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The Political Nature of a Ruliyig Class: Capital and Ideology in South Africa, 1890-1933. By BELINDA BOZZOLI. London: Routledgeand Kegan Paul, 1981. Pp. xi+384. Notes, bibliography, index. \$40.00.

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Chatelherault. The Anderson book goes a great way toward confirming this tragic model of insecurity in a man's career as one of the few consistencies in sixteenth-century Scottish history.

Anderson tells the story of Stewart's life by recounting his assizes and courts in Orkney. Consequently, the book is an intriguing study of the Orcadian legal system in transition from its traditional Norwegian roots to that of a Scottish dependency. As such, the book suggests an interesting parallel between Orkney in union with Scotland and the later case of Scotland in union with England. In both cases the natives were most concerned with preserving their ancient rites and customs in respect to their stronger southern neighbor.

The greatest strength of this book is Anderson's understanding that "Scotland" in the sixteenth century was little more than a geographical expression. There was the Scotland of the Lowlanders, the Scotland of the Highlanders, and the Scotland of the Islanders. It was a land of many perspectives and no central identity. Scotland in the sixteenth century can only be understood in terms of the microcosm: in terms of the region, the rivalry of factions, and the career played out for the most part among one group of "Scots," the Orcadians, provides much needed answers to how the various groups managed to work with each other. Anderson has given us a fine account of the man and his island domain.

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The Political Nature of a Ruling Class: Capital and Ideology in South Africa, 1890-1933. By BELINDA BOZZOLI. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1981. Pp. xi+384. Notes, bibliography, index. \$40.00.

With the 1886 discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal, the economic, political, and social development of southern Africa was revolutionized. Moving from a rural-agrarian society to urban centered industrialization and from British imperial rule to greater local economic and political autonomy, the next four decades were crucial to the formation of the modern South African state. The already complex issues of race, imperialism, and Boer separatism were further exasperated by the emergence of aggressive, English-speaking capitalists. While industrialization went forward

and the standard of living for segments of the population increased, the price paid was the disruption of traditional black and Boer society and the eventual institutionalization of racism. Belinda Bozzoli's *The Political Nature of a Ruling Class* provides a Marxist interpretation of these important developments in order to demonstrate the relationship between capitalism and racism in South Africa.

Based upon a doctoral thesis for the University of Sussex and published as part of the International Library of Sociology, this monograph outlines an elaborate methodological framework with which to analyze the rise to hegemony of industrial capitalism in South Africa. Going beyond the traditional Marxist focus on economics, Bozzoli considers the development of capitalist ideology and its realization in politics by looking at the role of the intellectuals in shaping public opinion and policy-making. The author calls the intellectuals "organic" because they were attached to and communicated with a capitalist class. Composed of journalists, writers, and speech makers, the organic intellectuals served the vital function of linking together capitalist economic interests, ideology, and politics. Equating mining and industrial capitalism with British imperialism, Bozzoli examines the formation of the mining bourgeoisie, the rise of a "national" industrial bourgeoisie, the capitalist drive for cultural and political hegemony, and the effort to create a proletariat out of the black and white workers.

The author contends that South Africa underwent two interrelated revolutions between 1890 and 1933. The development of mining capital was the first and most important, laying the foundation for the rise of local industrial capital. In order to maintain a profit and an abundant supply of cheap labor, mining capital promoted economic underdevelopment and class divisions within black and Boer society. Non-capitalist modes of production were subverted to produce a proletariat necessary for the working of the gold mines. This meant the hegemony of pro-British colonial interests in an economic and cultural form.

The mining revolution removed the roadblocks to industrialization, and, with the First World War, the growth of local merchant capitalism provided the means for capital accumulation, paving the way for industrialization. While imperial ties weakened, the new so-called "national" bourgeoisie was neither black nor Boer but English-speaking South Africans who had gained control of the state. In reaction a militant Afrikaner, or Boer, nationalism was generated in the 1930s. Yet mining and industrial capital had already established the pattern for future class relations. On the

question of the connection between capitalism and racism, Bozzoli concludes that racism was not just determined by simple black and white divisions, but was "an important and central characteristic of the overall system of capitalist domination" (p. 259).

Bozzoli's study is useful in illustrating the interplay of economic and ideological forces in the shaping of modern South Africa, and in expanding upon the relationship between capitalism and racism. The book does have several shortcomings, however. The writing style is unwieldy and repetitive, and not helped at all by poor quality print. More serious is the limited variety of primary sources, consisting of selected business journals and a small collection of government documents. Thus the ideology of capitalism is drawn from a very restricted group of references. Bozzoli rapidly passes over historical events, background, and important personalities with little comment. Her "organic" intellectuals remain mostly faceless and unexplained. Certainly these factors must be considered more fully to balance the narrow methodological approach to the source material. Yet, regardless of these difficulties, readers interested in modern South African history will find this study informative.

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Judge and Jury in Imperial Brazil, 1801-1871: Social Control and Stability in the New State. By THOMAS FLORY. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1981. Pp. xiii+268. Notes, bibliography, illustrations, index. \$14.95.

Latin American historians have long tended to treat Brazil as an afterthought in their discussions of the southern region of the western hemisphere or to ignore it altogether. Even when a good historical study appears, such as E. Bradford Burns's *A History of Brazil*, any discussion of the Brazilian legal system is woefully absent. Thomas Flory's investigation of the lower court system of Brazil from independence through most of the nineteenth century is a welcome contribution toward remedying these neglects. By focusing on the locally-elected *juiz de paz* (justice of the peace) system, Flory shows how both liberal and conservative government leaders looked to a "reform" of the judicial system as a way to solve problems and carry out goals in the early national period. He argues that the justices of the peace, whose power was almost on par with that of the central government, became the