

language. This balance is achieved by judicious reporting of success along with failure, of great hopes along with grave problems, and by drawing upon journalistic accounts of local tribulations to enliven production statistics. But with the nonspecialist in mind, Miss Conolly ranges over subject matter so diverse that penetration of fundamental economic issues is sometimes sacrificed. A general introduction is provided in the first three chapters which deal, respectively, with the natural environment, the establishment of Russian and Soviet authority, and the political-administrative features of the region. An overview of the Siberian economy (chapter 4—one of the better parts of the volume) is then followed by a series of more detailed descriptions (chapters 5–10) of individual sectors including energy, mining and metallurgy, chemical industries, land and water resources, transport, and, finally, population and labor. The remainder of the book (chapters 11–14) introduces a variety of special interest topics which, with the exception of trade relations with other countries, make only a marginal contribution to the main theme of the book. The volume concludes with an updating postscript that includes a discussion of the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM), a railway construction project that will be a major factor in opening up new resources during the 1980s.

Although Miss Conolly credits key Western books pertaining to different aspects of Siberian development (for example, Armstrong's *Russian Settlement in the North* [1965] and especially Shabad's *Basic Industrial Resources of the USSR* [1969]), most of her information was apparently drawn from a painstaking review of Russian source materials. Unfortunately, a decision not to list those materials systematically means that the book is underdocumented for research purposes. Abundant factual detail is combined with a solid perspective on the region's overriding problems (harsh environments, lack of infrastructure, and generally poor relative location), but a serious reader is likely to find the volume a bit short on analysis. Maps are provided at various places in the text but they are too few in number and their usefulness is limited by poor cartographic design.

Despite such shortcomings, those looking for a wide-ranging survey of contemporary Siberia will find this book well worth reading. It is probably the best of its kind on today's market.

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THE YOUNG RUSSIANS. By *Georgie Anne Geyer*. Homewood, Ill.: ETC Publications, 1975. x, 299 pp. \$10.50.

Ms. Geyer is a journalist in her early forties, and evidently a very successful one, to judge from the biographical data given on the dust jacket. *The Young Russians* is said to be based in part on a series she did for the *New York Times*. Perhaps it was the series that enabled the publisher to collect blurbs from four recognized authorities.

Ms. Geyer deserves credit for knowing more about Russia than most journalists do. She has been there at least twice since 1967. She has learned some Russian. She has interviewed many unusual Soviet citizens as well as knowledgeable Americans, and she has apparently read a good deal, although her claim to "have read very nearly everything published . . . on every aspect of . . . Russian youth" may be labeled—charitably—as extravagant.

The professionals and preprofessionals who read *Slavic Review* can benefit from some of Ms. Geyer's observations, for example, concerning class differences, sexual relations, and Soviet education. They will easily penetrate slight disguises like "Mayokovsky," "Mandelsham," "Konei Chukovsky," or "Tretykov." They will recognize from the context that "Petrozabots" is Petrozavodsk, "Kanev" is Kamenev, and

"Reccin" is Raikin. They will not be misled by reading that the city of Volgograd began its existence as "Stalingrad," that "Ogonyok" means "mirror," that "veche" was "the word the early Slavophiles used for their town meetings," or that the Buriats lived in "yerts" and drank "Kumas" (Dannon's, perhaps?). They will understand when surnames are mistaken for given names, or patronymics mistaken for surnames. They can properly discount such ideas as that the "Abkhasians" commonly live to around 150, or that "only Russians would publicly admit crimes they never committed," or that among the older generation of Russians the trait of "honesty" was "relatively unknown." They can spot worthwhile generalizations and ponder them while disregarding the ill-conceived, and they can have some basis for judging to what extent the author is correct in her main thesis, which is that young Russians since about 1967 are quite different from those before. For nonspecialist readers, however, the book may not represent a clear gain. I am sorry to sound negative, but I have had to conclude that Ms. Geyer's articles, however entertaining they were in their original form, were far from ready to be put between hard covers.

On the stylistic side, the copy editors (if any) at ETC Publications failed to rescue the author from a lot of slips like "inter-uterine device," "purgered" (for perjured), or "beautificaly" (for beatifically), as well as large numbers of grammatical lapses, clichés, superfluous adjectives, strained metaphors, and grotesque coinages.

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BRITAIN AND THE ORIGINS OF THE NEW EUROPE, 1914–1918. By *Kenneth J. Calder*. International Studies series. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976. x, 268 pp. \$19.95.

The "New Europe" of the title refers to east central Europe as it was reconstructed after the dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy and the demise of the Romanov empire. Calder's work centers on the collaborative relations that evolved in the context of World War I between the British government and émigré organizations claiming to represent the national aspirations of the Poles, the Czechs, the Slovaks, and the South Slavs. The account draws primarily on the official records of government departments in London and on the private papers of British officials.

The imposition of limits on future German domination in eastern Europe appears to have been the only British war aim in an area that was otherwise considered of secondary importance. The author's meticulous documentation supports the conclusion that there were no official British commitments during the war to rebuild eastern Europe on the principle of national self-determination. Whatever the political sympathies of individual British officials may have been, any territorial settlement that established an effective barrier against the *Drang nach Osten* would have been an acceptable basis for the future peace. In this context, it was the aim of émigré organizations to impose their own vision of a restructured eastern Europe on reluctant officialdom in London. During the war such efforts were to fail. So long as the survival of the Habsburg Monarchy offered the possibility of a negotiated separate peace and while Russia remained an active ally, Britain avoided any commitments to the aspirations for statehood of the Czechs, the Poles, and the South Slavs.

Where the émigrés did succeed was in becoming a valued part of the Allied war effort, volunteering their services where they could be most effective: gathering intelligence from eastern Europe, disseminating Allied propaganda among their compatriots in the United States, and, in the last years of the war, recruiting men for the western front in both Europe and America. In view of their ambitions, the émigrés