

One can only hope that future conferences will be better organized and publicized and that all the participants will work hard on their presentations. The idea is too good to be wasted by substituting vague highmindedness for real substance.

## REPORT ON WORKSHOP HISTORISCHE MODERNISIERUNGSFORSCHUNG

On May 26 and 27 the Research Group "Historische Modernisierungsforschung in Deutschland" of the Zentralinstitut für sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung at the Freie Universität, Berlin, held a workshop on "The Social Structure of the Working Class in 19th Century Europe". The meeting was sponsored by the Volkswagen Foundation and organized by Hartmut Kaelbe and Hermann-J. Rupieper. The goal of the workshop was to bring together a limited group of social historians currently working on research projects in this field. Hence, the sessions did not focus on the history of working class movements or organizations, but mainly covered questions concerning problems and methods of research during the formation of the working class in Europe. The main topics of the workshop were the geographical and social mobility of workers, internal differences within the working class concerning income, qualification and job security, and the influence of production changes and the diversification of the work process on behavior and attitudes of workers. Another aspect of the meeting was to encourage comparative studies in a European perspective.

An introduction to the main problems of the workshop was given by David Crew (Columbia University) with his paper "Some Thoughts on the Comparative Analysis of the Structure and Culture of the Working Class in Selected Industries: England, France, and Germany 1890-1914". Taking metal workers and miners as an example for a comparative approach, Crew showed common developments and differences in the formation of a "European Working Class". He also stressed the importance of dissimilarities even within one branch. However, social background, the difference between skilled and unskilled labor, the influence of the life cycle and role differences as well as family background were seen as some important factors in a comparative approach.

The following papers which were read dealt with developments in Great Britain, Sweden, France, and Switzerland. Geoffrey Crossick (Hull) showed in his paper "An Artisan Elite in the Victorian Social Structure", which presented the findings of a research project dealing with a set of communities in southeast London, that an artisan elite of skilled labor developed during the nineteenth century. In contrast to older studies on the "labor aristocracy", Crossick argued that the social structure of the working class must be defined in ways that go beyond the analysis of skills, pay and job security. His interpretation of an artisan elite incorporated both an economic elite and a social stratum of skilled men which "took on distinctive values, patterns of behavior and social aspirations that distinguished it from other sections of society".

Uno Gustafson (Stockholm) read "Some Remarks on the Social Structure of the Working Class in Nineteenth Century Sweden". Focusing on Stockholm as an example, he showed the influence of industrialization, urbanization and demographic changes upon the growth of a local and regional labor market and the adaption of working men and women to this process.

Yves Lequin (Lyon) presented the results of his research on the effects of industrialization in the region Lyon-St. Etienne. His paper "La classe ouvrière française au XIXe siècle: une ou multiple?" focused on the connection between regional mobility and organizational behavior. Of special interest was his thesis, supported by a wealth of material, that neither mobility between rural and urban regions, nor between different branches or even business cycles negatively influenced the organizational behavior of workers in this region.

Rudolf Vetterli (Zürich) spoke on "Social structure, work process, and organizational behavior of Swiss workers: The case of the Georg Fischer AG". In this case study of a foundry, Vetterli showed the influence of production techniques, changes in the work process and recruitment on the formation of a working class consciousness and the organizational behavior of workers.

In a final session several research projects were presented and discussed: Jürgen Kocka (Bielefeld), "Social Mobility and Marriage Patterns of Bielefeld Workers in the Nineteenth Century"; Hermann Schäfer (Freiburg), "The Workers of the Machine Factory André Koechlin & Cie in Muhlhouse 1826-1875"; Klaus Tenfelde (Munich), "Stabilization and Destabilization of the Labor Potential during the Industrial Revolution"; Marhild von Behr (Munich), "The History of Apprenticeship Training in German Industry"; Dieter Langewiesche (Würzburg), "A Social History of the Working Class in the Weimar Republic".

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## REPORT ON THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE PROBLEMS OF MIGRATORY WORKERS FROM MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

The First International Symposium on the Problems of Migratory Workers from Mexico and the United States was held at the University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico, between July 11-14, 1978. The Symposium was sponsored by the University of Guadalajara and the University of California, Los Angeles. It was organized by Enrique Zembrano Villa, Rector of the University of Guadalajara; Lic. Hugo Tulio Mendez, Director of the journal *Mexico Agrario*; and Dr. Juan Gomez-Quiñones, Director of the Chicano Studies Center at UCLA. Over thirty universities participated, representing faculty from Mexico, Latin America, the United States, and Europe.

The Symposium was divided into four topics of discussion with each day focusing on one of the following: (1) Agrarian problems and the generation of migratory field workers in Mexico; (2) Patterns of migration of field workers in Mexico; (3) Problems on the Mexican-United States border; and (4) Chicanos and Mexicans in the United States. A unifying theme emerged as both panelists and audience participation (over 2,000 attended the Symposium) repeatedly turned to the problem of the rights and welfare of migratory workers in the United States and Mexico.

One of the expected results of the Symposium was to provide a forum for future scholarly exchange among individuals and institutions. Since almost sixty papers and commentaries were presented, it is impossible to accurately and fairly abstract the diverse contributions of the panelists. However,