar authorities and those persons who do not understand the tradition and culture of the Myanmar people. In Myanmar, voluntary contribution of labour to build shrines and religious temples, roads, bridges and clearing of obstruction on pathways is a tradition which goes back to thousands of years. It is a common belief that the contribution of labour is a noble deed and that the merit attained from it contributes to a better personal well-being and spiritual strength. In the villages and in the border areas, Tatmadaw men the Myanmar armed forces and the local people in the region have been contributing voluntary labour towards building roads and bridges for the past four years or so. There is no coercion involved. Since the times of the Myanmar kings, many dams, irrigation work, lakes, etc. Accordingly, those who accuse the Myanmar authorities of using forced labour patently reveal their ignorance of the Myanmar tradition and culture. Under certain circumstances, the Myanmar armed forces have to employ porters for transportation of equipment and things over difficult terrain in remote jungles and mountains near the frontier where military campaigns against the armed insurgents are launched. Where the terrain is inaccessible by car or other motorized vehicles, the Myanmar army has to employ porters for transport of supplies and equipment. However, it is not true that porters are treated harshly and inhumanely by the Myanmar armed forces. All these allegations about the treatment of porters by the armed forces are untrue. They mainly emanate from outside sources with ulterior political motives. Porters are recruited and employed by the armed forces after consultation with local authorities. This has been in practice in Myanmar since it regained independence in Recruitment and employment are in accordance with section 8 1 n of the Village Act of and section 7 1 m of the Towns Act of Recruitment of porters is based on the following three criteria: Porters thus recruited are never required to accompany the troops to the actual scene of battles; neither are they exposed to danger. They are sent back as soon as their assignment is completed. They are entitled to medical treatment like soldiers in accordance with the Armed Forces Act. They are placed in safe places during operations. The Government adds that, as a matter of fact, there are volunteer porters and professional porters who offer to work as porters on behalf of others to earn their living. So, only those who do not know the true situation would take seriously the vicious slander against the armed forces of Myanmar. The Government concludes that allegations concerning ill treatment of porters are totally unfounded. Those allegations are completely untenable particularly in view of the high standard of professionalism and

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discipline of the Myanmar armed forces. The Government adds that these areas are known to have been the hideouts of terrorist groups living on smuggling and drug trafficking. These terrorist groups are constantly engaged in atrocious activities against the Myanmar Government, based on ill political motives. Therefore, persons interviewed in these areas would unequivocally provide false and fabricated information to the fact-finding missions under the influence and duress of terrorists. The Government concludes that since the existence of the said person has not been established or proved, the allegations should be regarded as unfounded facts. These teams visited areas mentioned by the fact-finding missions in Mon State, Kayin State and Bago Division in August , and met with local administrative authorities and villagers to find out the true situation. In the interviews with the local administrative authorities Township Law and Order Restoration Councils, Ward and Village Tract Law and Order Restoration Councils it is found that local recruitment of porters is done only in the case of urgent necessity and not frequent in nature. Participation in the portage service is also voluntary. The selection and recruitment has been made among those who are willing to work as porters. It is usually done in a systematic manner and the porters are sent to the end-users along with prescribed forms and documents. They have to report back to the local authorities properly after completion of their assignments. It has never been heard of any woman working as a porter. In various regions of the country, there is a large number of workers who earn wages or income for their living on casual jobs. This is the most important reason that they are inclined or prefer to work as porters, if and when available. The Government adds that since the persons mentioned in the ICFTU fact-finding missions statements could not be traced even with the assistance of the ward and village tract authorities, the observation teams resorted to meeting with some villagers who have been voluntarily looking for work as porters to earn some income. The information received from them is found to be contrary to that of the fact finding missions of the ICFTU. Based on their version, porters had to carry food and supplies along the way only to the compatible limit and were never overburdened with excess loads. It is also confirmed that they were well-treated and well-provided with four items of basic needs: They are allowed to rest and given enough time to sleep. They always have cordial and intimate relations with soldiers. The willingness of the porters to work for another assignment clearly indicates that there does not exist any incidence of ill treatment by soldiers towards porters. In the meantime, military offensives have been suspended since 1 April and recourse to portage is rarely exercised. But, if and when the terrorists take advantage of the lull, defensive operations have to be made to ensure the security and well-being of the community. In such circumstances of imminent urgent necessity, portage is to be resorted to inevitably. But the duration of portage service rarely exceeds 30 days and porters have to serve only for a limited distance at which they have to hand over to another batch of porters who will carry food provisions and equipment to the specified destination, and their service is said to be completed at that point of destination. Here, it is to be mentioned that the loads are also shared by the armed forces personnel. Schoolteachers, pupils and officials of the administration in general are exempted and have never been used as porters in Bago Division. Translations of the statements made by the individuals concerned are attached together with photographs. Moreover, porters have to serve only for a certain period of time for a specific assignment and yet this would mean a considerable amount of earnings to support their families. Porters are never exposed to any danger. They, together with the provisions, have been placed in safe areas during actions with the enemies.

