SELECTED READINGS ON POLITICAL CHANGE

1983 VERSION

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July 1983

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SELECTED READINGS ON POLITICAL CHANGE:
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This is a biased list, concentrating on three topics: 1) the relationship between changing patterns of conflict within polities and big structural transformations such as urbanization and industrialization; 2) the formation and domination of national states; 3) the forms of collective action. It is broad enough to provide starting points for a great variety of individual investigations. It emphasizes work in English, recent writings, studies of modern Europe, and items which themselves contain substantial bibliographies. It neglects statements of programs, ideologies and political philosophies. It underemphasizes cities and urbanization, because a companion bibliography ("A Selected Bibliography on Communities, Cities and Urbanization") deals with them. The headings are:

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Andy Walder provided valuable additions to the 1981 version of this bibliography. I would be delighted to have more proposals for inclusion, exclusion, or alteration of items. The ideal contributions would be a) new annotations for items either badly described or not annotated in this edition; b) three or four of the best items in your area, with annotations and complete citations in the format of this bibliography. The bibliographies on Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East are particularly weak. Don't be embarrassed to include your own work!

I am grateful to Debby Snovak for a yeowoman effort in producing the machine-readable edition of the bibliography, and to Sheila Wilder for managing the 1983 version.

Political Change: 1
1. **Classic General Statements on Social Change**

Auguste Comte, *Cours de philosophie positive*, translated as *The Positive Philosophy*, several editions.

Emile Durkheim, *De la division du travail social*, several editions; translated by George Simpson as *The Division of Labor in Society* (Glencoe: Free Press, 1947).


Herbert Spencer, *Principles of Sociology*, many editions.

Oswald Spengler, *Der Untergang des Abendlandes*, translated as *The Decline of the West*, many editions; especially volume II.


Max Weber (Guenther Roth and Claus Wittich, eds.), *Economy and Society* (New York: Bedminster Press; 3 vols.)


Political Change: 2
2. More Recent Efforts at Synthesis


James D. Cockcroft, Andre Gunder Frank, Dale L. Johnson, *Dependence and Underdevelopment: Latin America's Political Economy* (Garden City: Doubleday Anchor, 1972). A collection of articles by the three authors plus a few collaborators, stressing dependency theories.


Seymour Martin Lipset, *Revolution and Counter-Revolution: Change and Persistence in Social Structures* (Garden City: Doubleday Anchor, 1970: revised edn.). Although the title leaves no territory unclaimed, the book actually encloses essays dealing with international differences in political systems, the sources of some kinds of political movements, and the bases of cleavage in different western countries, especially the United States.


Talcott Parsons, *Societies: Comparative and Evolutionary Perspectives* (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966); see Nisbet (below) for a telling critique of this and other "developmental" analyses.


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3. **Commentaries, Compendia and Reviews of Thought**


Lewis A. Coser & Otto N. Larsen, eds., *The Uses of Controversy in Sociology* (N.Y.: Free Press, 1976). Although the controversies are, well, useful, the book's long-term value comes from such essays as Theda Skocpol's "Explaining Revolutions" and Arthur Stinchcombe's "Marxist Theories of Power and Empirical Research".


Emile Durkheim (Kurt Wolff, ed., with a number of critical essays by other writers), *Essays on Sociology and Philosophy* (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1960).

Geoffrey Eley and Keith Nield, "Why Does Social History Ignore Politics?" *Social History*, 5 (no. 2, 1980), 249-272. The content refutes the title, but the review of recent British and German work is helpful, and some of the criticism well-aimed.

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Alan Gilbert, Marx's Politics. Communists and Citizens (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1981). This time the jacket blurb is right: "Marx the man of action," reports Mark Poster, "emerges much more coherently and with greater verisimilitude in these pages than anywhere else I have seen."


Michael J. Kelly, and Thomas H. Mitchell, Violence, Internal War and Revolution: A Select Bibliography (Ottawa: Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, Carleton University, 1977; Bibliography Series, 3; revised version).

Reinhart Koselleck, ed., Studien zum Beginn der modernen Welt (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1977). Proving that even historians, who should know better, sometimes believe in "modernization".


Michael Lowy, La théorie de la révolution chez le jeune Marx (Paris: Maspéro, 1970). A careful explication of Marx' early formulations concerning the revolutionization of
the proletariat.


