

oriented autocratic regime. Reminding employers of their patriarchal position, which had always implied unchallenged authority, and at the same time warning them to make timely concessions to keep the workers under control reveals the ideological dilemma concerning the new social relations. The organizational dilemma was just as real. The Tsarist officials found that leaving employer-worker relations to take their own course posed an unacceptable threat to the regime by weakening law and order; repressing the workers was dangerous for the regime because it weakened mass loyalty; and curtailing the power of the employer posed a threat to the regime by weakening the hierarchical base of its authority. And history shows that also a combination of these approaches can help pave the road to revolution.

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EDITOR'S NOTES

The first issue of *The Journal of Industrial Relations*, a new Australian periodical, appeared in April 1959. The editor is Mr. K. M. Laffer, Department of Economics, The University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia. Articles of a historical nature will be published from time to time. The first issue features a contribution by Robin Gollan entitled "Arbitration and the Sliding Scale in the N. S. W. Coal Industry in the Eighteen-Seventies."

The First International Conference on Economic History will be held in Stockholm, August 17-18, 1960 in connection with the 11th International Congress of Historical Sciences. Applications for registration should be sent to: International Conference of Economic History, Riddargatan 11B, Stockholm O, Sweden. Information on travel, accommodations, etc. will be provided. Applicants should state whether they will be registering also for the main Congress of Historical Sciences. The registration fee is six dollars and the last day for registration is May 31, 1960.