

ground in none of the senses applied to its European forebears. While the book may be weak in providing general explanations of political phenomena it nevertheless is a good addition to our knowledge of some specific forms of organization.

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THE SOVIET WEST: INTERPLAY BETWEEN NATIONALITY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION. Edited by *Ralph S. Clem*. Foreword by *Edward Allworth*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1975. xvi, 161 pp. \$15.00.

Soviet nationality policy, while permitting some forms of national expression, uses socioeconomic and political pressures to encourage national groups to integrate with the Soviet polity. The Soviet West, which includes the republics of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, the Ukraine, and Moldavia, is an area of major political and economic importance to the Soviet Union, as well as an area with traditional ties to Europe and with a record of national dissent. Thus, it is an area of special interest for examining the effectiveness of Soviet nationality policy.

This collection of articles focuses on the interaction between the efforts of national groups to preserve their identities and the pressures for integration from the Party, the press, the schools, and the economy. Each author, drawing extensively from a review of the local Soviet press, examines one aspect of this interaction in one republic and seeks to discover a pattern of development common to the Soviet West as a whole. The various studies reveal both indifference and resistance to campaigns and policies aimed at promoting integration. The general picture which emerges is that, despite pressures for integration, national identity remains strong, has in some cases increased during the Soviet period, and remains a potentially disruptive force throughout the Soviet West.

These papers grew out of the graduate seminar in Soviet nationality problems at Columbia University and are published as part of the Praeger Special Studies program. They are of interest mainly to the specialist. As with any collection the quality of the writing and analysis is uneven. Some of the contributions are poorly organized and some of the authors draw rather broad conclusions from little evidence. However, as a whole, the work offers much new and revealing information, and thus contributes to a better understanding of the Soviet nationality problem.

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REHUMANIZATION OR DEHUMANIZATION?: PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS ON CURRENT ISSUES OF MARXIST HUMANISM. By *Pavel Kovaly*. Boston: Branden Press, 1974. 153 pp. \$8.75.

The five essays which make up this volume were previously published in *Studies in Soviet Thought* from April 1971 to June 1973. To these have been added a brief introduction, a two-page postscript, and a brief bibliography on Solzhenitsyn. Four of the essays deal with Arnost Kolman, György Lukács, Adam Schaff, and Alexander Solzhenitsyn respectively. The fifth addresses the question "Is It Possible to Humanize Marxism?" The main thesis, which is suggested rather