William H. Shaw, *Marx's Theory of History* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1978). Marx comes off as more of a technological determinist than most people will find plausible at first blush, but Shaw certainly makes a case for his proposition that, in Marx, relations of production (themselves defined by the connection between ownership and work) are a direct consequence of forces of production (i.e. labor power x means of production).

Arthur L. Stinchcombe, *Constructing Social Theories* (N.Y.: Harcourt, Brace, & World, 1968). Holds up so well that we'll soon have to start calling it a (or even the) classic text on the subject.


sociology with history.


Raymond Williams, Marxism and Literature (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977). Thoughtful discussion of Marxist approaches to literature by one of the great practitioners.

Peter Worsley, Marx and Marxism (Chichester; Ellis Horwood; London and New York: Tavistock, 1982). 2 Vols. A sympathetic, but not adulatory, exposition of the life, work and influence of Karl Marx.

4. Detecting and Indexing Social Change and its Consequences


Edward Azar, and Joseph Ben-Dak, eds., Theory and Practice of Events Research (New York: Gordon and Breach, 1973). Technical papers dealing with almost exclusively with international relations (e.g., event = diplomatic interchange).


Heinrich Best and Reinhard Mann, eds., Quantitative Methoden in der historisch-sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschung (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1977). Review, from a German perspective but quite international in scope, of quantitative approaches to history and social change.


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energy transformation as the key to almost everything.

Phillips Cutright, "National Political Development: Measurement and Analysis,"

Phyllis Deane and W.A. Cole, British Economic Growth, 1688-1959 (Cambridge:
University of Cambridge, Department of Applied Economics, Monographs, 8; 2d. edn.).
Description and quantitative material. A sourcebook.

William Flanigan and Edwin Fogelman, "Patterns of Political Development and
Democratization: A Quantitative Analysis," in John V. Gillespie and Betty A.

P.E.H. Hair, "Deaths from Violence in Britain: A Tentative Secular Survey,"

David Herlihy, "Numerical and Formal Analysis in European History," The Journal of
Interdisciplinary History, 12 (Summer 1981), 115-136. Low-keyed, wise, persuasive
review which, among other things, disposes completely of the equation between
quantification and computing in history. The whole issue of the JIH deals with trends
in history.

Alvin Jacobsen, "Some Theoretical and Methodological Considerations for Measuring

and statist most atlases are? I didn't, until I saw this one. Instead of GNP/capita
and the like, it shows nuclear armament, international arms sales, migrant workers,
crime rates, and other seamy statistics of the contemporary world.

Mervyn A. King, "Economic Growth and Social Development: A Statistical

Jurgen Kocka, Sozialgeschichte. Begriff - Entwicklung - Probleme (Göttingen:
Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1977). A leading German practitioner reflects on social
history as a discipline.

Leszek Kosinski, The Population of Europe: A Geographical Perspective (London:

Simon Kuznets, Modern Economic Growth: Rate, Structure, and Spread (New Haven:

Peter Laslett, ed., Household and Family in Past Time (Cambridge: Cambridge
University Press, 1972). A big compendium organized around variations in household
size in western countries since the fifteenth century.

Three volumes of advice and commentary on historical practice.

Val Lorwin and Jacob M. Price, eds., The Dimensions of the Past (New Haven: Yale
Political Change: 9


Oskar Morgenstern, *On the Accuracy of Economic Observations* (Princeton: Princeton U.P., 1965). Although written by a leading mathematical economist, it could have been called: On the Inaccuracy...

Paul J. Müller, ed., *Die Analyse prozess-produzierter Daten* (Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1977). As you have detected, "process-produced data" is a German name for intelligible by-products of social routines, German historians are much interested in systematizing their use, and Klett-Cotta does a lot of the German publishing on the subject.


Stein Rokkan, ed., *Comparative Research Across Cultures and Nations* (Paris: Mouton, 1968). Less on specific countries and research programs, more on general problems of comparison, than the Merritt and Rokkan collection above.


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5. The Rise and Fall of States and Systems of States


Political Change: 11
Henri J.M. Claessen & Peter Skalnik, eds., The Early State (The Hague: Mouton, 1978). By "early" these authors, anthropologists mainly, mean early in some evolutionary sequence.


Alvin W. Gouldner, ed., "Special Double Issue on State and Revolution," Theory and Society, 7 (nos. 1 & 2, 1979). A fine introduction to recent work on states and revolutions, with contributions by Gouldner, Theda Skocpol, James Scott, Walter Goldfrank, and others.