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*International, Foreign Affairs, and National Security. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.*

A New Global Agenda: Visions and Strategies for the 21st Century. The Programme of the Belgian Trade Unions. British Labour and the Cold War. Capital, Inflation and the Multinationals. Christian Trade Unionism in Europe since The International Federation of Trade Unions Die internationale Gewerkschaftsbewegung im Weltgeschehen. Geschichte der christlichen Gewerkschaften Österreichs. Gewerkschaftliche Basismobilisierung kontra multinationale Kapitalstrategie: Global Regulation and Labour Strategy: Globalization and Labour Standards: Globalization, Social Movements and the New internationalisms. The First Ten Years, Can Trade Unions Resist Globalization? Industrial Relations and European State Traditions. Report on Activities , Internationalismus und nationale Interessenvertretung. La Confederation internationale des syndicats libres: Labor and Internationalism, London: Labour under the Marshall Plan. Labour Worldwide in the Era of Globalization. The United States Les experiences syndicales internationales des origines a nos jours. Maandag tolereren we niets meer Vrouwen, arbeid en vakbeweging Multinational Collective Bargaining Attempts: The Record, the Cases and the Prospects. Multinational Companies and Multinational Companies and the Trade Unions. Multinational Corporations and British Labour. Multinationale Konzerne und internationale Gewerkschaftsbewegung. North-South, A Programme for Survival. Politics and the Multinational Company. The Union Response to Global Capital. Success While Others Fail. European Trade Unions at the Millennium. The Governance of Globalization: The International Labor Movement. The International Trade Union Movement. The New International Labour Studies. The New Social Unionism: The Resurgence of Class Conflict The Role of Trade Unions Toward a Theory of Trade Union Internationalism. Towards a Free Trade Union Centre: Towards a Labour Strategy for Peace. Trade Union Foreign Policy. Trade Unions Facing the Economic Crisis. Trade Unions in Britain. Growth of a Pressure Group. Unions, Markets and Democracy. Vrouwenbeweging en Internationale Organisaties Where Were You Brother? Woran scheitert der Gewerkschaftliche Internationalismus? Workers in a Lean World. Workers of the World United: Women and the Global Economy. Zum Verhältnis von Betriebsrat und Gewerkschaft: Zwischen Integration und Autonomie.

## 7: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions | Revolv

*The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was an international trade union. It came into being on 7 December following a split within the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), and was dissolved on 31 October when it merged with the World Confederation of Labour (WCL).*

## 8: Full text of "The function of the international confederation of free trade unions"

*Irving Brown successfully strengthened anti-Communist unions in Europe, and had the financial backing of the Truman Administration for those projects. However, Brown's efforts to build anti-Communist trade unions in Tunisia and Algeria did not have the backing of the U.S. government under the Eisenhower Administration.*

## 9: International Confederation Of Free Trade Unions | Scoop InfoPages

*Abstract. This thesis shows the ways in which the strategies and tactics of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) have evolved, in response to changes in the world economy and society and as part of the development of an international industrial relations system.*



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