

historians as P. S. Wandycz, Z. J. Gąsiorowski, D. Perman, and others, and combining their work with archival materials located in Prague and Warsaw.

Szklarska-Lohmannowa attributes the adoption by Dr. Beneš and the Czech government of an uncompromising attitude toward Warsaw in part to the precarious military situation in which Poland found itself during the Polish-Bolshevik war. This hostility was demonstrated in the Prague government's halting of arms and munition shipments destined for Poland across Czechoslovak territory. Beneš used this tactic, in the author's words, as an "instrument" of "pressure" to make Poland compliant to the Czech claims for Teschen presented at the Spa Conference.

During the early interwar period there were a number of diplomatic attempts at rapprochement, mostly from the Polish side. The Poles were willing to forego their traditional friendship with Hungary and sustain the Czech and "Little Entente" anti-Habsburg policy, in order to receive diplomatic support from Prague, but on the whole the relations between the two West Slavic peoples were strained.

Most interesting of all are the author's conclusions. She clearly points out that the two neighboring states failed to recognize their common interests and that each party considered the other a hindrance to its own national and international ambitions. Czech-Polish cooperation was not considered desirable by Prague, because the Czechs felt their state to be in a much more advantageous political position vis-à-vis Germany and Soviet Russia than was Poland with her unsettled frontiers. Unfortunately the lack of political, diplomatic, and economic collaboration between the two governments in the end not only isolated Poland (in 1925) but by 1938 also the Czechoslovak state. Appended at the end is a résumé in French.

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POLISH ROUND TABLE: YEARBOOK 1969. The Yearbook of the Polish Association of Political Science, vol. 3. Series edited by *Stanisław Ehrlich*. Wrocław: Ossolineum, 1971. 194 pp. 50 zł., paper.

This third annual volume published by the Polish Association of Political Science (PAPS) includes a compilation of thirteen articles and papers read at various conferences. They are grouped under four main headings: state and democracy, state and nation, social structure theory and research, and theory of international politics. Four reviews of works published in Poland and several brief items about PAPS activities and two conferences during 1968-69 make up the balance of the book.

Within the confines allowed for this review, only a few comments are possible. The opening essay, "Lenin on Democracy," by the late Konstanty Grzybowski (who died in June 1970), concludes that the dictatorship of the proletariat can be maintained in an environment where political parties compete and a "free conflict of views" prevails. "He [Lenin] desired to build socialism on the foundations of free men and political democracy" (p. 11). The article by editor Stanisław Ehrlich, entitled "Nation and State," merely summarizes the origins of these concepts and then touches upon the various forms of federation, the typology of nation-building processes, and the relationship between national character and political institutions. Of much greater interest is the contribution by Włodzimierz Wesołowski, "Structural Changes in Contemporary Socialism." The author provides data on the

transformation in class structure of the Polish population, using 1921, 1931, and 1960 national census data (table on p. 122).

The two essays "Function of International Organizations" and "Remarks on the Subject, Methodology, and Theory of International Relations" add little to the knowledge of an American student, except for the quotations from Lenin and Gomułka in the second essay. Gomułka will probably not be cited again, because he was replaced as First Secretary of the Polish Communist Party on December 20, 1970.

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PRZEMYSŁ I SPOŁECZEŃSTWO W POLSCE LUDOWEJ. Edited by *Jan Szczepański*. Wrocław, Warsaw, Kraków: Ossolineum, 1969. 496 pp. 75 zł.

The prominent Polish sociologist Jan Szczepański edited this book and was also a contributing author. The volume represents the teamwork of some twenty authors and was sponsored by the Polish Academy of Sciences. It is divided into four parts: (1) the general character of industry, (2) the structure of the social system of industry and the processes in the system, (3) the influence of industry on the family and local community, and (4) the influence of industry on the structure of society. The main emphasis is on part 2. Industry is treated as an "independent variable," and its impact on other "dependent variables" of society is the major concern. The authors investigate industry as one of the most important factors shaping the socialist system both economically and socially.

An American reader would probably be most interested in the two chapters entitled "Personality Model and Desired Attitudes of Workmen" and "Functions of Workers Self-Management." Unlike the capitalist system, the socialist ideology explicitly formulates policy on the basis of a personality model of the worker. This model is professional *and* social, reflecting the double role of the worker: he is part of an economically and technologically conditioned industrial organization in which he is subject to discipline and orders; but he is also considered co-owner of the socialized industry. He has not only the right but the *duty* to be responsible for improving his society through active involvement in production. A worker in socialist industry is considered an "activist." Unlike a union activist in the capitalistic system who is supposed to defend the workers' interests *against* management, he would work *with* management for the improvement of his firm. In Polish industry, mobility is considered a negative aspect—and its reduction from 40–45 percent in 1955 to 24–28 percent in 1965 is considered a "success."

Part 3 is devoted to the impact of industry on microscale social units such as family, village, and city. The authors' assumption that socialist industry is basically different from the capitalist system in this regard is weakened somewhat where similarity is admitted. Certain conditions, though, are peculiar to Poland. For example, close to one-third of those who live in rural areas earn a major part of their income in nonrural occupations (without a migratory tendency). Also, Polish cities were greatly changed by the war and by postwar developments. The extermination of the Jews and the intelligentsia and the shifting of frontiers from east to west dramatically altered the social composition of cities. Thus industry had a clear path to establish new patterns.

The final section discusses the impact of industry on the macroscale. Besides