Beginning in the 1880s, mechanization figures prominently in the coal industry's labor relations and its ability to compete in the market. Machines created new pressures in the work place, setting the stage for almost four decades (1890s to early 1930s) of bloody conflict. All of the changes that mechanization brought... were factors in that struggle.

But he goes on to state in the next paragraph:

Market forces demanded higher productivity and cost controls. The question is not whether mining had to be mechanized, but how...

In effect, both positions are juxtaposed. Does, or does not, the market shape the workplace? Most would agree it is difficult to point to one causal theory. Every labor-management conflict must be examined within its historical context. Nonetheless, clarity on this issue would contribute to a greater understanding of factors affecting labor-management relations.

Seltzer does not provide us with any quick cures for the coal industry's ailments. He recognizes the negative impact of the boom-bust cycle on communities and the environmental problems associated with coal production and use. Because of the private sector's poor track record in these and other areas, Seltzer calls for the creation of a "public planning authority," which would remove decision-making from private hands, and oversee the industry so that a "public balance sheet" would become included within industry decisions. Considering the current political mood, such a suggestion will most likely fall on deaf ears.

Jim Dougherty  
Department of Sociology  
Indiana University of Pennsylvania  
Indiana, Pennsylvania

The Papers of Henry Bouquet: Volume 5, September 1, 1760-October 31, 1761. Edited by Louis M. Waddell, John L. Tottenham, and Donald H. Kent.  
(Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1984. Pp. xxx, 875. Foreword, illustrations, list of papers, bibliography, index. $55.00.)

Volume 5 of The Papers of Henry Bouquet is the lengthiest published to date. Unfortunately, because of financial exigencies, it is also by far the most expensive. Despite the price, however, it should
be considered, like other volumes in the series, an indispensable resource for students of British military history, of colonial America, or of the early history of Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley.

Again, the editors are to be commended for the pains they have taken. Volume 5, like those before it, is not merely a collection of documents but a first-rate piece of scholarship. The documentation and exhaustive bibliography point up the care taken in editing, while the notes that are appended to each document serve not only to identify individuals, army units, events, and locations mentioned in the correspondence, but provide excellent leads to further research.

During the fourteen-month period covered in Volume 5, Bouquet was perhaps the most dominant figure in the Ohio Valley. From his headquarters, usually at Fort Pitt, he sought to influence a host of civilian and military concerns. Supplying frontier outposts was a major concern of his. He was also intimately involved with efforts to preserve an uneasy peace between Indians and settlers. It was not a time of significant military activity. The Seven Years' War in America was virtually over, although action continued in the West Indies. Pontiac's Uprising was still some months in the future; consequently, so was Bouquet's main military achievement, his Bushy Run campaign. What one sees in the pages of this volume is not, therefore, Bouquet the general, but Bouquet the administrator. Nevertheless, his abilities show through well, for he probably combined the two aspects better than did any of his contemporaries, and certainly among line officers there was no finer administrator in the army.

The printed documents reflect the range of Bouquet's interests and responsibilities. To note one important example, a number of them speak to the tenuous nature of Indian relations. The early 1760s saw the British government and the army high command attempting to establish a better relationship with the Indians of the Ohio Valley. It was a period that saw intensive diplomacy and a new initiative by the government to preserve good relations with the Indians by limiting white inroads into their domain. This initiative was to lead to the Proclamation of 1763. In Volume 5, two documents are especially germane to the issue: Angus MacDonald's letter of October 25, 1761 (p. 840), calling on Bouquet to ban whites from taking game in Indian areas, and Bouquet's subsequent proclamation, issued October 30 (p. 844), prohibiting further white settlement or hunting west of the Alleghenies.

Probably the largest group of documents in the volume deals in some way with army supply. There are many pleas for supplies by
frontier commanders, lists of prices, receipts, and complaints about unscrupulous settlers and contractors. Materials of this type may not be of great interest to many readers, but for those who are interested in studying the realities of army life on the frontier, they are invaluable. Indeed, the entire series of The Papers of Henry Bouquet is unexcelled in revealing the army as a social institution. Documents in Volume 5 shed light on the quality of British troops, on problems of drunkenness and indiscipline within the ranks, and on the nature and shortcomings of any medical services. Even the religious side of the military receives some notice. Lord Barrington’s letter to John Calcraft, August 29, 1760 (enclosure; p. 23), points up the indifference to duty of the regimental chaplains — an attitude that did much to undermine religion in the army.

Three more volumes will serve to complete The Papers of Henry Bouquet. It has been more than four decades since the inception of this effort. The first volume to come into print was published in 1951, while the last four have appeared since 1972. One can only congratulate the editors for their perseverance. Lesser scholars might have cut corners in order to speed publication, or might even have abandoned the project entirely. Historians should be grateful that the editors have chosen to see the series through and to take pains in preparing it. Theirs is a major contribution to scholarship.

Paul E. Kopperman  Department of History
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon


(Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1984. Pp. vi, 123. $3.50.)

This brief volume is part of an oral-history series on industrialization in Pennsylvania communities and its impact upon the inhabitants. The series is targeted toward the general public, to convey in the residents’ own words the experiences, the way of life, and the events which they considered important. Oblinger’s study focuses on life in the iron ore mining town of Cornwall. An introductory chapter quickly surveys the town’s corporate history. A legacy of benevolent company