

efforts thwarted by the economic cataclysm of 1929 and the determined efforts of their employees to exert some control over their working lives. Like virtually all employers in the 1930s and 1940s, those who opposed UE District 8 sought the support of local authorities—including armed force—to coerce striking workers.

UE District 8 enjoyed considerable success with organizing and with promoting a vision of civic unionism among its members. Sentner was aware of rank and file concerns about his political views, but he also knew that communists were viewed with suspicion more because of the supposed influence of the Soviet Union on American communist ideology than because of how communism was interpreted by him and others in St. Louis. Communists promoted the unionization of women and African-Americans, and agitated for public relief during the Depression. The civic model failed, however, when the union attempted to form a broader social coalition to promote major government investment in Missouri. The success of the Tennessee Valley Authority emboldened UE District 8 to agitate for the creation of a Missouri Valley Authority that would finance the construction of a range of public works projects. The UE allied with groups like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to promote the MVA's creation. Feurer persuasively argues that this civic model of unionism that was exemplified by the effort to create the MVA failed due to employer efforts to reassert control during the post-war years. This observation is significant as it illustrates that American unions attempted to pursue a version of unionism in the post-war years that transcended the work place, but were stymied more by employer opposition than because of apathy within the labour movement.

This book is primarily about the years from the early 1930s to the early 1950s, so a title that reflects this emphasis would have perhaps been more appropriate. This slight shortcoming does not in any way diminish the strengths that this book possesses. In an analysis that incorporates gender, race, politics, economics, and biography Feurer has made an enormous contribution to our understanding of how the American labour movement developed from the 1930s to the 1950s.

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Katherine Archibald, *Wartime Shipyard: A Study in Social Disunity* (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 2006).

In 1942 Katherine Archibald, a graduate student in sociology at University of California—Berkeley, began work at the Moore Dry Dock shipyard in Oakland, California. In subsequent years she wrote up her experiences and the result was her classic participant observation study of a Bay Area shipyard during World War II, *Wartime Shipyard: A Study in Social Disunity*. This new edition is accompanied with

an informative introduction by Eric Arnesen and Alex Lichtenstein. Students of the period will find the introduction particularly useful. Drawing upon a range of historical sources, it critiques Archibald's text and places her story within a more comprehensive, albeit brief, discussion of the war years.

The book focuses on job distinction (by gender, race, and skill) but also addresses issues as wide ranging as dress, sex, makeup, and politics as it moves through the different social groups at work on the shop floor. More than simply an academic study, the work is observational; Archibald includes snippets of conversations and recounts for the reader incidents she experienced or heard about. As such it is most valuable as a teaching resource, providing students firsthand insight into the complex working dynamics of the shipyard. As Arnesen and Lichtenstein state, the book "offers an unusual window into what today would be called the dynamics of class, race, gender, and ethnicity." (xii).

Moore Dry Dock, like others throughout the country, experienced tremendous expansion during the war years; its workforce grew from 600 to 37,000 workers. As thousands of new workers entered the shipyard for the first time tensions abounded between the established white, male workforce and the newcomers. As the subtitle indicates, Archibald's focus is the lack of unity she found in the shipyard, something which countered her expectations. She charts the tensions between the established white, male workers and the various newcomers – women, African Americans, 'Okies', and other minority groups—and in doing so highlights the cultural dynamics of social prejudice.

In her examination of each of the different groups that entered the shipyard for the first time in the war years, Archibald begins from the perspective of the white men who were already established. Again focusing upon disunity, we read about their resistance—at times hostile, at times polite—to the newcomers. With each of the three main groups, women, Okies, and African Americans, Archibald highlights the grounds of the tensions between them and the established white, male workforce. The overall picture is the same: the established workforce feared the newcomers would threaten their job security and was hostile to the notion that they were capable of comparable work.

The ways in which this hostility played out varied depending on the group concerned: women were subject to sexual objectification and harassment, Okies were looked down upon as stupid country bumpkins, and African Americans were subject to racism more readily associated with the Deep South. Indeed, the chapter on African Americans is particularly enlightening in this respect and would be a useful text to use not only in a course on American race relations, but also in an introductory US survey. As teachers trying to get students to understand the dynamics of race relations over the course of American history we tend to focus on the South, for obvious reasons. This very readable chapter would give students a sense of the extent of anti-black racism throughout the country and thus encourage them to think beyond the borders of the former Confederate states.

