

the 1961 secession) and Iraq. Riddled by factionalism, the Ba'th split wide apart in 1966. Devlin, a U.S. Middle East analyst, helps the reader understand the Ba'th's importance today as well as the conflicting positions its two wings take in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

—George Rentz

**THE INDIVIDUAL IN  
CULTURAL ADAPTATION:  
A Study of Four East  
African Peoples**

by Robert B. Edgerton  
Univ. of Calif., 1971  
351 pp. \$14.50  
L of C 73-117948  
ISBN 0-520-01730-7

Can a portrait of a total culture be painted in more precise strokes than those used by Ruth Benedict in her classic *Patterns of Culture*—and yet be as sensitive and flavorful? This "sleeper," a study by a UCLA anthropologist, manages admirably. Edgerton devised a sophisticated questionnaire and "projective" tests to determine the values, attitudes, and personality traits of both pastoral and agricultural communities in four East African societies—the Poket, Hehe, Kamba, and Sebei. His method alone is a major innovation that should prove useful in future studies. Edgerton, however, presents it as incidental to his goal: determining whether a culture's adaptation to the environment shapes its members' common characteristics. Not surprisingly, his conclusion is that it does, in an intricate chain of causes and effects.

—James Lowell Gibbs, Jr.

**CRISIS OF THE HOUSE  
DIVIDED: An Interpretation  
of the Issues in the  
Lincoln-Douglas Debates**

by Harry V. Jaffa  
Univ. of Wash., 1973  
451 pp. \$4.95 (paper only)  
L of C 59-10671  
ISBN 0-295-95263-6

Harry Jaffa offers an account of the substance of Lincoln's thought on the nature of morals and justice, the case against slavery, and the foundations of republican government. The focus of the book is on the debates in 1858 between Lincoln and Stephen Douglas; the question in dispute was whether the rights mentioned in the Declaration of Independence arose from "nature" rather than convention. As Lincoln well understood, the case against slavery and the case in favor of democratic government were grounded in nature. For that reason their validity could not depend on whether they were accepted by a majority or whether they were approved within the culture (or conventions) of any society. As a political theorist, Jaffa

---

succeeds in illuminating the tradition of political thought that lay behind Lincoln's understanding, and shows how that tradition could be made to reach the gravest matters of the day.

—*Hadley Arkes*

**THE DRIVE TO INDUSTRIAL MATURITY: The U.S. Economy, 1860-1914**  
by Harold G. Vatter  
Greenwood, 1975, 368 pp. \$15  
L of C 75-16970  
ISBN 0-8371-8180-1

Despite its occasional algebraic formulations, this economic history provides the general reader with a clear and rounded picture of U.S. growth. Vatter, professor of economics at Portland State University (Oregon), concentrates here on the great upsurge in industrialization that occurred after the Civil War. His approach differs in important ways from that taken by some of the newer economic historians: He emphasizes the regional diversity that prevailed at various stages. He describes the roles of major interest groups such as skilled (and unskilled) labor, manufacturers, farmers, and merchants, as well as smaller but politically effective groups including the "millionaire silver interests." In his treatment of pre-World War I growth, he depicts private business investment as the driving force, with Washington always aiding business. Implicit throughout the book is Vatter's belief that in its present "mixed economy" the United States has arrived at a complex set of relationships between business and government, which will require more rather than less direct federal management.

—*Irving Richter*

**THE LEGITIMATION OF A REVOLUTION: The Yugoslav Case**  
by Bogdan Denis Denitch  
Yale, 1976, 254 pp. \$15  
L of C 75-18170  
ISBN 0-300-01906-8

Denitch is a sociologist of Yugoslav origin who teaches at City University of New York and is a senior research associate at the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia (formerly headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski). For several years, beginning in 1968, he has been engaged in empirical research on worker self-management and the role of elites (economists, academicians, newsmen, political administrators) in forming public opinion in Yugoslavia. Out of this comes his informative study of basic social changes