Eli Heckscher, Mercantilism (London: Allen and Unwin, 1962; 2d edn.). The standard statement on the various economic policies historically associated with rising states in the West.

Otto Hintze, Staat und Verfassung (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1962; 2d edn.). One of the most important statements from the German "historical school" of half a century ago.


Michael Howard, ed., Soldiers and Governments (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, Political Change: 12

Samuel P. Huntington, Political Order in Changing Societies (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1968). A set of closely-related essays presenting one of the clearer conceptions of "political development".


Kyung-Won Kim, Revolution and International System: A Study in the Breakdown of International Security (New York: N.Y.U. Press, 1970). Deals with the warmaking of the revolutionary French, in one of the few attempts we have to relate rigorously domestic politics and international conflict via real cases.


Jose Antonio Maravall, Estado Moderno y mentalidad social siglos XV a XVII (Madrid: Ediciones de la Revista de Occidente, 1972; 2 vols.).

T.H. Marshall, Citizenship and Social Class (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1950). One of the outstanding statements of the view that the modern state tends increasingly to equalize its citizens and draw them into political life.


Goran Therborn, *What Does the Ruling Class Do When it Rules?* (London: NLB, 1978). If you don't like the title, you won't like the book; it's a thoughtful, widely-documented, ultimately inconclusive pair of essays on a) the dictatorship of the proletariat, and b) states and class power.


6. The European Experience in Making States


J.H. Elliott, Imperial Spain, 1469-1716 (London: Edward Arnold, 1963). Spain in its greatness and (only relative) decline.


Bernard Guenée, "Y a-t-il un Etat des XVe et XVe siècles?", Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 26 (March-April 1971), 399-406. Now there's a provocative question . . . and an interesting answer.

tied to changes in the European money supply.


R.H. Hilton, ed., The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism (London: Verso, 1978). Sweezy, Dobb, Hobsbawm, ... the great British debate and the great British debaters, neatly edited by one of the major participants.

M.E. James, Change and Continuity in the Tudor North. The Rise of Thomas First Lord Wharton (York: St. Anthony's Press, 1965; Borthwick Papers, no. 27). Family, connection, and Tudor rule from Henry VIII to Mary Tudor, including the Pilgrimage of Grace.


Eric A. Nordlinger, Conflict Regulation in Divided Societies (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Center for International Affairs, 1972; Occasional Papers in International Affairs, 29).


Regine Robin, "La natura dello stato alla fine dell' (Ancien Regime) Formazione sociale, state e transizione," Studi storici 14 (No. 3) (1973) 642-669. State of the question; not really so much about the state as about power structure.


Political Change: 18
Thorstein Veblen, *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution* (Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1966; first published in 1915). Veblen is always worth reading (do you know his sardonic work on American universities?), and here he gives us important insight into statism and capitalism.

Jacob Viner, "Power versus Plenty as Objectives of Foreign Policy, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," *World Politics*, 1 (1948), 1-29.


7. Urbanization, Industrialization and Related Processes

REMINDER: See "A Selected Bibliography on Communities, Cities and Urbanization for much fuller listings. This set emphasizes European experience.


Political Change: 19

Gerald Breese, Urbanization in Newly Developing Countries (Englewood Cliffs: Princeton-Hall, 1966). Not really satisfactory as a synthesis, but the best tour d'horizon we have in English.


Frederick Cooper, "Africa and the World Economy," The African Studies Review 24 (June/September 1981), 1-86. Critique of the current literature so vigorous and telling that it illuminates general problems of "development" and "underdevelopment" as well.


Political Change: 20


Alex Inkeles and David H. Smith, Becoming Modern (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1974). One of the most extensive cross-national surveys of individual modernism ever perpetrated.
E.L. Jones and S.J. Woolff, eds., Agrarian Change and Economic Development: The
with different parts of the modern world, mainly European.

Hermann Kellenbenz, The Rise of the European Economy. An Economic History of
Continental Europe from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Century (London: Weidenfeld
and Nicolson, 1976). Has the advantage not only of having been written by one of
Germany's outstanding economic historians, but also of being organized chiefly around
types of production rather than places or times periods.

Clark Kerr and others, Industrialism and Industrial Man (Cambridge: Harvard
University Press, 1960). One of the better-informed and wringer-headed statements
of modernization theories.