Archibald gives a vivid picture of the hostility towards the newcomers, and the language of resistance in the workers' own words is often blunt and thus revealing. Nevertheless, the privileging of the established workers' position means that Archibald fails to adequately address the newcomers' perspective. Consequently, we have relatively little information regarding how the newcomers felt and how they responded to this resistance. Arnesen and Lichtenstein draw particular attention to the problem with Archibald's representation of African American workers. They argue that the omission of black activism during the war years, particularly for full union membership and rights, points to the limits of a white individual's knowledge of the black experience at this time and in this context. An additional limitation is Archibald's examination of the shipyards in isolation—she does not consider what happened when these workers went home at the end of the shift—and thus we do not get a sense of how entering the shipyards changed the newcomers' lives as we do a sense of how it changed those of the men already established there. While these criticisms are well founded, these sorts of problems also make the book valuable as an academic work representative of its time.

Wartime Shipyard offers an engaging insight not only into the workings of a shipyard, but also into the nature of academic investigation. Indeed, as Arnesen and Lichtenstein point out, this work highlights many of the tensions between academic expectations and lived reality. Archibald discusses the tensions between her expectations of a united workforce and the fragmented one she found and thus touches upon the complexities of academic investigation. In addition, Arnesen and Lichtenstein argue that Archibald's own status within the workforce, a highly educated, politically active woman, meant that she had limited access to many aspects of the shop floor culture, which invariably tainted her observations. Because of these issues this text would serve well to encourage students to engage critically with primary source material.

Although Archibald does not use this language herself, her work ultimately reveals the cultural character of 'social disunity'. While her training under Marxist scholars led her to expect economic dislocation or fears of dislocation to be the driving factor behind the tensions in the shipyard, what she actually found was different. Concerns for the preservation of skill and job security were underlying issues, but workers did not vocalize them in the same way as cultural fears. Thus women were feared because they represent a threat to established gender roles and thus the status of the family; Okies were feared because of their lack of industrial experience; African Americans were feared because of deep-rooted racial prejudices that privileged the white man.

Wartime Shipyard is an engaging read and provides a unique insight into shipyard dynamics during World War II. As Arnesen and Lichtenstein suggest at the close of their informative introduction, Archibald's study offers most as a resource for teaching; indeed, their introduction serves well to provide some nec-

essary background and a comprehensive annotated bibliography for further reading makes Archibald's text all the more accessible to students.

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Ramsay Cook, *The Teeth of Time: Remembering Pierre Elliott Trudeau* (Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2006).

Released in between Max and Monique Nemni's *Young Trudeau* and John English's *Citizen of the World*, Ramsay Cook's memoir of his friendship with Pierre Elliott Trudeau, *The Teeth of Time*, attracted only a modest amount of media attention. Written with access to Trudeau's personal papers, the aforementioned biographies delve into his early intellectual formation and his journey to federal politics. Cook, who turned down offers to write such a biography of his friend, has instead provided us with a more personal take on the man whom he met in 1961 at the wedding of Jacqueline and Blair Neatby, and with whom he remained friends for forty years. The resulting product is a fascinating exploration of the careers of two men who sought to explain Quebec to English-speaking Canada, one as historian, one as politician, and both as public intellectuals.

Ramsay Cook's place in the Canadian historical profession needs little explanation. A quick leaf through the pages of *Nation, Ideas, Identities: Essays in Honour of Ramsay Cook* gives a brief, but impressive overview of the current generation of Canadian historians who trained under this redoubtable academic. In many ways, *The Teeth of Time* serves two parallel purposes, providing personal insights into Pierre Trudeau, while also giving us greater insight into the intellectual and political development of Cook himself, as he developed his understanding of Quebec, the Canadian constitution, and English-French relations. The two men shared much in common in terms of their political beliefs, but they worked within different spheres. While both would move from an early attachment to the federal New Democratic Party (NDP) into the Liberal fold, Trudeau the politician and Cook the historian would not always march in lockstep on their interpretation of how best to respond to political crises. At no point was this more evident than in the October Crisis of 1970.

Cook devotes a particularly significant amount of attention to Trudeau's handling of the Front de libération du Québec (FLQ) terrorist attacks in Montreal of October 1970, which comprises Chapter Four of his book. For Cook, who wrote an MA thesis on the history of civil liberties in Canada, in which he called for the replacement of the War Measures Act with less repressive legislation, the invocation of this same Act by the Prime Minister was cause for deep concern, as it was for so much of Canada's left-wing academic community. For many, the invocation