

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

emphasizing those areas in which considerable progress has been achieved: modernization of a traditional rural society, the emergence of a new political culture, and what he terms "the institutionalization of multinationalism." Denitch's detailed information about the economic status and political representation in Belgrade's federal institutions of the various nationalities (Serbs, Croats, Macedonians, Montenegrins, Slovenes, Bosnian Moslems, Hungarians, and Albanians) will interest American readers.

—Mihailo Marković ('76)

**THE FALL OF
PUBLIC MAN**
by Richard Sennett
Knopf, 1977, 389 pp. \$15
L of C 76-25131
ISBN 0-394-48715-X

What cities do to people, particularly to their hearts and minds, has been sociologist Richard Sennett's driving interest in a succession of inventive though often willful books (*Families Against the City*, *Uses of Disorder*). Of these, *The Fall* is the most significant and comprehensive. In it, Sennett argues that the decline of vigor in big-city life cannot be corrected by current efforts to strengthen intimate local (often ethnic) ties. Our hunger for intimacy and "community" (as opposed to the wider associations of public life) is a symptom of the malaise in our culture. Championing the enduring worth of impersonality, artificiality, and civility, Sennett analyzes the breakdown of those 18th-century values in the behavior of the middle classes during the last 200 years to show how demands for personal authenticity and private happiness have led to passivity in politics and other public matters. His argument takes us through fascinating changes in modes of family life, the design of theaters and the style of performers, the uses of clothes, techniques of salesmanship and political mobilization, and the interconnections of all of these. Sennett's explanations are involuted and not always persuasive. His proposed correctives are nebulous. But his theme is momentous, and his eye for the shifting patterns of cultural change sharp and engaging.

—John Higham