Charles P. Kindleberger, Economic Growth in France and Britain (Cambridge: Harvard
University Press, 1963). Reflective, well-documented, ultimately inconclusive
statements on a standard conundrum: why Britain? Why not, for example, France?

Herbert Kisch, Die hausindustriellen Textilgewerbe am Niederrhein vor der
industriellen Revolution. Von der ursprünglichen zur kapitalistischen Akkumulation
(Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1981). When published earlier as scattered
essays, one of the origins of current debates on primitive accumulation via rural
industry.

Wolfgang Kollmann, "The Process of Urbanization in Germany at the Height of the
Industrialization Period," Journal of Contemporary History, 4 (July, 1969), 59-76, and
"Zur Bevölkerungsentwicklung der Neuzeit," in Reinhart Koselleck, ed., Studien zum

Peter Kriedte, Hans Medick, and Jürgen Schlumbohm, Industrialisierung vor der
Industrialisierung. Gerwerbliche Warenproduktion auf dem Land in der Formations-
periode des Kapitalismus (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1977). Brash,
stimulating hypotheses and observations on European rural industrialization and its
demographic correlates. English edition, under the title Industrialization before
Industrialization (Paris: Maison des Sciences de l'Homme and Cambridge: Cambridge

Jurgen Kuczynski, Darstellung der Lage der Arbeiter in Frankreich von 1789 bis 1848
(Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1967). Old, but still useful, overview.

Ernest Labrousse et al., Histoire économique et sociale de la France II: Des derniers
temps de l'âge seigneurial aux préludes de l'âge industriel 1660-1789 (Paris: Presses

and competent analysis of western industrialization since 1750.

Helm, 1979). Country by country, experts summarize nineteenth-century demographic
experience.

approach to a theory of stratification.

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Ya. E. Vodarskii, Promishlennie sel'nia tsentral'noi Rossii v period genezisa i razvitiia kapitalizma (Moscow: Nauka, 1972). Russia, too, had a version of rural capitalism.


8. The Consequences—Especially Political—of Large-Scale Change


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Carl Jantke and Dietrich Hilger, eds., *Die Eigentumslosen. Der deutsche Pauperismus und die Emanzipationskrise in Darstellung und Deutungen der Zeitgenossischen Literatur* (Freiburg and Munich: Alber, 1965). Historical selections concerning the "culture of poverty" long before the term.


Daniel Lerner, *The Passing of Traditional Society. Modernizing the Middle East* (N.Y.: Free Press, 1956). One of the most influential of the communication-mobilization analyses back in the days of development.


Political Change: 27
Wilbert E. Moore and Arnold S. Feldman, eds., *Labor Commitment and Social Change in Developing Areas* (N.Y.: Social Science Research Council, 1960). Semi-official statements of developmental concepts, arguments, and research programs, as of the late 1950s.

Joan Nelson, "The Urbàn Poor: Disruption or Political Integration in Third World Cities?" *World Politics*, 22 (1970), 393-414, a literature review.


James L. Payne, *Labor and Politics in Peru* (New Haven: Yale U.P., 1965). Good on the intentional use of demonstrations and violence as bargaining. Albert Hirschman, however, uses it as an example of "paradigms as a hindrance to understanding".


Rodolfo Sävenhagen, ed., *Agrarian Problems and Peasant Movements in Latin Political Change*: 28
America (Garden City: Doubleday Anchor, 1970).


E.P. Thompson, "Eighteenth-Century English Society: Class Struggle without Class?" Social History 3 (1978), 133-165. One of the master's equivocal provocations.


Richard Tilly, Kapital, Staat und sozialer Protest in der deutschen Industrialisierung (Gottingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1980). Essays running -- as the title says -- from capital formation to state economic policy to protest, all in 19th century Germany.


Roger A.E. Wells, Dearth and Distress in Yorkshire, 1793-1802 (York: Borthwick Institute of Historical Research, University of York, 1977; Borthwick Papers, no. 52). Exemplary analysis of the politics and economics of crisis in an industrial region.


9. Specific Investigations of the Consequences of Large-Scale Change


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J.D. Chambers, The Vale of Trent, 1670-1800 (London: Cambridge University Press; Economic History Review, Supplements, III). A slim monograph, but an important one, on population movements and industrial activity before industrialization in the nineteenth-century sense.


