

his use of a "model" is somewhat forced, he does present a useful case study of the problems faced by bankers in a planned economy.

The final section of the book contains economic statistics of a rather limited nature for each of the East European countries.

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NATIONALITY GROUP SURVIVAL IN MULTI-ETHNIC STATES: SHIFTING SUPPORT PATTERNS IN THE SOVIET BALTIC REGION. Edited by *Edward Allworth*. Published in cooperation with the Program on Soviet Nationality Problems, Columbia University. New York and London: Praeger Publishers, 1977. xvi, 302 pp. Tables.

Focusing on Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, this collection of essays is concerned with determining what factors are important for the survival of nationality groups, especially in a modernizing, multinational, and authoritarian society. The individual studies explore various aspects of the problem, including: the possible defenses of groups, the roots of nationality differences, the significance of culture and religion, the interests of indigenous historians, the importance of national leadership in politics and economics, social distance between groups, and the special problems of Baltic Jews. In addition to non-Soviet sources, the authors rely on original Soviet material and on translations of Soviet material, including *samizdat* publications. Some of these are included in the appendixes, and a general bibliography is also provided.

In his introductory essay, Professor Allworth discusses the many support factors available to groups, and states that a group is most likely to survive if it learns to shift these support patterns in response to new situations. The remaining articles illustrate well how ethnic groups in the Baltic area have adapted to modernizing pressures. Despite official objections, historians from this area often write about Baltic and international, rather than Soviet, subjects. Economic progress has increased regional pride and desire for more local control. Moscow's efforts to encourage "internationalization" have revived interest in regional language and customs and have even led to overt dissent. Both Russians and Jews are made to feel somewhat unwelcome. Although current leaders, even those who are indigenous, are often Moscow-oriented, changes in party membership suggest that the future leadership could be more representative. Thus, the Baltic groups have been able to shift from an identity which is based on the past and on a largely rural culture to one which emphasizes education and economic achievements. The groups have responded in different ways: the strong historical and religious heritage of the Lithuanians sometimes leads to hostile demonstrations, while the Estonian expression is largely cultural, and the Latvian response is somewhat weakened by historical, cultural, and regional splits. Jewish dissatisfaction can be seen in demonstrations, petitions, and emigration. The results of the studies suggest that, thus far, ethnic identity has been increased by Soviet policies designed to decrease it.

These studies seek to analyze from a distance such elusive concepts as national identity, national attitude, and national satisfaction or dissatisfaction. The conclusions are necessarily based on inferences from available sources or on interviews with emigrants and must be used with care. Even so, the collection constitutes a valuable addition to the understanding of ethnic processes in the Soviet Union and in the world.

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