Renzo Del Carria, Proletari senza rivoluzione (Milan: Oriente, 1964; 2 vols.). An historical study of the Italian working class, with special emphasis (as the title says) on why the proletarian revolution failed to take place.


Dieter Dowe, Aktion und Organisation. Arbeiterbewegung, Sozialistische und Kommunistische Bewegung in der Preussischen Rheinprovinz 1820-1852, (Hannover: Verlag fur Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, 1970). As the subtitle says, a careful chronicle of left organizations in the Rhineland up to and including the revolution of 1848.

Rolf Engelsing, Zur Sozialgeschichte deutscher Mittel- und Unterschichten (Gottingen: Vanderhoeck and Ruprecht 1973). Living conditions, literacy, domestic service... and more.

M.I. Finley and Dennis Mack Smith, A History of Sicily (London: Chatto and Windus, 1968; 3 vols.). Straight history so clear and insightful that it constantly raises Political Change: 30
questions bearing on the nature of political power and conflict.


Clifford Geertz, Agricultural Involution (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963). About Java, in the immediate; about real processes which refuse to conform to unilinear theories, further along.


Peter Laslett, The World We Have Lost: England before the Industrial Age (New York: Scribner's, 1965).


Adam Przeworski, "Institutionalization of Voting Patterns, or is Mobilization a Source of Decay?" *American Political Science Review*, 69 (1975), 49-67.


Evelyne Huber Stephens, *The Politics of Workers' Participation. The Peruvian Political Change: 32*


10. Collective Action: General and Specific

This list balances broad statements with focussed empirical studies which have broad implications.


Roberta Ash, Social Movements in America (Chicago: Markham, 1972). A brief left-leaning survey.


Maren Lockwood Carden, The New Feminist Movement (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1974). Emphasizes the division between segmented women's liberation and large-scale women's right groups.

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Svend Ranulf, Moral Indignation and Middle Class Psychology (New York: Schocken, 1974; first published in 1938). A thoughtful attempt to locate the self-righteousness of the Nazis in a much wider psycho-historical context.


Stein Rokkan, Citizens, Elections, Parties (Oslo: Universitets Forlaget, 1970). As the title suggests, diverse essays dealing with national politics in the modern era, but with considerable historical perspective.


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11. Political Conflict and Revolution


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Michel Amiot and others, La violence dans le monde actuel (Paris: Desclee de Brouwer for Centre d'Etudes de la Civilisation Contemporaine, 1968). Dialogues and monologues on the meaning(s) of today's violence.


Roderick Aya and Norman Miller, eds., The New American Revolution (New York: Free Press, 1971). A reader containing more than the usual proportion of then-young (and then-revolutionary) authors, featuring an epilogue by Christopher Lasch.


Victoria Bonnell, Roots of Rebellion: Workers' Politics and Organizations in St. Petersburg and Moscow, 1900-1914 (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1983). Bonnell establishes the importance of trade unions, artisans, and skilled workers, thus increasing the similarity between Russian and western European workers' collective action.


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Crane Brinton, The Anatomy of Revolution (N.Y.: Norton, 1938). The best known of the "natural history" statements; the paperback editions include annotated bibliographies.


Alessandro Cavalli and Alberto Martinelli, Il campus diviso (Padua: Marsilio, 1971). Two Italian sociologists who know the American scene give their analysis of Berkeley and related university conflicts.


Katherine Chorley, Armies and the Art of Revolution (London: Faber & Faber, 1943). One of the few books to bring out the critical place of armed force -- and its control -- in revolutions.


Samuel D. Clark, J. Paul Grayson, and Linda M. Grayson, eds., Prophecy and Protest: Social Movements in Twentieth-Century Canada (Toronto: Gage, 1975). A modest,
useful compilation.

Richard Cobb, *The Police and the People* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1970). Both the police and the people in question are French, during the half-century from the beginning of the Revolution. See also his *Second Identity*, complete with essays, autobiography and previously anonymous TLS reviews, all beautifully written and argued without quarter.


Juan Diaz de Moral, *Historia de las agitaciones campesinos anduluzas-Cordoba* (Madrid: Libros del Bolsillo, 1969; 2nd edn.).


country-by-country review of the twentieth-century revolutions.


Anthony Fletcher, *Tudor Rebellions* (London: Longmans, 1968). There were more of them than you probably remember, and most of them had something to do with the great solidification of central power the Tudors were promoting.


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Analyzes 51 "challenging groups" in the U.S., 1800-1950.


Kenneth W. Grundy and Michael A. Weinstein, The Ideologies of Violence (Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill, 1974). A review of different conceptions and their political basis.


Political Change: 42


Pauline Hunt, *Gender and Class Consciousness* (New York: Holmes & Meier, 1980). Painstaking effort to focus a large literature on a small number of experiences, with the aim of specifying when gender consciousness and class consciousness compete or coincide.


Chalmers Johnson, *Revolutionary Change* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1966). Although still unsuccessful, the most coherent structural-functional statement on revolution so far.


Reidar Larsson, Theories of Revolution, From Marx to the First Revolution (Stockholm: Almqvist and Wiksell, 1970). A close review of Marxist theories and theorists.


V.I. Lenin, State and Revolution, (many editions).


John Lofland & Michael Fink, Symbolic Sit-Ins. Protest Occupations at the California Capitol (Washington: University Press of America, 1982). An attempt to identify a separate category of non-violent protest politics and its repertoire. See also Lofland, Crowd Lobbying: An Emerging Tactic of Interest Group Influence in California (Davis: Institute of Governmental Affairs, University of California, Davis, 1982).


Political Change: 44


Karl Marx, *The Civil Wars in France* and *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte*, both in many editions; Marx at his peak as a political analyst.


Political Change: 45


Edward N. Muller, Aggressive Political Participation (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1979). A German survey provides information on individual differences in involvement in protest, agitation, etc.


Eric A. Nordlinger, Conflict Regulation in Divided Societies (Cambridge: Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, 1972; Occasional Papers in International Affairs, 29).


Peter Paret and John W. Shy, Guerrillas in the 1960s. (N.Y.: Praeger, 1964). With more emphasis on strategy than on the origins of guerrillas.


Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (several paperback editions, 1968). The "Kerner Commission" statement on racism and ghetto rebellions in the U.S.


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Theda Skocpol, States and Social Revolutions. A Comparative Analysis of France, Russia, and China (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979). A bold attempt to bring the state back into the process of revolution, and to extend Barrington Moore's arguments beyond where he left them.


Pitirim A. Sorokin, Social and Cultural Dynamics (N.Y.: American Book Co., 1937; several later editions), vol. III: Fluctuations of Social Relationships, War and Revolutions. Sorokin is still worth reading -- in this case more for critical comments, proposals, and methods than for the results of his quantitative analyses.


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Charles Tilly & James Rule, Measuring Political Upheaval (Princeton: Center of International Studies, 1965). A number of the specific procedures proposed here are now obsolete, but the general approach still (I hope) makes some sense.


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12. Industrial Conflict


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Jean-Michel Cousineau & Robert Lacroix, "Activité économique, inflation et activité Political Change: 52
de grève," Relations industrielles 31 (1976), 341-357.

James E. Cronin, Industrial Conflict in Modern Britain (London: Croom Helm, 1979). Puts quantitative fluctuations at the national level into their political and economic context.


Robert Gubbels, La grève, phénomène de civilisation (Brussels: Institute de Sociologie, Universite Libre, 1962). The argument is fuzzy, but a lot of interesting information finds its way in.

Wallace Hendricks, "Labour market structure and union wage levels," Economic Inquiry 13 (1975), 401-406.


Adriana Lay, Dora Marucco & Maria Luisa Pesante, " Classe operaia e scioperi: ipotesi per il periodo 1880-1923," Quaderni Storici 8 (1973), 87-147.


collective biography of French strikes, 1870-1890.


Michael P. Smith, "Institutional Setting and Industrial Conflict in Quebec," _American Journal of Sociology_ 85 (1979), 109-134.


NOTE: A large number of the readings under other headings deal with industrial conflict; these are the ones that concentrate on strikes, lockouts, and similar events.

13. International Conflict, including War


Geoffrey Best, War and Society in Revolutionary Europe, 1770-1870 (Leicester: Leicester University Press, 1982). The alleged collapse of the old hierarchies leads to nationalism and war.

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Press, 1980). Good title, eh? It describes a clear, if controversial, effort to write a documented balance sheet on the causes, social locations, and outcomes of major wars.


Jacob Viner, "Power versus Plenty as Objectives of Foreign Policy, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," World Politics 1 (1948), 1-29.


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